ODL Challenges in creating an educated peaceful society by sharing knowledge, and ICT

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Abstract

The quick changes we are experiencing today, such as globalization, broad IT use, and the development of science and technology, have a big impact on all aspects of global human activity, including education. This issue highlights the significance of managing and sharing knowledge in a knowledge-based society for greater competency and better performance. The present study aims at investigating ODL Challenges in creating an educated peaceful society by sharing knowledge, and ICT. Using a conceptual approach, the study tries to answer many questions including 'What is the role that is expected to be played by ODL in creating an educated peaceful society by sharing knowledge, and ICT?', 'What is the concept of information and communication technology?', 'How does ICT influence knowledge sharing?', 'What are the challenges in activating ICT and sharing knowledge?', and 'What are the advantages, disadvantages, and obstacles of using ICT in education?'. Answering these questions will help in understanding the role of ODL in creating an educated peaceful society. Knowledge is inevitably confined if the information is controlled and there is no easily accessible data. This outcome is anticipated to impede education, which is the cornerstone of peace, harmony, and development in any society.

Keywords: knowledge-based society; globalization; Open and distance learning

Introduction

It is a well-known fact that education contributes to the general growth of individual, communal, and societal peace. The rapid changes in our era including globalization, widespread IT use, and the advancement of science and technology have a significant impact on all human activities on a global scale, including education. These issues are altering not only how we think about education but also how organizations with an educational focus operate. Under these circumstances, managing and distributing knowledge in an educated society is a factor for more competence and improved performance. This refers to knowledge of all parties involved in education, including pupils, instructors, support personnel, administrators, and the local and global environment. Therefore, ICT systems are very helpful and can affect daily work in different ways. "ICT use in businesses is intended to improve workplace productivity" (Matthews, 2007). Bayo-Moriones et al. (2011) "state that it typically takes time and significant effort to recognize ICT's obvious benefits".

ICT, according to Mary K. Pratt, "is generally understood to mean all devices, networking elements, applications, and systems that together allow people and organizations (i.e., businesses, nonprofit organizations, governments, and criminal enterprises) to interact in the digital world," despite the fact that there is no single, universal definition of the term. (2019)". She added that "although CT is sometimes used synonymously with IT (for information technology); ICT is generally used to represent a broader, more comprehensive list of all components related to computer and digital technologies than IT". (2019) ICT is considered a technological tool that facilitates the flow of information and communication. However, the development of technological tools has made it feasible to transfer information, data, and knowledge and to communicate at a very high speed. At the same time, ICT greatly impacts sharing and enhancing knowledge management. According to Lin (2007), "one of the largest problems with knowledge workers is that they may keep the knowledge for their benefit. Knowledge comes to be the power of society because an individual's power to change his society comes from knowledge, and this power is what drives social action". This understanding is based on easily accessible data. Knowledge is inevitably confined if information is controlled.

This outcome is anticipated to impede education, which is the cornerstone of harmony and development in any society.

According to the researchers, a peaceful, informed society will be created as a result of knowledge exchange and ICT. According to Bessant and Tidd's definition of knowledge sharing in 2007, it refers to a process whereby already-existing information from various sources is shared inside the organization in a way that fosters the creation of new knowledge for the business. Evidently, this seems quite simple, but in reality, the problem is complex since important and previously undiscovered knowledge typically comes from individuals and is subsequently transformed into organizational knowledge (Bessant and Tidd 2007, pg. 190).

Information technology is the foundation of contemporary intellectual developments, and knowledge management is one of them. The best use of intellectual capital in a system that manages knowledge based on contemporary communications connected to the information network (Internet) converted into information technology is effective knowledge management. Information and communication technologies play a significant and crucial role in consolidating and managing knowledge based on a strategy and within a uniform role that gathers, classifies, organizes, stores, and distributes it, relying on contemporary communication systems, which in turn play a significant and crucial role in strengthening knowledge management with their capacity to create information and contribute to enhancing the knowledge balance, accelerating the Knowing enough to make informed decisions about environmental developments is a tool for predicting the future and its industries in light of the digital revolution and its technology.

Definition of business information technology

The importance of information technology in companies is very great as it helps every sector in automating its processes and systems to achieve goals, generate revenue, and increase work efficiency. The value of business technology is increasing day by day in areas such as business transactions to meet customer and regulatory requirements. Business information technology is primarily used to suit the constantly expanding needs of various businesses and the rising expectations of consumers across all industries. Information technology aids in the growth of the commercial and business sectors and in obtaining the highest levels of productivity. With the development of information technology, it is now quicker for various industries to launch businesses and offers electronic security, storage, and efficient communication. With the right technology management, customer service will become easier because it helps increase employee engagement, provides access to information, and provides flexibility to respond to business challenges.

To achieve success in any business field, two intangible things, knowledge and related information are very important. Business information technology effectively combines management skills and communication technology. An institution can reduce its risks, strengthen its system, and provide support for its business strategies through a sound communication and information system.

Numerous advantages have come about as a result of technological improvement for individuals all around the world. The globe has become a global village thanks to technology, which has also improved efficiency and made it easier to acquire information. Today, education regularly makes use of information technology. The performers in the education sector have found effective ways to use information technology in everyday learning tasks. Farideh Hamidi, and Els argue that "A community's educational systems and, by extension, education, cannot

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exist independently of other social institutions, well-known national and international relationships in the global village. In the twenty-first century, education is where all advancements and improvements originate. There must be a culture for information technology in education". Along with learning how to leverage hardware resources, this culture must also be learned. The use of computers and the Internet increases the quality of education. The pedagogical method of teaching and learning has been improved. Information technology has contributed to improving school systems, student activities, teaching practices, and students, making them more open to learning using modern technologies, focusing on online teaching more, and adopting special learning methods. Their direct interaction with teachers and special classes for children with special needs. Due to the development of information technology in the sphere of education, students are no longer need to apply the same old traditional technique of learning. Since every industry employs IT to achieve the greatest results, its effects can be observed in nearly all areas, including business, education, entertainment, and health, from ministries to classrooms. As satellites are used to forecast monsoons, rain, and fog for agriculture, doctors also use information technology to check registry entries, patient histories, and prescribed doses to move accordingly. Drone technology is also used to collect data, survey land, use pesticides, plant seeds, water irrigation systems, and use fertilizers.

It follows that it is obvious that information technology is crucial in the twenty-first century. Information technology is essential to every industry, and without the Internet and other technical infrastructure, none of the corporate, educational, agricultural, or health sectors can produce the desired outcomes. Data scientists, network administrators, sysadmins, system analysts, technology specialists, database administrators, and other professionals work in information technology.

Research Questions

The following questions will be addressed in this paper in an effort to provide light on an important subject:

1. What part will ODL be expected to play in fostering an informed, peaceful society through the use of ICT and knowledge sharing?
2. What exactly does the phrase "information and communication technology" mean?
3. How does ICT affect the exchange of knowledge?
4. What are the difficulties in utilizing ICT and disseminating knowledge?
5. What are the benefits, drawbacks, and challenges of implementing ICT in education?
6. What exactly is a "knowledge society"?
7. What are the drawbacks of censoring knowledge and information?

Methodology

The study is a theoretical one using conceptual research by observing and analyzing already present information on information and communication technology. The Sources used include journal databases, library databases, websites, and textbooks. No practical experiments are conducted during the study.

Information and communication technology

There were many definitions of this concept, some of which came in proportion to the time in which the definition arose. Among the definitions that have traditionally dealt with the concept: is the United Nations definition (1999), "which states that ICT includes Internet services, telecommunications equipment and services, information technology equipment and

services, media, broadcasting, libraries, documentation centers, business information providers, network-based information services, and so on, of related information and communication activities (Noor-ul-Amin, 2013)". While some other definitions came to explain the modern perception of the concept and the information processes it includes, including the definition of UNESCO (Meleiseia et al., 2007), "which considered that information and communication technology is one of the forms of technology that can be used in the processes of information creation, processing, storage, transmission, presentation, sharing, and exchange by various technical means. In addition to more modern devices like cellular phones, computers, networks, software, satellite systems, and other modern means and technologies, this technology also includes more conventional tools like radio and television as well as the services and applications related to them like videoconferencing and blogs, etc.".

ICT's influence knowledge sharing

Information and communication technology refers to many processes including data collection, processing, storing, and presentation. These activities increasingly demand teamwork and communication. "It is a tool capable of managing, storing, and transferring structural knowledge. It can support us in our efforts to store knowledge in the human mind or in documents that are available to all employees of an organization (Davenport and Biersack 1998)". In the knowledge management process, all of the absorption, creation, coordination, storage, transfer, and dissemination of knowledge on the assistance provided through information technology. Khandwill and Gottschalk have pointed out that the use of information technology to support knowledge management affects the outcomes of knowledge collaboration within an organization. Spiegler (2003) explained that specific methods such as data mining can be useful for an organization in obtaining valuable information from databases, especially when applied to a field such as marketing, customer relationship management, and e-commerce. In addition, Sher and Lee (2004) show that knowledge that can grow internally and externally can be managed effectively through the use of information technology as well as the ability to increase the dynamic capabilities of the company. Hence, information technology plays an important role in determining the success or failure of the application of a knowledge management system (Johansen, Olsen, and Elsen 2001). Although coding and translating knowledge concepts are not entirely new to the world and organizations, training in coding development approaches, organizational policies, routines, procedures, reports, manuals, etc. has been conducted for years. Only through advances in information technology can an impetus be given to accelerating the development of knowledge management (Alavi and Leidner 2001). The growth of information management has therefore been closely related to information and communication technology (Chumer, Hall, and Preacher 2000). Accordingly, it was found that information technology plays an important role in the implementation of the information management system (Hslop 2002).

To many, there does not seem to be any difference between "knowledge management" and "information technology." This issue makes sense when it comes to non-informationalists. For IT marketers, the scanner is a key knowledge management technology because it is essential for knowledge sharing. Therefore, most of what is referred to as knowledge management is nothing but information management. In this field, Dunham Gray points out that dealing with objects (data or information) is information management, and working with humans is knowledge management. As noted earlier, information management relates to documents, computer-based design drawings, spreadsheets, and program codes. It means ensuring the

provision of entrances, security, transportation, and storage. It deals exclusively with clear and unambiguous representation.

While knowledge management, on the other hand, characterizes the value of originality, innovation, quickness of mind, adaptability, intelligence, and learning. And it seeks to activate the capabilities of the organization in these aspects. Knowledge management is concerned with critical thinking, innovation, relationships, patterns, skills, cooperation, and participation. It supports individual learning and group learning by strengthening synergy between group members and encouraging their sharing of experiences, successes, and even failures. Knowledge management may use technology to increase communication, encourage conversation, share content, and negotiate meaning.

We need to take a more objective look at the past and present in order to comprehend the realities of knowledge management. Many societies in the past engaged in knowledge management in one form or another without being aware of the term. Today, many societies have taken official steps in this aspect and introduced knowledge management programs. However, these societies are still not able to fully integrate "knowledge management" into their social activities and decisions. And behind it all, innovative opportunities will be created through ever-evolving information technology and software solutions. And applications of artificial intelligence will allow the computer to act as a partner for knowledge workers, adapting their actions to the behaviors of the beneficiaries by predicting the information they may need. Accordingly, knowledge management can contribute to laying the foundations of the information society through a better exchange of ideas, allowing greater use of the available mental resources and a better possibility for innovation and development.

Last but not least, despite how much the two terms resemble one another, they are actually two distinct terms. Information management operates more concretely than knowledge management does. This makes its formal relationship with interest and tangible property challenging to record and justify, but it has no bearing on how important it is from a strategic standpoint. The primary force behind the development of knowledge management and holistic quality is information technology. When technology offers new tools, the management, business, and knowledge exchange of organizations have undergone a significant transformation. Data warehouses for CRM and ERP are a useful infrastructure for knowledge management systems in the area of enterprise resource planning systems. Where a variety of tools, including knowledge maps, XML, and network sites, have been developed to build the technological foundation required for knowledge management.

Challenges in activating ICT and sharing knowledge

Networks, hardware, software, the Internet, and individuals employing these technologies are all considered to be part of information and communications technology. To manage their computers, networks, and other technological aspects of their organization, many companies today have IT departments. The majority of corporate IT experts strive to satisfy the needs of their clients by describing the present technology that may be used to complete the necessary activities, as well as their current implementation technology for setting up or developing completely new technology.

IT Operations: To see the operation of IT in the regular tasks of the IT department, including offering technical help, performing security testing, maintaining networks, and managing devices. Hardware and Infrastructure: Setting up and maintaining equipment including telephone systems, routers, servers, and laptops is considered to be part of IT hardware.

Disadvantages of controlling information

The presence and power of communication technology - the means of providing people with large amounts of information and connecting them with each other - will make this century a century full of surprises, and it will fall into the hands of governments or lose control and control when mobile phones are all that many of their citizens have and nothing else. And they play a role in the light revolutions that challenge their authority. When it comes to the media, reporting will depend more and more on a combination of traditional news outlets and the rapidly expanding number of citizen journalists, and technology companies will find themselves falling behind in the race to compete with them and being taken aback by impatient and unreliable consumers.

For the world's most powerful countries, the emergence of the power of advanced communication can create opportunities for growth and development just as it may create enormous challenges to the existing means of governance, and communication technologies will create an atmosphere for democracy as well as tyranny and will enhance the strength of individuals for better or worse alike, and countries will try to control On the impact of technologies on their political and economic powers.

Some countries with an advanced level of communication, such as the United States, the European Union, and the major Asian economic powers (led by China and, to a lesser extent, India) will succeed in organizing the power of advanced communication within their borders in ways that enhance their own values and principles, but not all countries will be able to control or Accepting the power and authority of individuals, communication technologies will add more pressure to less developed societies, forcing them to be more open and accountable, at the same time they can provide governments with new means to suppress and suppress opposition to be more closed and repressive, and there will be a constant struggle between those who try with all their might to promote freedom of communication, and those who see freedom as a threat to their political survival.

There are numerous examples of governments addressing how to deal with the idea that technology may drive populations in either a positive or negative direction. In many ways, Johannes Gutenberg was a revolution. Only those who owned the printing press and made the decisions about what they wanted to publish and where to distribute it could benefit from his promise to enhance access to information. Press control was a tool that repressive regimes and other institutions might employ (by propaganda), or repression by making writing critical of the church or the government illegal.

In the twentieth century, with the advent of radio and television, states, the wealthy, and those who had enough power to reach the airwaves, were able to control and even impose most of what was heard or seen. Both radio and television proved that they were effective means of propaganda for countries that knew how to exploit them.

This contemporary version of what was typical in Eastern Europe prior to the fall of the Berlin Wall, and even when unlicensed radio first appeared in the first half of the Cold War and satellite television started broadcasting during the second half of the Cold War, is found in North Korea, where people can only watch state television. Few people had the tools, expertise, and experience necessary to create their own programming during the Cold War, let alone acquire studio space.

Despite these restrictions, many people chose to watch and hear the information broadcast by independent sources that did not previously exist in such abundance, and among the listeners and viewers were many who worked in the government, often exposing themselves to great risks if caught red-handed, They were losing their livelihoods or worse, and a similar phenomenon is now taking place in places like Iran and Syria, where government officials seek to get simple world news outside their borders using what are known as elusive technologies via Facebook and email that their governments regularly shut down.

People are currently suffering from the abundance and classification of information more than complaining about its absence at all, and perhaps the most revolutionary aspect in this context lies in the abundance of platforms that allow individuals to create and distribute their own texts without government control, and this, of course, does not mean that the intermediary media have become only Related, companies that provide access to the Internet or electronic software are vital to the exchange of information, while governments and state-owned companies reserve the right to deny access, but that power is on the way to fading because even governments cannot stop, control or spy on all sources of information in all countries. Times, while the participation of diaspora or immigrant communities in bringing about change in their countries of origin is rapidly increasing, creating new sources of financial support and international pressure, the cottage or rural industry has emerged and has set itself the goal of finding and creating loopholes in impermeable firewalls.

Policies in nations where it is improbable that this would happen are shifting as a result of the association between these new technology and the desire for more freedom. Oscar Morales, an unemployed engineer in Colombia, organized protests against the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia in 2008 using Facebook and Skype, a free internet phone service. He was successful in organizing protests against the most extreme "terrorist" group in history and dealt the militants a severe blow that no Colombian president had been able to accomplish in the previous forty years. In Moldova, young people gathered in 2009 and during that year.

Advantages, disadvantages, and obstacles of using ICT in education

Digital technologies have a significant impact on economies, communities, the way we work, communicate, interact with others, enjoy and play, and promote innovation across a wide range of human endeavors. It should come as no surprise that there is a significant correlation between the development of educational skills and the usage of digital technology in a variety of spheres of life (Pea-López, 2016). Thus, it is crucial to incorporate information and communication technology into teaching and learning. However, despite the benefits of application, there are

several drawbacks and challenges that impede the integration process from being fully and effectively implemented.

Advantages of integrating ICT into education and teaching:

1. Improving the teaching and learning process:

(Bello, Oludele, and Ademiluyi, 2018). The field of education has been affected by information and communication technology in teaching, learning, and scientific research processes. The impact of ICT appeared through the following elements:

Curricula: Strongly supports performance-based curricula, greater emphasis on how information is used rather than just its content, and modern skills-based approaches, particularly the skill of knowledge generation rather than just transmission (Oliver, 2008). In order to transform the computer into a cognitive tool (Cognitive Tool) and not merely a display device, the curriculum must also offer suitable alternatives and a variety of sources for challenging topics.

The teacher: Using ICT tools, teachers received training on collaborative projects and change strategies, which was evident in their positive ability to design successful and meaningful learning experiences that are linked to practical, real-world applications (Noor-Ul-Amin, 2013b), whose position is the student as a partner in the formation of knowledge through an engaging, active, and collaborative learning environment.

Teaching techniques: The flexible time slots made possible by the curricula's integration with ICT helped to increase the interaction of students with the material, which required them to first try to understand it before trying to communicate with others in an effort to share their experiences with it. This eventually resulted in the emergence of new teaching situations and techniques, ranging from forms of collaborative and self-learning like play-based learning to more traditional classroom settings (Catalyst).

Student: The use of ICT has assisted students in becoming more motivated to learn and to enjoy the process of learning, which is based on self-inquiry, problem-solving, and creativity. This has resulted in the students' growing ability to acquire the skills they will need in the future, particularly 21st-century skills like self-learning, self-evaluation, and communication. According to UNESCO (2007), one part of professional development is the use of Web 2.0 tools like Skype, blogs, and forums to networking with other students, teachers, schools, subject matter experts, and other communities.

2- Improving the quality and accessibility of education:

ICT allows the learner the possibility and freedom to obtain and disseminate information, and thus the possibility of teaching and learning whenever and wherever he wants, as well as access to the best practices and applied practices, which also contributed to the removal of many restrictions that were facing learners, especially those with special needs and disadvantaged and poor groups (Bhattacharya and Sharma, 2007), for which education is considered as the most important means for social, economic and perhaps political mobility, overcoming economic, social, linguistic, and time and space barriers.

Thus, the ICT contributed to reducing the digital divide and helped the governments of poor developing countries to mitigate the economic consequences related to education, especially the need to provide expensive infrastructure, educational facilities, and a sufficient number of teachers, thus contributing to facing the high dropout rates of learners (Unesco, 2002), which is one of the biggest problems facing the educational process in developing countries such as India and Egypt.

3- Improving the learning environment: (Voogt et al., 2017)

ICT is transforming the way that people learn and teach by incorporating important components into learning settings, such as:

Propmoting the credibility and dependability of the learning process, particularly when dealing with challenging and complicated components, by providing virtual environments and simulation systems. The Vialog application, which enables the teacher to broadcast live videos over the Internet and the following students to comment on a specific minute during the broadcast as well as allow them to publish their projects and discussions in the form of videos and receive feedback around, has enabled constant communication between the learner and the teacher inside and outside the classroom. The variety of knowledge sources, particularly those based on the web and multimedia, as well as the variety of abilities needed and desired make the learning environment alive and interesting since it is focused on learning's open goals rather than merely information transfer (Noor-Ul-Amin, 2013b). Considering the individual peculiarities of the students to ensure that the scientific material, the medium used, and the activities necessary are in line with the students' demands with the provision of suitable feedback. The availability and variety of learning techniques, from the conventional and original to the solitary and group cooperation, with optimal time efficiency

4- Increasing the motivation to learn:

The integration of ICT into the learning process has contributed to increasing the rate of inclusion of learners by providing the following:

Shifting curricula from content-centered to competency-based curricula related to the knowledge society.

Disadvantages of controlling knowledge

The knowledge society is a term to describe societies that are characterized economically and culturally with a high degree of reliance on their capabilities to create scientific and technological knowledge, and based on data processing techniques in the information age, knowledge is used strategically as a factor to create economic competition between countries, as well as between companies and even to provide services within countries. This term began to appear at the beginning of the sixties of the last century when a group of economists believed that advanced capitalist societies are being challenged through the exploitation of knowledge and information, and a group of economists such as Peter Drucker and Daniel emphasized that knowledge for the industrial community would be a revolution, just as the industrial community was As a revolution in the former agricultural community.

In the knowledge society, it is believed that the brains of the workforce will be the most important contributor to wealth creation in the coming years, so academics have focused that instead of hiring manual workers, they will hire "knowledge workers" who are workers who can successfully switch from manual labour to working with and exploiting knowledge And control them so that they are more powerful and influential. The term knowledge society is a strategic term - such as "postmodern society", "post-industrial society", "experience society", "consumer society", "risk society", "media society" or "information society" and similar terms. Its use is to divert attention to a particular aspect, and the aspects on which the term "knowledge society" focuses are knowledge and education.

It is currently believed that knowledge besides capital has become a more important factor in modern society, as knowledge currently exists in a material image, which is technology, and innovation and science have been transformed into a material image through intellectual property rights, patents, and rights of use, all of these forms that translate knowledge into a physical image, and this The role of knowledge is getting more and more important day by day.

The knowledge-based society or the knowledge society has become a very successful concept, so much so that the European Union has adopted it and uses it as a measuring stick for its vocational and higher education strategy.

Education, although it is a human right, quality higher education may not be easily available to many people, so countries, in order to reach a knowledge society, must work to develop both education as well as technological infrastructure in order to access education and knowledge. Just as one of the signs of a knowledge society is continuous innovation that requires lifelong learning, knowledge development, and knowledge sharing, so, educational institutions must respond to changing demands, and even teachers themselves will need to learn alongside everyone else in the knowledge society.

Advantages of a knowledge society

One of its advantages is that it aims to orient towards employment, and generally promotes the continuous promotion and updating of additional professional and functional skills. Education plays a major role in comparisons between countries and the extent of their political influence. From the point of view of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, countries with large proportions of young people who reach the stage of higher education and beyond are the most prepared to face the challenges of the knowledge society. Therefore, the adoption or recommendation of countries to move to a knowledge society contains an urgent recommendation for that country to push more of its young people towards higher education and provide them with more opportunities to complete this education. The focus of the knowledge society on quality and better education, above all, has economic results that show its impact on society.

It is one of the prerequisites for dealing with economic tasks in the knowledge society is the individual's ability to form himself, and this may remove the limits of work until the last corner of his private life, meaning that a person may spend all his time learning and building his knowledge so that his private life disappears, and although some see this may be one of the shortcomings of the knowledge society, others see it as an opportunity to break free from borders. It helps reduce the ability of employers to traditionally control the workforce. Business in a knowledge society is largely organized as a collaborative and communicative enterprise.

Disadvantages of a knowledge society

One of the most important negatives of a knowledge society that is based on education is educational panic, which pushes parents to put pressure on their children from the kindergarten stage. There are many criticisms against the idea and assumptions of a knowledge-based economy by sociologists, some of whom maintain that the knowledge economy does not realize the actual extent to which workers use knowledge in the workplace. Most of the professions or workers in the knowledge economy require a variety of knowledge, not only the formal and abstract knowledge associated with the formal learning that they obtain in schools and universities but also multiple personal skills. Since the term "knowledge society" was first used, many have been worried that the advancement of technology would create winners and losers in society (entrepreneurs, investors, and highly qualified individuals) and low-qualified, jobless, depreciated, and overloaded individuals).

One of the criticisms that sociologists have made of the knowledge society is that it will lead to the disintegration of the formative and guidance circles and the "popular" mass political parties that arose in industrial societies, and also the value of trade unions as representative institutions of the class of workers that can protect them against the forces of capital.

The social progress produced by the industrial society will be limited by the devaluation and dissolution of the system of vocational training that links the economy, unions, and state as social partners in the special tasks of each of them in the industrial society. Class society and its institutions (upper class, middle class, and poor class) are replaced by individualization. Progress in a knowledge society depends on the individual effort of man in society and the extent of his ability to progress and obtain knowledge and education; thus, the social stratification within society will be replaced by another division, which is either individuals included within the knowledge society or excluded from the knowledge society.

The knowledge society depends mainly on technology and technological infrastructure, the most important of which is the Internet, which facilitates comprehensive access to information and equal opportunities in education. However, this may violate the principle of equal opportunities, as the large digital divide between countries may hinder many of the world's population from the resources necessary for development within a knowledge society.

Conclusion

It is a well-known fact that education contributes to the general growth of individual, communal, and societal peace. Knowledge, skills, values, and attitudes are crucial for the social, economic, and political growth of any nation. It is through education that knowledge, skills, and values are imparted. The quick changes we are experiencing today, such as globalization, broad IT use, and the development of science and technology, have a big impact on all aspects of global human activity, including education. These concerns are changing not only how we view education, but also how businesses with an emphasis on education run. In these conditions, the management and distribution of knowledge in an educated society are factors for greater competency and better performance. Knowledge of all parties involved in education, such as students, teachers, support staff, administrators, and the local and global environment, is referred to here. Although humans have always had the ability to gather and analyze information, the idea of the modern knowledge society is founded on the exponential rise in data production and information transmission brought on by the development of contemporary information technologies. Knowledge sharing has been discovered to be of the utmost relevance to companies in the age of information, particularly in higher education institutions where academics are knowledge workers. (Shina, 2020) The information society works on gathering and spreading raw data, which is how it differs from the knowledge society. The knowledge society, in contrast, strives to convert information into resources that enable society to function effectively and experience growth. Sharing information, knowledge, and ICT will result in the development of a civilized, educated society, which will reduce the dangers to world peace that arise from the negative effects of illiterate societies.

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