

Embracing Robotics: A Transformative Pathway for the Working Class

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1. INTRODUCTION

The rise of robotics and AI has sparked both hope, and a fearful pushback. Concerns over job displacement and the future employment landscape are valid; corporations may take advantage of automation in order to reduce employment numbers while maintaining profits. However, automation also has the potential to reduce the physical demands of labor, enhance job satisfaction, and empower workers. In this article, we explore how robotics, if regulated, could contribute to the well-being and advancement of the working class. The purpose of this article is to speculate on how robotics could improve the job prospects of working class people under particular conditions with which the technology/employers would be regulated.

2. WORKPLACE SAFETY

Many people of the working class face regular hazards and physically demanding working conditions. Introducing robotics in such environments could handle tasks that pose risks to humans, which include working in high temperatures, handling toxic materials, and working in dangerous terrain. Robotics could reduce worker exposure to these hazards in situations where tasks are repetitive, or could be performed from a safer distance with human-guided robots.

3. ENRICHING JOB EXPERIENCES

One of the remarkable advantages of integrating robotics into the workforce is the potential for job enrichment. By assigning monotonous, repetitive tasks to robots, workers could focus on the more intellectually stimulating and creative aspects of their job. By reducing the amount of monotonous and repetitive tasks assigned to workers, they would be liberated to utilize and expand their critical thinking and problem-solving skills. They could be retrained to contribute to the progression of worker standards.

4. REDUCED INCOME INEQUALITY

Robotics and AI have the potential to address income inequality by providing better-paying jobs and reduced wage disparities between different segments of society. Automating low-paying, low-skilled jobs would allow them to be replaced by positions that have higher wages and greater opportunity for growth. This would help narrow the income gap between different segments of society.

5. WORK, LIFE, AND PRODUCTIVITY

Robotics can contribute to greater flexibility in the workplace. Allowing robotics to handle repetitive tasks would enable workers to have more control over their schedules and allocate time for personal and family commitments. In the future, robotics could allow employers to increase wages, decrease hours, and maintain profits. This particular view, while considered idealistic by many, would be possible under the condition that employers who utilize robotics would be restricted in how they do so. Ultimately, this possibility might come down to how people choose to vote on future laws that will regulate the use of robotics in the workplace.

6. CONCLUSION

Embracing robotics holds tremendous potential for the working class. By harnessing the power of robotics, we could improve workplace safety, enhance job quality, create greater job opportunities, and promote work-life balance. The caveats of the utilization of robotics in the workplace could be avoided, contingent on how responsibly governing bodies choose to approach the shifting technological landscape.