

Artificial Intelligence and the Future of Humans



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AT the beginning of the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI), many people thought that the sphere of influence of AI would not extend far. Now, we cannot help but be amazed by its power. AI makes machines think as humans do. As AI becomes more and more able to carry out human-like functions, it is apprehended that it will replace jobs done by human labor in the foreseeable future, and naturally, people are becoming anxious about running out of their jobs by AI. Furthermore, the most recent advancements in generative AI tools like ChatGPT and Bard have raised fear levels. They will take the place of the creativity that was long believed to be the exclusive purview of the human brain and have an effect on activities such as writing, painting, music composition, graphic design, and commercial art. It is crucial that we are aware of the job categories that have already been replaced or will be in the near future. We should have ideas about the jobs that will be created in the AI era in order to prepare our workforce. Understanding the competencies and skills that will be in high demand for professions in the future is also essential.

To plan well, it is necessary to comprehend what traits the human brain possesses that AI does not as of yet. Humans are extraordinary in their capability for emotional intelligence, empathy, adaptability, and abstract reasoning, which are deeply rooted in our social interactions and decision-making processes. AI is excellent at analyzing data, identifying patterns, and optimizing processes. Hence, AI has not yet taken the place of human workers such as teachers, writers and editors, lawyers, social workers, tax preparers, hand sewing, medical professionals, therapists, chief executives, scientists, psychiatrists, event planners, graphic designers, public relations managers, management professionals, software developers, and project managers. AI-enabled robots can efficiently execute repetitive, well-structured, and mechanical tasks. Telemarketing, book-keeping clerks, cashiers and ticket clerks, compensation and benefits managers, receptionists, couriers, proof-

readers, computer support specialists, market research analysts, advertising salespeople, retail salespeople, manufacturing, service operation, market research analysts — just to name a few — will be confronted by a disruption.

According to the World Economic Forum about 85 million jobs will be replaced by AI-enabled machines by 2025. AI will create 97 million new jobs in that same timeframe. But it is unclear exactly what kinds of jobs will be created. New jobs will require new skills. It is predictable that the workforce should have skills like active listening, complex problem-solving, effective collaboration, creativity, critical thinking,

gates that support such learning include personalized learning strategies, collaborative learning, and informal learning. Bangladesh has been active in recent years when it comes to applying AI in the IT services industry, telecommunications, banking, pharmaceuticals, agriculture, and health sectors. Universities must therefore overhaul the current structure of higher learning.

No doubt that industries using AI-enabled machines and robots can produce quality goods and services and increase productivity. It can be difficult to predict how many industries will adopt AI technology, compete with one another,

the GDP. 4.3% of RMG employees lack any kind of formal education, compared to 22.8% who have finished elementary school, 35.1% who have finished junior high school, and 13.1% who have finished high school. Leather footwear sector exports \$1 billion in FY2021-22. Workers in this industry have similar educational backgrounds to those in the RMG. As most of jobs in these sectors are of routine type, these jobs will be eliminated by AI. Therefore, change does not become a sudden radical transformation. It is rather incremental, and although some technological advances have been made, challenges remain. In this context, innovative and old production systems in the RMG and footwear industries are likely to coexist in the short- to medium-term, providing the chance to create a future that promotes quality jobs and protects people. If AI-enabled machines and robots are used in future, AI automates routine tasks, jobs that once required little education or training will disappear. Industries must find which groups of employees require re-skilling and which groups require up-skilling. It is important to place re-skilled workers in other fields where they can be productive. Keep in mind that throwing millions of workers out of employment will spark unrest in the community.

The advancement of artificial intelligence is inevitable. Like other countries in the world, Bangladesh will also adopt automation, artificial intelligence and robotics and will face mounting job losses. So, without looking too far into the future, we might ask: which jobs will AI NOT replace? Jobs that need strategic thinking, intellectual leadership, the ability to negotiate and resolve conflicts, emotional intelligence, and empathy will never be replaced by AI. Universities must take responsibility for producing such graduates.

As AI is human's creation, we can make this AI our partner; otherwise the world will lose human employment due to the expanded use of AI. Remember, if we misuse it, it will be a risk. It could be our partner if we use it properly.

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judgment and decision-making, negotiation, people management, quality control, service orientation, and lifelong learning. Therefore, universities now have a major role in producing graduates with such skills. Education researchers recognize that the lecture model used in traditional education system is highly ineffective at teaching students the skills and competences they need to succeed in the age of AI. The usual classroom teaching style breeds boredom in the majority of students as well as apathy and disinterest. Instead, learners need to dedicate time to interacting with mentors and peers and practicing and applying newly acquired skills and knowledge. Pedago-

gy, have the ability to capital investment, and engage in international trade and supply chains. Because it is related with its affordability relative to labor, adapt business models, the availability of skilled workers, and also the broader institutional context in which production takes place. Bangladesh has set seven national priority sectors and they are - public service delivery, manufacturing, agriculture, smart mobility and transportation, skill and education, finance and trade, and health. RMG sector is the biggest earner of foreign currency (USD 42613.15 million in FY 2021-2022). This sector generates about 4.2 million employment opportunities and contributes significantly to