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| Will Automation..The Guardian 2015 / Marc Ambasna-Jones | The Future of Jobs fromWorld Economic Forum Report – Jan 2016  | The Creative destructionAdapted from Evan Shellshear InnovationManagement.se/strategies – 09 July 2015  |
| -Tech researchers could engender the loss of countless jobs, if they aren’t careful-According to some forecasts, specific job categories are jeopardized by automation-Yet Some people contend that robots can’t replace skillful human workers. Absurb idea/ Man is to here to stay because automation is costly andcertain jobs can’t be performed by robots.(social-interactive tasks).Those who think that automation is a threat guess that robotic science makes progress and that this threat is real-Many jobs will be outdated but new jobs with the rise of robots will appear or evolve.the notion of work will turn into a logics of self-employment and projects | -the development of newtech has heralded a new revolution when global issues could find solutions and economic exchanges could be altered (sharing eco -the positive change will go with shortcomings, the logics of production will be impacted and so we should anticipate changes-Global factors (demography, economy) will also reshape ou r society. New skillsets will be required andcertain jobs will be useless . New skills will be needed (creative and cognitive ti the detriment of narrow-skills jobs. It is clear that AI and robots will anyway reshape industries and the change is speeding up.An opposition exists between those who see automation as a boon others as a threat. The future will depend on the region, the industry and on the decsions of decisionmakers.-Yet the outlook is rather positive, creation of new jobs and yet all categories will be affected by a sort of unsteadiness.(high skill jobs) | We have entered into a sharing economy crowding jobs that is promising. Other jobs are threatened yet.The Internet has favoured crowding jobs and online jobs (low price servicesand reached people out of reach from trad business.Those online jobs is a boon but sharing jobs are unsteady and low-paidAs automation, sharing economy gives access to many more jobs than before but creates and destroys jobs.-So the question is to know how to handle those who will be redundant. Education and retraining is a key. Yet who is going to finance training ? Employers universities ? Governments very unlikely !Open sources?not in the near future. |

1)) The world of work is changing ( diverse factors)

2)New jobs (crowding jobs)/New skills

3) Solutions ( to anticipate, to train)

The world of work is a-changing , where do humans stand among machines ?

The rise of robots has inspired sci-fi literature for many years but is now a real matter of concern in our society. The dossier, composed of an article published in the Guardian in 2015 putting forth different views on the subject, a text adapted the same year from Evan SHELLSHEAR in Innovation/management discussing the paradoxical effect of the shared economy and an online publication dated 2016 analysing the impending global economic changes, begs the following question : To what extent does the growing use of new technologies challenge people’s jobs ?

 In all the documents, it is stated that the world of work will soon be impacted by the growing use of new technologies or more global drivers according to the WEFR, which could make some jobs redundant . Besides, the three documents set forth the convergent proposition that automation and the internet are double-edged agents that could create or destroy jobs .Marc Ambasna-Jones contends that the cost of automation could be a hindrance to change and reminds that robots are still unable to perform certain types of jobs. New technologies can be boons or curses depending on how they will be monitored.

 The dossier insists on the necessity for individuals , governments and businesses to act if they want to counterbalance the negative effect that machines may have on jobs. The Guardian and the WEFR merely underline the need for people to adapt and master new skills and decision-makers to anticipate and think over a sensible use of robots whereas Shellshear offers concrete solutions asserting that the key to the problem lies in education and training even if financing them will be a bone of contention. If handled properly new technologies can positively transform employment.

 Robots, AI or the Internet can also be game-changers since they might potentially increase the scope of employment and productivity according to the three documents. The WEFR or E Shellshear regard the sharing economy, a form of self-employment in the words of Marc Ambasna-Jones , as a silver lining. Thus , new technologies will be used to create jobs online or creative jobs that unemployed people could fill even though,E Shellshear adds, most of those online professions might be low paid jobs.

To conclude, the authors hope that humans will manage to adapt to a new job market, which nuances the idea according to which machines will steal jobs.

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