

Will Artificial Intelligence Replace Human Labour? How Helpful it is

Seedari Ujwala Rani*

Assistant Professor, Department of Agricultural Economics, S.V. Agricultural College, Tirupati, ANGRAU, India

***Corresponding Author:** Seedari Ujwala Rani, Assistant Professor, Department of Agricultural Economics, S.V. Agricultural College, Tirupati, ANGRAU, India.

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The Dartmouth Research Project on Artificial Intelligence (AI) was a 1956 summer workshop widely considered to be the founding event of AI as a field. The project lasted approximately six to eight weeks and was essentially an extended brainstorming session. Four bright minds John McCarthy, Marvin Minsky, Nathaniel Rochester and Claude Shannon led the project. AI is a machine's ability to perform cognitive functions as humans do, such as perceiving, learning, reasoning and solving problems. It helps to reduce the amount of time needed to perform specific tasks.



Figure a

Source: <https://www.udacity.com/blog>.

A few decades ago, human labour used to be employed in each and every sector thereby everyone get wages and led a happy work life. But as the years passed, the work style has been changed. Gradually, the labour theory of value displaced by AI which has led to slight unemployment. A two-year study from McKinsey Global

Institute suggests that by 2030, intelligent agents and robots could replace as much as 30 percent of the world's current human labour. This will also have great negative impact on developing countries as majority of the people depend on industries for their livelihood.

On the other positive side of coin, AI is helpful in agricultural sector in detecting plant diseases, applying fertilizers and working during the hot and extreme days in field which ease the hard labour. India has been ranked third after USA and China in terms of artificial intelligence (AI) implementation, according to BCG study (April 26, 2018). By 2030, AI could contribute an additional \$19.8 trillion or 14 per cent to global GDP (PWC report) and also contributes \$957 Billion to the Indian economy by 2035. Currently, Microsoft is working with 175 farmers in Andhra Pradesh, a south state of India to provide advisory services for sowing, land and fertilizer etc. This initiative has already resulted in 30 percent higher yield per hectare on an average compared to last year 2020.

There are lots of speculations and proved reports about displacing of human labour by AI. It may have greater displace human labour in services and industries compared to agricultural sector. The advanced technology is always welcoming and positive sign to a developing country but should not allowed at cost of people's stomach and daily bread. People should develop the skills to cope up with AI. AI can be used in medical services during disease pandemic times, famines and door to door service of essential food items in times of natural calamities. As human are creators of AI, he should be able to control its dominance. Many technologies are available in the modern era but it should be applied in necessary area and fill the gap. The employing of AI in all sectors may affect economy adversely in the long run.