Technology has been around for thousands of years. It is anything created by humankind that helps facilitate something. There was a time when something as simple as a hammer was the newest technology. Technology has evolved over the years and continues to grow exponentially. The three technologies I chose for this paper are television, GPS, and Artificial Intelligence (AI). I chose the first two technologies because they are things that I use every day. I love watching shows and movies, as well as playing video games, so my television is very important to me. I have been using GPS since 2003, when I got my first job as a dispatcher in the Blackcar industry. I use it now to help me navigate whether I’m driving, riding my bike, or walking. I chose AI for this project because I am fascinated by what it is, as well as its potential in the future.

Television technology has come a long way since its inception in the early 20th century. The introduction of color television in the 1950s, cable television in the 1970s, and the development of smart TVs and streaming services in recent years have all had a major impact on the way we consume media. GPS technology was developed in the late 20th century for military purposes, but it has since become a ubiquitous tool for navigation, tracking, and location-based services. The widespread adoption of GPS technology has transformed the way we travel, work, and interact with the world around us. AI has become an increasingly important technology in recent years, with applications in a wide range of industries including healthcare, finance, transportation, and more. The purpose of this paper is to examine both the intended and unintended consequences of television, GPS, and AI on society.

Television technology has had a profound influence on the way we consume media. For example, according to a study by Nielsen, the average American watches more than 4 hours of television per day (Nielsen, 2019). Television has also provided new opportunities for storytelling, education, and entertainment. In recent years, television technology has shifted away from traditional linear TV viewing to include on-demand streaming services like Netflix, Hulu, and Disney+. Smart TVs, which can access the internet and run apps, have also become more popular. These changes have brought new opportunities for media consumption, but they have also led to some unintended consequences. On one hand, the shift towards smart TVs and streaming services has provided greater flexibility and convenience for media consumption. On the other hand, studies have shown that prolonged TV viewing can lead to sedentary behavior, which is associated with several health problems, including obesity, heart disease, and type 2 diabetes. According to Genevieve Healy, excessive television viewing has been linked to a range of negative health outcomes, including obesity, poor sleep quality, and decreased physical activity (Healy et al., 2008). In addition, the shift away from traditional linear TV viewing has had an impact on the way advertisers reach consumers, as well as on the business models of traditional media companies.

GPS has become an essential tool for navigation, providing real-time turn-by-turn directions and traffic updates. It is also used for tracking and location-based services, such as tracking packages, finding nearby restaurants, and more. On one hand, GPS technology has made travel easier and more efficient, and it has also provided new opportunities for businesses to reach customers. According to a study by the Texas A&M Transportation Institute, GPS technology has reduced travel time by approximately 9% (Hu et al., 2011). While GPS has brought many benefits, it has also raised concerns about privacy and security. For example, the widespread use of GPS technology has made it easier for governments and corporations to track our movements, raising important questions about the protection of our personal data (Lyon, 2014).

Artificial Intelligence (AI) refers to the simulation of human intelligence in machines that are designed to think and work like humans. It involves the development of algorithms and computer programs that enable computers to perform tasks that typically require human intelligence, such as speech recognition, decision-making, and visual perception. The goal of AI is to create machines that can reason, solve problems, and learn from experience, similar to the way humans do. AI has already had a significant impact on various industries and is poised to change the way we live and work. In recent years, AI has been integrated into a wide range of applications, from virtual personal assistants and chatbots to self-driving cars and medical diagnosis tools. In some cases, AI has made tasks more efficient and effective. For example, AI has already been used to develop new treatments for cancer and other diseases (Topol, 2019). In other cases, it has raised concerns about job displacement and the potential for biased decision-making. For example, a study by McKinsey Global Institute found that AI could displace as many as 375 million workers by 2030 (Manyika et al., 2017).

This paper has examined both the intended and unintended consequences of television, GPS, and AI technology on society. We have seen that these technologies have brought new opportunities for media consumption, travel, and work, but they have also raised important questions about their impact on health, privacy, and employment. The continued evolution of television, GPS, and AI technology will likely bring both new benefits and new challenges for society. It is important to consider both the intended and unintended consequences of these technologies and to address any potential negative impacts as we continue to integrate them into our daily lives. The evolution of television, GPS, and AI technology has had a profound impact on society, and it is likely that this impact will continue to grow in the coming years. By understanding both the intended and unintended consequences of these technologies, we can ensure that their benefits are maximized, and their negative impacts are minimized.

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