PeoPle's Democratic rePublic of algeria ministry of HigHer eDucation anD Scientific Research University of Chadli BENDJEDID, El -Tarf Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences Department of Psychology Lecture BOUKHARI OumhaniLevel: 1 st year common trunk of HSS full Name: ………………………………………………………………………… Group: …………… Homework Assignment of the 2 nd Semesterin module ofIntroduction to information society

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Homework Assignment of the 2 nd Semesterin module ofIntroduction to information society

Ms BOUKHARI Oumhani

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Question: Building an information society (which will be passing us on the knowledge society) need a Fundamentals element - pillar- and cannot be done without: • Education; • Access to information and knowledge; • Research and innovation; • information and communications technology; etc choose only one of this pillars and write an article -in three pages At the latest- in which you give a definitionof one of this pillars(5 pts), explain how this pillar help to build an information society(5 pts), and what about the Algerian situation in this fieldProvide statistics and numbers-(10 pts)? note: Answer in English. Good luck

إن بناء مجتمع المعلومات (الذي سيمر بنا إلى مجتمع المعرفة) يحتاج إلى عناصر أساسية

ـ ركيزة أساسية ـ ولا يمكن أن يتم بدونها .

● تعليم؛

●الوصول إلى المعلومات والمعرفة

●البحث واالبتكار

● تكنولوجيا المعلومات والإتصاالت. إلخ

اختر واحدا ـ في ثلاث صفحات كحد أقصى ـ ألحد هذه الركائز ً فقط من هذه الركائز واكتب مقالا تعطي فيه تعريفا (5ن)، وتشرح كيف تساعد هذهً الركيزة في بناء مجتمع المعلومات(5 ن)، وووماذا عن الوضع الجزائري في هذا المجال معتمدا على بعض الأرقام والإحصائيات (5 ن)، ؟

ملاحظة :لإجابة باللغة الإنجليزية

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The answer:

acces to information

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acces to information and its role in the building information society

introduction :

in the modern era, acces to information is fumdamental for the progress and development of societes, the abilite to obtain , process and utilize information has became crucial for personal empwoerment, economic development, and effective governance , so we will disscus the concept of access to information, its role in information society and the situation in Algeria.

Definition of access to information

acces to information refers to the availability and abitility to retreive, use and understand information and data from varios sources, this encomppares information provided through formal chanels such as libraries, educational institutions and internet as well in informal means like social interactions and community knowledge **.**

Access to information is not only about promoting and protecting rights to information but is equally concerned with promoting and protecting communication (use of information) to voice one's views, to participate in democratic processes that take place at all levels (community, national, regional and global) and to set priorities for action.

acces to information help in building information society by :

Information comes in many different forms of varying relevance, accessibility and quality. It can be held by governments, civil society organizations (CSOs), communities, and the private sector. Official information is extremely important and represents one of many information types that ordinary people need in order to make informed decisions on matters that affect their lives.

Access to information is the right of every person to seek, receive, and impart information and ideas through any media regardless of frontiers.

It is recognized by the United Nations in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and by the African Union through the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights.

In a democratic society, access to information is paramount for the empowerment of citizens and the functioning of a transparent government.

Enables informed citizenry for informed decision-making, accountability, and public discourse.

Ensures government transparency, reducing corruption and power abuse.

Promotes active engagement in democratic process, challenging injustice, and advocating for positive change.

Promotes greater equality, participation, and accountability in governance.

Therefore, the importance of access to information in democratic societies, as it promotes greater equality, participation, and accountability in the governance of a nation.

Algeria like many countries, face both opportunities and chalanges in providing acces ti information and knowlege to its citizens, the country hase made singnificant strides in improving infrastructure and digital acces , yet several hurdles remain :

The implementation and management of Algerian national ICT policy has been mandated to the Ministry of Posts, Information Technology and Communications (MPTIC). The first important policy drafted was in 2000 with the creation of the regulatory authority for post and telecommunications (ARPT), and the split of Algeria Posts and Telecommunications into two companies, one of them becoming the incumbent telecom operator Algeria Telecom (AT).

The ARPT is in charge of regulating postal services and the telecommunications sector. This includes promoting competition in the latter. It is also responsible

for the procedures for the allocation of operating licences and defines the rules on pricing for the services provided to the public. It ensures that the licence conditions are implemented and that the telecommunications infrastructure is shared.

In 2005, the MPTIC was assisted by a United States (US)-funded project, the Internews Network Global Internet Policy Initiative (GIPI). This project aimed to assist policy and regulatory actions needed to address the identified constraints on access to and use of the internet in Algeria.

At that time, the MPTIC and ARPT had been focusing on important policy and regulatory decisions aimed at liberalising the telecommunications sector in order to expand internet access.

In addition to the MPTIC and ARPT, the Ministry of Higher Education has also played an important role in the ICT field, especially through the Scientific and Technical Information Research Centre (CERIST), which functioned as the only internet service provider (ISP) before market liberalisation.

In 2006, Algeria scored only 0.35 on the UN E-Government Readiness Index, with a mere 1.1 personal computers and 0.59 broadband subscribers per 100 people. Since then, however, liberalisation has created a competitive market in Algeria, increasing the total number of telephone subscribers (mobile and fixed telephony) to more than 30 million from 1.4 million in 2002. There are now 71 ISPs and eleven providers of voice over internet protocol (VoIP) services.

Several key initiatives have been launched to enhance access to online information itself:

Virtual Library for Human and Social Sciences: This initiative involves 30 Algerian university libraries offering access to specialised information related to human and social sciences.

Internet for All initiative: For an average cost of USD 1 per hour for internet connectivity, the goal of this initiative is to popularise the use of the internet by the general public through cybercafés. Recently an old building in Sétif was transformed into a modern cybercafé with 200 terminals and a virtual link to the Mediathèque de Paris library.

Cyber Park: This initiative involves the creation of cyber parks as IT nodes with high employment potential and the capacity to provide technological support and expertise to the industrial sector. Recently a cyber park project was launched in the Sidi Abdellah region.

Wikaya Net: This is a portal dedicated to the spread of information related to cyber security. Amongst other things, it offers alerts about viruses and worms.

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Web Review: This initiative is being developed by the Information Science Division of CERIST. It offers access in full text or abstract mode to scientific articles from different fields.

In conclusion, it can be said that making information available through the availability of information and communications technology (ICT), reducing the cost, and enabling individuals to access it in various ways... is a real opportunity to stimulate development in all fields

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reasearch and innovation

reasearch and innovation and its role in the building information society

introduction :

the information society is characterized by it relianceof information, innovation and continous learning.

in this society information is not only valued but also actively cultivated and shared among its members.

its importance lies in fostering progress driving economic growth and addressing complex global challenges by harnessing the collective wisdom and expertise of individules, the information society empowrs innovation and promots social development on global scal .

building information society is considered a crucial strategic goal in the modern age, heavily reluing on reasearch and innovation as a fundamental pillar te achieve it .

Innovation :

 is defined as the process of bringing about new ideas, methods, products, services, or solutions that have a significant positive impact and value. It involves transforming creative concepts into tangible outcomes that improve efficiency, and effectiveness, or address unmet needs.

Research :

is a process of systematic inquiry that entails collection of data; documentation of critical information; and analysis and interpretation of that data/information, in accordance with suitable methodologies set by specific professional fields and academic disciplines.

so reasearch and innovation can be the process of developing ideas and concepts through continous stydy and finding new solution to intellectul and technological challenges, when considiring the role of reseache and innovation in building an information society, we find that these element singnificantly contribute to the developenent and broader dissenination of knowledge in society. when reasearche and innovation are encuradge supported white sufficient resouces individuals or communities can generate new knowledge develop innovative technologies, and explore effective solutions to complexe problems. in various field

Developing agricultural research

Health-related research, including medicines and vaccinations

Mechanical and industrial tools assist in production

Research related to space and satellites

Development in information and communication technologies and the ease of access to information and making it available via television, radio, telephone, and libraries.

Achieving sustainable development and facilitating the performance of e-government...

innovation and reaserch in Algeria :

in algeria contexte, reaseache and invation are considred important fields but require greater support to large impact on the information society .

statistics indicate that reaserch and development efforts in Algeria still nees singnificate enhecement for ex : propostion of slending on reaserch and development in Algeria i slow campared to global stabdards hilghliting the need to increse investement in this field to enhence knowledge capabilities in addition reasechs in Algeria face several chalanges that hinder the progress and innovation such as luck of funding and reseach, weak scientific reseach infrastructure and lak of interaction between the public and private sectors in supporting innovation and developing reaseach project therfore the Algerian governement and relivante instutition must intersify their effort to promote culture of reaserch and innovation in society and provide the nessery support and funding for reasechers and innovators to achieve the desire results and hance the country's capabilitie in technological and scientific fields ,

therfore reaseach and innovation have greatly contributed to building the fundation of Algeria society by advesing variuos field

statistics about innovation in Algeria

115th Algeria ranks 115th among the 132 economies featured in the GII 2022.

The Global Innovation Index (GII) ranks world economies according to their innovation capabilities. Consisting of roughly 80 indicators, grouped into innovation inputs and outputs, the GII aims to capture the multi-dimensional facets of innovation.

The following table shows the rankings of Algeria over the past three years, noting that data availability and changes to the GII model framework influence year-on-year comparisons of the GII rankings. The statistical confidence interval for the ranking of Algeria in the GII 2022 is between ranks 109 and 117.

Rankings for Algeria (2020–2022)

GIIYR	GII	Innovation inputs	Innovation outputs
2020	121	111	126
2021	120	109	128
2022	115	110	118

Conclusion :

in conclusion reaserch and innovation are cosidred two fundements pillar for building information society .

information society as they represent the main driver for developing knwledge and acheiving progres in various vital aspects of society therefor communitie should work on enhancing a culture of reaserch and innovation and providing the appropiate envirement for crativities and innovation in order to progress and thriver in the knowledge age .

EDUCATION AND INFORMATION SOCIETY

EDUCATION and its role in the building information society

Introduction :

education is the key to succes. it opens the door to new opportinities and allows you to reach your full patential. it is consedred as a corner stone of the information society.

Definition

Whole range of educational activities, taking place in various settings, that aim to meet basic learning needs as defined in the World Declaration on Education for All (Jomtien, Thailand, 1990). According to ISCED standard, basic education comprises primary education (first stage of basic education) and lower secondary education (second stage). It also covers a wide variety of non-formal and informal public and private activities intended to meet the basic learning needs of people of all ages.(UNESCO Institute for Statistics)

How education can build the information society ?

- education can improve job opportinies and increase economie conteubing to economic progress and individuls properiting.

- **The knowledge and skills of workers available in the labor supply are a key determinant for both business and economic growth.**
- **Industries with higher education and training requirements tend to pay workers higher wages.**
- **Differences in training levels are a significant factor that separates developed and developing countries.**
- **An economy's productivity rises as the number of educated workers increases since skilled workers can perform tasks more efficiently.**
- **An economy is more valuable when equal education and labor opportunities are available across gender, race, age, and ethnicities.**

- **Globalization and international trade require countries and their economies to compete with one another. Economically successful countries will hold competitive and comparative advantages over other economies, though a single country rarely specializes in a particular industry.**
- **A typical developed economy will include various industries with different competitive advantages and disadvantages in the global marketplace. The education and training of a country's workforce is a major factor in determining how well the country's economy will perform.**

A successful economy has a workforce capable of operating industries at a level where it holds a competitive advantage over the economies of other countries. Nations may try incentivizing training through tax breaks, providing facilities to train workers, or a variety of other means designed to create a more skilled workforce. While it's unlikely that an economy will hold a competitive advantage in all industries, it can focus on several industries in which skilled professionals are more readily trained.

knowledge workers : the information society demandes a workforce skilled in knowledge creation and management

education plays a vital rok in building communities, by providing educational opportinities individuls can realize ther full potential and develop their skils, thans to education awaenes and culture are enhanced among individuless,

- digital litercy : a well educated population equiped whithe digital litreacy skills can navigate the vaste ocean of information online
- they can criticaly evaluate sources, identify reliable data and levarage thechnologie for learning and communication.
- education equips individuals with specialized skills in field likes data analysis, sof ware development and content creation, arriving the information society
- active participation : an informed citizenry is esstial for a healthy information society,

will require that civic learning and democratic engagement not be sidelined but central, not an afterthought but an anticipated and integral part of K-12 and college education.

education fosters civic engagement, allowing individuals to participate meaningfully in online discussion, goverment processes, and social movement

- Collaboration as a Basic Social Skill

Collaboration and innovation are both professional and civic skills that need to be taught. Even on the most informal level—as evidenced by Facebook and Twitter today—students need to develop a social ethos to guide how they interact with social networks so that they can develop and sustain professional, civic, and personal relationships through both face-to-face and virtual networks.

- A New Pedagogy

The Information Revolution has changed the way we think about knowledge and information. Today, information is ubiquitously available on the web. In this environment, education is less about the transfer of already organized knowledge than about how to find and evaluate information and turn it into useable knowledge that can be used to solve problems, to innovate, and to provide meaningful insights. Active inquiry, as a result, becomes both a means and an end of General Education–a core skill of the new curriculum.

Algeria and éducation :

according to the statistics, there has been progress in acces to education in Algeria

- EVOLUTION DES EFFECTIFS ELEVES

ANNÉES	PRIMAIRE	MOYEN	SECONDAIRE	TOTAL
1965/1966	1 332 203	107 944	12 213	1 452 360
2014/2015	3 912 848	2 594 847	1 523 527	8 031 222
Évolution	2.94 fois	24.04 fois	124.75 fois	5.53 fois
accroissement moyen annuel	2.18%	6.57%	10.13%	3.48%

Ministère de l'éducation nationale / Annuaires Statistiques- Direction de la Planification

conclusion :

education is a critical pillar in building an information society, empowering individuals to acces analyze information effectively. in Algeria efforts have been made to adress chalange a culture of liflong learning.

information and communication technologies

information and communication technology and its role in the building information society

introduction :

information and communication technology is witnessing rapid development and wide spread use in various field , making it an indispensable means in contemporary life.

définition :

Information and communication technology, abbreviated as ICT, covers all technical means used to handle information and aid communication. This includes both computer and network hardware, as well as their software(Glossary:Information and communication technology (ICT))**.**

ICT is technologie that support activites involvi,g information such activities include gatheruing, processing, storage and presenting data , increasingly these activities also involve colaboration and communication .

ICT and building information society

ICT civers any product that will store , retreve manipulate , transmit or receive information electricity in digital form ;

media and communication technology help build the information society through facilitiong and developing the education system and also contibuted to access of education means even to remote areas wich led to the spread of education among children and adults around thr world, and helping people obtain their rights and taking all legal measures, and accelerating economic developement, and developement of remote areas.

- also working in helping ppeopole their rghits and taking all legal measure and expanding the fram work for the spread of electronic governance.
- the media of all kinds is considred an important means of disseminating public information and developing society and social cohesion and improving productivity it facilates work and improve productivity as it

help improve the flow of operations and saving the time, cost and effort needed to cmplete taks, improving security

- faciliting acces to information improving education , improving health and arrest criminals through the use of technological techniques and encourage public involvement in policy making and governance.

Algeria and ICT

Algeria has made new progress in the field of adoption information communication and the telephone technologies as well as the telephone high flow mobile phone ….etc

Algeria has advanced 14 places in the ICT Development Index (IDI), according to the latest report issued by the International Telecommunication Union.

Algeria has advanced 14 places in the ICT Development Index (IDI), according to the latest report issued by the International Telecommunication Union.

After previously ranking 102nd, Algeria ranked 88th out of 169 member states of the Union, with an average of 77.8 points, exceeding the African average (47.4 points) and the average of Arab countries (74.5 points) as well as the average of middle-income countries (62 points).

It should be noted that the ICT Development Index represents the most important indicator for measuring and evaluating the level of development of information and communications

technology in countries of the world and comparing them. It has been issued by the International Telecommunication Union since 2009.

conclusion

hense , information and communication technology is cosidred a fundamental thing in the information society that connot be dispent withe , as it is a sound path for reaserch and exploration and building information society , it is also considered the gateway to futur and learning about it .