



Negative Impact of Technology on Rural Areas

Dr. Mrs. Pallavi L. Tagade

D. K. Mahila Mahavidyalaya,

Kurkheda, Dist. Gadchiroli

Abstract

The negative impacts of technology on the physical health of people are probably the most easily quantifiable of all the negatives of technology. Rural areas can face limited access to amenities, services, and job opportunities, as well as potential infrastructure challenges and weaker connectivity compared to urban areas. As machines and robots become more advanced, they are capable of performing tasks that were previously done by humans. This can lead to job loss and economic instability for those who are displaced. To assess general information of the people in rural areas. The objectives are to assess general information of the people in rural areas, to analyse the reasons behind not adopting technology, to determine the risks of technology of the respondents, to investigate negative impact of technology of the people. The samples of 236 have been chosen for the study of Chikhali village, Block Kurkheda of Gadchiroli district. Due to technology loss of job and mental disorder are major negative effect found in rural areas.

Introduction:

Human beings are social animals and have over millennia, lived in social groups. The social recluse has always been an exception than the norm, until the advent of the Internet and social media, originally intended to bring people together, has physically isolated us from each other. Technology addiction is a serious mental health problem that is triggered by use/overuse of the digital tools, and this can destroy the child's health and social life, and destroys social and family bonds. Rural areas have fewer people and homes are spaced further apart compared to urban areas. In a rural area, there are fewer people, and their homes and businesses are located far away from one another. Rural areas have fewer people and homes are spaced further apart compared to urban areas.

Objectives:

1. To assess general information of the people in rural areas.



2. To analyse the reasons behind not adopting technology.
- 3.To determine the risks of technology of the respondents.
- 4.To investigate negative impact of technology of the people.

Research Methodology:

Research helps ensure that a study is valid and reliable. The study was conducted in Chikhali village, Block Kurkheda of Gadchiroli district. The research is based on qualitative data and the study of 236 samples has been considered. The primary data was collected by an interview schedule. Survey aspect was the major method used for the study. Research Methodology is a way of explaining how a researcher intends to carry out their research. It is a logical, systematic plan to resolve a research problem.

Result and discussion:

Table 1.1 Age distribution of the respondents

Sr. No.	Age	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Upto 20 years	09	3.81
2	21- 25 years	21	8.89
3	26 – 30 years	17	7.20
4	31- 35 years	22	9.32
5	36- 40 years	84	35.59
6	41- 45 years	83	35.16
		236	100.0

The above table reveals that nearly 35% most of the respondents belongs to the age group of 36to 45 years whereas 9.32%% having age group of 31-35 years and the rest of the respondents belongs to the 21-25 years, whereas negligible percentage belongs to the 26-30 years and up to 20 years respectively.

Table 1.2 Education of the respondents

Sr. No.	Education	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Illiterate	132	55.93
2	Upto Std. IV	53	22.45
3	Std. V – VIII	39	16.54
4	Std. IX - XII	12	5.08
		236	100.0

The above table reveals that mostly 55.93% respondents are illiterate, 22.45% had educated upto Std. IV, 16.54% educated from std. V to VIII whereas only 5.08% had educated from Std. IX to XII sequentially.

Table 1.3 Availability of technology devices of the people

Sr. No.	Technology devices	No. of Respondents	Rank Order
1	Mobile	199	I
2	Internet	45	II
3	Facebook	07	III
4	Instagram	0	IV

The above table indicates that mobile phones, internet, facebook and instagram access have transform communication in rural areas, connecting people with markets, services, and information. Rank order like I, II, III and IV has been coded for each technology devices as the replies of respondents were more for each device.

Table 1.4 Reasons behind not adopting technology

Sr. No.	Reasons	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Cost concern	193	I
2	Lack of expertise	117	IV
3	Resistance to change	113	VI

4	Security concerns	116	V
5	Regulatory compliance	163	III
6	Limited resources	173	II

It is observed from the above table that that the replies are more for individual statement the rank order has been considered. People are not adopting technology as the cost concern is more and hence accorded, I rank order. There are limited resources of technology in that area and regulatory compliance is a major factor and coded II & III rank order. Lack of expertise and security concerns observed and people are resistance to change so coded IV, V, VI rank order respectively.

Table 1.5 Risks of technology of the respondents

Sr. No.	Risks of technology	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Hardware & software fault	59	25.0
2	Mistake by human being	96	40.68
3	Junk mail	49	20.77
4	Viruses to harm computer system	32	13.55
		236	100.0

It is found from above table that 40.68% of the respondents had mistake by human being regarding risk of technology, 25.0% always had fault in hardware and software while 20.77% had facing risk of junk mail whereas 13.55% had viruses to harm computer system. Risk is the potential for shortfalls, which may be realized in the future with respect to achieving straight forward stated requirements. Some risks are so all-encompassing they go unnoticed.

Table 1.6 Negative impact of technology of the people

Sr. No.	Negative factors	No. of Respondents	Rank Order
1	Loss of job	231	I
2	Emotional disorder	231	I
3	Lack of attention	223	IV



4	Unimaginative	211	VIII
5	Inaccurate information	221	V
6	Unemployment	201	IX
7	Internet addiction	227	III
8	Retardation in language development	217	VII
9	Health effects	219	VI
10	Environmental consequences	229	II

The above table reveals that loss of job, emotional disorder, environmental consequences, internet addiction, lack of attention are the major concern regarding negative impact of the people and stood in the order of I, II, III & IV subsequently. Inaccurate information while disinformation is designed to mislead (V rank order). Health effects can be adverse and include various conditions like skin rash, bronchitis, cancer, or breathing problems. (VI rank order). Retardation in language problem which refers to difficulties in understanding and using language and hence accorded VII rank order. If you describe something as unimaginative, (rank order VIII) then it is boring or unattractive because very little imagination or effort has been used on it.

Conclusion:

The negative impact is caused by a variety of factors. For instance, genetics, environmental factors, family dynamics, diet, stress, and pre-existing brain disorders. People have unwillingness to adapt to new circumstances or ways of doing things. It can happen with individual also. The user turns to the Internet to cope with negative feelings such as guilt, anxiety or depression. Technology, while offering advancements, also poses significant environmental consequences, including resource depletion, pollution, and climate change due to energy consumption and waste generation.

References:

https://www.google.com/search?q=negative+impact+of+technology+in+rural+areas&oq=negative+impact+of+technology+in+rural+areas&gs_lcrp=EgZjaHJvbWUyDggAEEUYJxg5GIAEGIoFMg0IARAAGIYDZIAEGIoFMgoIAhAAGIAEGKIEMgoIAxAAGIAEGKIEMgoIBBAAGKIEGIlk



F0gEKMTkzNTdqMGoxNagCCLACafEFQz9Qg37B6OTxBUM_UIN-
wejk&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0950584921002469>

[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/272242589_Multifaceted_Impact_of_Technology_on_Ru
ral_Development](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/272242589_Multifaceted_Impact_of_Technology_on_Rural_Development)

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z8bm39/revision/3>

