

The Impact of Artificial Intelligence on the Labour Market

Allamyradov Meylis Annaorazovich
Turkmen State Institute of Finances
Lector

Jumayev Ruslan
Turkmen State Institute of Finances
Lector

Amannazarow Dowletmyrat Allalyevich
Turkmen State Institute of Finances
Lector

Abstract

Artificial intelligence (AI) is rapidly changing the way we live and work. AI-powered machines are already being used to automate tasks in a wide range of industries, from manufacturing to customer service. As AI technology continues to develop, it is likely to have a significant impact on the labour market.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, labour market, automation, benefits, risks, policy

Влияние искусственного интеллекта на рынок труда

Алламурадов Мейлис Аннаоразович
Туркменский государственный институт финансов
Преподаватель

Джумаев Руслан
Туркменский государственный институт финансов
Преподаватель

Аманназаров Довлетмырат Аллалыевич
Туркменский государственный институт финансов
Преподаватель

Аннотация

Искусственный интеллект (ИИ) быстро меняет то, как мы живем и работаем. Машины с ИИ уже используются для автоматизации задач в широком спектре отраслей, от производства до обслуживания клиентов. По мере развития технологий ИИ он, вероятно, окажет значительное влияние на рынок труда.

Ключевые слова: Искусственный интеллект, рынок труда, автоматизация, преимущества, риски, политика.

Artificial intelligence (AI) is a field of computer science that studies the creation of intelligent agents, which are systems that can reason, learn, and act autonomously. An intelligent agent is a system that can perceive its environment and take actions to maximize its chances of successfully achieving its goals.

AI is a vast field that includes many different areas of research. Some of the most common areas of AI include machine learning, natural language processing, computer vision, and robotics.

Machine learning is an area of AI that deals with the development of algorithms that can learn from data without being explicitly programmed. Machine learning is used in a variety of applications, such as image recognition, natural language, and forecasting.

Natural language processing is an area of AI that deals with understanding and generating natural language. Natural language processing is used in a variety of applications, such as translation, speech recognition, and content generation.

Computer vision is an area of AI that deals with understanding images and videos. Computer vision is used in a variety of applications, such as facial recognition, object recognition, and autonomous driving.

Robotics is an area of AI that deals with the development of robots. Robotics is used in a variety of applications, such as manufacturing, healthcare, and customer service.

AI is used in many different applications, including:

Healthcare: AI is used for disease diagnosis, developing new drugs, and personalizing treatment.

Finance: AI is used to detect fraud, manage risk, and make lending decisions.

Retail: AI is used to personalize recommendations, optimize inventory, and automate customer service.

Manufacturing: AI is used to automate tasks, improve product quality, and reduce costs.

Transportation: AI is used for autonomous navigation, traffic management, and safety enhancement.

Artificial intelligence is rapidly changing the way we live and work. AI-powered machines are already being used to automate tasks in a wide range of industries, from manufacturing to customer service. As AI technology continues to develop, it is likely to have a significant impact on the labour market.

AI has the potential to create new jobs and opportunities. For example, AI-powered machines can be used to create new products and services, which will require new workers to design, manufacture, and sell them. Additionally, AI can be used to automate tasks that are currently performed by humans, which could free up workers to focus on more creative and strategic tasks.

AI also has the potential to displace some workers. For example, AI-powered machines can be used to perform tasks that are currently performed by humans, such as driving trucks or sorting packages. This could lead to job losses in some industries. Additionally, AI could lead to a widening of the gap between skilled and unskilled workers, as skilled workers are more likely to be able to adapt to the changing job market.

The impact of AI on the labour market will vary depending on the type of worker. Skilled workers are more likely to be able to adapt to the changing job market and find new opportunities. Unskilled workers are more likely to be displaced by AI automation.

Governments need to develop policies that will help workers to adapt to the changing labour market. These policies could include:

- Education and training programs to help workers develop the skills they need to thrive in the AI economy.

- Job retraining programs to help workers who are displaced by AI find new jobs.

- Social safety nets to help workers who are unable to find new jobs.

In addition to the research opportunities mentioned above, there are a few other areas that could be explored in more detail. These include:

- The impact of AI on the labour market in developing countries. AI is likely to have a significant impact on the labour market in developing countries, where many workers are employed in low-skilled jobs that are susceptible to automation.

- The impact of AI on the labour market in the long run. It is difficult to predict the long-term impact of AI on the labour market. However, it is possible that AI could lead to a fundamental restructuring of the labour market, with some jobs becoming obsolete and new jobs being created.

- The ethical implications of AI in the labour market. AI could raise a number of ethical concerns, such as the potential for job displacement and discrimination. It is important to consider these concerns as AI is developed and implemented.

These are just a few suggestions for additional research that could be done on the impact of AI on the labour market. By conducting more research in these areas, we can better understand the potential impact of AI and develop policies that will help workers to thrive in the AI economy

The impact of AI on the labour market is still uncertain. However, it is clear that AI has the potential to both create and displace jobs. It is important to develop policies that will help workers to adapt to the changing labour market and ensure that everyone benefits from the opportunities that AI creates.

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