Chapter 1 : 10 Futurist Predictions in the World of Technology | HowStuffWorks

Your Future in the New World of Communications. Zacharis, John C. The information provided in this book is intended to help people in the communications fields plan their careers more carefully.

But what does the future hold for communication technology? Network-Based Telepathy Telepathic communication has been in sci-fi movies for years, but have you ever thought about what it would be like to actually use it? Not as far as you might think. In a fascinating or horrifying, depending on how you feel about this sort of thing experiment, Dr. Imagine a very simple two-player video game. The pirate ship occasionally fires rockets toward the city—if they hit the city, the players lose. They can, however, use the cannon to shoot down the rockets. Only the first player can see the screen, and only the second player can control the cannon. The sender is hooked up to an EEG sensor, which detects brain activity in certain areas; the receiver is hooked up to a TMS device, which stimulates the brain. So how accurate is it? Operating a computer with no input devices. The possibilities are limitless. One of the leaders in this field is a company called Holoxica , which is currently working on advanced holography for use in engineering, science, and medical imaging. In a recent TED talk, founder Javid Kahn discussed the progression of holographic technology from simple objects, like a digital clock, to more complex ones, like a multi-layered human anatomical model. He also stressed that true holography requires light diffusion, which is not what you get when you project an image onto a transparent screen— sorry, Tupac fans. What if our computers were capable of filtering and sorting all of this information effectively? Even more interestingly, what if we could take advantage of AI to respond to these communications more efficiently? A number of app developers are already working toward a system like this, including the crew behind Mailstrom Buried In Emails? Nothing is more convenient than a central online solution like Mailstrom. And, of course, it also helps you delete a huge number of e-mails at the same time, getting you one step closer to the elusive inbox zero. There are a number of components in Compadre, but the most interesting one, Interact, is a great example of the potential of instant translation. To use Interact, you just say the words you want translated—your device translates the words into another language and speaks them aloud. Conclusion Scientists and computer engineers around the world are working on some very exciting communication technologies that could quickly revolutionize the way we talk to, work with, and relate to each other. Which communication technologies are you most excited for? How will the technologies above shape the world? Share your thoughts below!

Chapter 2 : The Future of Communication? Let's Ask the Experts

Get this from a library! Your future in the new world of communications. [John C Zacharis] -- Discusses careers in the communications field, how to prepare for them, and how to get a job and succeed in it.

Latest in Business Communication Trends written by: Businesses interpret this as using the technology to redefine the services that they can offer at lower costs, which would increase the revenues and boost the profits. As the scope of the Internet is getting widened day by day as a technology platform, it has been occupied by an ever-growing number of application tools. These tools facilitate deriving the most from the Net and business communication trends. It is a fact that continually advancing technology is bringing about dramatic changes in business communication trends the world over. The day may not be far off when business communications will be done in a paperless manner favoring green technology. During the last decade alone, tremendous technological advancements have taken place to provide a new direction to business communication trends â€" be it voice communications or data transfer. It is only to be expected that during the ensuing decade, business communication facility will receive further thrusts and will witness major innovations across many more interfaces - through mobile phones, standard landline telephones, Internet and the Web in general. Business communication trends and tools broadly deal with technological developments and applications pertaining to business processes that can relate to back office operations, data management and analysis, professional services and support, to mention only a few. Some of the most recent and relevant ones are discussed in this article. Beyond this, it may be more appropriate to define it by what it does. It is a technology that deploys shared infrastructure that links together large pooled systems in private or public networks in order to provide Information Technology IT services. The advent and application of Web 2. In short, to manage the ever growing needs of the users - whether in business, government, public or private - where there is a need to manage the Infrastructure environments, euphemistically speaking, as a unified cloud. Its advantages to businesses, to mention only a few, could be found in its capability to relieve the IT professionals from the day to day routine tasks of Information Technology and devote more time to value add the IT services relevant to their specific areas of operation, availability regardless of the location and the capability to bring in tangible benefits in adding more customers by enabling horizontal market expansion, quicker delivery of marketing services and customer retention Source: Its usefulness to the business lies in its capability to handle letter like documents and graphic features. Today, the scenario is changing fast. The advent of CRM2. It is based on tools from social networking sites, wikis, blogs, and community forums and benefits any type of business from the inputs of entire stakeholders, whether in the design, research, procurement and delivery. Call centers are springing up everywhere to handle customer enquires instantly regardless of time zones. Waking up to this reality, all business organizations are creating web presence to offer prospective customers all the product information they want. Instead of merely delivering speeches which most participants may fail to register properly, power-point presentations create a terrific impact and helps better understanding of issues. When you wish to talk to a person remotely and still want to see him or her to get a real personal meeting effect, you can opt for video-conferencing. Video-conferencing has now become quite commonplace in many business organizations and even employee interviews are done through video-conferencing. Most organizations have taken to telemarketing in a big way to create sales enquiries and occasionally even close sales. Most EPABX systems provide for teleconferencing when mare than two persons can interact and share information. Most businesses are today confronted with the problem of communication overloads. It is only to be expected that newer and more sophisticated technologies will emerge to help manage better the ever-growing complexities of business communications. This article can be concluded with a statment that technological engagement has become an integral part of any business. In this regard, dynamic communication technologies are the strategies that have been helping businesses to go beyond customer-centric management to a platform of collaborative management in which all the players

engaged within the sphere of business can participate to achieve organizational objectives defined in terms of performance, profits and excellence. And, such a range is so wide that it cannot be constricted to narrowed specifications. Communication - Sender - Message Receiver - http:

Chapter 3 : BBC - Future - What will the internet look like in ?

Your future in the new world of communications (Careers in depth ;) [John C Zacharis] on www.nxgvision.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Discusses careers in the communications field, how to prepare for them, and how to get a job and succeed in it.

Hegemony and resistance through identity formations Culture Interpretive Realism has been the dominant school of thought, in both theory and practice focusing on peace through national strength, armament, and balance of power. For Realists, order is the primary normative value and historical analysis is the soundest methodology to pursue. Liberals, by contrast, have pointed to the integrating forces of the world market as a new reality creating considerable international interdependency in the postwar period. For liberals, freedom in property ownership, politics, and trade is the primary normative value. In their studies of international relations, Liberals supplement historical analysis with a variety of quantitative and qualitative methods such as time-series, correlation analyses, and simulation games. Marxists and Neo-Marxists, although in decline politically, continue to present powerful theoretical arguments that have an appeal in the peripheries of the world. They view international relations primarily in terms of class conflict within and among nations and argue that since the 16th century, capitalism has increasingly incorporated the peripheries into a world system of domination and exploitation through imperialism, colonialism, and neo-colonialism Wallerstein ; Schiller , The social revolutions in Russia, China, Cuba, Vietnam, and many less developed countries LDCs have attempted to break away from the fetters of the world capitalist system. But, Marxists further argue, internal contradictions, wars, and revolutionary struggles will continue to challenge the dominant capitalist system. For Marxists, equality is the primary normative value while historical materialism and dialectics are the dominant methodologies. Although the ideologies of its proponents differ, the centrality of civil society as expressed through community formations, in contrast nation-state and social classes, is what unifies this theoretical perspective. As expressed in its cultural, communal, and institutional formations, civil society thus serves as the underlying unit of analysis. In the traditional literature of international relations, this school of thought is closely linked to the institutionalist perspectives emphasizing the integration processes of world and regional systems. However, it also has manifested itself in a variety of anti-colonial, nationalist, tribalist, localist, ethnic, and religious movements focused on mobilizing the common historical memories of the peripheries in waging a cultural and political struggle against the centers. The Communitarians thus emphasize the centrality of political community as a condition for a durable peace at local, national, regional, and global levels. Community is thus the primary normative value to be pursued, while institution building for world economic, political, and cultural integration are the policy recommendation. Emanating from the poststructuralist and deconstructionist schools of thought, postmodernism is deeply imbued with linguistic analyses of knowledge and power. It therefore highlights the central importance of identity as a major principle in the globalization and localization of knowledge and power struggles and truth claims. Generally committed to radical relativism, postmodernism interprets contemporary international relations as a process of negotiation of knowledge, power, and identity through military, economic, and cultural arsenals of influence. While some tendencies in postmodernism are nihilistic, others seek out those universals in global knowledge that could unify an otherwise divided world. Although each theoretical discourse has its own unique set of assumptions and conclusions reflecting competing interests in the international community, global communication has forced them into a grudging dialogue. Table 1 confines itself to a typology of the main theoretical strands. There are many theoretical hybrids that have enriched international discourse on world order. However, it is significant to note that the axial principles of the five schools of thought together constitute the five democratic goals of order, liberty, equality, community, and identity in the modern world. Thus, the effects of global communication on the evolution of international relations theory and its underlying international system have been two-fold. On the one hand, global communication has empowered the peripheries of power

to progressively engage in the international discourse on the aims and methods of the international system. In this way, Liberalism challenged the traditional state-centered, protectionist, mercantilist policies of the 16th to 18th centuries with its revolutionary doctrines of laissez-faire in international trade and protection of property and liberty in domestic life. However, it also incorporated much of the geopolitical Realist view of power politics in its justification of the colonial and imperial orders while increasingly emphasizing the role of IGOs in the management of the international system. However, in practice, Communist regimes often cynically followed Realist geopolitical doctrines in favor of international proletarian solidarity. Liberalism, in turn, undermined the Communist regimes by its control of the main world capital, of trade, and of news flows through appeals to democratic values. In a world system dominated by state and corporate bureaucracies, Communitarianism is the latest phase in a continuing theoretical and ideological struggle by the peripheries to put the human rights of the oppressed on the international agenda. In its preoccupation with the collective rights of community, however, Communitarianism cannot altogether ignore the Realist focus on political order, the Liberal preoccupation with individual freedom, and the Marxist concern with social equality. Postmodernism deconstructs the truth claims of all of the foregoing schools by casting doubt on their meta-narratives. But it also posits its own meta-narrative of relativism as a truth claim. Tensions among the five theoretical schools clearly reveal the tensions among the competing aims of democracy: On the other hand, global communication has also served as a channel for theoretical integration. Political leadership in international relations has increasingly come to mean moral leadership in such great debates as colonialism, development, population, environment, nuclear weapons, human rights, women and minority status, etc. Global communication has thus historically broadened and deepened the parameters of discourse from Realism to Liberalism, Marxism, Communitarianism, and now Postmodernism. Each school of thought has had to respond to the concerns of new layers of the international community as they have emerged from conditions of oppression and silence. International relations theory has thus progressively incorporated the new democratic claims for equality, self-determination, and cultural identity. For example, the slogan of "New World Order" has gone through several mutations in this century. For the Allies, it meant a reorganization of the world around the United Nations principles of collective security policed by the five permanent members of the Security Council. To the Group of 77 at the United Nations calling for a New World Economic Order in a General Assembly resolution, the new order meant a revamped international economic system to redress the terms of trade in favor of the LDCs. Following the largely fruitless North-South negotiations of the s, the discourse of the new order was resurrected and coopted by President Bush. To mobilize international support for a war effort against Saddam Hussein, Bush employed the slogan at the wake of the Persian Gulf War in with maximum effect. It now meant a new international regime of "law and order" under the aegis of the United Nations supported by the unanimity of the five permanent members of the Security Council and, whenever that fails, under alliances such as NATO or ultimately superpower action. Views of the international system and its most urgent reform needs are thus as fractious as the world itself. The complexities of the world demand international relations theories that can focus on both growing gaps and interdependencies, conflicts and cooperation, violence and peace-building. They also call for policies recognizing that global communication plays a central role in problem definition and negotiation for solutions. For example, so long as the whole continent of Africa has fewer telephone lines than the city of Tokyo, global communication will continue to be largely a one-way flow. Industrial countries as a whole have over 18 times more telephone lines per people than all the developing countries UNDP Since telephones are the linchpin of the emerging global communication system, this situation exacerbates the existing communication gaps in the world. Theory building in international relations clearly requires greater multicultural dialogue in order to build bridges among the competing cultural constructions of world conflicts. The Military Arena The multiple effects of global communication are perhaps most visible in the military arena. Military technologies have become increasingly information- and communication-intensive. Historically, most communication technologies have immensely benefited in their research and development phase from military investments, but their introduction

has often led to rapidly diffused civilian applications. They also have been quickly adopted by all adversaries. Table 2 provides a schematic view of the most important communication technologies and world orders. As Innis has persuasively argued, world political systems closely correlate with world communication systems. Without reliable command, communication, and control, power centers cannot effectively manage their peripheries. However, every communication system also empowers the peripheries. Print, for example, facilitated the political and cultural hegemony of the West from 15th century onwards, but its spread also gave rise to increasingly potent resistance via nationalist movements throughout the world. In the military arena, the "double sword" feature of communication technologies has led to the paradox of "more is less": More security has meant less security. A few examples illustrate the point. Nuclear weapons have been assumed to be a powerful deterrent force. However, their proliferation has created a greater probability of accidental or intentional nuclear war. Remote sensing by satellites has created a global surveillance system at the disposal of the superpowers. But commercialization of such information is now leading to its availability to those adversaries who can afford the price. In warfare, technology is having two contradictory consequences. The conduct of war and resistance against domination are both becoming increasingly robotized and globalized. This is so because the technology is at once global and local as well as both powerful and vulnerable. Terrorism, as the weapon of the weak, has thus been on the ascendancy locally and globally--on the West Bank as well as at the New York World Trade Center, in the Armenia-Azerbaijan region as well as at Turkish and Armenian embassies around the world, at the Oklahoma City Federal Building as well as in Washington, DC. The idea that stockpiling weapons of mass destruction can gain commensurately higher levels of security for those who possess them is thus proving to be problematical. The policy implications of this phenomenon for the pursuits of power and peace are far reaching but, for reasons of space, cannot be addressed here. The Diplomatic Arena In addition to traditional intergovernmental diplomacy, global communication seems to have generated three new types of diplomacy, which may be labeled public, people, and virtual diplomacy. Public diplomacy has thus assumed an increasing importance in the conduct of foreign policy. Realists such as former Ambassador George Kennan and former U. Secretary of State James Schlesinger have, in fact, decried this tendency as tantamount to emotionalism in the policy process. Kennedy once summed it up: Public diplomacy, however, complements rather than supplants traditional diplomacy. However, the debate over the role of the media in international relations cannot be settled by a few case studies. In their coverage of international affairs, the media-- particularly commercial television--tend to dichotomize, dramatize, and demonize. In this process, the media follows a pattern of story-telling that has been well-established in the American Westerns with enormous success at the box office, i. Given government license to cover a given story, the media may legitimate prevailing policies, or accelerate, impede, or prioritize them. This is often known as the agenda-setting function of the media; the media focuses us more on what to think about than tells us what to think. In the case of the Vietnam War, the first television war in history, the media initially legitimized and accelerated U. However, as the body bags came home and the atrocities of the war were televised into American homes, the media gradually turned against government policies, to a certain degree impeded them, and finally contributed to a change of priorities from war to peacemaking. In the case of the Gulf War, the first government-managed television war in history, about 80 percent of the American public receiving its news from television supported the war effort. Television coverage of the plight of the Iraqi Kurds and Shiites in the aftermath of the war may have accelerated the U. The media may be thus viewed as neither powerful nor powerless but power-linked. Public diplomacy is seen as an auxiliary instrument to traditional diplomacy. The use of television as a channel for sending messages to the opposite side by the leaders of the U. None of these examples can conclusively suggest that, in their making of foreign policy, states have become hostages to the media. However, the examples suggest that governments are increasingly aware of the potential benefits and risks of media. In contrast to public diplomacy, which is essentially top-down, people diplomacy is a bottom-up process. Improving global transportation and telecommunications have increasingly made it possible for ordinary citizens to engage in a game that has been historically reserved

for foreign policy "experts. Numerous other individuals and groups are also engaged in such efforts. The best known of such groups is Amnesty International, an organization devoted to the freedom and humane treatment of political prisoners around the world.

For millions of businesses and billions of people, we're the connection. Join us to create a new world of communications.

That was 25 years ago this year. Back in the s, even the simple concept of documents which could be hyperlinked was difficult to understand. So what will digital life be like another 25 years from now? How dramatically will things have changed by ? Both utopian and dystopian visions of the future internet abound. Public transport to the city dynamically adjusts schedules and routes to account for delays. Buying your kids the perfect birthday presents is easy because their data tells your shopping service exactly what they will want. This is the future in which data powers everything. During a recent appearance in London, he said that we might one day also have much greater ownership over the data that belongs to us. Thinkstock Smart services, which use artificial intelligence to help us better manage our workloads, will likely contribute to a less cluttered, more streamlined online world where email overload and scheduling headaches are a thing of the past. With data flying around in ever greater volumes, though, there are some who fear the implications for privacy. And my guess is 20 or 30 years â€" a generation is about right. Trolls have taken over social networking, the web is ludicrously priced and segmented, meaning only the rich can access the most useful and up-to-date resources. Even if you can get online, would you want to? For one thing, the rise of data-driven services leads some to worry of a Minority Report-style future in which our course in life is mapped out for us, eroding our ability to make free choices. One way of keeping the web democratised and egalitarian is by safeguarding net neutrality, which means a web that is open, decentralised and universally accessible â€" rather than one which is segmented, better featured for some rather than others and so on. In fact, there are some who believe key battles have already been lost. The move theoretically allows wealthy corporations to pay to have their online services promoted â€" and to have rival services blocked , stifling competition. Other contributors to the Pew report expressed concerns over the aggressive enforcement of police state policies online, which allow oppressive regimes to censor media or spy on their own citizens with increasing ease. Even baby monitors have been hacked maliciously. The tempered view For the realist, what might actually happen by probably falls somewhere between these two extremes. Good things, and bad things, will happen via the internet. The moon shines on the just and the unjust. Everybody drives cars, eats at restaurants and sends email. The good guys and the bad guys. Corporations, indeed, probably always have and always will display certain unethical behaviours. On the other hand, markets mean that people are allowed to hold those corporations to account when things go wrong or when they behave in an unacceptable way. In an open web, then, competition will not only drive the positive innovations people yearn for, it could also allow for egalitarian values to persist. The world wide web in promises to be different, but we can be sure of one thing: BBC Future will be covering the event in full â€" so watch this space.

Chapter 5 : Defining The Future Of Public Relations

Educating Your Future Self (Part 2) join over , people who enjoy the New World Blog. Join us to create a new world of communications. Company.

Technological developments determine the possibilities, but our needs determine which technology will actually break through and remain a facet of our life. Google is working on Google Translate for speech, but if we can translate the message, does that really mean that we understand what the other person is saying? What we want is less noise, more context, ease of use, ease of access and the certainty that our listeners understand the message. We have always used communication to convince or even make other people do what we want. Improved communication technologies help us to do that quicker and on a larger scale, hugely influencing the next divide between the haves and the have-nots. Where will this lead us? We asked 6 experts from different fields to share their view on the future of communication. A drum beat has so many subtleties that a solution was needed to ensure the right message was exchanged. Throughout history what is considered as the more developed world, has continually struggled to create an efficient communication system that can add context to plain words. When the telephone was invented, the fabulous reality was that we could hold distant conversations and spend as long as we liked adding context. However, our technological innovations that set out to make things more efficient, have also provided us with the ability to communicate in far easier and quicker ways, without so much effort. We can now communicate in a socially acceptable way without adding so much context, writing micro headlines on micro billboards, but truthfully we are accelerating confusion and misunderstanding. Remember the email that got misunderstood? Or maybe a tweet that you realize could be interpreted in a different way but you only had characters to use? The future of communication could go in several ways. If you think about it, this may well remove what is left of being a human from our race. Alternatively, we may stop to consider the fact that our modern, cutting edge communication tools and platforms, are actually under-developed in comparison to African drums from many, many centuries ago. Our fascinating technology could potentially be considered as context vacuums that allow us to express for the sake of expressing, rather than express for distributing meaning. In only a few years touchscreens in our smartphones and tablets drastically changed the way we interact with humans and machines. Yet, I see touchscreens partially as an intermediate interface technology. Scientists worldwide are working hard to develop Natural User Interfaces with the ultimate aim of making computing and communication ubiquitous as a natural part of our lives. The early signs of such technologies are already here. With Kinect and Wii like technologies we can control devices by using gestures. Brain-computer interfaces which read our thoughts are also in the make. Several parties such as Google are also developing augmented reality glasses that display information on top of what we see around us and Microsoft is even working with University of Washington scientists to develop electronic contact lenses with built-in AR displays. Beats all those smudgy fingerprints on your smartphone touchscreen display. In our car, our home and so on. An important element will probably also be mood-communication: Dream modification will be another interesting area â€" the dream we wake up from in the morning largely determines in what mood we start the day. So if that last dream period can be modified in a positive direction through fx soundscapes played softly by your iPhone by your bed it would potentially mean a lot for your life, work and productivity. David Nieborg â€" Communicate to Mobilize Some things in politics never seem to change. Particularly when talking about American campaigns, what really drives all is money. Yet, where politicians get their money from and where they spend it, is rapidly changing. Collecting money is increasingly done using innovative technologies. And, of course, ask them for some cash. That said, all these digital operations may cost a lot, but most is still spend not on Tweets, or apps but on TV advertising. Looking ahead this might well change. Tech-savvy campaign staffers are taking cues from game developers and app builders and are harnessing the affordances of networked technologies. Two overlapping trends are likely to become more prominent in the months and years ahead. First, with all things

digital, campaigns are more data-driven than ever before. Have you donated before, and are you a woman caring about social issues? Second, as audiences go mobile, so do political campaigns. Location based technologies can further aid in delivering pinpointed messages as well as collecting money and date on the go. But equally important, mobile tools allow for further grassroots organizing: Because in the end, all politics is local, and all politics is personal. Axel Arnbak â€" Who is reading your e-mails? How often do you send a hardcopy postcard these days? In only ten years, electronic communications have developed into the critical utility on which our economic, social and cultural life depends. From banking, via politics to family life, everything is or wants to be mediated by the internet. The web makes communication easy, cheap, fun and is connecting people to knowledge by the billions. Surely, the kind of innovative paradigm shift people will be talking about for centuries to come. In large part, we thank this spectacular transition to the open and decentralised nature of protocols that underlie the internet, such as the aptly named Internet Protocol. These protocols are the blood veins of any communication via the web. They were designed with the democratization of the technology in mind. The early inventors of IP and other technical protocols, however, never imagined the extremely rapid uptake of the technology, and thus never prioritised information security. For me, this presents the foremost challenge to the future of our communications. Too slowly we are realizing, that we cannot blindly trust the security, the integrity and the confidentiality, of our communications. That is it hard or even impossible to be sure whether or not your communications are safe from snooping by cybercriminals, governments or corporations. And yes, this includes your tweets, likes and mails. Insecurity is all around us. Securing communications presents us with a challenge of enormous importance and complexity. If we still are to enjoy the enormous benefits of electronic communications, we need technical evaluations and legal safeguards that protect information security and privacy. I reckon the future of communications is all about realising and researching the current vulnerabilities of our communications infrastructure, and a collective effort to strengthen it. With an open and robust infrastructure at its core, the web may continue to foster not only our communications, but openness, freedom and access to knowledge. Instead of radical departures from what we have, we will most likely see incremental improvements. Most of these limitations are, furthermore, artificial in nature and imposed by the old-guard gatekeepers, the mobile network operators. The next revolution will be always-on, always-broadband communication. And for that we need a radical rethink of the role of the operators and of infrastructure. The first company that builds the whole widget in this manner will again revolutionize communications.

Chapter 6 : Experts on the Future of Work, Jobs Training and Skills

As with most new technologies, a group of enthusiastic adopters lead the way. Sometimes, the general population will follow the early pioneers -- the compact disc is a good example of such technology.

Share How the World will look like in the next 50 years People have always been intrigued of what the future will look like. The answers are quite simple and here you have them for the next 50 years. How can we know what the future will look like? To be able to understand the future, you must know the past. What has taken us to where we are today and what has changed along the way. The world has changed a lot in the last years, but we humans are driven by the same basic needs as we were years ago, food, sleep, sex, the feeling of being appreciated and loved. Will this change in the next years? What inventions have really made a difference in the last years? If you take away all gadgets that people in some part of the world are using for entertainment, the inventions that have affected most people around the world for everyday living are the telephone, electricity, radio, television, computer, the car and the ability to communicate through Internet. Then we of course have a lot of inventions that have made life easier, like new medicine, faster transports etc. In general the inventions for the last years have been a human strive for freedom and communication, to be able to get in control of the time and world. Since there is still much to do in this area, this will be the focus at least for the next years. But why do we need to predict the future? Predicting the future is important for two reasons; first we need to start to think about what kind of future we would like for ourselves and to pass on to the next generation, and then we need to know what decisions we need to make today that will give the best result in the future. Will we ever get those flying cars in the future I saw in pictures as a kid? Flying cars is an example of a scenario that has been pictured for the future for a long time. It is a great and exciting concept, but is it realistic? Then we have to think about the system we have today, cars going on the ground, and the transition to a new system. To make it work in this example we need two parallel systems, with a road network for the flying cars simultaneousely as the common road network. Even if the flying cars are improved to be suitable for city traffic, the investments would be huge for a city to implement this, as well as for households to get that extra vehicle. How about the virtual worlds, do I need to go on vacation in the future or just have all the cells in my body experience an artificial vacation? It might be possible in the future to experience the sand between your toes, feel the salt from the ocean on your lips, hear the waves and smell the seaweed, just lying in your bed at home. That will make all the difference. You can tell people today that you have seen the pyramids in Egypt because you have seen a picture of them, but you will never get the feeling of being there. So, even if a great invention is there for an affordable price, it will never replace the common experience if it is not genuine. Please tell me we will get in contact with some aliens in the near future It is most likely that there are other life in the Universe considered there are billion solar systems. In the aspect that our solar system is about 4. With these numbers in mind there is no greater chance that they will make contact with us within the next 50 years than in , years, and with the size of the Universe we will not likely be able to make any contact with them during this time. So what will the future look like then? What we will see in the next 50 years is the transition from an oil-dependent society , new medicine, the first steps in the development of artificial intelligence , continued exploration of space , more people to die from AIDS , hopefully a better state for the poor people in the world, challenges in the climate change, and new inventions that make life a little easier and entertaining for some. How should I do then to make the future great? Well, as you know the winner in life is not the one with the most money when he dies, the winner is the person who sleeps best at night. To feel good about yourself and the people around you, listen to them and show them the love and respect they deserve as fellow human beings and help those in need.

Chapter 7 : News of Future: How the World will look like in the next 50 years

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May 3, The Future of Jobs and Jobs Training As robots, automation and artificial intelligence perform more tasks and there is massive disruption of jobs, experts say a wider array of education and skills-building programs will be created to meet new demands. There are two uncertainties: Will well-prepared workers be able to keep up in the race with AI tools? And will market capitalism survive? Automation, robotics, algorithms and artificial intelligence AI in recent times have shown they can do equal or sometimes even better work than humans who are dermatologists , insurance claims adjusters , lawyers , seismic testers in oil fields , sports journalists and financial reporters , crew members on guided-missile destroyers , hiring managers , psychological testers , retail salespeople , and border patrol agents. Moreover, there is growing anxiety that technology developments on the near horizon will crush the jobs of the millions who drive cars and trucks, analyze medical tests and data , perform middle management chores , dispense medicine , trade stocks and evaluate markets , fight on battlefields , perform government functions , and even replace those who program software â€" that is, the creators of algorithms. People will create the jobs of the future, not simply train for them, and technology is already central. It will undoubtedly play a greater role in the years ahead. Since that expert canvassing, the future of jobs has been at the top of the agenda at many major conferences globally. Several policy and market-based solutions have been promoted to address the loss of employment and wages forecast by technologists and economists. A key idea emerging from many conversations, including one of the lynchpin discussions at the World Economic Forum in , is that changes in educational and learning environments are necessary to help people stay employable in the labor force of the future. Among the six overall findings in a new page report from the National Academies of Sciences, the experts recommended: At the same time, recent IT advances offer new and potentially more widely accessible ways to access education. This survey noted that employment is much higher among jobs that require an average or above-average level of preparation including education, experience and job training ; average or above-average interpersonal, management and communication skills; and higher levels of analytical skills, such as critical thinking and computer skills. A central question about the future, then, is whether formal and informal learning structures will evolve to meet the changing needs of people who wish to fulfill the workplace expectations of the future. Some 1, responded to the following question, sharing their expectations about what is likely to evolve by In the next 10 years, do you think we will see the emergence of new educational and training programs that can successfully train large numbers of workers in the skills they will need to perform the jobs of the future? Participants were asked to explain their answers and offered the following prompts to consider: What are the most important skills needed to succeed in the workforce of the future? Which of these skills can be taught effectively via online systems â€" especially those that are self-directed â€" and other nontraditional settings? Which skills will be most difficult to teach at scale? Will employers be accepting of applicants who rely on new types of credentialing systems, or will they be viewed as less qualified than those who have attended traditional four-year and graduate programs? It is important to note that many respondents listed human behaviors, attributes and competencies in describing desirable work skills. A diversifying education and credentialing ecosystem: Most of these experts expect the education marketplace â€" especially online learning platforms â€" to continue to change in an effort to accommodate the widespread needs. Some predict employers will step up their own efforts to train and retrain workers. Respondents see a new education and training ecosystem emerging in which some job preparation functions are performed by formal educational institutions in fairly traditional classroom settings, some elements are offered online, some are created by for-profit firms, some are free, some exploit augmented and virtual reality elements and gaming sensibilities, and a lot of real-time learning takes place in formats that job seekers pursue

on their own. A considerable number of respondents to this canvassing focused on the likelihood that the best education programs will teach people how to be lifelong learners. Accordingly, some say alternative credentialing mechanisms will arise to assess and vouch for the skills people acquire along the way. A focus on nurturing unique human skills that artificial intelligence AI and machines seem unable to replicate: Many of these experts discussed in their responses the human talents they believe machines and automation may not be able to duplicate, noting that these should be the skills developed and nurtured by education and training programs to prepare people to work successfully alongside AI. These respondents suggest that workers of the future will learn to deeply cultivate and exploit creativity, collaborative activity, abstract and systems thinking, complex communication, and the ability to thrive in diverse environments. One such comment came from Simon Gottschalk, a professor in the department of sociology at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas: Still others spoke of more practical needs that could help workers in the medium term â€" to work with data and algorithms, to implement 3-D modeling and work with 3-D printers, or to implement the newly emerging capabilities in artificial intelligence and augmented and virtual reality. Anonymous scientific editor About a third of respondents expressed no confidence in training and education evolving quickly enough to match demands by Some of the bleakest answers came from some of the most respected technology analysts. They are also struggling with basic issues like identification of individuals taking the courses. Their well-considered comments provide insights about hopeful and concerning trends. These findings do not represent all possible points of view, but they do reveal a wide range of striking observations. Respondents collectively articulated five major themes that are introduced and briefly explained in the page section below and then expanded upon in more-detailed sections. Some responses are lightly edited for style or due to length. The following section presents a brief overview of the most evident themes extracted from the written responses, including a small selection of representative quotes supporting each point. The training ecosystem will evolve, with a mix of innovation in all education formats These experts envision that the next decade will bring a more widely diversified world of education and training options in which various entities design and deliver different services to those who seek to learn. They expect that some innovation will be aimed at emphasizing the development of human talents that machines cannot match and at helping humans partner with technology. They say some parts of the ecosystem will concentrate on delivering real-time learning to workers, often in formats that are self-taught. Commonly occurring ideas among the responses in this category are collected below under headings reflecting subthemes. More learning systems will migrate online. Educators have always found new ways of training the next generation of students for the jobs of the future, and this generation will be no different. College education which will still favor multi-year, residential education will need to be more focused on teaching students to be lifelong learners, followed by more online content, in situ training, and other such [elements] to increase skills in a rapidly changing information world. As automation puts increasing numbers of low- and middle-skill workers out of work, these models will also provide for certifications and training needs to function in an increasingly automated service sector. We will also see what might be called on-demand or on-the-job kind of training programs. We kind of have to, as with continued automation, we will need to retrain a large portion of the workforce. I strongly believe employers will subscribe to this idea wholeheartedly; it increases the overall education of their workforce, which benefits their bottom line. Nevertheless, I am a big believer in the college experience, which I see as a way to learn what you are all about, as a person and in your field of study. The confidence in your own self and your abilities cannot be learned in a short course. It takes life experience, or four years at a tough college. At a good college, you are challenged to be your best â€" this is very resource-intensive and cannot be scaled at this time. Our established systems of job training, primarily community colleges and state universities, will continue to play a crucial role, though catastrophically declining public support for these institutions will raise serious challenges. One potential future would be for those universities to abandon the idea that they have faculty teaching their own courses and instead consist entirely of a cadre of less well paid teaching assistants who provide support for the students who are taking courses online. They take too long to teach impractical

skills and knowledge not connected to the real world, and when they try to tackle critical thinking for a longer time scale, they mostly fail. The sprouts of the next generation of learning tools are already visible. Within the decade, the new shoots will overtake the wilting vines, and we will see all sorts of new initiatives, mostly outside these schooling, academic and training institutions, which are mostly beyond repair. People will shift to them because they work, because they are far less expensive and because they are always available. In the hopefully near future, we will not segregate schooling from work and real-world thinking and development. And, again, the experience of being a student, now confined to grade school, secondary school and university, will expand to include workers, those looking for work, and those who want or need to retrain â€" as well as what we now think of as conventional education. Via simulation, gaming, digital presentations â€" combined with hands-on, real-world experience â€" learning and re-education will move out of books and into the world. The more likely enhancement will be to take digital enhancements out into the world â€" again, breaking down the walls of the classroom and school â€" to inform and enhance experience. Online courses will get a big boost from advances in augmented reality AR , virtual reality VR and artificial intelligence AI Some respondents expressed confidence in the best of current online education and training options, saying online course options are cost-effective, evolving for the better, and game-changing because they are globally accessible. Already, today there are quite effective online training and education systems, but they are not being implemented to their full potential. These applications will become more widely used with familiarity that is gained during the next decade. Also, populations will be more tech-savvy and be able to make use of these systems with greater personal ease. In addition, the development of virtual reality, AI assistants and other technological advances will add to the effectiveness of these systems. There will be a greater need for such systems as the needs for new expertise in the workforce [increase] and the capacity of traditional education systems proves that it is not capable of meeting the need in a cost-effective manner. These career changes will require retooling, training and education. The adult learners will not be able to visit physical campuses to access this learning; they will learn online. I anticipate the further development and distribution of holoportation technologies such as those developed by Microsoft using HoloLens for real-time, three-dimensional augmented reality. These teaching tools will enable highly sophisticated interactions and engagement with students at a distance. They will further fuel the scaling of learning to reach even more massive online classes. As these tools evolve over the next decade, the academics we work with expect to see radical change in training and workforce development, which will roll into although probably against a longer timeline more traditional institutions of higher learning. They said a residential university education helps build intangible skills that are not replicable online and thus deepens the skills base of those who can afford to pay for such an education, but they expect that job-specific training will be managed by employers on the job and via novel approaches. The most important skills to have in life are gained through interpersonal experiences and the liberal arts. Traditional four-year and graduate programs will better prepare people for jobs in the future, as such an education gives people a general understanding and knowledge about their field, and here people learn how to approach new things, ask questions and find answers, deal with new situations, etc. Special skills for a particular job will be learned on the job. These skills are imperative to focus on, as the future is in danger of losing these skillsets from the workforce. Many people have gained these skills throughout history without any kind of formal schooling, but with the growing emphasis on virtual and digital mediums of production, education and commerce, people will have less and less exposure to other humans in person and other human perspectives. But this does not mean that alternative means and paths of learning and accreditation would not be useful as â€¦ complementary to the traditional system that has limitations as well. Respondents in this canvassing overwhelmingly said yes, anticipating that improvements in such education would continue. However, many believe the most vital skills are not easy to teach, learn or evaluate in any education or training setting available today. There will be an increasing economic incentive to develop mass training that better unlocks this value. Functions requiring emotional intelligence, empathy, compassion, and creative judgment and discernment will expand and be increasingly valued in our culture. These skills,

interestingly, are the skills specific to human beings that machines and robots cannot do, and you can be taught to strengthen these skills through education. I look forward to seeing innovative live and online programs that can teach these at scale. A mindset of persistence and the necessary passion to succeed are also critical. The jobs of the future will not need large numbers of workers with a fixed set of skills â€" most things that we can train large numbers of workers for, we will also be able to train computers to do better. This will include open, online learning experiences e. We will identify opportunities to build a digital version of the apprenticeship learning models that have existed in the past. Alternative credentials and digital badges will provide more granular opportunities to document and archive learning over time from traditional and nontraditional learning sources. Through evolving technologies e. You may get a degree in computer software development, but the truth is that you still need to be taught how to write software for, say, the mortgage company or insurance company that hires you.

Chapter 8 : Current and Future Trends of Business Communication

Communication technology was one of the predictions that Back to the Future Part II made correctly and the film saw Marty Snr talking to a co-working on a video call (pictured).

Chapter 9 : Future Communication Devices Everyone Will Want to Own

I reckon the future of communications is all about realising and researching the current vulnerabilities of our communications infrastructure, and a collective effort to strengthen it.