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## Information and communication technology and the knowledge society

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### ABSTRACT

The subject of research on information and communication technology in building a knowledge society. The general question in this paper may be as follows: What are the impacts of information and communication technology and e-education on building a knowledge society? . The researchers in this research seek to achieve an overall goal of identifying information and communication technology and e-education and its relationship to building the knowledge society. The importance of research is evident that information and communication technology and e-education issues have had and their role in building the knowledge society in recent years. The most important conclusion of the researchers in the knowledge society has recognized the role and right to life of the individual, the freedom to express an opinion, the freedom to choose who represents, the facilitation of trade, and the opening of new markets. The knowledge society recognizes all the rights of the individual to modern knowledge and technology and a fair return on the wealth of the society for specific efforts to the knowledge society and the knowledge economy, the potential for employment, and various basic needs. Also, requirements that support its human development to contribute positively and effectively to its well-being and choice as an individual to the progress of the community to which it belongs to exercise the requirements of the knowledge society.

### Introduction

The world is now rapid and successive changes, moving towards a post-industrial phase that is based on knowledge and creativity. The creation of new methods means, and technologies will help to achieve wide-ranging advances and successes in much new work and the establishment of complex social relationships on new basics commensurate with those changes in knowledge, which are now the source of success and progress.

The effects of the communications and information revolution on societies can be analyzed at different levels. The most important is the analysis of their impact on the individual, and social change in these societies takes through the attitudes and behaviors of the average citizen. It derived from information whose sources are assumed to be mass communications and which in turn influence as a determinant of the extent and speed of social change.

### First: Basics of research

#### 1- Subject of research and its questions:

The study and examination of information and communication technology and e-education in the knowledge society reflect how the sociological departments of Iraqi universities are keeping pace with new subjects. The problem of research is the main think of departure in any scientific research, thus reflecting some degree to which scientific research keeps pace with the issues of society and the evolution of those issues. Based on the above, the subject matter of the current research is about what information and communication technology in building the knowledge society. The general question in this paper may be as follows: What are the impacts of information and communication technology and e-education on building a knowledge society?

## **2- Importance of research**

The importance of research is evident in the importance of information and communication technology and e-education issues and their role in building the knowledge society in recent years. The issues of this society have become the preoccupation of many different disciplines in the social sciences. This concern reflects the strong sense of these issues and the problems and questions they pose that need to be studied in order to deal with the data of this information society.

## **3- Aim of the research**

The researchers in this research seek to achieve an overall goal of identifying information and communication technology and e-education and its relationship to building a knowledge society.

## **4- Research concepts:**

### **- Technology**

Technology has origin in the Greek word for two syllables ("Techno") meaning craft, skill, or art, and the second ("Logos") meaning science or study, hence the word technology means performance science or science of application (Wise Geek, 2017, p. 53).

The "Robert Plowner" defines communication and information technology as each complex and overlapping physical component. ultimately mechanizing the human effort, emphasizing it determines the level of control of the worker's human capacity or power. Its expansion depends on the expansion of the division and organization of work of the organizations, where there is a relationship between the worker's ability to bear responsibility.

### **- Knowledge society**

It is defined as the society in which knowledge has become the most important criterion in the assessment of States. It represents the true source of power in the age of the knowledge society. The struggle in this era for the possession, organization, and distribution of knowledge will be more than the struggle for wealth and other resources. Knowledge is the fundamental variable that will affect scientific progress over the next century, and knowledge will be at the forefront. The Knowledge Society is also intended as a society based on the production and employment of knowledge in the service of development. A society in which science and culture are diverse and the education system is integrated into development efforts, and the development of the Knowledge Society is taught, learned, communicated, invented, and advanced in all areas. The Knowledge Society is based on fundamental pillars: freedom of opinion and expression, the knowledge gap, the efficient production and employment of knowledge in the social fabric, and the creation of a knowledge model of cultural specificity (Majda Abdul Karim, p. 20).

## **Second: Information and communication technology in building society as a whole**

The information revolution has a role in the activation of the knowledge society and the development of knowledge growth. Some indicate this ever-increasing field of knowledge by the explosion of knowledge because scientific research progresses so rapidly every time that new scientific information is learned in the world. Its scientific applications are demonstrated in the advancement of technology, and knowledge is multiplied in less than four decades.

There is no doubt that information and communication technologies have become a reality in our daily lives at every moment. What has been a dream of recent times has become a reality. Communications have enormous social, cultural, economic, military, scientific, and political implications for peoples' lives. Remote areas, which are geographically difficult to reach because of terrain or climate, have been linked to the rest of the most populated areas through various programs to be broadcast: cultural, educational, news, or social.

In recent years, digital efficiency has become a key concept in discussions in the knowledge

society. Many concepts emerged, for example, digital literacy, digital literacy and electronic skills, electronic capability, computer literacy, and media literacy. We are puzzled between efficiency in using only technological applications or trying to access knowledge and reach the digital citizen to live with the data and requirements of the knowledge society (Eliana E. Gallardo-Echenique, and The Optique).

The achievements of the information and communication technology revolution have become a very significant contribution to speed. People can communicate and interact socially within and outside the country, transfer and exchange different ideologies from different States, and shed light on the main suffering of peoples. It is done with great freedom and speed by modern technological technologies, computers, and information and communication networks, with the most rapid potential to achieve all electronic communication. (voice, image) Among its users, 24 hours a day, as quickly and as cheaply as possible, as well as protecting its users from avoiding follow-up and security stalking, these techniques have helped to realize the wishes of the people for such communication, as well as to prepare for revolutions and popular uprisings, shortening the time that has been taking in preparation and urbanization for any previous revolutions (Mahmoud Rashidi, 2013, p. 9).

In addition to the above, information technology has helped create virtual communities that are online communities and communities that attract more people and Internet users to do anything that can be done in the natural world. The difference is that members of these digital communities interact with technology many times and many hours openly using text and perhaps voices on computer screens. The virtual community has achieved what the natural community has not achieved with what technology provides. The transformation of information into knowledge is the greatest challenge for users of the communications revolution and the Internet. The next step in evolution is to move from the model of the information society to the knowledge society. The knowledge society cannot entrench the rules of the knowledge economy. The basic theory of transforming knowledge of all kinds into tradable goods. (Mr. Yessin, 2011, p. 46), and this will be achieved only by activating the role of the University in building the knowledge society.

### **Third: The productive university in the development of the knowledge society**

In order to be able to live in the age of globalization and deal with its technical vocabulary, which has imposed itself on various sectors of contemporary life, universities and higher institutes must undergo a process of profound and radical change that goes beyond form to content so as to achieve a picture commensurate with the requirements of the times. Strategic objectives must therefore be defined as the basis for the university educational development program.

1. Attention to new education (for teaching and training), so that students deal with competence and effectiveness during the exercise of civil and professional functions and activities.
2. Focus on providing competence and merit to both students and those working on university programmers.
3. University's interest in the seriousness and dissemination of research and contribution to its development
4. The University's interest in graduates and community groups and the dissemination of the values of cooperation between the production and services sectors for the development of an economy with a local and national dimension.
5. The University's interest in research on social issues, the development of solutions and the adoption of debate, dialogue and constructive criticism.
6. The University's interest in and cooperation with the institutions of society and concern for human rights, social justice, tolerance, participation and the culture of peace among peoples.
7. Interest in the service of society and civilizational human beings, and thus the University has significant responsibilities in the service of the knowledge society, contributing to

the generation and building of knowledge through the bridges of science and information technology.

The new technology has led to the development of the learning process and the provision of education at a faster and lower cost without the need to invest capital. Technologically intelligent students who have learned to access information with a touch on a computer may see the traditional guided lecture and time spent on school seats as unproductive and irrelevant. In the light of these mounting pressures, it may depend on the continued existence of a broad unified effort from the university to develop a way of achieving increased productivity.

In addition, commercial universities, online education and virtual universities will continue to grow. Virtual education based on distance learning patterns will continue to have an increasing impact on the demise of space. Students will have access to courses on different continents.

As we have already seen, institutions of higher education, particularly universities, are particularly important in building and developing the knowledge society in the promotion of society. They are at the top of the educational and knowledge ladder. They have been created to be an open and inclusive place where knowledge is received, added, produced and disseminated. Participation in the production, construction, renewal and development of knowledge, and thirdly: The dissemination of knowledge in society through all available means, and the society relies on it to contribute effectively to building knowledge through its creative human potential and advanced scientific potential (Omar Ahmed Hamshri, 2009, p. 47).

#### **Fourth: The role of technology towards young people within society**

Digital technological change has allowed young people to communicate with others fond of technologies. The PhoreLive Messenger, using SMS through a mobile phone, keeps them in constant contact with their group. They hang and post photos and videos among themselves, and that's how affectionate and forgotten they feel in their social interaction.

Arab youth are increasingly connected to the world through their access to information and communication technology. Television and radio channels, websites, blogs and social media have become more frequent. This has opened a portal for young people associated with the electronic media, but they live in an environment where they can formulate and express their views, challenge existing power structures, transform themselves from non-active members of society into active and aware individuals, and increase the rate of electronic engagement.

It is important to have the capacity to understand and understand so that one can extrapolate the changes of the future. Thereby being a measure of the currents of change that the future may hold and also sensitive to possible future relationships. In terms of their entanglement and exchange and the proper adaptation and identification that this requires. On the other hand, tame and control of the future does not only require effective participation and freedom from old ways. "Teaching One How to Learn" (Majdi Aziz Ibrahim, 2001, p. 28-29).

The individual must interact with his or her political, social and economic environment through effective communication with modern administrations that are aware of the inevitable and inevitable strategic transformation of e-government. It may result in some negatives and many positive consequences, but the most significant negative consequence of this society is the transformation of information into goods in a way that threatens cultural and linguistic identity, leading UNESCO to try to develop four principles for balancing developing and developed countries, (Fouad Bakri, 2009, p. 372). Modern technological devices, especially cellphones, have facilitated the nature of work and private life. We can make calls as a car, and those who get stuck in traffic can answer and respond to the phone messages that have accumulated in his office. The doctor can communicate with what is happening in the hospital. Individuals can confirm, cancel, remind someone to go on a date or apologize for delays.

A young man of modest potential, capable of creating a world of fantasy, playing, and communicating as he sat in his place with people of his age around the globe, turned into a network person using digital journalism instead of print and voting in some elections. Everything became electronic so that the Internet gave young people a chance to express their opinions freely so that they did not exist.

Information and communication technology is a useful and effective tool. It provides an

opportunity for young people to improve access to different information and knowledge. Also, helps develop and cope in an enabling environment suitable for young people through e-services, the digital economy, e-commerce, higher education, and the provision of many employment opportunities. in addition, affecting and positively reflecting young people to reconcile education and work, and to develop the capacities and competence of young people by enjoying an open and independent new mindset.

The use of the Internet in universities is a new means of offsetting direct teaching. In recent years, the use of computer conferences or e-mail to send duties and questions to and from one or all students has increased. Through this method, the interaction between student and teacher can be increased. The Internet offers a recorded subject on the lecture.

Many young people assert that they cannot dispense with technological devices in their daily lives, especially mobile phones. It helps to foster social relationships and stay in constant contact with other family members, friends, and others, text messages, fashion matches, self-proof, listening to music and entertainment, using love and forming an emotional relationship, using it in mobile commerce, working and distance education, locating people and making it easier.

Electronic communication from person to person through e-mail has revolutionized our social structure and the way we communicate with each other. So our friendship is determined by how much we communicate electronically. We communicate, write, send messages instantaneously and quickly, and we can expand knowledge and friends through social networks. "Face book, we can communicate with them during lectures, cinema or work. Electronic communication is not restricted by time, distance and space, so the use of electronic means is important not only as a space of knowledge but also as a way to prepare an individual for a successful practical future, especially as electronic means are spread and occupied by many of our time.

New means of communication, including Internet networking technology, give individuals and organizations the opportunity to engage in multiple activities, such as blogs or social networks, and give users the possibility to allocate the cost of publishing news and works (Mohamed Benhallal, 2012, p. 20).

Some call Facebook "the new electronic planet, where it is now one of the most important and famous websites to communicate and interact with others. After its beginnings were limited to students at Harvard American University to help them communicate with ease, the planet now spreads and orbits the world anytime and anywhere through photos, videos, emails and comments, connecting friends from childhood and people who have been away for years.

## Conclusion

The rapid and growing developments in the information revolution have had a number of repercussions at all levels of social, economic, cultural, physical, environmental, etc. This is a time of cognitive and information development, one of the most important features of which is the transition to a kind of interaction that in the past was a form of science fiction. The creation, methods, and tools that use a range of highly technical and specialized programs in all aspects of activity, and embodied a new era of electronic transactions across different networks, both Internet and private networks. The 10 years from the end of the twentieth century to the beginnings of the twenty-first century saw significant progress in the field of technology. In general, and information, computer, and communication technology in particular, after which the world would become a small cosmic village.

The importance of the information is due to its significant role in developing the capacity of States to take advantage of available information. The experience gained in other States as a result of the availability of a large stock of scientific and technical information, thereby streamlining and coordinating the research and development effort of States, in the light of available information, and providing new alternatives and methods for solving technical problems.

Attention to information stems from the extent to important for the development and development of peoples. The peoples are left behind today have not entered the industrial revolution or that have entered it late. Tomorrow's backward peoples are the ones that have not

yet entered the information revolution. Information is the power that preserves people's independence. Information is a civilizational force essential for the development and progress of peoples, as it ranks first among building and production elements, and economic growth is directly linked to the quantity, quality, way in which information is known and applied.

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