Positive And Negative Impact Of Robots In Our Lives

What is a Robot? How are they so smart and Intelligent? How would these Artificial Beings change our lives positively and negatively?

Let's not think of robots as huge, rigid, and robust objects, but as artificial robotic objects that imitate and extend the capabilities of natural organisms to a considerable extent. These machines are particularly suitable for interacting with sensitive things including the human beings because of their softness and obedience. In the early 1900s, practically no telephones existed but mobile phones are now a constant sight at the dawn of the millennium, also Computers was almost unimaginable, but it has become ubiquitous. The Robotics Revolution is now at the centre of a massive technological change. This revolution will put the 21st century at the heart of history. It will irreversibly affect our whole lives and the lives of future generations, more specifically.

Would autonomous robots in the future changes our lives? It’s an ironic question to ask when, since they are changing our lives now and they have been for decades. We have already acknowledged that machines can be trusted to do things since the first time we saw a vacuum cleaner clean our house on it’s own. According to Tilden 2011, Robots can do four things right now that are going to change our lives for the better, and all in a great way. The first is entertainment, the second is manual work (coming up) in difficult places, the third is elderly treatment, and last but not least is telepresence shopping, hospitality, and support. Including nanorobotics to detect and destroy deadly diseases like cancer to robots that are capable of controlling and restoring natural environments that will lead to global colonization to robot partners to prevent us from isolation at the old age. Every aspect of our culture and life is influenced by emerging robotics.

1. Introduction

The robotics field is rapidly progressing. There are more and more robots and their applications that are growing in society. The robotics industries is a fast-expanding economic prospect. In a couple of decades, robots will be as omnipresent today as computers in the society. These estimates pose scientific and technological obstacles and provide our society with economic opportunities.

A sharp contrast to the relatively unforeseen revolution of machines, the whole robot project has not fully met the expectations of the 1950s. It is a fact that industrial robots have among other products transformed the manufacturing of cars. But this type of automation is far from the versatile, portable and independent models that so many scientists and engineers had originally thought. It's not the physical body that's unattainable; Rather, the artificial computer brain is still well below the level of complexity required to build a humane robot (Moravec 2009).

Independent of any controller, autonomous robots can function on their own. The fundamental idea is to programme the robot to respond to external stimuli in a particular way. Robots are

already employed in our daily lives and some companies have changed their way of doing business. Robotics ' future will transform how we live forever. For over two decades, manufacturing companies have been using robots, and it has established to be successful. The company is prepared for the transition as robot sales rose by 29% in 2014 to 229,261 units (Wither 2017). Robots are reaching and supporting slowly varying parts of our lives by providing us with flexible systems capable of managing complex operations. There is a rapidly growing agreement on the potential widespread availability of robots.

Robotics and artificial intelligence representations in popular culture frequently focus on strong and anthropomorphic machines (Transformers and the Terminator) and human-like frames. But many experts believe technology will develop in the reverse direction, with the intelligence of machines embedded deep in the challenging procedures of externally simple or even unseen devices and digital interactions.

The number of consumer robots sold is increasing rapidly, and the demand for personal robots has become one of the fastest growing in the robotics industry. The concerns about how these robots will take shape, what function they will serve, and how we will communicate with them once they have reached our societies have not yet been answered sufficiently. In Clinch's article (2013), The growth of 3D printing – creating solid 3D objects based on digital models – will attract interest from firms like Proto Labs and Stratasys. This is a huge technology and will interrupt traditional manufacturing in the long run. We won't need nearly as many factories in China, or Africa if that is that manufacturing future.

2. Positive Impact Of Robots In Our Lives

Robotics are in the brink of redesigning many of the private-sector industries from farming to medicine. Picture unmanned vehicles tracking crops and the atmosphere, dropping robots into nuclear plants to investigate catastrophes, or supplying medication for medical robots or medbots. Many nations in the world is affected by the fact that there is a greater proportion of elderly people with severe illness, along with an increasing deficit of healthcare professionals or nurses. A possible solution is for robots to support elderly people. In the medical field a range of physical and social robotics were employed. These include medical transporters, clinical robotics and robots for physical and mental treatment (Stafford et al. 2010).

As a matter of fact, about 7, 500 autonomous planes were in service by the US forces in 2012, compared to a handful of a decade ago, to explain how robotics alone is changing warfare. Artificial technologies for crime forecasting and detection that might seem far off, but it is quite possible in the future. For example, Drone footage would likely do that. However, with camera-based security systems, automated detection of suspicious activities is already a practice.

As per the Teal Group, aerospace and defence consultancy sometimes referred to as drones, the market for autonomous aircraft was projected to grow in the next 10 years to $89 billion for the global sector (Harrison, 2013). According to Moravec (2015), by 2050, robot intelligence is well beyond our own. Here mass-produced robot scientists who are fully educated function diligently effectively, quickly and reliably can guarantee that most of what science learns in 2050 will be discovered by the robots.

2.1 Robot-Driven Cars

Google has already developed an auto-driving vehicle that is currently being tested on the road. The concept is to equip a vehicle with dozens of sensors and to calculate speed limits, traffic signs and traffic lights. Robots might also be able to interact with smart conversations to react in the car with individuals. Before this type of vehicle can be marketed for mass production, further improvements are needed.

2.2 Medicine

Some robotic surgery is already taking place. Robots working in walk-in clinics, doctor's offices and non-critical care units could be the future of medical science. Google has already illustrated that robots can be involved in real-time environments by holding smart technology conversations.

Early medical robots have evolved to integrate robust evacuation and first aid search and rescue features. The Bear, created by Vecna Technologies (Overly 2012), based in Cambridge, is one example. Bear has a wheelbase and arms that can lift over 500 livres, including people injured. It is also resistant to biochemical and nuclear agents.

2.3 Defense

Thousands of police departments employ robots to search suspected and hazardous items. For the moment, they are controlled by remote control for motion and security. It is even possible to programme robots to cut specific wires, install non-lethal defensive equipment and serve as objects of surveillance.

2.4 Home Maintenance

Technology is advancing and a life-sized robot will soon help you to clean your home, to fix your house and even assist you on your yard. Robots will soon start making lunch, dinner and cook a whole meal for you. Instead of another family member, sick family members could be tended to by a robot, thus preventing spreading the disease to the entire household.

3. Negative Impact Of Robots In Our Lives

Innovation business leaders, futurists and some media sources often tell us that automation will bring a promising future. At the same time, there are many academics, lawmakers and reporters who describe dystopian visions of our digital future. Stephen Hawking said that “The development of full artificial intelligence could spell the end of the human race”. (Waugh 2015)

Not every kind of social impact of robots is, unfortunately, positive. Consider of autonomous cars that drive themselves. Indeed, robots are also. Consider all cars driving themselves (and they'll be even if it is still hard to say when the limit is reached). Will cab drivers still exist? No? Are you going to need taxi drivers? Well, you might still have to load and unload the truck, however, driving is automatic. And we will no longer need to purchase or own a car. At least as much as smartphones have changed our lives recently, self-drive cars will change our society.

Loss of jobs due to widespread automation threatens to produce a number of social challenges that could be severe. Self-driving vehicles will be available in a few years to replace

innumerable jobs which can only be the end. The scope of possible applications and functions robotics are expected to play is only increasing as innovation becomes developed. Even the consequences of rapid industrial automation cannot be assured for specialty industries and jobs such as medical diagnostics or even surgical care providers.

There have been few jobs found by commercial mobile robots. Worldwide, there are a meagre 10,000 robot employees and their businesses fail and collapse. The biggest group for industrial robots considered to be automated guided vehicles (AGVs), in warehouses or storage facilities. Most of them navigate hidden signal-emitting wires to track end points or interactions with switches. The installation of guide wires under concrete floors costs hundreds of thousands of dollars and the routes are then fixed so that robots are only economical for large and extremely stable companies (Moravec 2009)..

After years of watching the headlines about the world's leading industries who are cutting costs everywhere beginning at the highest expense: PEOPLE; and then transferring workers to the lowest markets and combining them with robots and automation as quickly as possible –why would it stop? It's going to speed up. All that can be automated to replace people will be done.

Would artificial intelligence (AI), networked robotic or robot systems displace more workers than they had by 2025? Majority of these professionals (48%) are preparing for a world in which computers and automated agents have replaced significant quantities of jobs from both blue and white collars, which has led many to get worried that this will contribute to massive increases in income disparities, large number of unemployed people and social order breakdowns (Smith & Anderson, 2014).

Unlike electronic or computer optimization, which can be programmed with a low overhead, it often requires substantial cost to move from a traditional to a robotic workforce (DelGado, 2017). The full cost of bringing automation to the workplace continues to create barriers for smaller companies and those who only have limited financial resources.

4. Conclusion

In the coming years improved efficiency will become evident by the use of robotics, which will increase the deployment of machines and enable health professionals to accomplish their daily tasks and thus improve healthcare. Even though robots in the service industry are capable of doing better, cheaper, and faster jobs than humans and are in great demand at different levels which is likely to grow in the future, consideration must be given to the job and motivation of workers, as staff are the basis for any organization's competitive advantage. In order to tackle the future challenges raised by the implementation of robots, feasible importance should be put on education and training of the workforce.

The rise of robots throughout the society might be affected by negative implications, including job loss and de-socialization, which robotic developers should take into account. The fear of de-socialization is a fear that people also experienced when the internet came into being. It is not a technology in itself that can increase or decrease existing effects. Probably the same applies to robots.

The emerging robots if properly educated will be quite intimidating. In fact, in any imaginable

area of intellectuality or physical endeavour, it is quite possible that they will surpass us. Such a transformation will ultimately lead to a major reform of our way of life. There will be entire companies without staff or shareholders. Human beings must play a key role in formulating the intricate laws governing organisational behaviour. In the end, however, our offspring are likely to stop working in the way we do now. Our future generations will likely take up a number of cultural, leisure and creative ventures during their days.