

# TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS FOR THE MAN OF THE THIRD MILLENNIUM

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No development can exist without technology, which for the majority of countries has become the measure of progress in most fields, such as industry, and agriculture, as well as progress in the weapons race.

Why should there be technological progress? For solving most of the world's recent problems, and for faster communication between countries, as well as contributing towards what we call "a better life." Since this is being done for the benefit of humanity, we should all work together for the sake of a better life by fighting poverty and protecting new development; this is why we should strive for a safer, better world in the third millennium.

Let us consider the word "safe." The real safety of the inhabitants of this planet lies in technology, a major tool in the progress of economic, agricultural, and environmental growth, which is facing a real threat –not the type of technology concerned with the weapons race in the field of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons.

First and foremost, the new technology should be one which protects the environment and the human race, and achieves its goals without adversely affecting the safety of the environment and the whole planet.

New technology should be applied to agricultural progress, by aiming for the production of safe food for better nutrition. Today, many millions of people are facing food shortages and an equal number have no access to clean water, making it necessary to protect our water resources for a healthier life.

Based on the above, we can conclude that the new major force in the world is technology, and we should then reconsider globalisation and its effect on development, the new required technology and the environment.

In the third millennium, three major forces will both encourage and hinder the development of human ambitions and the fate of the world. The first force is the economic system which appeared at the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> millennium, now referred to as globalisation. It must be noted that, at least initially, there were benefits associated with globalisation: openness in various fields, such as communications, information gathering and transfer and the exchange of services; benefits were also evident in the financial sector, particularly as concerns share trading. In addition, many economies developed towards the end of the last millennium. For example, the Chinese and Indian economies developed in the 1980s and in the early 1990s as a direct benefit resulting from the emergence of globalisation.

But this does not deny the existence of those for whom globalisation is no panacea for the ills of the world and those who were directly adversely affected by the damaging effects of globalisation. Regardless of direct and vocal opposition to globalisation, the American Foundation for Strategic Studies set globalisation the target of decreasing the number of poor in the world by half by the year 2015. In actual fact, we are approaching this date without the slightest hope of achieving this target.

We must also recognise that without peace, no development at all would be possible. That is why we should all focus on establishing peace around the world, especially in the Middle East, in order to develop the economy, information technology and the environment; to drastically reduce poverty and to accomplish our aims, which are to work together to create clean technologies that are suitable for all countries in order to have a secure and better life.

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