

Information Economy revelation and wealth



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Information Economy

revelation and wealth

preparation

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**Economic Adviser Faculty member of Imam Mohammed ibn Saud
Islamic University**

Transferred to English

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Master of Economic - TOEFL English Language

1443H -2022 AD

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Introduction to the book

The industrial and scientific revolution, which began mainly from the West, opened the eyes to two basic needs: the first was the need for the basic raw materials of the manufacturing movement, which later grew at a high pace, and the second was the need for consumer markets to drain products.

Behind these two needs, two fundamental changes have been halted to the internal content of man, which may represent the consideration of happiness as the goal of life and maximum pleasure, and the second is the fact that selfishness and the pursuit of personal interest and greed lead to harmony and peace.

Unfortunately, happiness in Hobbs' eyes is always the steady progress of lust for lust, and even to some extent, Lametry is so much a favorable drug use as it gives an illusion of happiness, De Sad which considers satisfying the motives of cruelty legitimate.

This shift in human internal content is very important and is all the more important when the pleasure of its physical root gives us a convincing answer to the dilemma of human existence.

The doctrines of pleasure and excessive selfishness form the main principles by which the internal content of man and his conduct have been reshaped and programmed according to purely material stereotypes.

It is therefore no wonder that a large group of people have been driven by drug consumption, theft, crimes of various forms and effects, claiming to be of some kindness, benefit or happiness.

Newspapers, television stations and satellite channels around the world are now saturated with reports of violent and drug crimes and the rise of global mafia activities.

The staggering statistics are sufficient to cause panic, as crime is in fact a more ambiguous and complex issue than it seems, and an alarming headline.



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It should be noted that most people combine crime and fear, crime and violence, crime and corruption, crime and development, crime and poverty, crime and unemployment.

High crime rates have traditionally been taken as a risk signal that an imminent social breakdown is at the back of the corner. It is no wonder that public concern about crime is growing.

Drug consumption is spreading rapidly in the world, and consumption usually increases with increased supply and cheaper prices.

Unfortunately, drug users flee to it as a form of rebellion or flight from reality, or to express surrender, to acknowledge psychological defeat, sometimes simply to capture the illusion of euphoria and happiness.

More seriously, many people now view drugs as entertainment, and in others the use of drugs is still just an attempt to compensate for boredom.

Drugs are generally related to several social problems, such as anxiety, family disintegration, crime and corruption, and drugs these days are of great concern to all; their damage and effects are enormous.

The most harmful impact of the drug trade on society is the escalation of crime; drug trafficking is now one of the largest money-making areas in the world, and the problem is that the drug industry is now very sophisticated and complex, using communication systems with the help of technology and computers; and the phenomenon of drug proliferation has therefore become a social, economic and political phenomenon, threatening the economy at the individual, community, regional and global levels.

The so-called growth policy is one aimed at operating the machine, even if it is useless, harmful or deadly, all possible technical is necessary and desirable, Rogeh Jarudi claimed.

The free economic market has re-created the animal jungle, and in this jungle the powerful prey on the weak, the great installations of



the crush of the small, the predators of multinational societies taking over the world and escaping all the control of peoples.

Propaganda is a constant aggression against a man who is subjected to a bombardment of false news, and provokes unlimited fictitious desires.

But also the issue of the present, the issue of the twenty-first century; where organized crime, white-collar criminality, free violence, homelessness, child labor, sexuality, drug danger, murder is a crime, theft is a perversion, prostitution, sex, child labor and homelessness are many forms of our sick social reality.

Nevertheless, the most serious crime and the most violent deviation is the collapse of morality, the loss of values, the escape from the authentic heritage and the denial of the leading civilization.

It is no wonder, then, that the morally collapsed nation, empty of values and faith, empty of thought or culture, and the poor, is lost in civilization and progress, gasping like dogs looking for a civilization to adhere to after it has eliminated the most precious adherence to high-spirited nations.

The tracking of the Qur'an verses shows the assertion that there is an objective relationship between the occurrence of injustice and economic and social corruption in any society, and between the destruction, destruction and decay of nations through its historical journey.

This verse confirms that the actions and behaviors of some people controlled by the utilitarian physical view lead to widespread corruption and injustice, widespread poverty and misery, and the waste of money and energies, which means the collapse and deterioration of the economic entity, the disintegration of the social and economic structure, the spread of moral corruption, spiritual decadence, and the destruction and destruction of society.

In other Qur'an verses, there are illuminating signs of objective and conditional relations and ties between the level and degree of integrity of the nation, in terms of beliefs, values, morals and heritage, and between the degree of abundance of goodness, prosperity and prosperity of the nation.



Allah Almighty said "And only the people of the cities had believed and feared Allah , we would have opened upon them blessings from the heaven and the earth , but they denied [the messengers], so we seized them for what they were earning " **66 Al- AAraf**".

Allah Almighty said "And if only they upheld [the law of] the Torah ,the Gospel , and what's has been revealed to them from their Lord , they would have consumed [provision] from above them and from beneath their feet ." **[Al-Mada: 66]**.

Allah Almighty said "For each (such person) there are (angels) in succession, before and behind him .They guard by command of Allah ,Allah does not change a people lot unless they change what is their hearts ." **[Al-Raed: 11]**.

These verses emphasize real meanings and contents that are the pillars of the growth, prosperity, degradation and decay of any society by providing introductions, knowing the ills and causes, and sticking to the foundations and pillars emanating from the internal content of man and the nation.

Qur'an verses speak of life, the universe and man, emphasizing the existence of correlations between different incidents in accordance with the law of illness and reason.

In conclusion, I say:

We call on individuals, groups, and government institutions, in particular, to share the responsibilities of each of their own angles, their available capabilities, and to distribute roles, so that we can ensure success, integration, security and reassurance, no crimes, no thefts, no drugs, but strong moral values, high morality, an honest economic, social and political activation based on our pure faith, our ancient heritage and our authentic civilization.



Information Technical achievements

In today's world, many are forced to recognize that important new technical breakthroughs have temporarily changed the balance of military and economic power.

Even the very survival of our planet has become a subject of research, yet many of us assume that no matter how technically the means by which nations exercise their geopolitical interests, those same interests remain the same. However, this view is always incredible.

The added developments in science and technology that we often summarize as the , information revolution, have changed the shape and direction of national and international events in fundamental ways, as we are witnessing a revolution in relations between sovereign States and in relations between government and citizens and between these citizens and the most powerful private institutions in society.

The information revolution poses a profound threat to the world's power structures, and for good reason. The nature of the State and its sovereign powers are changing and even being jeopardized in fundamental ways.

The information revolution, although the most mentioned in history, is still slightly understood. Many of the renovations announced with the highest voices have not yet been achieved, the community without cheques , the paperless office, the newspapers that arrive on cable television, and a helicopter in the backyard of each house.

Economic progress is, in a large way, the process of increasing the relative contribution of knowledge to a revolution, and the rules, customs, skills and talents needed to detect, hunt, produce, preserve and exploit information are now the most important rules, customs, skills and talents of the human race.

Walter Reston says in his book: "loss of sovereignty" The Information Revolution is usually seen as a set of changes made by it. The two most important changes are: the new communications



technology for the transmission of information and computers for processing.

In fact, knowledge means learning about facts, or principles through study or research. Knowledge can also be considered a logical expression of what we apply to working in the production of wealth, as knowledge is the ultimate source of value in a work.

A rabbit running loose in a field is not a fortune. Rather, it becomes a fortune as a result of information applied to the work of a hunter: information about where the treadmill is, how to chase it, how to throw a bayonet, fire an arrow, and how to make a arrow, bow or harpoon. The above information, if taken and applied to the work of the hunter, produces value, i.e. food for the hunter, his family or for the whole community.

It should be noted that economists have a name for the work of the hunter to turn the rabbit into a barbecue: value added, and even in ancient times, much of that added value was intellectual: the hunter's knowledge and skill, however, most of the value added - materially - was long days in the field to hunt the rabbit, long-term strenuous efforts in forming a bayonet or bow, sharpening an arrow or a spearhead. Of course, the rabbit provided the original value of the deal.

Economic progress is, in large part, the process of increasing the relative contribution of knowledge to a revolution; Hybrids are planted in fenced fields and subject to carefully irrigated, fertilizer and agricultural cycles, which become very much a production derived from the mind, and industrial wealth has developed the process even more as people have increased their ability to process and shape the material according to their needs.

In our time, the importance of knowledge components to all technologies has increased exponent, and as George Gelder pointed out, it is the information age technology, the microchip, and the components of all basic modern communications and computer technology consisting almost entirely of information.

The information technologies provided by the segment have a profound impact on the rate of progress in most sciences.



Calculations that took years could be made in minutes. Scientific knowledge is now doubling almost every fifteen years. This significant increase in knowledge brings with it a dramatic increase in our ability to process matter by increasing its value by the power of reason.

The world of work, the drama of economic production and the fundamental basis of our physical existence, which for centuries have been dominated by blind industry forces, are now dominated by techniques and processes that consist more of reason than matter, and this technique and processes are faster and more mobile, less dependent on natural resources, physical devices or human action than in the recent past. We are now in the midst of a massive technical and economic revolution, yet we are accustomed to using the economic and social measures that have developed the world towards the industrialized world and the modern advanced age, so we rarely stop to think that old measures of progress, decay, success and failure are losing their usefulness, as much economic hysteria has become a constant backdrop to the discussions of our economic measures.

The declining benefit of these measures seems to be one of the reasons why many of our very good economists are wrong about future economic trends.

The information economy is uncontrollably global, in part because trade in information restricted or slightly burdened by geography is universal. A new real world economy, unlike that of the recent, multinational past, requires concessions from the national authority. An economy like this cannot really be contained or controlled by trade or preventive strategies.

Technology has transformed us into a "global" society in the literal sense of the word. Whether we are prepared or not, the human race now has an integrated international financial and information market capable of diverting funds and ideas anywhere on the planet in minutes. Capital will go where it is needed and remain where it is treated well.

The flow of information will not disappear, but will increase. A new series of innovations in television broadcasting devices has turned the



whole world into a local scoop, television news has become a path of highly efficient information, and television has even evolved into a force in international affairs and a weapon of diplomacy.

Despite what has been written and said about the information revolution, many people have not yet faced how this revolution has changed the economy. At a time when they realize that computers and telecommunications have become effective economic forces.

The world is changing, not because computer operators have replaced printer clerks and can produce more work in less time, but because the human struggle for survival and prosperity now depends on a whole new source of wealth, information.

So the difference between the old industrial economy and the new information economy is quantitative, not just specific.

Thus, information technologies have created a whole new economy, an information economy that is as different from an industrial economy, as the industrial economy is different from the agricultural economy. When the source of the wealth of nations changes, so do their policies.

The industrial revolution changed the source of wealth, turning piles of rock and raw materials into riches of steel and steam.

Even when it gave value to previously neglected natural resources, industrialization dramatically increased the strength of the national State, not only by increasing its revenues, but also by expanding its regulatory authority and the weapons needed to control those resources and the areas it also contained.

Conclusion, the world urgently needs a model of an information economy whose forms and functions will be planned, the rules, customs, skills and talents needed to detect, hunt, produce, preserve and exploit information are now the most important rules, customs, skills and talents of the human race.



Informatics awareness

For an individual's cultural destiny to be directly dependent on economic development, to be essentially a political issue, this is a kind of problem that economists, sociologists and philosophers recognize.

However, it is also a fact that the means of achieving it remain confined to the technical service, either in the technical service or in the area of generalities.

In the first case, the contradictions that can exist between individual goals and collective objectives of the development agenda are intended to be lifted in order to rationalize the relationship between the objectives and the means to be used.

In the second case, we are to warmly support the humanization objectives that each economic and social development plan should clarify as a statement of principles, and these generalities emphasize that human costs cannot be limited to labor force maintenance expenditures, but should take into account the needs of space, information and culture.

The vacuum in industrial society remains a consumer and propaganda adaptation, and culture is harmful from homes or seminars.

The cost of a person is based on the value of a human being, unless his commercial or economic value is intended.

An important question in this area is how can the economic system be concerned with the best needs? Is it rational that armaments, drugs, alcohol, or primitive and vital goods have become economic in the calculation of production assets?

If the economic concept of consumption were applied to human beings and the environment, we would see that there are nations and social groups with negative incomes; that is, their human and technical potential is being exhausted more than their apparent resources are growing.

Paul Valerie writes: The modern world is engaged in exploiting natural energies, which is always more effective and deeper.



In his book "Economic Development and Cultural backwardness", Osiris Sicone says: Modern man is in a trance of waste, of wastefulness, of extravagance of lighting, extravagance of drugs and stimulants, extravagance of publications, extravagance of facilities and extravagance in wonders, that every current life is inseparable from this extravagance.

There is no doubt that not all people know that each of them has been destined for more than a ton of explosives, the writings of imagination are occasionally guided by the psychosis of terror and wonder, it is a conflict strengthened by psychoanalysts, but it indicates the use of force and not the meaning of tendency.

Technical scientific knowledge can be made from the earth, the paradise, which is surprising, and it can cause a massive earthly disaster that does not respond and this is a source of terror.

The various media, such as journalism, television and cinema, satellite channels and live broadcasts that occur in our mental and moral apparatus, are a concern that corrupts the way of life.

A world without confidence in which power threatens the sudden death of the consumer, if we say concern, not fear, it is because the purpose, timing, causes and consequences of the threat are not all clearly defined, it is a material, social, life risk.

Years after the Hiroshima bomb, maize cancer has continued to kill people, this about the physical danger that still exists, although it seems to be on the path to decay since the number of nuclear tests has decreased, and the biological threat is also difficult to account for, which may go beyond materialism to the same organisms so that the future of sex is ruined.

"If the environment and conditions do not affect the elements of genetics at all, and if the individual's way of life, effectiveness and experience remain without a trace of inheritance, there can be a shift that generally affects the trend of decline: color blindness, mood swings, increased fingers, loss of sight, deafness and dumbness, birth lessees," Rustan wrote.

Current living conditions allow individuals who would have been wiped out by the old lifestyle to survive.



While civilization is non-stop increasing the amount of human life and the amount of human protoplasm on the globe, it is reducing its biological quality.

Today's globe is characterized above all by the increasingly dangerous difference between rich and poor countries, and United Nations experts seem to recognize that the criterion of underdevelopment is population.

There may be scope for examining whether the population explosion is a cause or a consequence of misery, or whether it has a negative relationship with underdevelopment.

After that, the sum of relations between industrial societies and the third world is focused on the necessary transition from charity to justice.

In quantitative terms, the third world constitutes two thirds of the world, if not three quarters, and the third world qualitatively the world that is excluded from economic development, which is under the control of the West, and the multiple forms of neo-colonialism or hidden economic and political colonialism.

Population congestion: pollution generated by underdevelopment in which industrialized countries guarantee themselves a large share of their availability, and urban congestion also results in random economic growth.

Congestion, first because of a miserable lifestyle, and the second because of a luxurious lifestyle, is not of the same nature, reflecting two conflicting spouts, the cause of destitution, and the cause of selfishness.

All our analyses are ultimately geared towards the triangular meaning of the decline of the industrial lifestyle: the degradation and degradation of the environment, the disjointed social nature, the selfishness and domination of man summarized by the words: economic development and cultural backwardness.

The treatment proposed by Western economists is nothing but a false remedy; they believe in social rationality once development is



quantitatively delayed: without changing economic technical structures.

If it is about environmental degradation and degradation, which is increasingly negative, social accountability can be addressed, bearing in mind that fresh air, tranquility and real emptiness are economic goods of cultural significance.

While it is a matter of degeneration of the disjointed social character, socio-economic analysis guided within normative limits should note that every imbalance in social relations results from an attack on the sum of the relationships that a person has with his or her medium, and that total can be material, biological, social, political, cultural and economic.

If it is about human degradation itself, we naturally return to reflecting on the industrial situation of double capacity needs:

Conclusion :

Humanity is presenting itself only the issues it can resolve, so how can humanity adapt to humanity and rationality in this new century?

Prof. Dr. Zaid Mohammed Al-Dommar



International Informatics

Information and knowledge do not recognize the sovereign political limits of the State. The fundamental feature of the contemporary international economy is the International of the economy, i.e. it has become difficult to demarcate the boundaries of the national economy. There is a huge entanglement between the economy, especially as most composite goods are produced fragmented in various regions.

This is in parallel with what has been called the globalization of markets that have become largely intertwined.

Adam Smith believed that the customs created by capitalism would spread to the earth because of its superiority in creating the wealth of nations.

Kark Marx believed that capitalism would unite the world in a single large market, once the goods traded in international trade had been destroyed.

Hundreds and even thousands of economics professors, supporters and disciples of the social sciences followed them throughout the nineteenth and first half of the twentieth century.

They have become a broad stream of political and social thought, regardless of their position on capitalism.

The idea that capitalism is capable of economic consolidation for the whole world has become not just a scientific one, but a kind of predictive belief that makes it for many in a row with certainty.

However, even the proponents of an inevitable single market school on the planet, with the influence and pressure of capitalism, did not realize the staggering extent to which their predictions were realized in the early 21st century. The commodity has a surprising power and a unique ability to cross borders, penetrate fences, and spread even in small holes.

Scientifically, we cannot talk about a single terrestrial economic planet yet, and there is still a multiplicity of economic systems, even



after the collapse of socialism as a competing and anti-capitalist system.

Blocs are grappling with privileges within and outside their political and economic spheres by means that the professors of the capitalist economy are not satisfied with.

At the economic level, there is globalization or a constellation of goods, but there is a balancing act of reproducing poverty and wealth, resulting in double deprivation in many parts of the world.

There are many boundaries between nations, territories and cultures that divide the global economy and greatly confuse the image of its unity.

In this sense, we can see the process of expanding the scope of movement for physical economic resources, which leads to an increasing profiling of the conditions of international trade, i.e. the movement of goods, commodity trade, the movement of technology, the movement of capital, i.e. international credit trade.

At the communication level, the revolution in contemporary technology has made the world a small communication village.

At the political level, some politicians are talking about a new world order , In all this, the economic constellation cannot be a positive process, but the influence of capitalism is a process full of tensions and contradictions.

In his book *The Phenomenon of Globalization*, Dr. Mohi Massad says: Economists have confused economic patriotism with the idea of nationalism, leading them to predict the end of the national school era in general, and in the field of economics in particular. The economic constellation seemed to them to be the antithesis of economic patriotism at all levels for all nations and peoples.

Indeed, the prophecy of national decay has emerged since the early 1950s. However, the increasingly obvious phenomenon is the double emphasis on patriotism and the authority and sovereignty of the national State.

Economic patriotism has been associated in the past with the use of administrative and political tools to achieve national economic



interests. The most important of these tools is a policy of protecting trade, ensuring national sovereignty over natural resources, and traditional procedures for foreign investment and technology transfer.

It is not possible to employ these tools and actions that represented the basic form of economic patriotism in the 1960s and 1970s, unless the State wishes to isolate itself from the global economy, which has proved to be more harmful than good.

Economic patriotism can be eroded in the new condition of the world order particularly its economic aspect , if national nations and state can create new forms to maximize their economic interests . This is the challenge facing the third world in general , and the Arab world in particular.

The essence of economic patriotism can continue even in the new phase of the development of a globalized planetary economy.

But: How do nations, especially our Arab and Muslim world, succeed in improving their distributional position in the process of economic globalization?

The essence of distributional competition is the race for better opportunities for economic growth and the driving heart of the real growth opportunities of the national economy is human beings on the one hand, and technology on the other.

Serious growth and development strategies should therefore be developed in the Arab world, based mainly on the concept of human development, as the differences between the competitiveness, productivity and development rates of nations are consistent with differences in the levels achieved in education, health, training and organization of the labor force.

In order to secure its economic and political future, the Arab world decisively needs to focus on human development.

Most Arab countries, especially the least wealthy, have become among the least accomplished in the world's education, health and human rights indicators of the population, as is clearly demonstrated by the annual international human development reports.



In conclusion, in the Arab countries, a major process must be carried out to reformulate the role of the State, focusing on human development.

it's time for that !

Prof. Dr. Zaid Mohammed Al-Rommany



The information Al-Basfaja

(Search Small Individually and Collectively)

The world is renewing and changing around the teacher, hostage to his experiences, the pressures of his pension and the requirements of his profession, and the product of his heavy daily consumption, which seems to be deficient and left behind.

The teacher will soon engage you in the life cycle and fall into the public life network, attracted by the consumer community, and make him in a race between the search for additional income and the ability to renew knowledge, technical and professional, with the result that the teacher fails to adapt and catch up.

In parallel, the mental and structural transformations of the consumer society have taken place, reducing the role of the family and the educational profession, turning many customs, removing various traditions, and losing the role of social and moral upbringing.

All of this highlighted the role of the school and entrusted it with additional responsibilities in upbringing, care and guidance, and the school became the pole of education.

Unfortunately, our consumer society is increasingly pushing for more recognition of unidentified, incompetent, fit and educational teachers. The student has become a student or consumer, in a way that other people in the consumer community have shifted from a self-sufficient economy to a market economy, i.e. from production in accordance with self-needs, to production in accordance with market and marketing requirements.

As in the economy, volume swelled in production tools and institutions, distribution networks that turned into supermarkets and huge interests that changed the shape of the educational institution, swelled and stuck to the rest of the education system.

The educational institution therefore failed to preponderance printing. Nature remained largely soil waiting for a plow. The authority of the teacher and the institution obliterated the personality of the children, until the school became like a large cemetery where the buds of the future were buried.



Therefore, there is an urgent and urgent need for education to return the legacy of the improvised normalization and the hope of aspiring humanity to a bright future, and the crossing of heritage into contemporaries.

This, God willing, is linked to a unique educational style of Arab "**Al-Basfajah**".

Al-Basfajah as Mufeed Abu Murad says in his wonderful book "Leadership in Culture and Education": An educational coup, it boils down to the following:

- 1- Learning and even research replace education, turning a pupil into a student.
- 2- The teacher becomes a research organizer and supervisor of researchers and students.
- 3- The mini-team replaces the teacher, in the student discussion.
- 4- Society replaces the teacher, in providing students with knowledge.
- 5- The school remains the reference of young researchers, their focal point and provides them with the necessary guidance.

This is because the term is made from the beginnings of the words in the following sentence:

Al-Basfajah Search(B), Small (S), Individually (F) and Collectively (J).

Its method is as follows:

- A-** Business or research cards are organized, covering various educational materials at different levels.
- B-** Cards belonging to each lesson are distributed individually and the distribution is associated with explanations and guidance.
- C-** Students go on their own to find the required answers, working individually inside and outside the level hall, and everywhere available, seeking knowledge and experience.



D- Students return the cards after the required work is done to the teacher, write down his notes, and then return them to the owners without correction.

E- Students meet again, divided into small groups, ranging from four members to eight per group, then select members of each group as their rapporteur, manage discussions, and receive in their group a card with the answers agreed in their group.

F- Each group is required to provide a collective answer based on individual answers. The group card is delivered to the teacher with the names of the members of the group, and the individual card is held by the owners, so that they write down the answers they have received from their group owners.

The lesson of **Al-Basfajah** ends, and then the students of the level move to the next card, and so on...

Al-Basfajah of what is a small research individually and collectively constitutes a gradual way to cope with difficulties, as advocated by the American philosopher John Dewey.

The first thing the "**Al-Basfajah**" aims to do is to break the crisis of the educational institution and keep the sword of Democletus out of its juicy neck.

The child sees himself, "**Al-Basfajah**", forced to observe the environment and society, in order to answer the questions asked, as the "page" evaluates him as a researcher and student seeking knowledge, and seeks it, not a student who receives and waits for the textbook author, teacher and makers of educational technology to provide him with things and information on a plate of gold.

"**Al-Basfajah**" pushes the learner or student into an active life without leaving him alone, providing the learner with a true picture of living reality, and practical and early training to confront it.

The teacher becomes "**Al-Basfajah**" research supervisor, after his mission was to give information, opinions and ideas.

The first element of "**Al-Basfajah**" is that it stops education and assesses the place of learning, i.e. research and discussion.



Mufeed Abu Murad says in his previous book, " **Al-Basfajah** " itself carries guarantees of feasibility, or the ability to penetrate the reality needed to address its financial, cognitive, administrative and cultural congestion.

The preference for the " **Al-Basfajah** " trend manifests itself in more than one area, the "obscurity" imposes the rotation of individual and collective work and requires that they be associated with and cover various educational materials.

Al-Basfajah creates relationships that are lacking in traditional education, allowing for intimate interaction between students through the research group, and restoring bridges with the rest of society through individual research.

Al-Basfajah opens up the school to enormous resources.

Al-Basfajah guarantees three benefits or benefits for the education system:

- 1- Focusing education on well-established individual and collective behavioural platforms and syndrome.
- 2- Restoring the cohesion between school and life, and reconciling news and experience with education and the media.

Reducing the cost of education, using community materials.

Al-Basfajah restores the teacher and his school to a missing glory, making the teacher an education supervisor, organizer and sponsor of the educational process, a consensual judgment where necessary, and a platform for systematic and organizational learning, and a focus of the development in converting information and data learned from the environment into a classified process.

Thus, **Al-Basfajah** brings together effort, discovery and pursuit, to enjoy the living reality and its data, and to achieve the desired balance of man, with it the balance of urbanization, and prepare to start the twenty-first century with courage and confidence.

The twenty-first century is coming in a drum and a drum, bringing with it both sweet promises and terrible dangers.



The twenty-first century, in the introduction to the third millennium, is called upon from a human perspective to stand in the way of human destiny, so that human beings can remain masters of themselves and their destiny without tradition or dependency, and in a position of leadership.

Prof. Dr. Zaid Mohammed Al-Rommany



Knowledge wealth

There is no wealth in the world greater than that of human beings, human wealth is greater than any other wealth.

Therefore, education has an essential role to play, and in order for education to succeed in playing this role, we must reformulate its objectives, so that the school becomes a place of education and not of indoctrination.

In order for the school to be a place to build the appropriate personality, it must be an institution for preparing students for examinations, and to grant certificates as an entry card to the community.

Educational reform begins in school and in classrooms by a teacher who is aware of the needs of his community's development and believes that it is education suitable for development that cannot be confined between the walls of the classroom and within the school walls.

If appropriate education for development is confined between the walls of the classroom and the school walls, the school as well as the university will produce only birds of wood that cannot fly.

The student who graduates from university today is a bird that cannot fly, in the words of Shaker Al-Nabulsi in his book "The Wooden Bird; Certificates in the Fall of Contemporary Arab Education", because he was not provided with the science that enables him to fly, innovate and produce in his society, so it is more like a wooden bird that is unable to move, robbed of spirit and will.

Victor Hugo says: Open a school and close a prison, and we can prove today that the school itself is a prison, and that the whole education seems to many as a big deal that loses the children's enthusiasm and drive to learn, is this not a recognition of the failure of the whole civilization?

In fact, we say that school, university or institute is no longer a social manifestation in the West or the East, and degrees and professionalism are no longer a medal that citizens attach to their



chests on special occasions, as in the Arab world, especially in the third world in general.

The luxury of education in the Arab world has reached the level of becoming an engineer, doctor and researcher unemployed!! It has been said that a professor at a university left the university teaching profession, where he could not live decently from her income, and **was discharged with his father, who works as a teacher in the installation of tiles and Qaishani, where income is higher and more, and where the demand for this profession is more than the demand for university professors.**

Plato was quoted in his Republic as saying: The formation of a human being requires fifty years, from which the principles of modern education were based on three foundations: home, school, the third environment, which means sport, the street, youth movements, their clubs, camps and scout teams.

Was the house able to do its educational duty towards the individual?
Has the school been able to do its educational duty towards the individual?

Has the third environment been able to be the third link in the education and education of the individual?

When Plato assumed 50 years had passed, in order for man to be made up, he was based on the principles of education he had established in his Republic, and Plato defined education as the virtue that a boy acquires, starting with the family.

The family, which lived in a large, welcoming house, brought together all the family members, from grandfather and grandmother, father, mother and children, where they were brought together by one council, one hadith, one trip, perhaps one dish, this intimate family atmosphere of affection, the prevailing love, and the prevailing human communication, which is the basis of virtue — this atmosphere no longer exists.

The big house disappeared and the family lived in a box of reinforced concrete, and instead of the big house there were several houses; a grandfather and grandmother's house, a father and mother's house and a third house for the children.



Thus, the family was divided and separated, intimate family ties and relationships were weakened, and control at home became as unaffordable as before.

All this was reflected in the family and the house and eventually led to the loss of the house for its basic function of education, and the house is no longer other than the place of residence, and a place for food consumption, and the family became friends who met by chance, instead of the fact that many parents rarely see their children, and do not know in detail what is going on in his home.

On the other hand, the school, according to the French writer Belzac, is still trying to teach and teach the individual what is inside the almond without trying to break this almond, in order to see the student's own pulp.

The school is still absent and alienated from the so-called concept of modern education with higher attention, and the higher interest as Olivier Rabol simplifies is to draw the boy, so that he can take care of the account, or the rules, with the same enthusiasm as the stamp and moving games.

The school still lacks an important educational role outside its walls, as it has so far been unable to eliminate or resolve any cultural crisis, with the school itself being the cause of several cultural crises, such as the reading and reading crisis.

The school is directly responsible for the low readership in the Arab world and the increase in the number of viewers of television and satellite channels.

So when will the individual in the Arab world become the master of his cultural, cognitive, technical and effective progress?

Big and dangerous question, isn't it?



School environmental information!!

Since man was found on this earth, he has relied in his life on the surrounding environment and its natural resources, and the stages of the historical sequence of the human relationship with his environment have been incorporated into successive steps, each with a continuous interaction between three elements: man, scientific progress and the environment.

The impact of man on his environment in the first four stages was not significant, but in the last phase of humanity today, the human impact in his environment has increased from previous stages; as a result of technical progress, industrial progress and changes in the contemporary natural and social environment.

As a result, human behavioral patterns have been, according to some researchers, increased production of machinery and goods, excessive over-extraction of raw materials, exploitation of natural resources and consumption of energy resources, as a result of the steady increase in the population, in addition to the expansion of the use of pesticides and chemicals, leading to environmental corruption and depletion of resources.

Human beings may not be solely responsible for these problems, as there are other factors that contribute to them, such as population explosion, and natural environmental factors may also cause some of these problems.

Dr. Saleh Dhiab Hindi in his distinguished research "Environmental Concepts in Islamic Education Books" published in the magazine "The Message of the Arabian Gulf", on which the author relied in his basic capacity: However, the human being remains among these three main actors, and on his activities the degree of interaction between its elements depends negatively or positively.

Although man is the most important component of the environment, he is the most influential in it, and because of his abilities, prestige and many needs, he often lives above the potential components of the natural environment, and environmental problems have thus emerged, with negative effects on the quality of life in his present and future.



The human craving to impose unjust control over the natural environment without regard to the needs of the earth has weakened and failed to meet the requirements of the modern city, and man is threatened with unprecedented health and environmental crises, such as: the scarcity of water sources and the food shortage crisis. Chemical fertilizer pollution, pesticides, nuclear dust, desertification problem, soil erosion, forest erosion and ozone hole phenomenon, the combination of these problems with devastating effects has been a serious issue called the environmental issue, carrying readable media The audible and occasional observation of this issue is accompanied by the distress of the Earth, to raise the injustice on it, it was the beginning of attention to environmental problems since the early 1970s when 2,200 environmentalists in 1971 sent a letter to the inhabitants of the earth warning of the danger of unconscious dealing with the environment.

In the face of this serious situation, there has been considerable interest in environmental problems and issues, including the enactment of laws and legislation, and the provision of scientific and technical solutions.

However, laws alone cannot achieve their intended purpose in this area, let alone that laws aimed at preserving the environment; in order to achieve their purpose, they should be based on a strong climate of public opinion, and this is done only by educating individuals inside and outside the school, hence the role of environmental education.

The relationship between education and the environment is not new. Education provides in educational content multiple environmental information related to society, and it has already been established only to teach what exists in the environment and ways of benefiting from it, and that is why the call for environmental input or environmental education in which the environment takes a new status as a means and purpose has emerged. The environment is a source of enrichment for the educational process, while education aims to preserve, upgrade and develop the environment.

In response to this call, conferences, seminars and seminars were held, and many recommendations, reports and programmers were



issued; international, regional and national, focusing on environmental education and the environmental dimension in contemporary studies.

In response to the recommendations of international conferences and their interest in environmental education, efforts have been directed at the need to include environmental concepts in the components of the curriculum and textbooks.

One of the introductions to the inclusion of environmental concepts and topics in curricula and textbooks is the integration input, environmental information is introduced, content is linked to appropriate environmental issues, or an entire curriculum is environmentally oriented, and there is an independent entry point, where it deals with integrated environmental education study programmers, to be taught as an independent curriculum.

The interest in introducing the environmental dimension into the curriculum was reflected in the work of the Arab Organization for Education, Culture and Science, as well as the Arab Education Office of the Gulf States, which developed reference units at the level of public education built on integration, and included various models of subjects, including Islamic education, how they contributed to achieving the objectives of environmental education among students, and addressed to curriculum planners, book authors, educational designers and training programmer makers to benefit from them, as well as the publication of a series of books.

The aimed environment, as well as the publication of a range of targeted environmental research, despite the great efforts of the Arab Organization for Education, Culture and Science, the Arab Education Office for the Gulf States and others in introducing environmental concepts into the curriculum in the Arab world, but surveys of curricula in the Arab world have indicated that the curriculum in its current situation lacks environmental contents.

In conclusion, I say:

We need extensive efforts, efforts and studies, books and extensive research to focus on the environmental dimension, particularly in



courses and curricula, both at the level of public and university education.

Is it time for that?

Prof. Dr. Zaid Mohammed Al-Rommany



The knowledge gap!

Knowledge is like light; it is weightless and touch less, but it can move easily in the world, illuminating the lives of people everywhere, yet there are still billions of people living in the darkness of poverty.

This is the preamble to the IBRD World Development Report of 98/1999.

Knowledge is illuminated in every economic process; it shows preferences, clarifies exchanges, and transmits information to markets.

It is the lack of knowledge that causes markets to collapse or not to exist at all.

Knowledge-based development reflection reinforces some of the well-known lessons, such as the importance of an open trade system, comprehensive basic education, and focuses attention on needs that have sometimes overlooked scientific and technical training, research and development, to facilitate the flow of information to market.

Adopting policies that increase both types of knowledge: know-how and quality knowledge can improve people's lives in many respects, as well as higher incomes.

Increased knowledge of nutrition can mean better health even for those who have little to spend on food.

Knowledge on how to prevent the transmission of AIDS would save millions of health-debilitating diseases and death.

Very small credit programmers would also give the poor the opportunity to invest in a better future for themselves and their children.

Knowledge allows people to have better control over their amounts and things.

Unfortunately, there is a wide knowledge gap between developing and industrialized countries, and there are even knowledge gaps within countries.



Strategies for closing these gaps often have the same elements, and their effective application would go a long way towards reducing inequality and eradicating poverty.

The relationship between the knowledge gap and information problems, for example, is clear from the history of the Green Revolution; over time, it has become clear that improved plant species were necessary, but not enough to improve the lives of the rural poor.

The Green Revolution eventually succeeded in maximizing the income of poor, landless farmers.

The explosion of new knowledge, increased technical progress and the continuing increase in competition have made lifelong learning more important than ever before, and societies in order to narrow the knowledge gap must ensure basic education for all.

For individuals and countries, education is the key to the formation, adaptation and dissemination of knowledge, as basic education increases people's ability to learn and interpret information.

But that is only the beginning, because there is also a need for higher education and technical training, in order to build a workforce capable of keeping pace with the flow of technical progress, which is compressing production cycles and accelerating the depreciation of human capital.

Basic education, which in most countries means primary, middle, secondary education, develops a person's ability to educate and interpret information, adapts knowledge to local conditions, and through its effects on economic productivity, and on other aspects of life, such as health, helps to determine human well-being.

Moreover, schooling supports agricultural innovation and enhances one's ability to reallocate resources, in response to economic change, to cope with price fluctuations or periods of ups and downs of business cycles.

Schooling also encourages the use of new techniques at home for health, nutrition, learning and pregnancy regulation.



Basic education is therefore a necessity to enhance people's ability to harness knowledge, especially in poorer countries.

There is also some evidence that higher education is important for economic growth.

The production of new knowledge, as well as its adaptation to the situation of a particular country, is generally linked to a high level of education and research.

To enhance the possibility that curricula and scientific research can remain, many schools and universities should build closer companies with industry and build bridges with industry through curricula that include work-based educational components.

Academics should also support research that leads directly to technical innovation, and welcome consultations for the private industrial sector.

Knowledge is a crucial element of development; everything we do is based on knowledge, so that in order to live we have to turn the resources at our disposal into things we need, which requires knowledge.

If we are to live in a better tomorrow than we do today, if we are to raise our lives as a family and a country, to improve our health, to better educate our children and to preserve our environment, we must do more than just divert more resources; resources are scarce.

We must use these resources in ways to generate increased returns with our efforts and investments, which requires more knowledge of our resources.

Seeking knowledge begins with the decision that knowledge is not easy to buy off the shelf, as if it were vegetables or computers, and the ability to know about marketing is limited by two characteristics that distinguish it from more traditional goods.

First, the use of this or that part of knowledge by a person does not prevent others from using the same part, as economists say, is not competitive .



Secondly, once part of knowledge has become a common property, the creators of this knowledge cannot prevent others from using it, and knowledge is not exclusive.

These two characteristics of knowledge , the two main characteristics of public goods , often prepare people to use these goods unpaid, which reduces the gains that innovators make in their development of knowledge, which are not few.

Successful development, if involving more than investing in physical capital, also involves access to and use of knowledge through:

- (1) Access to global knowledge and local knowledge development.
- (2) Investing in human capital to absorb knowledge.
- (3) Investment in technology; to facilitate access to knowledge.

In conclusion, I say:

Effective policies for accessing, absorbing and transferring knowledge are components that support each other with a comprehensive strategy aimed at closing the knowledge gap.

Is it time for that?

Prof. Dr. Zaid Mohamed Al-Pomrany



The information industry

Today, in light of advanced technical changes, informatics is the foundation and pillar of the modern economy.

Recent scientific developments are linked to information and communication systems and informatics depends on information systems as they advance and grow, and society has been allowed to grow, develop and advance. It has become recognized that information programmers are of unconventional value because of their multiple use in all economic and social areas.

This distinct value of information programmers makes it a trading place in a market where there is a struggle over huge amounts.

Dr. Abdul Wahid Attia writes in his book: "The Economic and Social Implications of Informatics": The importance of the informatics market is due to the diversity of information applications prevalent in all areas of economic dimension.

To demonstrate the importance of informatics, it should be taken into account that any information or informatics application in general depends on the information programmer.

The information programmer is an essential component and partner in information systems and in multiple industrial areas.

The information program plays an effective and influential role in modern medical, space science, electronic weapons, administrative and other work.

The informatics industry has grown significantly in recent times and continues to grow and develop and is a prime example of a high-tech industry that needs huge capital investments and highly trained labor to develop these products.

The nature and rapid growth of informatics as an industry and its diversity have led to many economic, financial and social problems.

Informatics has been used numerous in most areas, particularly in developed countries, with the increased use of computers in education, scientific research, health, the military, the police, justice and banking. No wonder the use of computers in multiple areas



would save time, effort and money, shorten distances and explore civilized progress in different fields.

The current economic development of the international community is leading many companies and institutions working in the field of informatics to modernize and develop their working methods and techniques.

The progress of nations has become to be measured by the extent to which they have taken the causes of technical development and excellence in the information industry has become the bridge through which many countries have crossed from their crisis to progress, wealth and success.

Informatics has caused a serious coup d'état in various aspects of life, a revolution that has no less effect than effects of the industrial revolution.

Just as the industrial revolution changed the economic and social structure of the 18th century, informatics was also able to change the economic and social structure of contemporary societies. Therefore, this electronic age is called multiple names such as the post-industrial era, the era of the scientific and technical revolution and the global information age.

Informatics has affected employment in a variety of ways and on the form of existing production relationships and banking.

In third world countries, cheques are usually issued manually at all stages, but in developed countries it is very different, because relying on written money is largely at the expense of paper money.

No wonder the introduction of informatics "information programs" in this area would lead to the speed with which transactions are completed to the extent necessary to facilitate the daily and continuous transactions of banks.

Thus, banks rely on a secret number to replace the traditional signature, which is placed at the same time as the cheque is printed and the number is then fully **signed by a person who has given the order to issue the cheque, and the real outcome of that process is to save the time it takes for cheque checks to be checked.**



Informatics also makes an effective contribution to business transactions. It has to complete many business transactions without the need for the parties to move and meet in a particular place, and if the transaction is not completed, it has to be fully defined, saving time, effort and money.

The industry of international economic relations. It is therefore a necessary prerequisite for economic development and national independence.

The increasing effects of informatics on production and thus on competition, and the growing continuing demand for this area, give states that excel in this area the real means of exerting external pressures that serve their interests, perhaps as the global reality speaks.

The third world's share of global consumption is very weak and its share in global production is very weak and is clearly and clearly reflected in the area of informatics.

In the information industry, third world states do not have the technical skills to do so, nor does the internal market sufficient, deepening the links of dependency between developed and underdeveloped countries in the information industry.

This has given multinational companies ample scope to play an important role in the marketing of informatics devices and their accessories by luring third world governments and their peoples to the need to provide them.

It is now noted that most third world countries are considering the acquisition of information system machines and tools and multinational companies are fighting their markets.

The continued scientific development in the developed countries is a real challenge for third world countries, and if the third world nations do not wake up to this fact, it will be eliminated by annihilation.

finally I say

1- The positive effects of informatics should not be overstated and have some negative effects.



2- Beware of some types of informatics that harm creativity, innovation and the educational process.

3- Third world countries must wake up from their naps and move towards modern and advanced scientific curricula so that they do not remain importers of all products of developed countries and the associated economic, political and cultural dependency.

The time has come for that..!!

Prof. Dr. Zaid Mohammed Al-Rommany



The digital revolution!!

The internet and associated technologies are particularly special in the way people live, work and communicate, and what impact will these far-reaching changes have on our lives.

What kind of governments do people need during the 21st century? Or what kind of management systems do people want in the new millennium?

Perhaps, this question was among the most fundamental questions and this is the right time to ask it. But that is not only because we are on the verge of a special history in the calendar, a remarkable history, as observed on New Year's Eve, but also because we are living through one of the most exciting periods of change in history.

Indeed, everything we do in our daily lives, in our work and in all aspects of the structures of our management systems is now or will soon undergo a fundamental transformation. This transformation is called the digital revolution.

Internet-connected technologies, in which the Internet is the most publicly observed form, are now turning the world upside down.

As work networks are increasingly entrenched, these techniques are reshaping the way people live, communicate and work. The same technical changes that are currently changing the world of business and civil society will also give a special character to the way management systems and the nature of public life themselves are carried out. In its continuing communication, the digital revolution will reshape distinct but still interrelated relationships between people.

To understand why and how our management systems institutions will be affected so deeply, it is useful to first examine the enormous impact of the digital economy on business.

The internet-based technology spawns new businesses that announce the death of the Industrial Age Company.

Years ago, economist Ronaldkos asked a smart question: Why is there a company? In a rational world, based on traditional economic



theory, why don't workers, suppliers and customers wake up every morning buying goods from the market and making deals?

Why are these huge infrastructures and fixed factories when in an ideal world or at least in a theoretical world, supply and demand laws will dictate pricing, and before breakfast cools, we see the world clearly visible as it should be?

Kos's answer was intuitive and consistent with nature, the economy was very complex, and more importantly, the cost of concluding all those arrangements was much higher in terms of both time and money than dealing with anything other than a highly regulated semi-permanent structure called the company.

But if we move quickly to this day, some of those barriers that prevented much more flexible arrangements between suppliers, infrastructure partners and even work are now brains, not muscle strength.

The advantage of Internet-managed communications is that the cost of transactions for such activity drops to almost zero when the range and speed of communication technologies increase dramatic, and when tools become stronger.

E-commerce is only the tip of the iceberg, as the new economy revolves around a much deeper phenomenon that is remaking business rules.

Multiple key trends are now showing, whose brief descriptions can be useful when we think about future changes in management systems, including:

- 1- Companies are widely transformed to undergo thorough scrutiny and extensive reform.**
- 2- The market learns how to exercise power as the market becomes more and more stringent.**
- 3- Business projects where these projects move at tremendous speed.**
- 4- Knowledge is the main asset so that economic activity based on the extraction and transfer of scarce resources gives way to an economy of abundance, abundance of information and means of**



communication. The impact of knowledge through innovation becomes crucial.

5-Transparency and openness: they become key enablers in the market.

The digital age is a time of unprecedented major destabilizing transformations.

With the collapse of old structures and the erosion of existing laws and customs, others replace them, and if the electronic work teaches us something, the digital age abhors emptiness, the structure of the industrial age, in which the world of public life had three main areas: government, the market and civil society, is now undergoing a fundamental transformation with the control of technology.

Thus, the Internet becomes an outlet for new forms of interaction with citizens that allow participation. In the digital age, citizens are shifting from mere consumers to a situation where they become active partners in the management process.

"In the years to come, we think there will be a huge, large-scale model of management systems," says Don Tascott.

However, there is much to be optimistic about, as new technologies and changes arising from their broad application will give 21st-century management systems the opportunity not only to work better, but also, more importantly, to involve citizens in management.

We should not ignore the dangers either, as serious issues remain unresolved, and around the world people are rightly concerned about the ability of new technologies to undermine their privacy.

In conclusion, we have access to revitalized management systems to keep pace with the digital age and when partners, citizens and the private sector redefine and re-engage in their roles, the result will be better management systems.



Infomedia Age

The computer revolution continues to drive its enormous new waves one by one in the form of shocks that have greatly contributed to the formation of our contemporary society.

When large computers were used to perform routine tasks in the 1960s, such as bookkeeping, management and inventory control, organizations abandoned large numbers of clerical staff.

Thus, the need to provide labor was a major reason for the acquisition of new computers with their glamour and attractiveness.

As personal computers reached their peak, there was a dramatic increase in their ability to accomplish countless tasks with similar progress in complexity and accuracy.

Thus, it has become a constant pillar above each office and it is imperative that it break into the world of management to overthrow many administrative staff.

The end of the 1980s, personal computers, as well as the severe economic recession of that period, were a real disaster for many people because companies were reducing their employment.

Thus, managers and secretarial teams, who for many years have been safe in their offices, are witnessing their stable jobs evaporate before their eyes and the wind goes.

Will the impact of Infomedia Age on employment be so severe that multimedia becomes a variety of symptoms that work through the latest technology trends of familiar things?! It is often said that our economy is a service economy.

Most people have jobs in providing services to others, whether they work in gas stations, shops, fast food restaurants or as bankers.

Many others who work in one industry or another may work as agents, travel brokers or real estate brokers, and a large number of people in the government sector also serve people.

However, as networked computers penetrate into every home throughout the country, the next wave will begin to reduce the



volume of employment, as many of them work as intermediaries between companies and their customers, and these will be liquidated, and direct communications between computers belonging to a particular institution and the consumer within their home will turn them into excess employment.

What happens when people shop while they're inside their homes? What happens when software brokers help holiday makers book their tickets or help investors buy shares? What happens when people get banking services while they are in their homes instead of going to one of the real branches of the bank where it is run by people of flesh and blood.

However, the picture is not entirely bleak, as some elements of the labor force in one area are eliminated, demand will increase in others.

It is clear that the advanced technology industries, particularly computers, telecommunications and consumer electronics, will experience tremendous growth.

In conclusion, all changes need time and major changes take a long time, and then we have emerged from Infomedia revolution to the Infomedia Age .

Prof. Dr. Zaid Mohammed Al-Romhany



Infomedia Revolution

Any pocket calculator in our hands today may be more capable than all the computers found before 1950, even the video games that our children are now playing, and they also have more potential than a computer that cost several million years ago.

The information media revolution is coming with wonders beyond inventory, and just as our ancestors were stunned by the cars and planes, and the radio and television were amazed at their emergence, Infomedia Revolution will turn our lives upside down.

It is no wonder, if it is said that the three greatest technical forces on the scene now: computing, communications, and the information media which, by adapting themselves together, achieve a new coalition formula among themselves known as Convergence.

That convergence yields a return of more than \$30 trillion annually.

Information media, experts say, and through the new industry, which is growing at an amazing speed, will emerge as a new key weapon for competition in the 21st century.

A new generation of companies with insightful technology will emerge that in turn supports information media, for astronomical success.

Frank Kelch writes in his book " Information Media and How Our World and Life Change ?"the information media revolution challenges us on a personal level , raises new ethical issues and changes the way of our daily lives.

The information age is more than twenty-five years old, so why are we talking about an era when computers only process data while we find it now processing images, video and audio media just as easily.

The information age, which began in the 1970s, coincided with the age of major computers, and today our children have greater capacity to process data in their hands.

Computers have become an integral part of our daily lives, from cash-making machines to digital computers, CD players, video



games, copy machines, faxes, mobile smartphones, and even watches with our hands that are compelling computers.

Economic Engine's engine for the new global economy will therefore be made up of the Infomedia industries of computing, communications, and consumer electronics.

These industries are the world's largest and most dynamic and growing industries with a capital of more than \$3 trillion.

The Infomedia era will be the greatest breakthrough and greatest promotion in history of the world economy, outside the military sphere, and will be the engine of progress for the great commercial economic blocs of the new century.

The era The information media " Infomedia" for some people will be a treasure trove of new opportunities, number of companies have finally emerged as new warriors to counter the Infomedia era, and their profiles have already been shaped, with companies such as Microsoft, Intel I, Apple, Sega, Compaq and businessmen such as Stephen Jobs and Bill Gates.

Major industry giants such as IBM, Amdahl, Sperry and Burroughs have found themselves in a difficult position.

In an industry where high returns are the norm, Bill Gates will not be the last billionaire of the new era, but IBM will be the first to suffer the pain of the industry's massive turmoil.

Infomedia revolution will undoubtedly cast its shadow over every project and industry, and computers and communications networks have occupied a key position in the daily operations of each project or institution, and can even be said to have become a major competitive weapon in its fight to impose its sovereignty over the market.

The time of Infomedia Revolution, it's no wonder we found wireless phones, paperless publishing, paperless books, an electronic property, home shopping, digital money, smart cards, stores without shelves and banks without cashiers.

money has not existed for the most extensive periods of history, the first human beings used bartering in their trade and sold their goods



for the goods they needed and for most of the history of the human race, this barter system was the only way people could own things they could not develop or manufacture themselves. In the end, human beings realized that bartering could not meet their needs and that there must be a better way.

Therefore, our view of money has evolved as society has evolved, representing the needs and requirements of projects, businesses, banks and government that have shaped the different formulas of money, and today money is the lifeblood of all projects and the national economy.

Over time, money has taken different images and forms and used shells, hazelnuts, stones and paper as money, but there is no more strange and surprising money than money that exists at all.

Today, the vast majority of money is electronic pulses on any computer. They can be traded and converted at the speed of light.

Smart cards will soon replace credit cards that have been popular all over the world.

Smart cards have been the focus of intense attention and development for more than 25 years.

Banks are not the beneficiaries of smart cards alone, the consumer will also reap the benefits, as cards are a convenient and user-friendly alternative, say optimistic economists to deal with cash and check.

Smart cards can become the future check book where they reflect all customer's financial transactions and payments, and consumers will have the ability to manage their bonds and securities almost anytime, anywhere.

In conclusion, tools have played an important role in defining the contours of the human race, the characteristics of each era were formulated by the tools that emerged in its time, the history of the last decade of history was recorded on the computer, and the next decade would be shaped entirely by the computer.

The more information technologies, media and communications conflict, the more we realize that our world is being reformulated.



These forces will work tirelessly to advance the economy, society and our private lives towards the next era: the age of Infomedia.

The information media revolution "Infomedia" is already knocking on our doors, leaving us with only options that share one difficulty: the outlook.

Prof. Dr. Zaid Mohammed Al-Rommany



The millennium bomb

On the eve of the second millennium and the beginning of the third millennium, I wrote an article that said: If the reason why agricultural communities in general move to industrial societies is due to the invention of the machine, the reason for the transition of the industrial society to the information society is due to the invention of computers more than half a century ago.

The most important development in the computer world came in the late 1950s, with the creation of Kobol, a very easy computer language that became very easy for everyone to use, and served as the basis for the contemporary information revolution.

In order to save precious space on the perforated cards in which computers were operating those days, the date of the year was shortened to only two numbers.

This small technical error was the plant of the problem that some followers believe may lead to the end of the world, known as the problem of 200.

The problem is that many of the world's computers and microchip circuits, which manage everything from electronic ATMs to home video devices and intercontinental ballistic missiles, will ensure a programming flaw, rendering them unable to read the 2000 history.

The problem of 2000, as a global network of interrelated consequences, begins at the center in technically developed countries but will soon spread to the rest of the world at a frightening speed, experts predict.

At the economic level, the total cost of dealing with the 2000 problem globally is \$600,300 billion, which is the direct cost alone, associated with attempts to address the problem, and the expected economic damage may be as high as \$120 billion.

At the technical level, you should be aware that over the past 40 years thousands of programmers have written billions of lines of electronic code, software for computers on which the world's economy and societies now depend.



Therefore, one analyst points out that 180 billion lines of code will have to be isolated globally written in perhaps nearly 2,500 computer languages.

John Peterson says in an article entitled *The Problem of the Year 2000: We are talking about a problem that was initially called the Millennium bug and then escalated by the growing sensitivity regarding the seriousness of the impending crisis to become the millennium bomb.*

"The millennium bug can hit everything, the astrologers say it's the end of the world," says Richard Lacayo in an article entitled *apocalypse now.*

Damien Thompson, in an article entitled *(The Ominous Electronic Millennium) : Pessimistic Predictions of Disasters In the Wake of the Collapse of Computers due to the 2000 Problem* leave an excitingly familiar resonance among millions of millennial around the world: public panic, government paralysis, food riots, and planes crashing into skyscrapers.

The issues under discussion here are: time, people, money, the nature of systems.

Indeed, the economic implications for the global economy are enormous and unknown.

Ross Wagner's rules in an article entitled *The Problem of the Year 2000 on the Stock Exchange and the Economy: The computer problem of 2000 during some time in 1999 could lead to a worldwide economic deterioration in the financial markets, so if it happens, the recession will remain camped on the global stock market.*

Investors are likely to hold their breath during the months of 2000, reluctant to deal in stocks until they are convinced that the whole year will successfully get rid of the effects of the 2000 problem, so their reservation could delay the recovery of the world's financial markets until 2001.

These financial impulses are like a bold child who knows how far he can step over a pool of ice, but rushes back with great dismay to the

beach at the first sight or first sound he hears of cracks in the ice, but he soon returns the adventure ball, again.

Such a mentality can only accelerate the rush to the financial shore caused by the multiple and imminent cracks of the millennium problem in the economic ice and such cracks will begin to emerge in late 1999.

The problem of the year 2000 is a very serious and prolonged problem affecting various aspects of our lives, and it is clear that this problem is in urgent and urgent need of a timely solution to prevent a serious economic shock to the global economy.

Since the stock market is only a reflection of the sound performance of the economy, the global stock markets are likely to reflect this economic shock through the further fall in their price.

In conclusion, I say that the Earth will continue to revolve around the sun and approach the year 2000, and if we do not can move immediately from rhetoric to seriousness of action, from political discourses to collective economic participation, and if we do not begin to communicate together for the common purpose, we will live in a frightening situation at the dawn of that day, entrusting computer experts, and will suffer consequences that could have been avoided if we had learned those lessons and prepared the necessary tool.

Prof. Dr. Zaid M. Al-Ahmed - Alukah - Primary



Information economy

Information economy is a new research area that has emerged in the last two decades and has been interested since the mid-nineteenth century, during the industrial tide in capitalist states, and the emergence of so-called information resources.

Intellectuals' interest in this new science began by recognizing the great weakness of neoclassical theory.

The term "information economy" itself was formulated by an economic analyst called Borat, who determined the relative weight of the U.S. information economy through gross national income, manpower and its share of goods and services, and then reached the information economy

The information economy has two main tools: information networks, telecommunications and the advancement of this new science linked to the development of these instruments.

This science has the ability to overcome space constraints and its ability to overcome boundaries and spatial barriers by affecting it in two important aspects: multinational corporations and the integration of regional economies.

This science is linked to the development and growth of many regions, especially cities, and the importance of cities is increasing as information management and preparation centers.

Dr. Mohi Massad writes in his book (The Phenomenon of Globalization): Technical development can bring two key factors together: the effective wireless information and communication network.

Information activities have become increasingly economically important in industrialized countries. Economist Beniger says "the control revolution means a radical change in the functional shape of the workforce in industrialized countries", and notes that the information jobs sector in OECD countries has increased in the post-World War II period, unlike in other craft businesses, and that the development of information functions has brought about fundamental changes in economic and institutional frameworks.



its main dimensions is wireless information and communication networks and is a distinct form of capital, so there is information capital and non-information capital, but information capital alone can achieve the desired effectiveness only through its implementation at the material level.

With the large numbers and wide geographical distribution of computers over the past two decades, the devices have evolved into interconnected and connected information networks.

Technical development has helped private and multinational companies achieve a great deal of productive flexibility and strengthen their intercontinental position on the one hand, and their strong impact on public and government information networks, because private information networks contribute to the formation of government information networks through the so-called Electronic Highway and the extent to which information capital can communicate through computer networks is an important element for the growth and development of the regional economy.

Private information networks are an essential part of the information capital stock and are real factors and components of regional capital stocks. It plays an important role in the industrial sector, especially manufacturing, and information networks play a major and dominant role in the links between information within industrial companies, where there is a correlation between flexible production and information technology through increased interest in modern technologies such as flexible industry systems, which are linked to the development of modern information and communication networks, and their role in the development of industrial processes.

Information technology not only helps build flexible production systems, but also plays a role in developing more flexible arrangements and procedures to ensure global capital mobility.

Information technology has played a pivotal role in global capital markets, so the development of the information economy is spatially linked to urbanism and the functional distribution of the information workforce.



Information will be evident not only through its density in urban economies, but also through the high degree of division of information employment, so information and telecommunications networks play a historical role in the development of the urban system.

In conclusion, urban cities are the basis of the information economy at the local and international levels, where they are centers and meeting points for the technical industries of information at the international level.

At the beginning of this century, we were revealed a new, important, sensitive science known as the information economy.

Prof. Dr. Zaid Mohammed Al-Rommany



Computer economics

The computer was born and raised in the hands of the armed forces, popular in the hands of the consumer economy, its pioneers and its members, but, its great value may prove not military or commercial.

"Computers were first applied to complex mathematical issues, for which the military wanted to find appropriate solutions, such as explaining the turbulence caused by atomic explosions, or predicting the launch of artillery shells," says John Young.

These agencies were subsequently placed in civilian tasks involving the management of amounts of information, such as calculating the payrolls of large companies, or scheduling answers for statistics questionnaires.

A quarter of a century, computers have been seen as strange machines that only geniuses understand and occupy.

But computers have changed, so has the role they play, are no longer the preserve of the professional category, and have begun to achieve their purposes as regulators in the age of information glut.

In any case, the environmental and humanitarian costs of their production and use, and the costs paid for computerizing the world, should be taken into account. These devices have become the main consumer of electricity in industrialized countries.

The computer industry, which has grown so rapidly that it has become one of the largest and most powerful industries in the world, has its environmental implications. If these machines are to help us establish a sustainable society, all these environmental problems must be addressed.

One of the reasons for the attention and production of computers is that both computer technology and the computer industry have evolved at staggering rates. Computers are heavily concentrated in industrialized countries. The computer industry, including programmers, is estimated to be worth \$360 billion worldwide per year.



The computer sector is distinctly different from traditional industries; its small size and high value make shipping cheaper when transported at long distances; and the widespread use of computers in international communications has given manufacturers the flexibility to locate production.

A computer is a free technical cannon, a device with enormous potential to change environmental and economic health for better or worse. It is noticeable that we understand little about the ecosystems of our planet or about the millions of species of organisms that make up these systems.

Computers offer an enormous ability to collect, store and organize information, which can help us understand the global environment through surveillance and modeling.

One form of industrial control is the follow-up to pollution, i.e. the identification of toxic substances being released, anywhere, in what quantities and by whom.

In addition to being able to provide an effective means of storing and retrieving information, computers can speed up and facilitate the collection and facilitation of such information .

A wide variety of environmentally important data are still few. According to a study by the World Resources Institute, there is no global control of cross-state pollution flows, ultraviolet radiation or acid rain.

In addition to computer capabilities, they help design a wide range of products, with low environmental impacts. Computer networks provide vast resources and comprehensive, reliable and inexpensive information at the reach of ordinary citizens.

It allows people to scrutinize large sets of environmental data, in search of the information they want.

The production of computers is not as clean as green attitudes suggest. The electronic industry uses a large number of toxic or environmentally endangering substances, many of which leak into workplaces and the environment. Computers have also not reduced the environmental impacts of those who use them.



The environmental effects of computers have had physical effects on those who use them. Thousands of people now suffer from wrist infections. Staring at computer screens for long hours also causes vision problems. This is in addition to injuries associated with spending long hours in front of a computer keyboard.

In conclusion, I say, from the outset, man has been and continues to be a tool maker, and the importance of any tool lies not in its technical charm but in how it is used.

Prof. Dr. Zaid Mohammed Al-Rommany



Internet economy

Jill Ellworth says "Commercial use of the Internet is a topic of debate and hot and rapidly growing activity, as discussion lists on all websites talk about the rapid growth of commercial use, Commercial components are one of the most developed online sectors of the era of global communications".

Initially, the Internet grew slowly but over time, the Internet expanded to more than 45,000 local networks in more than 200 countries, about 30 million people have some kind of Internet connection. In general, the Internet has included individuals, groups, organizations, schools, universities, business services, companies and governments, as well as free networks. Statistics on the Internet are usually estimated for the continuing change and increase in numbers.

There are a number of interesting indicators and statistics, including:

- 1. Internet growth is estimated at approximately 10% per month.**
- 2. The commercial sector is growing at a rate of between 10% - 13% per month.**

Commercial use of the Internet, where the commercial internet sector is currently growing faster than any other sector, has increased.

A range of projects and businesses are the major forces used for the Internet and the commercial forces used for the Internet exist in a wide range of industries, including advanced technology manufacturers and computer-related industries, oil companies, pharmaceutical and pharmaceutical companies, healthcare-related industries, financial services and banks, and internet intensity by some of these companies increased by up to 90% in the first quarter of 1995.

Industry giants are not only internet users, but also used by many small businesses and individual investors at a low cost through commercial distributors.



Unsurprisingly, because of the intensity of online business, a few years ago these questions were appearing on the Internet itself, such as: Can we do our business online?

Are there any online businesses? Now there are hundreds or thousands of websites that have their own domain name.

Many businesses have found that internet use meets a large number of their needs, including marketing, vendor guidance, buyer promotion and information sharing, and joint research and development projects; companies, with the help of the Internet, can develop and prepare new products, receive purchase orders and electronic documents, and retrieve data from specialized databases.

In addition, businesses can find advice to establish and preserve their business relationship, get market surveys, make good deals, locate the expertise and competencies they need, and even companies can sell their products directly. Delivery and management facilities have recently and increasingly become a critical factor in issues relating to production and consumer service in any business.

The ability to maintain competitive status depends on access to the latest information about the market it deals with, as well as knowledge of the latest technology in the industry. Knowing what other companies are doing, seeing what information is available and discovering new markets can help them maintain a competitive advantage.

The cooperation of more than one participating company has become increasingly common, and the Internet is helping to facilitate such cooperation, which may be in the direction of designing a product, distribution channels, research and development of productive and marketing means.

Collaborative methods through the Internet have been enhanced by their information wealth and connectivity .

The Internet has also been able to improve the performance and development of these new cooperative patterns, which is a prerequisite for promoting competition in different markets.



The Internet provides a quick way to communicate with distributors and suppliers, which brings speed and diversity to the process of obtaining supplies and the requirements of the production process. Through fast communication, the Internet can reduce inventory at any company.

The Internet can show various business activities on the sites of new suppliers and enable companies to maintain channels of communication with these suppliers, the Internet can practice marketing through direct communication through its online presence, and although advertising is faced with some problems on the Internet, companies can use the Internet to market their services and products, and companies can provide a clearer view of their marketing programs.

In conclusion, attending an online business has many advantages, helping and guiding customers, gaining competitive advantages and opportunities for marketing and collaboration with other organizations and companies.

Prof. Dr. Zaid Mohammed Al-Romdhani



Conclusion

Philosophers of the West

The philosophers and thinkers of the West have testified that happiness in this century has been lost from the civilization and progress of the West, to the point where Bertr Andrussell says: "the animals of our world are overwhelmed by pleasure and joy, while people were more happy than animals, but deprived of their grace in our modern world, and it has become impossible to obtain this grace: happiness".

Roger Jarudi decides that Western civilization is taking the world to the abyss with the machines and inventions it has produced that fill our lives and invade us from all sides, and confuse our perception, adding that Western science has destroyed 60 million people since the Second World War and the Hiroshima bomb is a testament to this, and if the situation continues as it is, we will face many times what we have experienced scourges and disasters.

Alexis Carrell calls for the overthrow of Western civilization, and the emergence of another idea of human progress, and says that humanity's attention must be diverted from machines and the world of skulls to the human body and spirit to the mental and organic processes that created the machines, and invented Newton and Einstein's world, and also says: no one obeys morality today, modern man has renounced every system for its lust, we rarely see individuals following a higher moral example, in their actions in this modern civilization.

Northrop says "This is a contradictory world; it is the achievements that represent its glories that threaten it with destruction, and it seems that as we advance in civilization, we lose the ability to preserve it,".

Conklin decides in his book *Human: Reality and the Example* that the human race is now in the most severe crisis in its long history.

Harold Titus says that the view of westerners to man is a fatal mistake, as evidenced by the march of events in the last decades of this 1990s. That's because he's Man has won major new powers in



the fields of science and technology , but these forces have been used for destruction too much out of fear.

Julian Huxley said: "This is a very critical era of violence, conflict, revolution, destruction, brutality, nuclear , atomic dangers, population explosion, environmental pollution, ideological dissociation and general strike".

Louis Mumford says "Fear, hatred, suspicion and violence have all become an epidemic of settlers,".

"All optimistic opinions have really failed, and the obvious question is no longer whether the forces of technology, democracy and capitalism are the factors that augur well for a prosperous future, but the question of the degree to which these factors are responsible for the malevolent and destructive effects of the past," Helbruner said.

Eric Froome says "The Western world is at a standstill, it has got a lot of economic matters, it has lost any meaning and purpose in life, and without this Western society, like any other society in the past, must lose its vitality and internal power,".

Petrim Sorokin says " Every aspect of western society's life, system and culture is in a severe crisis that the body of Western society is sick and its mind is sick, and there is hardly a single small point on its body except that it is in pain," .

These views, recorded by Western leaders, thinkers and philosophers, are the true expression of the inability of Western material civilization to meet the necessary human needs and the devastating effects it has had on humanity.



The reader has his opinion.

Al-Gahedh says: It is not easy even for the classifier to prevail ten pages with good prose full of good ideas than to reveal in his work mistakes he made or other things that did not pay attention to.

Al-Gahedh (Al-haywan 1/38)

May Allah save Imam Ibn Qaim al-Jawziya, who said, "You, reader, have the elite and the author as his own, and he is the one who has burped his grass and tiredness, you have his fruit, and he has been excused to Allah from slippery and wrong and then to his faithful servants".

For all this, the researcher hopes to provide him with observations and opinions to benefit from them in his future research.

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