THE ROLE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN BUILDING THE IDEAL SOCIETY.

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ABSTRACT

This paper aimed at explaining the role of information technology (ICT) in building a better society that every human being will wish to live in. The paper has explicitly mentioned those societies that benefited from the role played by the ICT in ensuring such standards of living and be categorized as the global village, full of dreams and sustainability. These societies are the societies of Europe, America, and Asia; such as Dubai, Singapore, China, and India. These societies are using the information to ensure that their society is ideal. For instance, they used the information to prevent crime, provision of better medical facilities in most of their hospitals, ensure a good standard of living, good educational standards, and the rest. All these happened with the help of information technology. Furthermore, this paper has pinpointed that most aspects of human life were touched by information technology. Information technology has assured fewer privileged people social inclusion in many countries. It has also helped to change a teaching environment into one that is learner-centered. The teacher gives the students the authority to make decisions, plans, and other decisions since they are actively participating in the learning processes in ICT classrooms. Also, the nation's security can be considerably improved by learning from other nations' experiences and identifying internal information technology security concerns. ICT has also changed how many markets for intermediate and finished goods operate and the relationship between customers and suppliers across industries. Finally, the role of ICT in the provision of medical care is also evident in our contemporary society where we have the existence of MedTech departments in most of our hospitals for proper consultation between patients and doctors while living in different places.

Keywords: Information Technology, IdealType, Society, Mcdonaldization.

INTRODUCTION

Information and communication technologies (ICT) are important in all aspects of modern society. ICT has altered how we keep in touch with one another, find needed information, work, conduct business, interact with public entities, and manage our social lives. As ICT affects people's daily lives, it also has an impact on the creation of an ideal society. This, in turn, has a societal impact by improving infrastructure and living standards. Furthermore, while the term "ICT in development and building the ideal society" is commonly used in research and practice, its meaning is not always clear. The term "development" implies progress or advancement and can be described as the overall activity in a society, whether undertaken consciously or subconsciously, aimed at improving that society. Arked Infotech (2015) a society can be defined as a community that comprises people who share different ideas and backgrounds. Every man is a part of some society and every man wants his society to be perfect. An ideal society can be defined as a society where every individual is self-content and lives a healthy and peaceful life (Roztocki & Weistroffer,2016).

The paper will address the role of ICT in various aspects of ideal society and development, such as education and training, administration, organizational relationships, project management, service delivery, and medical care. In this editorial, we attempt to provide some structure around the role of ICT in this development and building an ideal society, as well as to demonstrate how various aspects of society, technology, business, and government policy relating to ICT and social development.

THE CONCEPT OF ICT IN THE DEVELOPMENT AND BUILDING OF THE IDEAL SOCIETY

Arellano & Camera (2017) postulated that the development of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) have strong potential to transform economies and societies in several ways, such as reducing information and transaction costs, creating new collaborative models to increase the efficiency of workers, promoting innovation, and improving education and access to basic

services. Innovation seems to be everywhere in the lives of consumers, in industry and service production processes, as well as in public sector tasks.

Information and communication technology (ICT) are setting the pace for a changing, competitive and dynamic global marketplace, representing an invaluable vehicle for business and socio-economic development and introducing new forms and structures of organizations that are not constrained by geographical or time barriers (Rizk & Kamel,2013). However, the role of ICT in paving a better and more conducive society for a living can be attributed to the contemporary situations in countries like Sweden, Singapore, Egypt, Dubai, United States of America (USA) and other European countries. For instance, in Singapore, the ICT has ensured a better living standard to the extent that Singapore is an advanced and high-value enterprise market where software and services spending is expected to drive continued growth in total ICT spending. The Singapore government has a digital Government blueprint that spells out its ambition to better leverage data and harnesses new technologies to drive its efforts to build a digital economy and digital society in support of its Smart Nation vision. It seeks to partner with ICT companies to develop innovative services and solutions to achieve that vision. Also, in Sweden, to meet the challenges that exist both internationally and nationally in education, the Swedish Government wishes to make use of the opportunities offered by digitization and has therefore taken a decision called ICT for Everyone – A Digital Agenda for Sweden and proposed a new goal for ICT policy, namely that Sweden should become the best in the world at exploiting the opportunities of digitization. On the subject of education, the Sweden National Agency for Special Needs Education and Schools, Agency Representative Board Member document states that: "School children must, and teachers should have access to modern learning tools that are required for contemporary education. Every pupil, on completing primary and lower secondary school, must be able to use modern technology as a tool for knowledge-seeking, communication, creation, and learning."

In Dubai for instance, the ideal nature of the society is depicted there. There are beautiful places and well-programmed machines that make the lives of the people to become easier in such a country. Information communication technologies (ICTs) are crucial to reducing poverty, improving access to health and education services and creating new sources of income and employment for the poor. Being able to access and the use ICTs has become a major factor in driving competitiveness, economic growth, and social development in Dubai.

DIMENSION OF TECHNOLOGY

We include ICT as well as supporting technologies that enable people in the dimension of technology. People and organizations benefit the most from ICT. The meaning of technology has changed over time and the issues which are discussed in past in such terms as useful arts, manufacturing, industry, invention, applied science, and the machine Schatzberg, (2006). Furthermore, technology can be defined as a collection of machines and procedures (Borgmann, 2006). Even though, we adopt a much broader definition of technology, which is consistent with the ideas of an American philosopher, John Dewey, who claimed that technology cannot be limited to a few outer and comparatively minor areas. Mechanical forms (Hickman & Alexander, 1998. ICT and supporting technologies work in synergy in sustaining society activities and socioeconomic development. The society dimension includes education, human capital, and social capital. Degnan and Jacobs define education as 'the life-long acquisition of knowledge, skills, and abilities that promote personal growth and fulfillment, economic viability (at both the individual and community level), and community enrichment' (Degnan & Jacobs, 1998). The society dimension highlights the fact that education is a process that can take place in both formal and informal settings, both inside and outside of schools and universities.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this research, several kinds of literature were utilized to understand the role that information technology played in building the ideal society in the contemporary world. For instance, Njoki and Wabwoba (2015) asserted: ICT and related technologies have provided the human race access to new talents. One of the largest increases in human potential in recorded history has occurred thanks to mobile phones, and it has done so in a relatively short amount of time. Additionally, this expansion is anticipated to continue in speed and, more likely, to quicken. The capacity, mobility, accessibility, and affordability of ICT have all increased over time. The development of ICT has impacted every area of human life, and almost every part of our lives now have a digital component. The ICT has played a great role in ensuring social inclusion, and a better standard of living in society. Adding that,

social inclusion has to do with inviting people that are physically and mentally disabled, abused children, and people of less privileged families to enjoy a better life. An example of the ICT Governmental programs that shaped the lives of vulnerable people is the charity commission in England developed to guide and promote social inclusion activities back in the year 2001. Also, concerting education as the fundamental aspect of human life, ICT has helped in the easy access to education. Learning may happen everywhere and at any time. For instance, online course materials may be accessed every day of the week, 24 hours a day. Students and teachers can communicate simultaneously and easily in teleconferencing courses. Learning and education are no longer just reliant on printed materials because of ICT. On the Internet, there are a variety of resources available, and you can learn things by watching videos, listening to audio files, looking at pictures, and so on. According to recent studies, ICT helps to change a teaching environment into one that is learner-centered. The teacher gives the students the authority to make decisions, plans, and other decisions since they are actively participating in the learning processes in ICT classrooms (Shan, 2013).

With regards to national security, it is obvious that information technology is crucial to a country's national security. Information technology's increasing relevance nowadays not only creates new prospects for the benefit of contemporary society, but also poses problems to security methodology and approach. Society is at risk from outside threats. Modern information-gathering tools must be used by security agencies including the police, military, and security forces to handle security concerns. The use of surveillance systems that can recognize more delicate objects and public areas should It is necessary to install timely communication systems that permit information sharing. The nation's security can be considerably improved by learning from other nations' experiences and identifying internal information technology security concerns (Yeganegi et al, 2020). Economically, according to Charlie, et al (2010) ICTs are made up of a variety of product and service technologies, such as computer hardware, software, and services, as well as several telecommunications functions, such as wired or wireless, satellite, and wireless products and services. Important changes like goods and services created, how and where they are produced, how they are brought to market, and how they are distributed to consumers have all been brought about by the ICT's rapid proliferation. This suggests that not only within the EU but also globally, ICT has a bearing on regional industrial structures and the geographic distribution of various industries. ICT has also changed how many markets for intermediate and finished goods operate and the relationship between customers and suppliers.

It has been demonstrated that the use of information and communication technology in healthcare workers' training and professional practice is becoming more and more significant. The World Health The organization (WHO) discusses the advantages of using information and communication technology (ICT) in the primary healthcare setting in terms of better information access, improved communication between co-workers, facilitation of continuing professional development, and provision of learning resources for healthcare professionals, patients, and the community at large. The importance of information and communication technology (ICT) in the training and professional practice of healthcare professionals is discussed in this overview of the literature, which also outlines the obstacles to ICT's widespread adoption. ICT does have a constructive role to play in the training and professional practice of healthcare professionals, including physiotherapists (Rowe, 2008).

RECOMMENDATIONS

The information society is one in which the creation, dissemination, and use of information are significant to economic and cultural activity. The foundation of these activities is information and communication technology (ICT), which catalyzes change. The internet is a wonderful thing when it comes to searching for information. People who would like to learn new things can use the internet; one doesn't have to read paragraphs of information from the library or books, they are old version ways to quest for knowledge, rather one can just click on the internet and get the information needed. Improved communication using email and social networking is a good way to communicate. People use the web to send emails to each other at the end of the world. They do this because it is a cheap, easy, and quick way to communicate.

However, the foundation of the above-mentioned activities is information and communication technology (ICT), which catalyzes change. For instance, information technology has a revolutionary way to tackle crime in our society (see Singapore, China, India, Switzerland, and Dubai). Furthermore, technology has become the architecture of the new life in humanity by ensuring that people have easy live, good standard of living, access to medical care facilities (see Meditech departments in relevant hospitals),

and in the case of education, global libraries are at our fingertips. Correspondingly, information technology has assured humanity a better future, full of dreams and innovations (see Space X-project of Elon Musk), Gorge Bezo's Blue Origin program, and the rest of them. In the Arab world, particularly the Middle East, Mcdonaldization has become the daily routine. Restaurants and countryside stalls, malls, and other fast-food providers make society to be ideal and more comfortable for a living. In sum, the Mcdonaldization has a revolutionary way of changing the world with the help of information technology (see Mcdonaldization of society by Ritzer, 1993).

CONCLUSION

In this article, we have drawn attention to the relationship between society and information; and that influenced our understanding and evaluation of technologies, where we argued for more explicit attention to the assumptions as well as the use of social theory in general, classical sociology, contemporary theorizing, and other social thinking to explain the two phenomena. We have been critical of the objectivist assumptions that advocated for the greater use of philosophical resources in the evaluation of new technologies in building the ideal society. Furthermore, we proposed that new technology in building the ideal society should not only become more critically philosophical in this regard by reflecting more on its assumptions about the society and taking into account thinking about society in general. Given the specific expertise and core insight about the role of technology, it can also contribute to the development of society. When understood critically, sociology and information can demonstrate the way we use and understand technologies and the role it played in the development of various societies that are now seen as the global community.

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