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In his 1968 novel *Do Androids Dream of Electric Sheep?* Fantasy author Philip K. Dick draws an astounding vision of a dystopian future. Most part of humans has migrated to off-world colonies following a nuclear war, which has rendered most of Earth a desolate wasteland where all species of animal are either jeopardized or extinct. However, mankind has perfect the technology to make artificial life from domestic pets to robots thus they seem indistinguishable from human beings.

In fact, it is all intents and purposes difficult to differentiate humans and androids apart without the help of a special exceptional test pack, "the Voigt Empathy Test," otherwise called "the Voigt-Kampff Test, which measures the subject's empathic capacity limit, a trademark that manifestly is unique to humans. As an alternative, a bone marrow examination will verify whether or not a subject is a robot or human, though the method is slow and painful (52). Nevertheless, these overwhelming similarities between androids and humans are a source of disarray and psychosis in Dick's novel, prompting the question: "what is human?" In 1982 was the production of *Blade Runner*, and the film was taking from the book *Do Androids Dream of Electric Sheep?* directed by Ridley Scott. In the coming years different versions of the film were released; for this paper I will focus on the 1992 director's cut of Ridley Scott's film.

*Blade Runner* was not basically from its actual novel, the factor which both the novel and film have in common is that they both focus extensively on a same issue. In the two reproductions, future a protagonist who is charged with the task of recognizing androids that is different from human, this shows a belief of uncertainty. However, since Scott's film production was different

with by and large from Dick's novel, it may be disagreed that both the film and novel basically offer a distinct viewpoint on the heading. Because of this, a short is produced to analyze Do Androids Dream of Electric Sheep? and Ridley Scott's film to see and believe what sort of message these two convey with regard to the character of being human. To solve this issue we will examine and take a glance at the adaptation/dehumanization of the humans and androids in both the novel and film.

However, as we begin to touch upon the issue in Dick's novel, maybe it would be best if I gave my own answer to the question: solely how can we, as a human, explain humanity today? What is it we consider to be the "human qualities" that ostensibly have evolved over an extended period of time? In Smithsonian Organization, the human qualities that help explain our kind today embrace our ability to steer upright and use behaviors, beside tongue, pictures and social life ("Human Qualities"); these square measure all basically what we might think about human qualities, though they're not limited to human species. Furthermore, in event that detailing little heed to whether the androids of Dick's novel and its film alterations share these same qualities with clone humans, the answer remains whether or not the merit amongst human and machine in each of the novel and film give a rare, more philosophical understanding into the significant of mankind?