NIMRA AHMAD

Human Perception of the Emergence of Technology in India
By – NIMRA AHMAD

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Abstract-

Using economic assumptions about the future of the digital economy and literature in the sociology of technology and emotions, this study analyses whether specific concerns about technology exacerbate anxiety about unemployment and financial insecurity in India. I'll look at a community of "technophobes," or those who are terrified of robots, artificial intelligence, and technologies they don't even understand. Technophobes are also more likely to express anxiety-related mental health problems, as well as fear of unemployment and financial insecurity than non-technophobes. With advancements in robotics and artificial intelligence, a considerable portion of the Indian populace is concerned about the threat of technological unemployment.

Introduction -

Factory automation has already wiped out conventional manufacturing jobs, and the rise of artificial intelligence is anticipated to exacerbate this job destruction even farther into the middle classes. - Professor Stephen Hawking

Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited introduced the Internet to India for general usage in 1995. (VSNL). Radio takes 40 years to reach 50 million people worldwide, TV takes 16 years, PC takes 12 years, and the Internet takes only 5 years. The Internet functions as both an integrator (owing to its ability to traverse national borders and affect the cross-border flow of education, health, and commerce services) and a divider (due to its disparities in access).

Because the Internet is not only a communication channel but also a marketplace, the digital divide is becoming increasingly significant. Working at the dawn of the industrial revolution, early sociologists recognised that technological advancements would disrupt and perhaps permanently alter economic relations. Marx, for example, saw an early opposition between the worker and the machine, noting that technology might be utilised to extract low-paid work from wage labourers and exploit them in the process (Marx & Engels, 1978).

Literature Review -

In ancient times, Homer and Hesiod defined technology as "the spoken word of expert workmanship or crafty aptitude" (Luna, 1994). Around 330 BC, Aristotle coined the term "technology" and classified scientific knowledge into three categories: theoretical science, practical science, and productive science (technology).

The term "technology," according to Luna (1994), was first used in an 1816 Harvard University course on the "application of the Sciences to the Useful Arts." A philosopher of technology, on the other hand, considers modern technology to be a separate structure of thinking, rather than merely applied science. Natural laws do not sufficiently describe either technology or science.

India, among of the earliest civilisations, with a tremendous diversity and extensive historical legacy. It really has made significant socioeconomic development over the course of its 5 decades of freedom, ranking as the tenth industrialised nation in the globe and only the 6th country to have colonised space for humankind's benefit. Over 1,027 million people live in India's 28 states and 7 union territories and more than 65% of them are educated. The 1988-launched Indian National Literacy Mission is to reach a sustainable threshold literacy rate of 75% by 2007. India is working really hard to join the world's industrialised nations.India's technology growth is accelerating, which is why it ranks third among the world's most profitable investment alternatives in technological transactions. Science and technology are becoming increasingly important in modern India.

India has facilitated the general growth of its scientific and technology industries. According to the Economic Survey 2021, India's GERD (Gross Expenditure on Research and Development) as a percentage of GDP (Gross Domestic Product) was 0.65%. The MedTech (Medical Technology) sector in India is expected to reach US$ 7.8 billion in 2020 and US$ 9.6 billion in 2022, representing a 12% growth rate.

Keynes (1930-1932) was concerned that technical developments might lead to widespread technological unemployment, and his worries are now being reappreciated by researchers across disciplines. Wilson's (1997) When Work Disappears, for example, analyses the emergence of restricted work options in India's inner-city neighbourhoods and demonstrates how unemployment damages individuals and disrupts communities. While numerous causes contribute to the degradation of inner-city neighbourhoods, Wilson traces some of the rises in economic disparity and growing unemployment to technical advancements. Technique, he says, imparts a sense of power: man is far less at the mercy of his surroundings than he was previously. Technological advancements ranging from robotics to information highways have transformed the workplace.

While educated workers benefit from the rapid pace of technological change, which includes the increased use of computer-based technologies and microcomputers, more routine workers face increasing job displacement in certain industries. (Kothari, 1997) Wilson's findings reflect the anxiety that technological developments will result in the abolition of blue-collar occupations. While acknowledging that developments in computer technology necessitate new operational abilities, which may result in the creation of new employment in certain situations, Wilson (1997) also demonstrates that the new workplace demands "remove positions for people trained solely for manual, assembly-line labour." Other economists and technologists' digital scopes may transcend racial and cultural borders.

Substantial and accelerating digitization is anticipated to cause economic rather than environmental disruption, since as technology gets more sophisticated, corporations will have less need for certain types of people. As technology advances, it will leave some individuals behind, maybe a large number of people. Susskind (2016) finds that there will be a gradual increase in technological unemployment in the next few decades, echoing these projections. "It will become increasingly difficult to ensure that there is enough reasonably-paid employment for experts as time passes and robots grow increasingly adept," they argue

As a result of detecting patterns in wealth disparity, new technical skillsets may either disproportionately influence certain ethnic groups, as Wilson forecasts, or indiscriminately transcend racial distinctions, as Brynjolfsson and McAfee propose. While technical adaptation has been initially regarded with enthusiasm since it has become progressively embedded and institutionalised into our daily lives, the excitement has taken a new dimension. The impetus behind technological adoption is not only the pull of utopian dreams of Progress but also the push of fear specifically, the fear of being left behind. Although fear is widely recognised as a fundamental human emotion, little study has been conducted to explain what fear is or why it is important.

The industrial landscape of India has seen a noticeable change during the previous several decades. Technique has aided civilization in overcoming historical barriers and transitioning to an evolving digital age. The current technological divide is closing steadily as the technology and the world wide web significantly aid in narrowing the gap between data and details societies. The following parts provide a brief discussion of the significant influence that internet is making on individuals' daily lives, including their schooling, health care, ways of conducting business, government, and communications.

Clients

Consumer rights, contract terms, public access to information, e-commerce, financial services, product safety, dietary needs, ethical concerns, and an unheard-of expansion in the variety of goods and services are just a few of the expanding consumer interests that technology is influencing. These many exchanges show how modern technology have permeated customers' daily lives. The task committee on IT for the public has set a lofty goal of at least 100 million broadband access by the year 2008 and the establishment of 1 million web IT kiosks/cyber cafés throughout the whole nation (India, 2003, p. 164).

Society

With innovative innovation and advanced data, innovation is fostering new elements of creative creation and interchange in the realm of culture. The collective administration of history and culture is benefiting from it. Additionally, it presents fresh chances for understanding, absorbing, and promoting the heritage globally.

Farming

The department of agriculture and cooperation has already been implementing different actions to enhance the usage and use of technologies with the purpose of bringing farming "digital" for using producers, importers, merchants etc. in accordance with the official strategy to develop and encourage IT driven government. By building a platform called "Farming Digitally" for the knowledge exchange, the govt's long-term strategy on "Information and Telecommunication Technology in the Agriculture Sector" seeks to connect farmers, researchers, scientists, and administrators. Geographic information systems (GIS) and remote sensing are already being used in a land information system to assist local decision-making and planning, as well as to assist farmers in organising their operations. Through laboratory analysis, farmers may determine the chemical makeup of their land to determine how fertile it is and what crops they should cultivate to maximise earnings.

Academic -

In India, there are currently 291 higher education institutions (nine of which are open universities) serving 88 lakh students and much more than 4 lakh faculty. Even so, it would be impossible to educate everyone with this quantity, hence e-learning technology is crucial. An efficient and extremely engaging method of teaching is web e-learning. Education that is supported by the internet may be delivered in a variety of forms, with education control software, and a connected society of trainees that transcends all geographical borders and does not require students to be physically present (Ghosh, 2003, p. 126). Remote teachers can be contacted via video conferencing and other collaborative working methods.

Online enrollment and result declaration are both common practises. Through their regular e-learning programmes, the University Grants Commission (UGC) and Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) are actively engaged in the educational process. Internet education is gaining popularity in India since it has significantly altered business life as well. It is the finest choice for working individuals who are eager to study and pick up new abilities without taking a vacation (Dhawan, 1999, p. 83). Given that 34.62 percent of India's 1,027 million people (as of 1 March 2001) are still illiterate, the country's education system is optimistic about the possibilities of e-learning today.(India, 2003, pp. 6-7).

Industry

In India, the growth of e-commerce sites and digital marketing/selling has sparked an unforeseen change in customer behaviour. Businesses operating internet have attracted a lot of investment interest. A significant shift in industry is currently under way. Companies and business connections have begun to take advantage of the industry's capacity to improve the effectiveness of their commercial operations. The competition and value of consumer products have grown dramatically as a result of digital technology. The emergence of a dot com culture, online banking, stock trading, e-commerce, and e-marketing have altered how consumers and businesses conduct themselves.

Business practises have altered as a result of technology, which is now an essential component of the financial industry for interactions between organisations and finding quick solutions to problems. CIM (computer integrated manufacturing) technologies may provide crucial information for overall company administration and spot chances to use less energy, materials, and waste. Interactive virtual simulations can be used to speed it up test procedures, and computer-aided design (CAD) can assist shorten the technology creation time.

Postal communication

The biggest postal system in the universe is the Indian Postal System. There are 1,55,295 post offices in the nation, with 1,38,818 of them located in rural regions and 16,477 in urban ones. The majority of the 500 head post offices are now computerised. Additionally, to manage a variety of countering tasks, more than 1,200 administrative sub-post offices have been equipped with multifunctional computerised machines (MPCM) (India, 2004, p. 155).

Services.

In order to provide postal service to people who do not have access to a PC or the computer, 204 offices in the Indian states of Andhra, Gujarat, Goa, Kerala, and Maharashtra have developed a new service called E-post. Another service, e-bill post, allows the average person to pay bills for services they use, including telephone (landline), mobile phone, energy, water supply, municipal tax, and more.

Post offices offer a service that allows consumers to deal electronically in a safe setting by acting as an intermediary to validate digital signatures. In January 2002, speed net—an additional internet-based tracking and tracing service for customers—was launched. It is accessible via all 140 national speed post centres. Additionally, post offices are using their networks and dedicated very small aperture terminals (VSAT) access to offer banks and the business sector cash management services across the nation. At district or divisional headquarters, 230 computerised customer service centres have been established to handle client complaints (India, 2003, pp. 618-25).

Communications -

India now boasts the fifth-largest telecommunications system in the world, with 61.09 million basic and mobile phone connections, as well as more than 1.48 million public call centres. In the nation, there are more than 16 million cellular customers, and that number is increasing by roughly 1 million people each month. Over the previous 15 years, qualitative

About 300 exchanges were made in the beginning, but by July 2003, there were 36,772. With approximately 200 cellphone connections in Maharashtra and more than 300 in Ncr, the Mahanagar Telecommunication Company Ltd (MTNL) network is entirely digital. The government has telephone service in more than 4.68 lakh localities. By March 2005 and by 2010, the New Telecom Policy (NTP)-99 aims to increase line penetration from its current

level of 3.5-7. More than 5 lakh of the approximately 6 lakh communities have now received telephone service from Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL)

Mobile services. The ability to communicate on the go has greatly improved society's ability to stay connected. For the purposes of cellular mobile telephone service, the nation is split into 20 circles of service regions and four metropolises. In total, 1,452 American cities and municipalities provide the service. The number of cellular users is nearly doubling every year, going from 1.6 million in December 1999 to 3.1 million in December 2000, 5.5 million in December 2001, and 7.34 million in June 2002, demonstrating the robust expansion of cellular services.(India, 2003, p. 627).Nearly 19 million new customers have joined the mobile phone industry in India, one of the countries with the highest growth worldwide. By the end of the year, the majority of mobile phone operators' trade association, the Cellular Operators Association of India, predicts that the number of mobile phones would vastly outnumber landlines. (Times of India, 2003).

Audio Text/VMS/UMS. The unified messaging service (UMS), which receives voice mail, faxes, and emails, was added to the voice mail service (VMS)/audio text service policy in July 2001. Seven businesses currently hold 28 permits to provide these services in 15 Indian cities. Public Mobile Radio Trunk Service (PMRTS), a different service that 15 businesses have 49 licences to provide in 25 cities, was also announced in November 2001. Foreign direct investment is heavily concentrated in the telecom industry (FDI). From August 1991 to May 2003, FDI totaled Rs. 9,590.8 crore.

Software Sector

The Indian IT software and service sector has revolutionised the country's economy. The sector had substantial development between 2003 and 2004, becoming as one of the fastest-growing industries with an export value of $12.5 billion and a growth rate of approximately 30.5%. (Hindustan Times, 2004a, b, p. 17). But from 2002 to 2003, this industry saw growth of nearly 26%, with a turnover of $12.7 billion and exports of $10 billion. According to the National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM) estimate, in 2002-2003 the total income from the Indian IT sector was Rs. 317 billion vs Rs. 291 billion in 2001-2002. NASSCOM

From a base of 6,800 knowledge workers in 1985-1986 to 6,50,000 by March 2003, India has seen a strong increase in the number of IT experts (NASSCOM, 2003, p. 137). Due to India's lower average cost of hiring IT personnel, the nation is the largest market for outsourcing software services (at US$ 5,880/year). This alone explains the present outsourcing push to India (NASSCOM, 2003, p. 84). Nowadays, quality control is receiving a lot of attention, and many Indian software businesses are obtaining international quality certification. More than 250 of the 400 enterprises have already obtained ISO 9000 accreditation (India, 2003, p. 162).

The Indian IT and electronics industry recorded a production of Rs. 80,884 crore during the year 2001-2002, as compared to 68,450 crore during 2000-2001, showing a growth of 18 per

cent. Software export alone has jumped by approximately 10 per cent to Rs. 36,500 crore during 2001-2002, from Rs. 3,700 crore during 1996-1997, with a compound annual growth of about 60 per cent (India Economic Survey, 2002-2003, p. 144).

Internet Services

In August 1995, the government-owned Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited (VSNL) introduced an internet service, opening up new avenues for communication. Four years later, the Indian government has paved the way for private investment by giving 132 private internet service providers free licences (ISPs). The number of service providers is currently unrestricted. ISPs may now build up foreign gateways after receiving the required security clearance, according to a new regulatory change. Even better, they can build up underwater cable landing sites and purchase bandwidth from foreign satellites. In fact, permits have been given to around 15 ISPs for the installation of foreign gateways at 43 sites. A total of 506 businesses filed for ISP licences, although only 150 are reported to be active The ISP Association of India has announced a decrease in internet tariff costs and anticipates that by 2010, the aim of 4 crore internet customers would be reached.(Srinivasa, 2004, p. 19).

Digital signatures and the legal system

India was one of the few nations to pass the Information Technology Act, 2000 in 2000, making digital signatures possible. The legislation intends to recognise electronic contracts, prohibit computer crimes, allow for electronic filing and documentation, and establish a legal foundation for online transactions and business. The first licence to operate as a certifying authority under the IT Act 2000 was granted to Safes crypt by the Controller of Certifying Authorities on February 5, 2002. On February 6, 2002, the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and the Minister for Communication and IT received the first digital signature certificate from Safes Crypt. Through the deployment of public key infrastructure, this signalled the beginning of a new age for safe e-governance and e-commerce in the nation.(PKI) (India, 2003, p. 163).

E-governance

The efficient method of governance that makes use of IT to increase the effectiveness of government agencies is called e-governance. In order to bring about national changes, the Indian government is developing new policies to envision SMART governance—simple, moral, accountable, responsible, and transparent. The National Informatics Center has taken measures for the customs agency to employ electronic data interface (EDI) to manage all transactions connected to custom duties more effectively (NIC). Other computerised processes include reservations for trains and planes, the assignment of permanent account numbers (PANs), processing of passport applications, examination results, vigilance data, etc. Beginning on June 1, 2004, the income tax agency implemented an online tax accounting system for the country's 31 commercial banks and RBI to collect income taxes. (Srinivasa, 2004, p. 19).

Campaigns

The representation of the People Act, 1951 was changed to make the election process more transparent and error-proof, and electronic voting machines (EVMs) were used for the first time in 1999 for the State Legislative Assembly Elections in Goa. The Election Commission purchased 1,50,000 machines in 1998-1999 and an additional 1,34,480 during the elections of 2001-2002. Around 1,64,418 EVMs were utilised to cover 1,49,221 voting places for the 2001–2002 elections (India, 2003, p. 53). EVMs were utilised in all Indian parliamentary seats during the last elections in April/May 2004.

Social Media

Mass media has been crucial in raising public knowledge of numerous happenings, events, programmes, legislation, etc. in a populous nation like India. Internet services are used by mass media to quickly disseminate information. The major mass media outlets, including radio, television, newspapers, and magazines, are assisting the general public in becoming active participants in efforts to construct the nation. The territory and 76% of the people are covered by the national channel. All India Radio (AIR) is currently modernising and digitising using cutting-edge technology advancements. It has a cutting-edge computerised system for singing recording, editing, and playback.There are now 82 million television households in the nation. 42 million TV households have a 51 percent satellite penetration rate. E-media was heavily utilised by the various national political parties during the recent Lok Sabha elections in April/May 2004 to publicise and spread election-related propaganda. Live video conferences covering various voting stations were shown on television at the same time as the real conditions there were being broadcast. Election results were also quickly and easily announced through e-media.

Health care

Through a new generation of computerised clinical systems, cutting-edge e-medicine services, and health network applications, technology has expanded the scope of health consciousness. Millions of people who live outside of major cities are now receiving the advantages of telemedicine and tele-education thanks to the deployment of VSAT technology. The Sustainable Access in Rural Internet (SARI) project, a collaboration between the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and IIT Madras, allowed residents of the 685 rural villages to consult with leading metropolitan hospitals for professional medical assistance. Similar assistance has been provided by the Apollo Hospital Group to various Andhra Pradesh disadvantaged regions (Manorama Yearbook, 2003, p. 133). People residing in India may now contact a specialised physician or even a panel of physicians in America thanks to the application of technology that has transcended all geographical boundaries. Such a breakthrough has opened up fresh avenues for health care initiatives that will help everyone, not just the wealthy.

Traveling

In India, teleworking and telecommuting are increasingly regarded as viable alternatives to both local and international travel. The tourism and travel industries are doing well thanks to online resources. The business is made easier by virtual excursions to monuments, museums, and tourism attractions, among other places. Online ticket buying platforms for Indian Railways and Airlines are becoming more and more popular every day. Online hotel reservation services are also growing in popularity. The Indian government is demonstrating its care for improving the quality of life for its people. After a successful experiment, it recently announced that internet connectivity will be available in super-fast trains like Shatabdi (Hindustan Times, 2004a, b, p. 9).Microprocessor engine control systems may conserve fossil fuel and lower pollution, which is another way that technology can be of assistance. Intelligent transportation solutions can save travel times, enhance traffic flow, and contribute to safer roadways.

States and union territories' IT efforts

IT policy with a focus on electronic governance. The nation's initiatives at e-governance got off to a fast start. The Ministry of IT provided the first push by creating a concept paper that highlighted the means through which the state must provide its services in the information age. The document envisions a SMART government and pledges to set up the necessary institutional frameworks to support initiatives toward the synergistic use of IT to improve governance effectiveness. The ten leading states (Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, and West Bengal) were the subject of a survey by NASSCOM, which found that each of them has an IT policy, an expert group, an e-governance cell, and in some cases even a separate IT department. Some of them have also incorporated special policy initiatives that concentrate on leveraging IT for governance-related concerns as well as facilitating IT investments in the state (NASSCOM, 2003, p. 123).

Funding for e-government and the IT budget. The fiscal support for IT initiatives has dramatically increased over the past five years after initially being quite modest. A survey by NASSCOM of the 10 states for the years 2002–2003 found an approximate Rs. 3 billion overall allocation. The top state on the list was Kerala, which received Rs. 964.2 million in funding for IT projects. Andhra Pradesh came in second with Rs. 548.3 million and West Bengal came in third with Rs. 355.1 million, respectively (NASSCOM, 2003, p. 124). state and union territory initiatives. The nation is developing on all fronts thanks in large part to technology. A satellite-based computer communication network called NICNET was established in 1988 by the NIC and connects 439 Indian cities and villages. The majority of states and union territories have taken action in one form or another, and several of them have gone further than other states.

Especially now that technology has dramatically altered our civilization. Humans have come a long way, from our values to our forms of communication. Many people nowadays find it difficult to have a face-to-face conversation. People spend time with their friends by using their phones, tablets, or laptops. Furthermore, people often judge others depending on how technologically advanced their cell phones or automobiles are.

Nowadays, listening to music through headphones is preferable to listening to someone else. Most people nowadays favour the internet since it's all they've ever known. Touch-screen phones are all the rage these days. Technology just works to distance people from reality. People presently lack the capacity to interact in real-life circumstances such as making personal relationships,problem-solving, and demonstrating mature behaviour. All of this has an impact on our society. Every time consumers buy anything from an internet vendor rather than a local firm, technology has an impact on culture. People shape culture through technology every time someone sits down to watch our nightly on-demand entertainment. All of these factors influence how people behave nowadays.

Our way of life would not be as complex if technical improvements had not occurred. Today's human behaviour is shaped by technological factors. According to the tenor of this research, fear of technology and unemployment, real job loss, and economic recessions all have negative social and mental repercussions.

Hypotheses -

With this literature in mind, the objective of this study is to investigate (1) new aspects of technophobia linked to robots, AI, and other undiscovered technology; (2) possible societal and mental health implications of technophobia; and (3) fears of unemployment and economic insecurity as a possible subsequent byproduct of technophobia.

Hypothesis 1: People's fear of technology (Technophobia) will become increasingly prevalent day by day.

Hypothesis 2: With the increase in technology, people are more prone to anxiety and mental health problems.

Hypothesis 3: Technophobes are more prone to be concerned about :

(a) potential unemployment and (b) a lack of financial resources in the future.

Research Methodology -

A survey of 125 young individuals (15-24 years of age) was conducted in different states of India. A questionnaire was disseminated via online links (Google Forms) and MS Excel was used to evaluate the final data.

Data Analysis -

How concerned are you about robots overtaking humans in the workplace?
126 responses
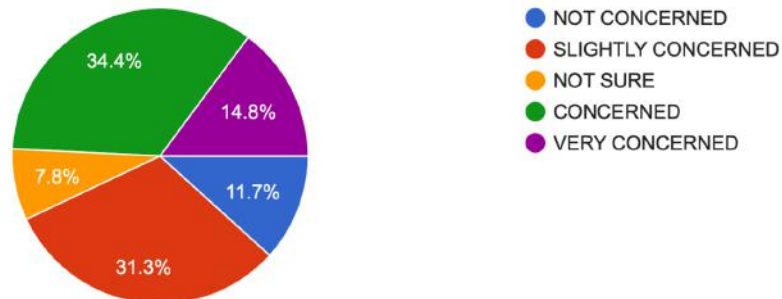
Finding - As seen in the pie chart, over 34.4 % are concerned whereas 14.8 % are very concerned regarding robots taking over humans in the workplace. Also, 31.3% are starting to be concerned. So overall, 77.5 % of Indians who took the poll have either acknowledged or are worried about robots replacing humans in the workplace.

How concerned are you about humanoid robots that can make their own conclusions and execute their behaviour?
126 responses
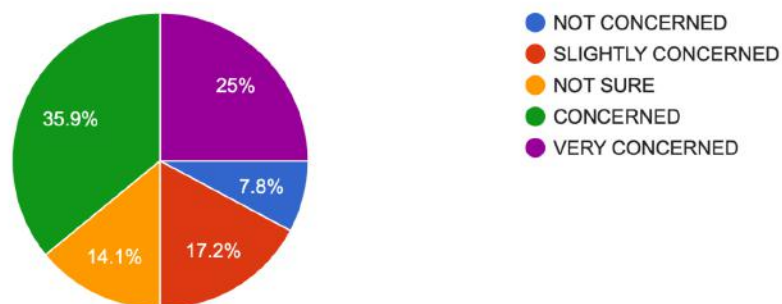
Finding - It does seem like yesterday when humans were addressing how robots can perform tasks similar to humans but now people find themselves in a scenario where nearly 35.9 % of Indians are concerned, with 25% extremely concerned, about humanoid robots that can make their own decisions and execute their behaviour. There are 17.2% of individuals who are slightly concerned as they learn about the future. As a result, 78.1 % of those who took the poll believe that robots can and will make their own decisions in the near future.

How concerned are you that people will put their trust in AI to accomplish any work?
126 responses

- NOT CONCERNED
- SLIGHTLY CONCERNED
- NOT SURE
- CONCERNED
- VERY CONCERNED
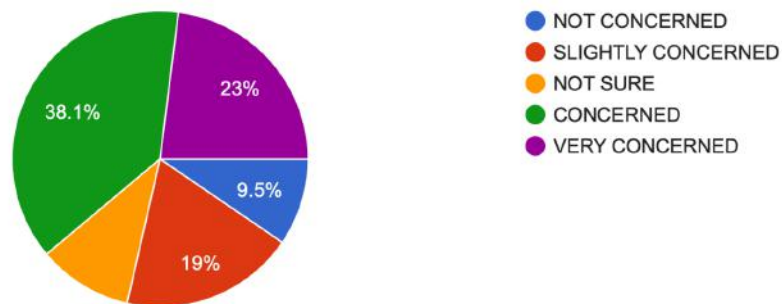
Finding - It is critical to supply the sort of needs that a consumer or a supervisor has while developing a trust factor. While people are living in a conundrum that there is no greater trust than human trust, about 31.8 % are concerned, with 23% extremely concerned, about how people will place their trust in artificial intelligence to do their tasks in the future. With 19% concerned and a total of 73.8 % of those who took the poll, this is not a good omen for mankind and the future.

Do you believe the advancement in technology is impacting your societal relationships?
126 responses

- DO NOT BELIEVE
- SLIGHTLY BELIEVE
- NOT SURE
- BELIEVE
- STRONGLY BELIEVE
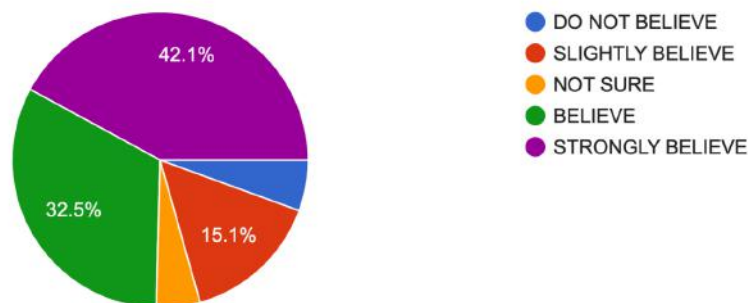
Finding - Societal connections are the interactions people have with individuals around us throughout life. People they have met, their friends, coworkers, and social group There are many benefits of the rapid growth of technology, but one of the most important drawbacks is that it is changing societal relationships. Approximately 42.1 % of those polled strongly believed, and 32.5 % believed, that technology is affecting their social relationships. There are 15.1 % who are beginning to notice a difference, with a total of 89.7 % of youngsters in the poll of India believing that technological growth is affecting social relationships.

Do you believe the advancement in technology is impacting your family relationships?
126 responses

- DO NOT BELIEVE
- SLIGHTLY BELIEVE
- NOT SURE
- BELIEVE
- STRONGLY BELIEVE
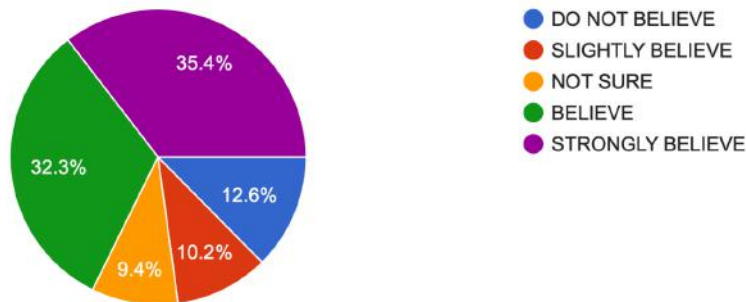
Finding - It doesn't stop here anyway, as humans have always believed that family is something that they can look back to even when they have nothing in the world, but according to the poll conducted, 35.4 % strongly believed, while 32.3 % believed that technological advancement is impacting their family relations. Around 10% are sensing a minor change making it a total of over 80% of the youngsters who took the poll.

Do you believe the advancement in technology is impacting social anxiety?
126 responses

- DO NOT BELIEVE
- SLIGHTLY BELIEVE
- NOT SURE
- BELIEVE
- STRONGLY BELIEVE
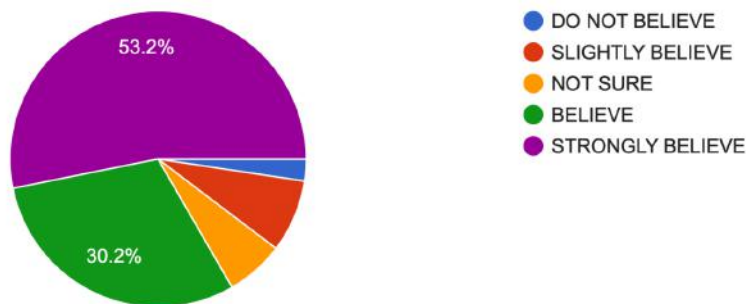
Finding - People come and go in this world, as they say, but what counts is you and your mental condition, and technology can't really do anything in that, right? Wong, with the fast progress of technology, young people are experiencing severe social anxiety. About 53.2 % firmly believe, while 30.2 % believe that technological advancement is having an influence on social anxiety. With 7.9 % of our country's stating to counter and a total of 91.3 %, the youth in the poll and in India are definitely facing a lot of social anxiety because of technology.

Do you believe the advancement in technology is impacting social media relationships?
126 responses

- DO NOT BELIEVE
- SLIGHTLY BELIEVE
- NOT SURE
- BELIEVE
- STRONGLY BELIEVE
- DO NOTVELIEVE
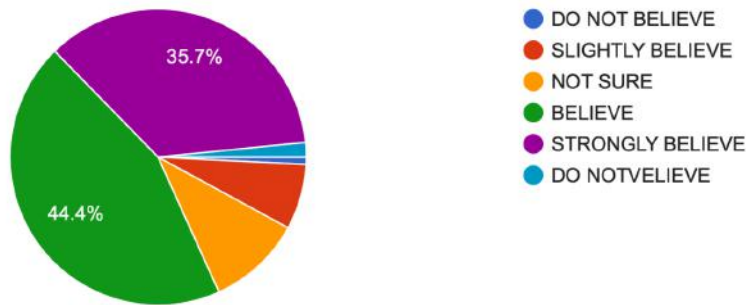
Finding - When people talk about family, society and relationships there are a lot of relationships that they create because of technology and social media but what is surprising is that 44.4% believe while 35.7% strongly believe that the advancement of technology has come to an extent that is it is impacting social media relationships as well. There are almost 7.1% of people were starting to feel this change with a total of 87.2% from the poll conducted on Indian youngsters.

Are you afraid of unemployment because of technological advancements?
126 responses

- NOT AFRAID
- SLIGHTLY AFRAID
- NOT SURE
- AFRAID
- VERY AFRAID
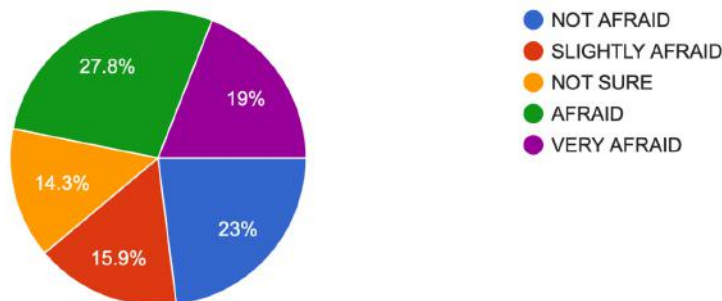
Finding - One of the most influential and crucial parts of a person's life is job stability. The growth of technology was intended to provide human happiness and meet their demands, but people now find themselves in a situation where they are afraid of losing their jobs as a result of technological advancements. There are nearly 27.8 % of people who are afraid, 19 % who are very afraid, and 15.9 % who are slightly afraid, with a total of 62.7 % of young people who believed that one day in the future robots will take over their employment.

Are you afraid that we might not have enough money for the future
126 responses
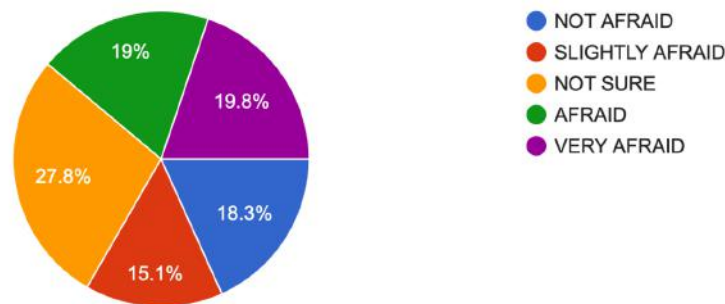
Finding - And when individuals begin to doubt their job stability, the first thing that suffers is their income, so they naturally begin to believe that there will not be enough money for them in the future. There is around 19.8% who are very very afraid, 19 % who are afraid, and 15.1 % slightly afraid with a total of 53.9% of youngsters from the poll who feel that with the growth of technology and the potential for unemployment, humans will not have enough money for the future.

CONCUSSION -

The objective of this research paper is to evaluate Indian responsiveness to technologies that have the potential to render particular jobs obsolete. The findings imply a few things about how emerging workplace technologies, notably robots, AI, and technology that is not well understood, affect individuals differently and impact anxiety levels, employment prospects, and financial instability. Far from being universally embraced, there is a distinct community of technophobes that voice excessive anxieties about its continued invasion into modern life.

According to McAfee (2014) and Ford (2015), advancements in digital technology may result in widespread unemployment, particularly among people with repetitive work obligations. Individuals in these professions, rather than physical labourers or creative employees, may be more vulnerable to job loss due to AI and machine-learning software. Nonetheless, if the seeds of structural unemployment have already been sown, people in specific occupations may justifiably anticipate technological unemployment and financial instability in the future years, and the risk of substantial social upheaval among those whose work are mechanised may rise. If these anxieties are unfounded, more action must be done to debunk technophobia as a serious societal issue.

Lastly, the digital economy's direction may imply that an unprecedented number of citizens may lose their employment to machines and software that can work for less money and for

longer hours than any human. If such a shift occurs, it will most likely be slow (Susskind & Susskind, 2016), but forecasting the individual and social effects is still a worthwhile endeavour. Hopefully, by recognising the possible hazards of unemployment and examining both the trajectories and discourses connected with future technologies, social scientists will be better positioned to address the consequences of robots, AI, and other unexplored technology. At the moment, however, the relative lack of attention paid to this area of study should prompt new questions, stimulate further research at the interface of technology, culture, and the economy, and generate fresh criticisms of current research, such as this one.

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