

# Ict and internet



TRAVEL With Internet technologies, available to ordinary people, physical location has apparently become less critical. Learners all over the world, as long as they have access to the enabling technology, can share the same virtual space. However, this casts doubt on status relationships in given locations. Historically, locally dominant groups have been able to discriminate against those who have been regarded as inferior. Escaping physical constraints enables new partnerships to be developed (W. G. Flanagan, 1998).

All commercial activities are done using e-commerce and e-currency technologies. Meeting with friends and social contacts have been greatly intensified through Internet by using E-mail, Internet chat sessions and videophones (Livingstone S, 2002). Edutainment is delivering education and entertainment to children at their doorsteps. While this may be the scenario in the urban elite society, the rural environment is changing in a different way. The rural citizen is also getting well connected in the networked society and a new concept of urban society is taking shape. Earlier, a citizen in the distant area has to travel to pay taxes, bills etc to the government or to receive revenue documents, birth certificate and the like (James Curran, 2005).

Internet Protocol (IP) has changed the computer technology, portals are created abiding Internet protocols. Programming has reached a sophisticated stage where programming languages like Java, PHP, Microsoft products like Asp. net, Visual Studio, MS Office were being used to develop web sites and portals that have become an interface between service providers and end users. Travelling portals offer different discounts for different destinations and allow customers to send their feed back via email (Raab, S., Chandra, W, <https://assignbuster.com/ict-and-internet/>

2005).

Community sites Orkut, Facebook and blog sites like Blogspot helped the users not only to be in touch with each but also express their views on different subjects (James Slevin, 1999). The ICT envisages " Infokiosks" functioning in every nook and corner of human habitats. The citizen can make tax payments or receive government documents through these kiosks. E-mail service, video phone and E commerce will perhaps be a shared service available to those urban citizens, who cannot afford to own their own private Internet connection. Imagine the joy and happiness of an eighty-year-old grandmother when she is able to " meet" her grandson thousands of miles away, through the IP phone service or Internet video service provided by the Infokiosk located across the road from her home in an remote village (Shaun Moores, 1999). In another scenario, of E-commerce, small farmer will be able to get the market information about availability of stock and the prices in different markets in the neighbouring towns. He will be able to take appropriate decisions as to which market he should take his stock to so that he could sell off the goods quickly and at the best prices. ICT and Internet have developed a very closely-knit virtual community of the global citizens (Morley, D, 2000).

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