

Robots and automation

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6F0Kx41e\\_y0&t=46s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6F0Kx41e_y0&t=46s)

Lastly, it is inescapable to point out the socio-economic impact of robots. Politicians, academics and policy makers have begun to engage with the phenomenon of increased industrial automation with more attention, as this represents for many a threat to the jobs of many.

In the attempt to clarify who is to blame in the case of an accident resulting from a mistake made by a robot the European parliament has recently proposed to grant some rights to machines, so to make them legal entities.

(<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/press-room/20170210IPR61808/robots-and-artificial-intelligence-meps-call-for-eu-wide-liability-rules>) Not surprisingly, this had generate an intense discussion among scholars as well as the general public, as many see this move as the first step towards the creation of additional competitors in a world already short of jobs and overpopulated. In line with an ever-increasing automation of our chains of productions, sceptics of the positivity of the "roborevolution" see they increase of independence and consideration of robots as directly related to a decrease of value of human beings -workers or otherwise.

Technoenthusiasts instead, affirm that this is indeed the path towards greater social justice and individual growth: by allowing robots to independently deal with mechanical jobs and alienating jobs, we will ensure more opportunities for human beings to follow their own creativity and tailor themselves with a more unique profession. This optimistic view is of course very tempting, but the recent failure of the "internet experiment" (expected to guarantee a drastic increase in democracy and moral growth for humanity) demands from us to be careful in the assessment of how to move next.