AI, ROBOTIZATION, AND DEHUMANIZATION: OPPORTUNITIES AND THREATS TO THE WORKING CLASS

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ABSTRACT: When we use "artificial intelligence" we always remind that it is going to "revolutionize" the way it got involved. Unfortunately, when we talk about AI, we forget the fact that revolutions always worked against local people`s favour. The upcoming fourth industrial revolution is prognosed to be a huge benefit to the world economy. The transformation of society into a digital world is so promising yet has side effects to cope with. This is especially seen with dehumanization, the risk of massive unemployment, the legal status of robotics, and information security. In this article, we will analyze the ongoing and predicted consequences of smart technologies for the working class.

KEYWORDS: Digital economy, automation, "The great doubling", Industry 4.0, service industry.

INTRODUCTION

Robotics and artificial intelligence are smart technologies that pose a threat to the future of the working class because they are reducing demand for the working class, are more affordable than biological humans, can work around-the-clock, and will eventually surpass human intelligence. On the other hand of the argument, national economies nowadays are significantly influenced by automated industries and electronic government services. Artificial intelligence-based autonomous technologies are used in prosperous political and economic systems.

Methods.

In this article event, content and comparative analysis were used.

Results.

All future kinds of power will originate from the creation of intellect. Since all industries now rely on AI, it will guarantee victory in industrial battles (Alexandre & Miailhe, 2017). Some authors does not recognise "Industry 4.0" and believe that this transformation is more of a result or tail of the one that came before it (Pérez et al., 2019, p.109). Some hypotheses suggest that work will become better, for example by increasing worker autonomy, creativity, and freedom but other hypotheses suggest that automation could contribute to negative impacts on workers (Nazareno & Schiff, 2021). The Daniel Pink theory of mobilization, according to which jobs that are not appropriate for financial bonuses are those that can be quickly replaced by robots utilizing artificial intelligence, is strongly related to this job destruction by robots (Pérez et al., 2019, p.107). Bonsu and Song (2020) say that one, who handles the data, handles the emerging future of the global economy and the industrial revolution is a story of "hands go, hands come" which means

there will be enough number of new emerging jobs alongside with the new emerging technologies. There are several professions that exist today that were unimaginable 30 years ago, for instance: webmasters, app developers, and digital marketers, and we will probably see other new jobs that are created instead of disappearing ones. In what Richard Freeman refers to as "the great doubling" of the labor force, fresh competition was created by the fall of the Soviet Union, opening of China, and increasing industrialization in India and Brazil (together known as the BRIC countries) (Greenwood, 2019).

According to the AI Index, between 2010 and 2017, picture recognition mistake rates decreased from 29% to less than 3%, outperforming human performance standards (Furman, & Seamans, (2019). p.162) which means AI has started to outperform humans in some fields. Not only is AI advancing quickly, but so are robotics, sensors, and the digitization that connects them all. These developments have begun to show up in a number of applications, such as AI defeating humans in challenging strategic games. AlphaGo and Lee Sedol showed what we are likely to see in the near future.

Leading academics and corporate figures like Bill Gates and Stephen Hawking have issued dire warnings about the rise of STARA, or smart technology, artificial intelligence, robotics, and algorithms (Brougham & Haar, 2018, p.239).

Microsoft projects that by 2025, 4.7 billion people — or slightly over half of the world's anticipated population — will be online, with 75% of those users living in developing nations. Additionally, as these individuals enter new and established economic market sectors, these people will have to deal with rising automation and the pressures of wage devaluation (Cummings et al., 2018. p. 19).

Significant advancements in robotic dexterity and intelligence, along with low-cost autonomous devices, could enable robots to compete favorably with humans in many manual and conceptual jobs. Fully automated data processing and advanced analytics tools help judges in legal proceedings, physicians with diagnoses, and executives with high-risk management duties, among other people. For instance, the technology of four lines of automated cash registers demands annual expenses totaling $125,000. This is less expensive than hiring four biological humans to labor in the same field for 40 hours a week (Brougham & Haar, 2018, p.239).

Today's labor issues, including job polarization, stagnant or declining real earnings, and diminished negotiating power for pay and working conditions, are a result of the institutions that now exist failing to translate technological advancement into broadly based benefits.

Automation.

In general, automation refers to a system or technology that automates previously done by people tasks. Humans are liberated from time-consuming and repetitive jobs by automation, regardless of whether those duties need cognitive or physical abilities (Wang, W., & Siau, K. (2019). Automated manufacturing lines, dishwashers, and bar-code scanners are a few examples of applications for automation.

AI will cause computers and robots to replace human workers, and this technological breakthrough is more of a threat than a chance for humanity to advance (Langer & Landers, 2021). Artificial intelligence (AI)-based automated data collection, filtering, analysis, and decision-making will be helpful to some firms while posing a risk to others. Robots or software employing

AI will result in the loss of 75 million jobs, followed by the creation of 133 million new jobs. By 2030, more than 700 million jobs around the world will be lost due to automation, according to the McKinsey research center.

Numerous factories have automated repetitive tasks on the manufacturing line as a result of advancements in AI. Retail self-checkouts, smartphone apps, accounting automation, the internet of things, and upcoming advancements in driverless cars are examples of this type of technology in use today.

Comparing traditional recruitment methods mentioned earlier to AI-based hiring processes, businesses have seen hiring processing times increase by up to 300% with higher quality. AI can speed up and improve the search process, build talent pools for future sourcing, and save HR recruiters a ton of time by screening and sorting different sources of candidates (Marson, 2022).

DISCUSSION

Jobs in firms that rely on conventional procedures will be replaced while employment in high-growth professions like healthcare, where highly experienced practitioners cannot be replaced by automation, will be supplemented. People who own AI-driven businesses will get wealthier, while those who are unemployed will lose their source of income.

We would all agree that smart technologies would undoubtedly lead to the creation of new occupations, but it is evident from an analysis of current job openings that these new professions will demand even more education and training. The development of human cognitive abilities will be mirrored by the advancement of technology. In the near future, it will be even more important to transfer older segments of society into the new labor market while also adequately teaching the younger generation in accordance with the new necessary abilities. Given that not everyone has the same possibilities to achieve academically and that automation is displacing human labor in the service industry, it will be difficult to find employment for low-skilled workers who make up a substantial portion of the middle class. Racial concerns are raised about the effects of Industry 4.0 and AI because technology has started to replace people in occupations that call on a high level of intellectual capacity. Additionally, in order to lessen the effects of globalization and the high unemployment rate brought on by overpopulation, governments must put new measures into place.

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