**Technology:**

Technology is the application of scientific knowledge to the practical goals of human life, or, as it is sometimes referred to, to the modification and manipulation of the human environment. Technology is the practical application of scientific knowledge. It comprises machines (such as computers) as well as procedures and processes (like the way we produce computer chips). It may appear that all technology is electronic, but that is only true of most current technology. A hammer and a wheel are both examples of early human technology.

The development of computer software and hardware, telecommunications, databases, and the Internet has had a broad impact on society, particularly higher education, by providing people with new productivity alternatives and altering the way they work (Hulbert, 1998). The rising use of technology in the so-called "Information Age" has become a driving factor in the way people work, learn, and play (Drake, 2000). People that use technology change as this force evolves (Nelson, 1990).

**Technology in everyday life:**

Consider some examples of how technology affects our daily life. When you wake up in the morning, you most likely get out of bed. Both the synthetic materials used in your mattress and the springs beneath it are instances of technology.

If it's still early, you could start by turning on the light. Light bulbs and the electrical systems that power them are both examples of technology. Later, when you brush your teeth, the system that delivers water to the sink, the bathroom fan, the toothbrush and, indeed, the toilet - are all examples of technology.

If you're like millions of other people, you probably switch on your computer as soon as you wake up. A computer is one of the most advanced pieces of technology we've ever created as humans, and the methods used to create the computer's parts are all technological in nature.

It is hard to list every instance of technology in our daily life. All of these objects are examples of technology, whether they are utilitarian (such as washing machines, tumble dryers, refrigerators, vehicles, flooring materials, windows, or door knobs) or recreational (such as televisions, Blu-ray players, games consoles, reclining chairs, or toys).

See also bridge construction, building construction, canals and inland waterways, dam, harbors and sea works, lighthouse, roads and highways, tunnels and subterranean excavations, and environmental works. See also aircraft industry, automobile industry, and ship construction for the manufacture and design of modes of transportation. See also radio, computer science, information processing, photography, printing, photoengraving, typography, and telecommunication. Other manufacturing industries' methods and products can be found at adhesive; clothing and footwear industry; dye; explosive; floor covering; forestry; chemical industry; man-made fibre; surface coating; paper-making; soap and detergent; textile. See diagnosis; therapeutics; drug; medicine, history of; pharmaceutical business for medical applications of technology. See military technology for further information on military applications.

**Positive Impact on Society:**

Technology has the ability to significantly improve health and healthcare systems as we know them. We have witnessed technology filling gaps in healthcare throughout the pandemic. Medicine apps are the first step toward making healthcare more fair and accessible to all people, regardless of socioeconomic status.

We already have multiple learning platforms that aggregate courses for various age groups from various professions and industries. Education is now more accessible and scalable than ever before. However, the impact of technology on education does not stop at virtual learning.

With the introduction of communication technology, such as telephones, fax machines, cellular phones, the Internet, multimedia, and email, communication has become considerably faster and easier. It has changed and altered relationships in several ways. We no longer have to write real letters and wait several days for a response. Communication has become so simple thanks to technological advancements that you may connect with anyone from anywhere by contacting them on their mobile phone or messaging them using several messaging applications that are free to download.

Communication technology innovation has had a huge impact on social life. Human socialization has gotten easier with the availability of social networking sites, dating, and even marital services via mobile applications and websites.

Environmental companies (sometimes known as "green startups") are developing sustainable solutions to use difficult-to-recycle materials, decrease waste, purify water, and monitor environmental changes to ensure a more sustainable future.

The universal value of technology is to offer equality to products and services while also reducing socioeconomic differences between cultures and people. As previously said, technology makes health and education more accessible to more individuals, making it easier to learn and receive care regardless of background.

**Negative Impact on Society:**

Fake news and misinformation have been around for a long time, but with technological improvements moving so quickly, it's difficult to keep up with what's true and what's not. According to 61 percent of respondents in the Edelman Barometer 2020, the speed of technological change is too fast. 57% believe the digital media platforms they utilize are tainted with untrustworthy content.

Social media is built on the concept of quick gratification. All app notifications are designed to entice users to return to the app and scroll. Numerous studies have found that extended exposure to social media can contribute to feelings of loneliness and separation. FOMO (fear of missing out) is a famous concept that is closely related to excessive social media use.

Self-esteem is deteriorating as a result of FOMO and social media anxiety. Much research has been conducted on the subject, but the results are still equivocal. In general, social media networks struggle with content control. Twitter established a test "Birdwatch" programme in early 2021, with the goal of building a community to combat disinformation and fake news.

**Impact on Public and Government Sector:**

Governments have a responsibility to invest public monies publicly while simultaneously keeping the public safe, and technology advancements can help them do so more effectively. Governments are increasingly utilizing recent technological advancements such as artificial intelligence (AI) and blockchain to improve the efficiency of the services they provide. For example, blockchain technologies can help the government retain crucial and vital records safe and secure within a secure ledger. For example, Alibaba, a Chinese global conglomerate holding company specialised in e-commerce, retail, the Internet, and technology, recently teamed with the Chinese city of Changzhou to safeguard healthcare data using blockchain technology.

Government agencies, on the other hand, are working on issues that are critical to society. Attempting to engage in such task while managing personnel using strategies and approaches from the previous millennium is, to say the least, paradoxical. The modernization of public sector positions will enable the government to hire more competent individuals while decreasing the delays caused by bureaucratic procedures. Advanced employee time and attendance software can help government agencies automate manual workforce management procedures, reduce compliance risk, and maintain payroll accuracy across many departments and locations. Innovative technology will undoubtedly continue to transform the world in which we live.

**Research:**

The rapid growth of emerging technologies indicates that they are having a significant impact on the workforce. Many significant IT enterprises have reached broad economic size despite having a small number of employees. "Google is valued $370 billion but employs only approximately 55,000 people, less than a tenth the size of AT&T's staff in its prime [in the 1960s]," writes Derek Thompson. "We are confronting a period when robots will replace people for the majority of occupations in the existing economy," says economist Andrew McAfee, "and I believe it will not arrive in the crazy distant future."

The health-care and social-assistance industry is predicted to grow the fastest, at a 2.6 percent annual rate. Over the next decade, this will generate almost five million additional jobs. That equates to around one-third of all new employment predicted to be produced. Professional services (3.5 million), construction (1.6 million), leisure and hospitality (1.3 million), state and local government (929,000), finance (751,000), and education are also expected to rise (675,000).

**Future Technology:**

Technology eventually revolution the world as we know it, accelerating progress in many sectors and giving greater equality and opportunity regardless of one's personal socioeconomic status.

The majority of the damage is the result of technology misuse. The social media example provided above illustrates the necessity for more empathy and accountability for consumers while developing technological goods. It's time to start talking about how better technology can protect us from distraction, reinforce meaningful interactions, and not encourage addictive behaviour by affecting the brain's subconscious. Emerging technologies such as industrial robotics, artificial intelligence, and machine learning are rapidly advancing. These advancements may increase the speed, quality, and cost of goods and services, but they also result in the displacement of a large number of workers. This potential calls into question the traditional benefits model, which ties health care and retirement savings to jobs. In an economy with drastically fewer workers, we must consider how to provide benefits to displaced workers. If automation makes jobs less secure in the future, there must be a means to provide benefits outside of the workplace.

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