
Impact Of IT On Humanity

When we meet a social problem, we always talk about how important is education and how education is necessary. Today, the world is changing, population is growing rapidly, interests and needs are diversifying with each passing day. We need to think about different training methods. The tools and methods to reflect context of education is very important. Technology is one of the most significant instruments for education. We need to use technology in all part of life in this information age. Especially education is one of the most needed areas to use technology. Because technology use in education, makes something easy to understand, embodies many issues, offers the fastest way to reach information and increases the effect of education. Various researches show that use of technology in education, facilitate learning and increases retention.

In this study, firstly we look at the changes in the 21st century and its reflections on education. Then we are standing on the importance of the use of technology in education and the relationship between technology and creativity. Finally, we are looking contribution of the use of technology in education.

IT effects in business

IT have many effects upon business. IT is defined as sum about knowledge about means is methods about producing goods is services. IT change has effects on economy is environment high level about unemployment exhaustion about natural resources.

The management info system used to programmed and support business responsibilities and decision-making. IT could be used employed to programmed simple, regular tasks such as expression processing and advanced procedures such as production, arranging and logistics. In this manner, IT permits businesses to operate successfully and profitably. High tech advances during the past few decades have greatly increased the competitive characteristics of the economical business world. Companies have used software, computers and the Internet to transform their businesses from local places of business to nationwide and global market rivals. Many companies have replied to these changes by automating their business procedures to automatic simple, routine tasks such as word processing and advanced processes such as production, scheduling and logistics. In this manner, IT enables businesses to operate efficiently and profitably. High tech advances in the past few decades have greatly increased the competitive nature of the economic business world. Companies have used software, computers and the Internet to transform their businesses from local places of business to national and global market competitors. Many companies have responded to these changes by automating their business processes and capturing industry-related information and using it to their advantage. IT has also forced businesses to remain flexible, adapting their operations to newer and better high tech advances. Business owners once had very few tools at their disposal: little more than a basic adding machinery and paper records. Today's business owners could complete their duties much more effectively than their predecessors with an array of high tech tools at their disposal. By using these tech-tools, companies and employees enjoy a number of business-related benefits.

We have found many organizations have a tendency to complicate their Information IT environment. It is our belief that Information IT should not and does not need to be complicated. We believe organizations should focus on keeping "IT" simple. By simplifying and consolidating an organization's Information IT there is:

- Reduced or lowered costs,
- Improved efficiency and increased consistency,
- Easier overall administration,
- Ability to respond quicker to change, and
- Better use resources (hardware, software and people).

Some Keep "IT" Simple" recommendations are:

- Standardize on hardware and software,
- Develop and follow policies and procedures,
- Document your network infrastructure,
- Purchase and use proven products from well known and reliable vendors,
- Select and integrate application systems prudently, and
- Limit business workstation use to business use only.

IT effects in society

IT has improved our lives. Online recruitment uses power about internet about match people about jobs that will save time, effort is money. IT industry employs millions about people globewide.

IT effects on environment

IT has some positive effects on environment such as reduction in consumption about paper, uses about writing is printing inks is also has negative effects such as every single requires about 1.8 aboutnes about chemicalsis fossil fuels is water for its manufacture. Emission about 0.1aboutnne about carbon dioxide in a year which causes environment pollution.

Economists have speculated that the welfare gains from technological innovation that reduces the future costs of environmental protection could be a lot more important than the "Pigouvian" welfare gains over time from correcting a pollution externality. If so, then a primary concern in the design of environmental policies should be the impact on induced innovation, and a potentially strong case could be made for additional instruments such as research subsidies. This paper examines the magnitude of the welfare gains from innovation relative to the discounted Pigouvian welfare gains, using a dynamic social planning model in which research and development (R&D) augments a knowledge stock that reduces future pollution abatement costs.

We find that the discounted welfare gains from innovation are typically smaller?and perhaps much smaller?than the discounted Pigouvian welfare gains. This is because the longrun gain to innovation is bounded by the maximum reduction in abatement costs and, since R&D is costly, it takes time to accumulate enough knowledge to substantially reduce abatement costs. Only in cases when innovation substantially reduces abatement costs quickly (by roughly 50% within 10

years) and the Pigouvian amount of abatement is initially modest, can the welfare gains from innovation exceed the welfare gains from pollution control. These results apply for both flow and stock pollutants, and for linear and convex environmental damage functions. Our results suggest that spurring technological innovation should not be emphasized at the expense of achieving the optimal amount of pollution control. More generally, our results appear to have implications for a broad range of policy issues. They suggest that the welfare gains from innovation that reduces the costs of supplying any public good (defense, crime prevention, infrastructure, etc.) may be fairly small relative to those from providing the optimal amount of the public good over time.

IT effects on social behavior

Results about a meta analysis about positive effects about television on social behavior indicate clearly that prosocial content about entertainment IT does have positive effects. Children exposed about prosocial content have more positive social interactions show more altruistic behavior is self-control is have less stereotyped views about organization. strongest effects about prosocial content were found for measures about altruism.

Where technology has developed in close relationship to the convenience and prosperity of human life since before the advent of recorded history, science originated from natural philosophy and was supported by people's intellectual curiosity. The main objective of science has been elucidation of how nature is put together and operates, and it has developed as a separate entity from technology. Of course, while technological progress was backed up by various scientific advances, this does not mean that scientific research was conducted for the purpose of developing new technologies, rather, scientific knowledge was utilized only because it was available. In fact, it was more common for new technologies to be developed in order to pursue scientific research. After the Industrial Revolution, the separate paths taken by science and technology began to move closer together. Significantly, the concept of linking scientific results to technology for utilization in society became prevalent after around 1850, which is when a chemical industry began to develop based on utilization of knowledge about chemistry, and electrical technologies arose based on knowledge about electromagnetism. Nevertheless, science has moved away from being the business of the intellectual world, with scientific results now pioneering the frontiers of human activities in terms of both space and time, and expanding the potential of human activities. Science also has become a major influence on people's sense of values, changing the nature of society and becoming the engine driving society's progress from the viewpoint of civilization.