IMPACT ON TECHNOLOGY ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract: This paper deals with impacts of Technology on Sustainable Development. The aim of the present paper is the systematic study of the way(s) new technologies influence our life and how to do sustainable development for our future generation. Our Life is associated with all sectors of human activities and exerts a positive and negative influence on the individual, society, and economy. As the time fly’s, Technology is making our life simply easier, better or simply more fun. There’s been lot of drastic changes in our society and our life too.

I. INTRODUCTION

Technology is a new product or process that solves a technical problem. This is different from discovery, which is something that already existed but had not been found. Technology is comprised of the products and processes created by engineers to meet our needs and wants. From dawn to dusk we all are surrounded by technologies. Nowadays, we are the labours of machine totally dependent on them. It is study of our “human-made world”. The word “technology” encompasses essentially three meanings: tools and instruments to enhance human ability to shape nature and solve problems, knowledge of how to create things or how to solve problems and culture.

Sustainability development is the development that meets the needs of the present without comprising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. One biggest question - ‘How can we all live well & live within the means of one planet?’

II. IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGIES & DRASTIC CHANGES

We can see the drastic changes from 17th century to 21st century like construction in the building, Automobiles, Communication. Its we “THE ENGINEER’S” who are changing this world. Like a coin has 2 faces likewise technology too have Positive and Negative impact.

Now talking about different technologies –

I. Information and communication technology - it allow us to send the signal and exchange our views easily. eg-tv, internet, satellite, GPS etc.

II. Biotechnology - it transforms living things into products or new forms of life. Examples: Genetic engineering, bionics.

III. Agricultural Technology - it produces plants and animals for food, fiber, and fuel. Examples: Irrigation, food preservation.

IV. Medical Technology - it creates tools to treat disease and injury. Examples: Lasers, prostheses, ultrasound, medications.

V. Environmental Technology - it creates tools to minimize the effect of technology on the development of living things. Examples: Hybrid vehicles, conservation, waste management (recycling).

VI. Materials Technology - The development of materials with outstanding combinations of mechanical, chemical, and electrical properties that make other advances possible. Examples: Mosquito repellent clothing, artificial skin grafts for burn victims, advanced building materials such as composite decking.

VII. Nanotechnology - it is manipulating materials on an atomic or molecular level. Examples: Sensors, Nanobots, molecular manufacturing.

VIII. Transportation Technology - Provides a way for people, animals, products, and materials to be moved from one place to the next. Examples: Flight – Airplane, rocket, space shuttle.

III. SUSTAINABILITY & SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ON TECHNOLOGIES

What is Sustainable Development?

It means that future generations should continue to have opportunities for development, and also that social justice should be improved at both national and international level.

As the advancement in the technologies

ALTERNATIVE WAYS
GREEN TECHNOLOGIES- Green Technology is the development and application of products, equipment and systems used to conserve the natural environment and resources, which minimize and reduces the negative impact of human activities.

INITIATIVES TAKEN BY ORGANIZATIONS IN ORDER TO BECOME GREEN:

1) Philips Light's CFL,
2) Hewlett –Packard (HP),
3) ITC
4) Fevicol
5) Maruth
6) HCL’s Environment Management Policy under HCL eco Safe
7) McDonald’s restaurants
8) NTPC
9) Surf Excel detergent
10) Amul
11) Mahindra and Mahindra
12) Wipro
13) Vivanta (By Taj)

ENERGY HARVESTING- Energy harvesting is the conversion of ambient energy into usable electrical energy. When compared to energy stored in common storage elements, such as batteries and capacitors, the environment represents a relatively infinite source of available energy.

SOLAR ENERGY-
It’s the conversion of solar or heat energy into electrical energy. It is very useful and economical energy.

Impact of technology on sustainable development

Access to new and appropriate technologies promote steady improvements in living conditions, which can be lifesaving for the most vulnerable populations, and drive productivity gains which ensure rising incomes.

Youth and technology

- A national survey reported teenagers spend, on average, 8.08 hours a day using various forms of media, not including time spent doing school work or talking or texting on a cell phone. This includes television, commercial or self-recorded video, movies, video games, print, radio, recorded music, computers, cell phones, and the Internet. Youth media use encompasses both consumption of media and creation of content from a variety of platforms as detailed.

Internet activities

- Most children are introduced and use the Internet while they are kindergarten age or younger.
- 38% of youth share photos, stories, videos and art.
- 47% of online teens have uploaded pictures where others can see them.
- 27% of teens record and upload video to the Internet and 13% stream video live to the Internet for others to watch.
- 30% of parents stated they do not monitor their child’s Facebook activity.

Mobile media

- 77% of all 8-18-year-olds have their own cell phone, up from 44% in 2004. Cell phone ownership has increased with age, as 87% of teenagers 14-17-years-old now own a cell phone, and 31% of these older teens have smartphones.
- 20% of all media consumption occurs on mobile devices (cell phones, iPod, or handheld games).

What universal leaders being thoughtful about the mother earth says…

- The frog does not drink up the pond in which it lives. - Chinese Proverb
- Plans to protect air and water, wilderness and wildlife are in fact plans to protect man. - Stewart Udall
- Sustainability requires maintaining life-supporting natural capital in order for our socioeconomic goals to be met. - Warren Flint
- Earth and sky, woods and fields, lakes and rivers, the mountain and the sea, are excellent schoolmasters, and teach some of us more than we can never learn from books. - John Lubbock

IV. CONCLUSION

Gandhi ji said-"Everything in this earth is for our need not for the person’s greed"
Save your mother earth before it dies. Excess of everything is harmful. So use the products wisely.

‘I DON’T WANT TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT, I WANT TO CREATE A WORLD WHERE THE ENVIRONMENT DOESN’T NEED PROTECTING’.

SWOT ANALYSIS:

- **Strength:** faster in speed, accurate in results.
- **Weakness:** costlier, prerequisite knowledge required.
- **Opportunities:** it has vast scope in advancement if properly directed and worked upon.
- **Threats:** reliability on human decreases, causes unemployment.

V. REFERENCES

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