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THE FUTURE OF WORK: AUTOMATION VS. HUMAN LABOR

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Annontatsiya

Ushbu qiziqarli tadqiqot avtomatlashtirish va boshqa barcha texnologiyalar inson mehnatiga qanday ta'sir qilishini va ularning bir-biri bilan qanday bog'liqligini ko'rib chiqadi. U, masalan, kasblarni almashtirishning kutilayotgan oqibatlariga qaratilgan. Natijalar xodimlarga texnologik jihatdan ilg'or mehnat bozorida muvaffaqiyat qozonishlari uchun zarur vositalarni berish uchun qayta malaka oshirish va malaka oshirish dasturlariga ehtiyoj ortib borayotganligini ko'rsatadi. Avtomatlashtirish bilan bog'liq muammolarni hal qilish uchun hisobot jadal ta'lim islohotlari hukumat qarorlari bo'yicha tavsiyalar bilan yakunlanadi.

Аннотация

Это увлекательное исследование рассматривает, как автоматизация и все другие технологии влияют на человеческий труд и как они связаны друг с другом. Например, он фокусируется на ожидаемых последствиях смены профессии. Результаты указывают на растущую потребность в программах переквалификации и повышения квалификации, чтобы дать сотрудникам инструменты, необходимые для достижения успеха на технологически развитом рынке труда. Отчет завершается рекомендациями по ускорению реформ образования и решениями правительства по решению проблем автоматизации.

Abstract

This intriguing study looks at how automation and all other technologies affect human employment and how they relate to one another. It focuses on the anticipated effects of shifting occupations, for instance. The results demonstrate the increasing necessity of reskilling and upskilling programs to give employees the tools they need to thrive in a technologically advanced labor market. In order to

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solve the issues raised by automation, the report ends with a recommendation for aggressive educational reforms and governmental regulations.

Key words. Future of work, Labor market.

Introduction

Every workplace is rapidly changing, thanks to automation and AI. This is not a gradual shift, this is a fundamental problem and a revolution. We need to rethink the skills and relationships in the workplace. This article will shed light on how automation is affecting different industries and how it will affect workers. In this article, we will look at job losses and new opportunities. And we will discuss the remaining plans.

1. Literature Review

The impact of automation on employment has been the subject of several studies. According to some research, automation may result in a large loss of jobs in sectors that need repetitive work (Acemoglu and Restrepo, 2017). As a result, they use practical economic models. According to these findings, every employee is given new responsibilities. Nonetheless, some research highlights the intricacy of the jobs, for instance. The advantages of building automated systems and providing new employment for individuals have been proven by Frey and Osborne (2017). The goal of this research is to create new employment.

Methodology

In this research is very important and important for automation for example, and helps to raise the slowly developing relationship between Ai and the future of work, in short, the level of statistics will rise. This work helps to explain very well what we do all the time.

Quantitative Data Collection and Analysis

Industry reports: For example, the Global Institute and similar organizations and councils can help by providing insights into the potential impact of automation on skill requirements and providing forecasts for their future creation and replacement.

Academic research: A systematic and peer-reviewed literature review in economics and sociology and management sciences and these directions help to understand existing theories and existing knowledge on the impact of automation on employment.

Data analysis

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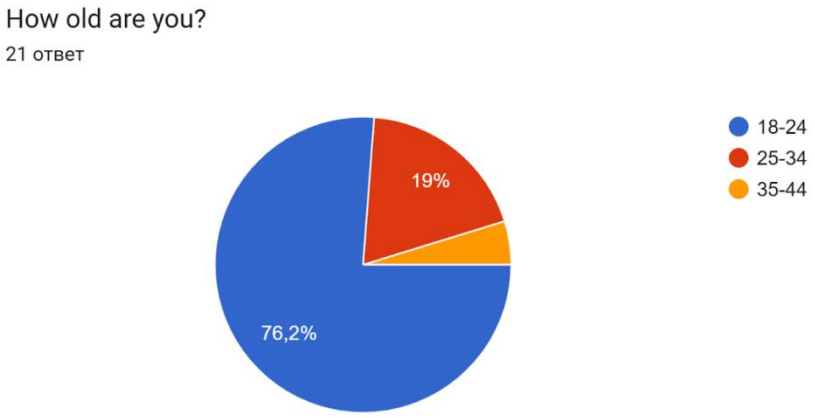
Quantitative Data Analysis. This stage is an approach aimed at analyzing numerical data from various sources to identify trends and correlations and the factors that drive them.

Descriptive Statistics: Primary statistical analyses involve calculating descriptive statistics for the main variables from secondary data sources {such as BLS data on employment rates, wage growth, and unemployment rates in various industries} and survey data {such as anxiety levels}.

Correlation Analysis: The study of analytics has changed very quickly, and this analysis also shows the impact on relationships. For example, we look at the relationship between the adoption of automation in low-knowledge sectors and changes in employment levels or wage increases in these sectors.

Regression Analysis: Regression analysis is used to rule out potential negative causes. What this does for us is that automation as an independent variable helps us control for other relevant factors, such as economic growth and technological advances in other areas, such as changes in employment rates, wages, or incomes.

Data Collection



1} I received answer to our queries from 21 members of our civil response. First poll found that 78,2% of respondents were young with ages ranging from 18-24. The remaining 19% of respondents were between age 25-34 other percentage were between 35 to 44.

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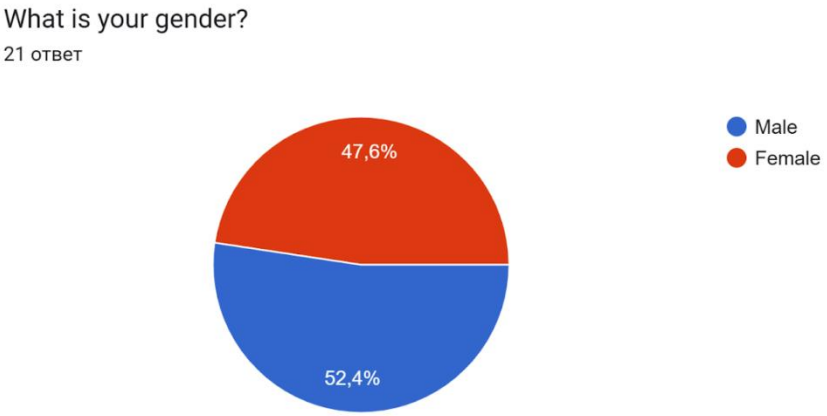
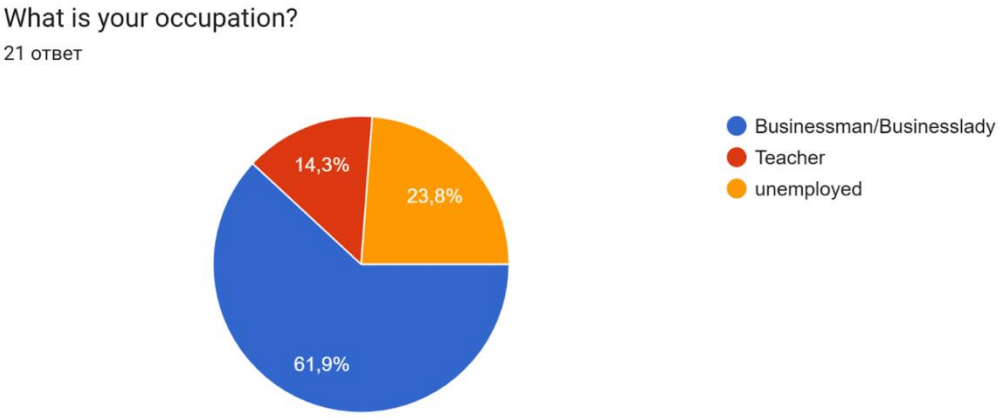
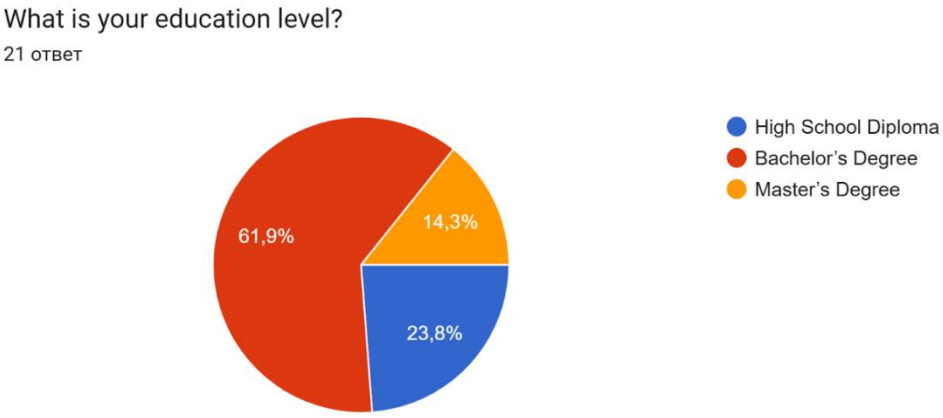


2} In response of second question ,the numbers of men rose sharply to 52,4 % while the number of women fell to 47,6%



3} Most people chose only business 61.9% other % teacher work 14.3% and other percentages are related to the unemployed 14.3%.



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4} In this question, the majority chose a bachelor's degree, 61.9% of people chose this degree, the remaining 23.8% chose a high school diploma, and the remaining 14.3% chose a Masters Degree.

Discussion

From this statistic, the highest age group is between 18 and 24 years old, their percentage is 76.2%, and the remaining percentage is 19%, these are people between 25 and 34 years old. If we look at the second statistic, men are 52.4%, women are 47.6%. Now let's look at the third question. 61.9% were bachelor's degree students. 23.8% were students who received a high school diploma. In short, the lowest result was 14.3% of Master's degree students.

Conclusion

In conclusion, I attempted to find answers to each of the problems as they arose, highlighting each with particular aims. For example, a study of the impact of automation on human labor concludes that, while technology can be used to improve many tasks, each worker should be developed as an artificial intelligence in order to speed up critical thinking, creativity, and complex problem solving. We investigated each of these because the future of further automation necessitates a thorough evaluation of human well-being, ethics, practices, and policy. In general, it's about fostering collaboration.

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