

## **ROBOTS ARE INSTEAD OF HUMANS: SPOOK STORY OR REALITY**

The purpose of this report is to define areas where replacing of human work with automated work and to define the place of the man in the future.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is the ability of a computer or machine to mimic the capabilities of the human mind – learning from examples and experience, recognizing objects, understanding and responding to language, making decisions, solving problem. In reality, AI will probably both kill and create jobs – human workers will become redundant in certain spheres, sure, but many new roles will likely to crop up. A report last year from PA Consulting, titled “People and machines: From hype to reality,” supports this assertion, predicting that AI and automation will lead to a net gain in job numbers. This is pretty much in line with findings from the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), a pan-governmental economic body spanning 36 member countries, which noted that “employment in total may continue to rise” even if automation disrupts specific industries.

As we are still in the early stages of a broader shift to AI and automation, it is not easy to fully envisage what new jobs could crop up – and which will be lost.

Booking institution conducted research and came to conclusion that the least paid jobs have the biggest potential for automation and the biggest impact on labour market should be expected from VR technology and driverless transport technology.

The top 5 professional areas that are most at risk of automation are Hotel business and public catering, Industry, Administration, Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Logistics and Transport. And the least automated professions are in areas such as Business and Finance, Education, Architecture, Engineering and Art.

Contrary to some beliefs robots as creating vast amounts of new jobs in the future. Just like 50 years ago a website designer, vlogger, or database architect were not things, over the next 50 years we will see many new types of job emerge.

For example, robot pilots. Ubiquitous, truly autonomous robots are still a long way from reality, so with semi-autonomous capabilities with humans in the loop, we can achieve much better performance overall and generate a brand-new job sector.

Humans will work in conjunction with robots, performing complementary roles that play to their respective strengths. Additional new jobs could include maintenance workers to ensure the AMRs are functioning properly.

With widespread lockdowns, restaurants have been among the hardest hit by COVID-19. That’s why automation will play a big role in helping the food industry get back on its feet. The restaurant industry is a prime example where automation needs to come in, in order to sustain the industry, drive growth, and create new job opportunities. Incorporating automation into commercial food preparation empowers restaurant operators to safely reopen and attract customers with enhanced health and safety, as food comes into reduced contact with humans and points of contamination. At the end

of February 2020, a robot barista was installed in Minsk. However, six months later, the project was closed. Why? The answer is simple: the robot could not make such a delicious coffee as a barista and it was more profitable to hire a regular barista than to buy a robot barista for 50,000\$ in our country. But in countries of Western and Central Europe and North America this business is successful and profitable.

A 2018 report from PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) noted that the industries likely to benefit most from AI are “human” and “highly technical” sectors, such as health care, education, and science.

The report noted that machines could take on some of the more “boring” teaching tasks, such as marking homework or administering multiple choice tests. The report adds that the sectors “more likely” to experience net job losses are those with a “high degree of repetitive and routine tasks.”

I conducted a survey of 24 students of my group to find out their opinion about the automation of educational process and received the following results: 66.5% of the respondents chose distance education, 20% – full-time education, 12.5% found it difficult to answer. Students who chose distance learning explain their choice by the fact that it is easier to combine work with study, others-by the fact that they have more time for hobbies and recreation. Those who choose full-time education said that they appreciate personal communication and understand that it is easier to organize time for education. That is why I can suggest that teachers are likely to be as guides and monitors in education in the future.

In conclusion I should say, even if AI and automation lead to net job creation across the board, there will be significant disruption and upheaval as the global workforce adapts to shifting demands. Some roles may become obsolete, while others may branch into new directions or lead to the creation of entirely new job titles. What is easier to predict, however, is the emphasis these changes will place on upskilling and retraining in the years ahead.

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