## Chapter 1 : The negative effects of Internet use

*The Internet and the Web constitute the technological infrastructure of the global network society, and the understanding of their logic is a key field of research.*

Assertions[ edit ] American writer Nicholas Carr asserts that Internet use reduces the deep thinking that leads to true creativity. He also says that hyperlinks and overstimulation means that the brain must give most of its attention to short-term decisions. Carr also states that the vast availability of information on the World Wide Web overwhelms the brain and hurts long-term memory. He says that the availability of stimuli leads to a very large cognitive load , which makes it difficult to remember anything. Commentators have argued that the Sitaraman study shows that when humans get accustomed to a faster flow of information on the Internet, they become more impatient and have less tolerance for delays. Many commentators have since argued that these results provide a glimpse into the future: He says that "experience does not revamp the basic information-processing capacities of the brain" and asserts that the Internet is actually making people smarter. Furthermore, the study says, "We provided evidences demonstrating the multiple structural changes of the brain in IAD subjects. He used MRI scans on both groups to evaluate brain activity. The study showed that when Internet surfing, the brain activity of the experienced Internet users was far more extensive than that of the novices, particularly in areas of the prefrontal cortex associated with problem-solving and decision making. However, the two groups had no significant differences in brain activity when reading blocks of text. This evidence suggested that the distinctive neural pathways of experienced Web users had developed because of their Web use. He says that he and his friends have found it more difficult to concentrate and read whole books, even though they read a great deal when they were younger that is, when they did not have access to the Internet. It almost seems that they go online to avoid reading in the traditional sense. The study compares brain activity when the subjects were reading and when the subjects were surfing the Internet. It found that Internet surfing uses much more brain activity than reading does. Lead researcher Professor Gary Small said: In many schools and workplaces, social media sites are blocked because employers believe their employees will be distracted and unfocused on the sites. It seems, at least from one study, that employers do, indeed, have reason to be concerned. A survey from Hearst Communications found that productivity levels of people that used social networking sites were 1. If the employees suffer from degrading self-control, it will be even harder for them to get back to work and maintain productivity. Effects of social networking and behavior[ edit ] Evgeny Morozov has said that social networking could be potentially harmful to people. He said that because much of the ubiquity of modern technology€"cameras, recorders, and such€"people may not want to act in unusual ways for fear of getting a bad name. People can see pictures and videos of you on the Internet, and this may make you act differently. For each additional words on a site, users will spend 4. Internet anonymity and Anonymous post Interacting on the Internet mostly does not involve "physical" interactions with another person i. People who are socially anxious are more likely to use electronic communication as their only means of communication. Internet addiction disorder People become addicted or dependent on the Internet through excessive computer use that interferes with daily life. Young [27] links internet addiction disorder with existing mental health issues, most commonly depression. Young states that the disorder has significant effects socially, psychologically and occupationally. The results of the scan revealed that online gaming addiction "impairs gray and white matter integrity in the orbitofrontal cortex of the prefrontal regions of the brain".

## Chapter 2 : Studying The Impact of Internet on Education with Experts

*The Growing Impact of the Internet. The number of Americans actively using the Internet from their homes in a given week in April was ,, out a total of ,, with Internet access, according to Nielsen.*

The impact of the Internet Unlimited knowledge: It has transformed research and education - but you should use it with care. Type any keyword into a search engine and the chances are you will find a host of sites with information on that topic. With a book or a journal, you get clues - the quality of the printing and binding, its age, who wrote it, who published it. With a website, many of these clues are missing or hidden. Many sites offer texts that are biased, unchecked, intentionally misleading - in short, just plain wrong. The scary thing is that one mistake can be copied and pasted from one site to the next. The Web has taken the old models of personal adverts and dating agencies and catapulted them into new dimensions. Distance is no longer an object - many international romances have blossomed on the Internet. Chat rooms are another extremely popular way for meeting people from all round the world online. People can discuss whatever they wish and join or leave whenever they choose. These are among the few Internet-based business areas apart from pornography that have consistently made profits. So there are now millions of people in the world who found love in cyberspace. Telemedicine is nothing new though. For years live video links have enabled hospitals and clinics to call in the expertise of a consultant in a different hospital. It is an attractive solution to many of the limitations of conventional medicine, particularly for patients too weak or faced with a lengthy journey to see their doctor. There are problems to overcome with e-medicine. Confidentiality, security and the need to ensure accurate diagnosis without being able to touch the patient. However, remote intervention techniques should not be ruled out altogether. Today, many ambulance trauma units carry mobile telephones with built-in video cameras, enabling the paramedics to beam injury pictures back to base and secure vital treatment advice. For them - learning from home or their workplace, at their own pace - is the only way they can participate in higher education, expand their knowledge or skill base, and increase their employability. Distance Learning is the term used to cover a broad range of teaching and learning events in which the student is separated at a distance from the instructor or other fellow learners. This has many business applications, with most firms looking to speed the flow of knowledge around their organisations and maximise the productivity and awareness of every person - without taking them away from the job in hand. The impact of e-mail on most organisations has been astounding - transforming information delivery and making it possible to keep all members of a team informed about everything all the time. The practice can fall a little short of that, with people increasingly complaining that they are becoming swamped with information - and that their working lives have become reduced to clearing their inbox. Companies are becoming similarly worried that misused e-mail is stifling organisational efficiency. The spread of malicious viruses transmitted via e-mail systems have destroyed data, crashed computer systems and cost companies fortunes around the world. In a sense, it takes us full circle. Our grandparents used to keep in touch by letter before the telephone age sent correspondence with text into what seemed like terminal decline. The e-mail medium is more considered and deliberate than a telephone call. You have time and space to shape your thoughts into words. You can share e-mails among groups, use them to exchange pictures, sound or video files, or links to favourite websites. Effectively e-mail is much more than electronic mail sent over the Internet. It was ubiquitous and not always welcome - which is why spam became slang for one of the curses of the Internet age - junk mail. The sheer volume of spam is starting to choke the flow of messages across the Internet. Since most people pay for the time they spend online, it costs them money to receive this junk mail. Stopping spam is almost impossible, however, and attempts to regulate it have so far failed.

## Chapter 3 : Psychological effects of Internet use - Wikipedia

*Internet impact on society is now making economic, social, and political changes around the globe. It's obvious because billions user, communities, cultures using the internet in their daily life. And our actions, thoughts and communication skills on the internet is impacting society positively or negatively.*

Advertisement The Impact of Internet on Education The deep impact of internet on education has simply changed the world of education. Revolutionizing the way education is imparted, the classrooms have been brought right in the homes of the students. One is prone to thin, how can computers or internet improve the learning process? No doubt, the internet is the modern engine of progress and has had a far more invasive effect on our education. It has given anew fresh approach with online education. Read on to know more on impact of internet on education. Information Superhighway along with personal computers is fast transforming the world. The impact of Internet on education can be felt in homes, schools, colleges, universities, with information available at lightning speed. Today a vast amount of information is available at just a click of the mouse. Students and teachers are using a large number of learning tools, thanks to the internet. The new web technology has made it easy for students all over world to get the skills they need to progress in society and enhance their life style. Students get savvy with computers and internet at much younger age. Such is the impact of internet on education. It motivates the students to acquire better thinking skills, remain well informed and grow as responsible citizens for their country. Using internet for education is much more interesting too. You can refer to larger number of topics in a lesser time and the graphics and animations make the study material much more interesting that those traditional books. Teachers too find it easy to give assignments on computer and track the progress of their students. Education is a matter of values and action and is a basic human process. The positive impact of Internet on education has only enhanced the educational process, bringing the classroom, students and the teacher on one platform. Regardless of gender, race, age, geographic location, language or any disability, internet gives an equal chance to all to progress in the field of education.

## Chapter 4 : Quantifying the Economic Impact of the Internet

*Internet search engines are the best information retrieval systems available. They bring any kind of information for internet users, from local restaurants to international news. The Internet provides some of the most effective means of communication among people, including online emailing and instant messaging.*

One aspect of society that the Internet has changed significantly is politics. In politics, the Internet has produced three types of change. The first is the way that politicians reach the voting public. Previously, politicians could only reach the public using the established media television, radio, or newspapers and magazines or by meeting people on the street. This is no longer the case. The second change produced by the Internet relates to the participation of the average citizen in political processes. People used to be limited to voting, sit-ins, strikes, public gatherings, letter writing, and similar types of activities, but since the advent of the Internet, many new activities have developed. The third change caused by the Internet is the creation of a whole new group of participants in the political process. Before the Internet was available, the only private groups that were politically active were either very large, very specialized, or both; the Internet has enabled small, local groups to also participate in politics. Politicians and their staffs can use the Internet to maintain contact with supporters and to gather new supporters. Chat rooms, blogs, and email updates are the preferred resources for maintaining contact with supporters. These allow supporters to form a community and to receive the latest news about a candidate directly. The process of drawing new supporters relies on World Wide Web WWW sites maintained by the candidate and his or her staff. Politicians may also gain support through blogs maintained by people not officially affiliated with the candidate, as well as through email briefs to bloggers and traditional media, search engines, and general information sources such as Wikipedia. The Internet is sufficiently important in political campaigns that by the time of the U. The ability of politicians to reach their constituents does have some drawbacks. Political opponents can employ the same technologies to undermine candidacies, as happened to Barack Obama in the presidential campaign at the end of with the release of information about his attendance at a Muslim school. In the beginning of , John Edwards illustrated that candidates are also capable of damaging their own campaigns when attempting to employ blogs. Both of these incidents spread over the Internet with incredible speed. Some organizations form explicitly to use the Internet politically against politicians, as with Moveon. Bush, while others such as PoliticsNow. Just like organizations, individual reporters from independents like the Drudge Report to mainstream reporters from The Washington Post or The New York Times have used the Internet to present various positions. Supporters may also visit private Internet sites supporting a candidate or even sites run by interest groups that support a slate of candidates. Although Internet voting has not yet been employed on a large scale, Arizona has experimented with limited Internet voting as far back as  Beyond election-related activities, citizens can use the Internet to engage in the political process in many new ways. Congress and some state legislatures post proposed and enacted legislation on the Internet. Interested citizens can then email a representative or senator. Some state, county, and even city governments provide Web broadcasts webcasts of meetings. Many bigcity police departments maintain Web sites with law enforcement information and crime reports. This information allows interested citizens to follow government activity and react quickly when appropriate. Usually, citizens communicate about politics using Web sites, email, and text messaging also called instant messaging or IM. There have been a number of instances when people used Internet resources to come together quickly to pressure a government. For example, the Internet allowed people to organize for a large protest in the Philippines in early that forced President Joseph Estrada from power. In such cases, instant messaging can be used to gather large numbers of people so rapidly that law enforcement is too slow to respond. Such gatherings, known as flash mobs, have been known to force change in governments. Flash mobs were used by protestors during the World Trade Organization meeting in Seattle , Washington, and overwhelmed local law enforcement. Small local groups are also able to use the Internet for political purposes. It was once necessary for groups to establish either size or significant specialization before they could influence national or international politics. The Internet has allowed smaller, more localized groups to combine their influence, tap

public opinion, and take a role in both national and international politics. For example, the leaders of various organizations within the militia movement in the United States have used the Internet to connect with each other, organize jointly, disseminate propaganda, and trade techniques since the late s. Examples of such efforts in other countries include the Mexican Zapatista movement, whose leaders used the Internet to garner international awareness of their situation and apply international pressure on the Mexican government during the mid-to late s. Activists involved in the world environmental movement used the Internet during the June United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro , a meeting known informally as the Earth Summit , to coordinate the activities of numerous disparate groups. During the Rio sessions, these groups organized and presented their positions to delegates using the Internet. As a result of these Internet-based efforts across national borders by small political-interest groups, the opinions of these groups were taken into account and included in the resulting international treaty. Although the Internet was not sufficiently widespread for groups to reach public audiences, the environmental groups used email to communicate with technophiles in other groups and to coordinate activities. The capacity of the Internet to influence closed totalitarian societies remains unclear, but its impact on open societies is generally accepted. From the perspective of politicians, individual citizens, or interest groups, the Internet has changed the way in which people participate in politics by allowing them to break free from historical limitations. In the case of private citizens and small interest groups, the Internet has allowed both to gain access to the political process and political powers in a manner not previously available. The role of the Internet on politics is still developing, and research on its impact is underway. Online Politics and Democratic Values. Parchment, Printing, and Hypermedia: Communication in World Order Transformation. Kalathil, Shanthi, and Taylor C. Open Networks, Closed Regimes: The Impact of the Internet on Authoritarian Rule. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Managing Foreign Policy in the Twenty-first Century. The Next Social Revolution. The Prospects for Political Renewal through the Internet. Conklin Pick a style below, and copy the text for your bibliography.

## Chapter 5 : The Positive and Negative Effects of the Internet - The Computer's Impact on Society

*The Internet of Things (IoT) essentially refers to an ecosystem of discrete computing devices with sensors connected through the infrastructure of the internet. The concept may have been bubbling away in the industry for a long time, but the democratisation of computing technology through the.*

Vijay Sharma December 8, Leave a Comment Practically Internet is building more powerful societies around the world. But at the same time, the power of the internet is misused by the groups, communities, companies. And people are concerned about the privacy of their uses and this the biggest negative impact of the internet on society. Globally connected online people are now more than a society. You can call it robotic society. Internet affects society as soon as it tries to meet the personal and business desires unethically. Those impacting societies in between personal, social, economic and political activities. Society is influenced by educational resources, social media websites, web application, shopping sites, online business, internet marketing, research and automation of social skills positively and negatively. Why, because there are so many uses of the internet in our daily life. Now WhatsApp and Facebook are the best places to connect and find friends. And most of the Facebook friends do not contribute to daily life problems and happiness, it means friendship on the internet are just artificial and not contributing to practical life. But 15 to 20 years ago it was not the case. Mobiles, Computers and all kind of websites on the Internet are not less than robots. Nowadays people are investing in robots and trying to integrate and develop emotions. Yes, you can do various productive things on the internet. I always say and believe that wise, purposeful use of the Internet is a boon for the societies, businesses and for students. The positive impact of the internet on society The biggest Positive impact of the internet on society is the popularity of social networks and social media websites. Societies around the globe are becoming stronger, developed and more intelligent because most technologies are interlinked with the internet. But some of us are inspired to follow good habits after the internet, but most fall into bad habits. Information on the internet that you receive can make you positive or negative. It is changing every second with the speed of technology. On the Internet, every information looks important. That important-looking information, actually makes people positive and negative. And people connected to the negatives information and sources on the Internet, helped the producers to spread rumors knowingly and unknowingly without personal analysis and institutional judgment. Internet impact on society is now making economic, social, and political changes around the globe. And our actions, thoughts and communication skills on the internet is impacting society positively or negatively. Online communication is helping to build social relationships around the World. The Internet has connected societies and its culture in a daily life communication and now creating relationships on the internet. Groups on social media are just an example of social interactions. The Internet is also developing a different cultures globally in the societies. The Internet removes the geographical barriers between people. Societies are getting inspired by each other. And the biggest positives that slowly but definitely societies breaking the Superstition, conservatism and cultural egos. Generally, this is not a new model of societies on the internet. It can be through social media posts, videos, blog, and business. And I think this is very positive for societies. Internet added influence factors in social interactions such as trustworthiness, selfless guides, blogs and profile descriptions. More than this online shopping, online jobs, online marketing, online banking, mobile wallets helping societies to explore new heights using the internet. The Internet provides various communication methods and platform for societies. Today, social workers and social entrepreneurs able to influence a wider audience on social, personal, economic and environmental topics through blogs, social media, videos, podcast, ebooks, newsletters, infographics etc. It was not possible before computer and Internet to execute lessons learned from one society to implement that in another society. Internet provided freedom of options to share feelings and thoughts within society. Every human want to connect to the Internet Now people care more about online reputation and explored new ways of doing old things. Internet provided great benefits for students, job seekers, small business owners. Online business and remote jobs, online degrees and live classes or services from home are trending and such changes influencing societies positively. Here you can learn more about Importance of

internet in education at schools The negative impact of the internet on society The Internet is very important part of life a new generation in the society. Due to the new generation, a new culture is building. The culture of selfies, propaganda, stress, comparison, depression is growing faster online. Many people feel comfortable to share the point of views on the Internet but never implemented that in their own life. On the internet, everyone is speaking but fewer people are listening and very few of them are implementing the tips. It means 1 student and teachers. And this is the biggest negative impact of the internet on society. They care about their online friends. And no one cares about the problems practically such as environmental changes. The Internet is becoming the source of raising fund for a social cause. And in reality, only a few societies using that fund for the social and environmental development. The Internet is creating robotic societies. This can be the negative impact of the internet on society. The negative use of internet in society only possible then when people have lack of knowledge, how to use? What to communicate and what not. The Internet is a network of online connected servers, desktop computers, laptop and mobile phones. And societies are now inside this internet network. Everyone wants to get out from the internet to able to spend some time with families, friends, and relatives with their moments. But most the of people are addicted to the internet. Even they are using the computer and the internet to teach. The Internet is transforming the social transactions by the use of the internet. Best wishes, happy birthday wishes or happy marriage anniversary to gift cards such things are now sent by the using internet and this is nothing more than artificial care. Impact of internet politics on the society The Internet is also helping the politicians to infect the society by dividing the unity of people by producing communalism and casteism material on the internet. Producers of communalism and casteism in the society never develop the society. But they use it to get votes and favor of people in the election. All kind societies, cultures are got affected around the globe by such kind of group of people on the internet. Society is bound to support Individualism. Society is in the trap of dilemma on the internet. Societies will be becoming handicapped very soon if such political practices not ignored by people on the Internet and social media. Society is living a digital life Society is a group of cultures, objectives. But do you think girls are safe, do you see development in natural resources and most importantly do you care about plants, water, humanity. If not you then who will. But our society is living a digital life. And now you can think, how worse can be the disadvantages of the internet for the society. Social and personal safety on the internet There are so many inappropriate materials on social media sites and internet. There are so many hacking information and data on the internet. Even children are hacking the websites today. Privacy and Internet security of the society are the biggest concern for people very soon. There is nothing about privacy on the internet. This is the biggest challenge for the society to do mobile banking and cashless transactions. When government websites are hacked, when big companies websites are hacked then what do you think your data and privacy is safe. This is how privacy and security of people are comprised through the ithe nternet. Not all links you click and access the applications on the internet are safe. When accounts of political parties are hacked then what do you think about the common people in the society. No one has time, society is busy in the religion controversies and superstition activities instead of cleaning dust from their goals and that is Human Development and Environmental development. Human intelligence versus Artificial Intelligence Intelligent people of the society sitting at homes and fools are showing the society that they are intelligent and getting the votes. Ministers are busy in stakes in speeches. Experts are busy in the debates on news channel. Completed degree students are busy in finding jobs. Professionals are always near to deadlines. People like you and me working on daily wages and living a city life far away from village and parents. Sharing Desh Bhakti and inspiring other people is good, but if you plant one tree in a year, it can be more than good for the country. Everything is controlled by the internet in the society. And who have control have more power and money to change the lives of people in the society.

## Chapter 6 : The Growing Impact of the Internet

*Internet connectivity puts a world of entertainment, information, scholarly research and educational content at the fingertips of anyone with a Web connection and a browser. It speeds access to knowledge and serves up source material that otherwise would languish on shelves in distant repositories.*

Provided by BBVA The Internet is the decisive technology of the Information Age, and with the explosion of wireless communication in the early twenty-first century, we can say that humankind is now almost entirely connected, albeit with great levels of inequality in bandwidth, efficiency, and price. People, companies, and institutions feel the depth of this technological change, but the speed and scope of the transformation has triggered all manner of utopian and dystopian perceptions that, when examined closely through methodologically rigorous empirical research, turn out not to be accurate. For instance, media often report that intense use of the Internet increases the risk of isolation, alienation, and withdrawal from society, but available evidence shows that the Internet neither isolates people nor reduces their sociability; it actually increases sociability, civic engagement, and the intensity of family and friendship relationships, in all cultures. But individuation does not mean isolation, or the end of community. Instead, social relationships are being reconstructed on the basis of individual interests, values, and projects. Today, social networking sites are the preferred platforms for all kinds of activities, both business and personal, and sociability has dramatically increased â€" but it is a different kind of sociability. Most Facebook users visit the site daily, and they connect on multiple dimensions, but only on the dimensions they choose. The virtual life is becoming more social than the physical life, but it is less a virtual reality than a real virtuality, facilitating real-life work and urban living. At root, social-networking entrepreneurs are really selling spaces in which people can freely and autonomously construct their lives. Sites that attempt to impede free communication are soon abandoned by many users in favor of friendlier and less restricted spaces. Messages no longer flow solely from the few to the many, with little interactivity. Now, messages also flow from the many to the many, multimodally and interactively. By disintermediating government and corporate control of communication, horizontal communication networks have created a new landscape of social and political change. Networked social movements have been particularly active since , notably in the Arab revolutions against dictatorships and the protests against the management of the financial crisis. Online and particularly wireless communication has helped social movements pose more of a challenge to state power. The Internet and the Web constitute the technological infrastructure of the global network society, and the understanding of their logic is a key field of research. It is only scholarly research that will enable us to cut through the myths surrounding this digital communication technology that is already a second skin for young people, yet continues to feed the fears and the fantasies of those who are still in charge of a society that they barely understand. Read the full article here. He received the Erasmus Medal in , and the Holberg Prize. He has published 25 books, including the trilogy The Information Age:

## Chapter 7 : The impact of the Internet of Things (IoT) - Information Age

*"Negative effects of internet" is a new article that shows you 14 negative effects when using internet on children and students. 11 negative effects of internet on students and teenagers is a new article that shows you the disadvantages of Internet.*

Share on Facebook "Globalization" is a contemporary buzzword for a theory that is frequently debated in the media, and in political and academic circles. One definition of the term is it represents the global domination of Western cultural and economic values, while others interpret it more benignly as a breaking down of cultural and economic borders. The Internet is seen by some socio-economic commentators as a major driving force in creating a unified global community. There are both positive and negative impacts of the Internet and globalization. In particular, communications technology, in which the Internet plays a major role, has revolutionized how people work, expanded the global knowledge base and provided a variety of ways of bringing people and cultures closer together. The Internet provides a platform where companies that are thousands of miles apart can communicate and share information. On a social and cultural level, the Internet provides access to the same music whether you are in Beijing, Boston or Beirut, and people can make new friends around the globe via social networking sites. Video of the Day Effects on Business The Internet and globalization have radically changed the business world. It has enabled companies to improve their competitive edge and increased productivity, simply because of the speed of access to information, and of electronic transactions. It allows a company based in the United States to have a customer service call center in Bangalore, staffed by highly-trained staff but with lower wage costs. On the other hand, the growth in Internet use by businesses globally also opens up new job markets for U. IT professionals and engineers, whose expertise is sought outside the home market. Effects on Mass Media The Internet has altered the structure of the mass media. Most of the news networks were local or national prior to the Internet revolution, and only a few companies, such as CNN, broadcast in other countries. Now the news on all networks is available constantly, anywhere in the world, and it is updated as events occur. Some see the mass media aspect of Internet globalization as a negative, because it is claimed that English-speaking countries dominate the media, and this has popularized U. Negative Impact of the Internet Not everyone is able to join the global community. Countries in the developing world are not able to take advantage of the Internet in the same way as developed nations can. Socyberty suggests one reason for this is that Internet users are information receivers rather than information creators. In some places, political control of the Internet means the government censors the Internet and bans access to certain websites.

## Chapter 8 : The Impact of the Internet on Society: A Global Perspective - MIT Technology Review

*The changes driven by the Internet will have an enormous impact on the conduct of every aspect of our society business, government, education, and private life. The impact on the design and construction industry will be no less dramatic.*

The concept may have been bubbling away in the industry for a long time, but the democratisation of computing technology through the availability and affordability of small computing devices has now pushed it firmly into the mainstream. So how did we get to this point? In essence, it is about the computing power being decentralised, agile and mobile, freed from the confines of the home and office, a traction evident with the arrival of laptop and then the netbook that meant we could work on the go. The smartphone heralded a new era of fast and interactive data sharing and then the proliferation of sensors took things to another level. The role of the Internet of Things in developing smart cities Devices brimming with intelligence â€" functioning natively within their respective environments to enhance our interaction with the world around us signalled the emergence of the true IoT. What drives this cycle and the continuous innovation is primarily the constant push and pull of new miniaturisation technology driving further computational decentralisation. This digital computer, adapted for the control of manufacturing processes for General Motors, provided a means to generate and transmit digital information, so that hardware devices could digitally communicate with other interfaces and no longer had to work in isolation. Throughout the s and early s IoT was a given in industry and largely confined here with the high costs of micro-controllers and sensors proving to be prohibitive from a consumer perspective. The consumerisation of IoT would require economies of scale to make manufacturing sensors and micro-controllers less costly. These economies would not emerge until small portable computers and smartphones became nearly ubiquitous and saw designing and manufacturing of Systems on a Chip and low power sensors evolve. Consumerisation of IoT With the advances in miniature computers and their increased affordability and availability, along with miniature sensors, IoT was ripe for consumerisation. The issue standing in the way of mass adoption of IoT as a paradigm outside of industry has been the control aspect. The Internet of Things and the consequences of downtime IoT devices represent rudimentary decentralised computing, they are individual self-contained devices that can communicate and receive instruction from other computer devices. The issue is how do you tell them what to do, and how do you make use of the data that sensors are collecting? Traditionally this had always required some kind of central computer to hold a rule set and act as a command and control server. However, as the average consumer does not have the will or know-how to set up a control server in their house. IoT would need to shake of much of this complexity to become a mainstream opportunity. Leveraging mobile As smartphones became near ubiquitous, it quickly became obvious that the perfect device to act as this command and control server was the mobile that people always have on them. As a bonus, this device could gather additional context itself using its embedded sensors as well as user location and behaviour. For example, your connected thermostat can know if you are home or not by using the location of your phone. While using the phone as a control device is necessary it did prove lacking as the primary control server. Where it used to take a significant investment in capital and labour to set up a connected smart home, now it is a matter of buying off the shelf IoT devices and connecting them together. Almost any device you use in the home now has a connected smart version from light bulbs and thermostats to tea kettles, fridges, and ovens. Additionally, devices that sense the state of a room are widely available in the form of motion sensors, proximity sensors, thermostats, humidity sensors and more. The smart home market has settled on the hub approach to controlling your IoT devices which helps account for the different people that use the devices. These hub type devices are being used to bridge the different communications protocols used by IoT devices and hold and control the ruleset for the house from a central place in the home. This means a consistent rule set and performance can be achieved while still giving individual users the convenience of using their mobile phones to interact with the hub and change any rules or manipulate devices around the house. The release of Alexa and Google home this year has increased the demand for smart home technology amongst consumers. Wearables Wearables is a

fast-emerging category of IoT, encompassing any computer you wear on your body, usually hooked up to peripheral sensors heart rate, temperature, barometer, etc. Currently the biggest wearable computing sector is smart watches. Smart watches enable you to gather data on your vital signs and activity levels and run various levels of analytics on this data related to health or activity monitoring. Being general purpose computers, smart watches can also run software and communicate with your mobile phone. As a young category, it is still finding its functional niche. However, the interesting thing with wearables is their potential to be the most seamless of all your computing devices as they blend into the background and present you with data when, where, and in the format, you need it in. Managing and securing the Internet of Things Additionally, the rapid emergence of augmented reality presents very interesting potential applications for various wearable technologies such as smart glasses. This technology could potentially provide you with a constant heads up display that overlays useful information onto the real world. The recent news of the return of Google Glass will no doubt boost this sector again. Furthermore, it has had a major impact on the operational and support side of industry, best exemplified by Rolls Royce. IoT technology has trickled out of the production line and into real time operational support as sensors record telemetry data about the operation of their engines while in flight to analyse data and detect any issues within an individual engine so it can be repaired in time safely. In the oil and gas industry IoT sensors have transformed efficiencies around the complex process of natural resource extraction by monitoring the health and efficiency of hard to access equipment installations in remote areas with limited connectivity. This greatly reduces the amount of data that needs to be sent out over the internet for processing to boost efficiencies. IoT in the workplace It seems our homes are outsmarting the office when it comes to the adoption of connected technology, such is the consumer-centric nature of the IoT narrative. Yet we are on the cusp of a more IoT-enabled era in the workplace that will see employees better connect to each other and their environment for enhanced collaboration and productivity. Industry commentators are already mooting robotic colleagues and the sending of documents via a smart watch as the office of the future, with robo receptionists and automated moving tea and coffee stations already being trialled. While mainstream take up may be some way off, for now applications that drive more intuitive responses to the situational changes are gaining traction. Embedded sensors that optimise office lighting and temperature are upping the comfort factor and saving energy costs, while motion sensors that can detect room occupancy could put the inefficiency of double-bookings in the past through automatic meeting scheduling. Personalisation Remember when bringing the personal touch into the office was confined to a few photos and keepsakes on the desk? Thanks to the IoT things are about to go up a gear. Enhancing the customer journey through the IoT Crucially, for the IoT to become truly transformative in the working environment it demands a cultural shift as well as technical one so that is ingrained throughout organisation rather than working in silos. Furthermore, data needs to be integrated and analysed fast for actionable insight, so that the right commands are executed across the multitude of complex processes with unprecedented speed, agility, and reliability. Stale, stagnant data soon loses its power. High profile hacks and breaches may provide intermittent wake up calls, but the reality is that security remains an afterthought in much of the design of applications exacerbated by the small size of most embedded devices. Designed for low power consumption with limited connectivity, their often low cost and disposable nature remains a barrier to the incorporation of encryption and other more robust security measures. Not surprisingly, establishing a standardised security protocol to address the scope and diversity of the devices has become the Holy Grail as the IoT market matures. Solutions that can secure both the device and network while avoiding the kind of draconian interventions that become a barrier to engagement and creativity is a central challenge. Mesh fuels interconnection Ultimately, IoT has long been surmised as getting everyday objects to talk to each other and the connection challenge grows exponentially in line with the scope and complexity of the market. Without the constraints of phone companies, ISPs, PCs or dedicated hub services, these are free to establish network links with surrounding nodes, transforming the usually complex process of network expansion with easy scalability for improved capacity and performance. Here, the opportunity to upgrade a specific device as required rather than complete overhaul becomes a cost-effective approach to managing IoT infrastructure. While the rise and rise of the chatbots are perhaps one of the most visible incarnations of the new machine learning era, this barely scratches the surface. More

broadly an AI-driven era of IoT will herald an increasingly seamless experience and heightened interconnectivity as users flit from one device to another, between multiple environments and the physical and virtual world, to create what has been coined the ambient user experience. Is the year the Internet of Things will die? Wearable sensors and devices which are smart enough to understand the context and monitor our physiology, drive specific health-related goals and alert us to any specific problems are one area ripe for ever greater sophistication.

## Chapter 9 : Negative Impact of the Internet on Business | Bizfluent

*Older Internet users may remember the battles over the commercialization of the Web in the early s, when the first Mosaic browser was introduced. Back then, pioneering adopters passionately condemned the first Web advertisers and tried to bring down their sites with "flaming" attacks. The fight.*

Pin It Internet availability is not limited to computers or laptops now a days. Even mobile phones with internet facility are available at affordable process helping indirectly the internet to reach maximum number of users. In the recent years everything is related or trying to relate to internet. A simple case study shows how fast internet had grown. Television took more than 25 years to reach 10 million users where as computers took more than 10 years to reach the same number. But internet took less than 5 years to reach the same number. People are using internet for social networking, to know news instantly, to listen to music, to search or know something etc. The uses of internet includes but not limited to usage of search engines which will help you to collect data from all over the world, usage of email and other instant message services which are giving flexibility of sharing information among groups within seconds, usage of internet in shopping via online shopping carts helped both clients and customers. Internet has become a platform to share knowledge between different communities. Negative impact of internet on society While coming to the negative aspects of the internet, there is so much illegal and inappropriate information available on internet without any restrictions. Even children can get access to mature and blood related games, pornography and other stuff which is not suitable for their age. Internet is becoming a platform to share copyrighted or illegal material, music, videos and other documents. Computer viruses, phishing, Trojans etc. Financial crimes are also growing at a steady pace which requires attention amongst all internet users. The freedom of use to internet at anytime and by anyone is luring the criminals to do heinous crimes via internet. Another aspect of internet is people can spend unlimited amount of time without any bore or hard feeling. Recent trends shows that the publicizing the personal life and information in social network websites is increasing and the tendency of considering the virtual online world as real world is increasing very rapidly. Recent medical studies show that addiction of internet is causing personal, professional as well as social problems. The laws of internet are different from one country to other country and the cyber crime departments are most neglected parts of the cop services. Taking this into consideration the cyber crime rate is increasing at dangerous pace which requires an intermediate attention by international law community. Conclusion Internet is like a double edged sword which can be used for both positive and negative purposes. They mingled with our daily life very much and they are inseparable from us. Use internet in the positive way and it will become the best mentor.