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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND HUMANITY: HOW FUTURE PROFESSIONS ARE CHANGING

SAODAT RAKHMATOVA AMRAKULOVNA
Scientific supervisor: Associate Professor of the Department of Languages Samarkand branch of Tashkent University of Information Technologies Samarkand, Uzbekistan
mail: saodatraxmatova67@gmail.com
SHAVKATOVA INTIZOR SHERZODOVNA
Student of group AI25-13 Faculty of Computer Engineering and Artificial Intelligence Samarkand branch of Tashkent University of Information Technologies

Abstract: This article looks at how artificial intelligence (AI) and automation are changing work and future professions. Using ideas from Uzbek and international sources, it explains how AI is removing some old jobs, changing many existing jobs, and also creating completely new professions. The article describes how AI is used in healthcare, education, manufacturing, transport, finance, and government. It also discusses ethical, social, and economic problems that appear with fast technological change. Special attention is given to the skills people need in the age of AI, the importance of retraining workers, and Uzbekistan's strategy for digital development. The main conclusion is that human-centered and responsible AI policies are necessary so that technology really benefits society.

Keywords: artificial intelligence, automation, future professions, labor market, machine learning, neural networks.

Introduction. In the twenty-first century, technology has been developing very quickly. One of the most important technologies today is artificial intelligence (AI). In the past, AI was mostly a topic for science fiction books or university research. Now it has become a normal part of everyday life. It changes how people work, study, communicate, and even how they receive medical treatment.

The term "artificial intelligence" was first used by American scientist John McCarthy in 1956. He described it as the ability of machines to think and make decisions in a way similar to humans. At that time, it sounded very futuristic. But step by step, thanks to stronger computers, more data, and better algorithms, AI has become a key driver of what is called the Fourth Industrial Revolution.

Today, AI includes many technologies such as machine learning, deep learning, natural language processing, computer vision, and autonomous systems. These technologies are now used in almost every sector: healthcare, education, manufacturing, transportation, finance, and public administration. According to reports from organizations like the McKinsey Global Institute, AI could add around 13 trillion US dollars to the world economy by 2030 and increase global GDP by up to 16%. At the same time, some studies warn that up to 30% of existing jobs in developed countries could be automated in the same period.

So, AI brings both new opportunities and serious challenges. This article aims to analyze how AI is changing human professional life. It focuses on new types of jobs, changes in current jobs, new skill requirements, and the social and ethical questions that appear. The article uses ideas from Uzbek authors and from international researchers and combines examples from different sectors with more general conclusions.

What Is Artificial Intelligence? Artificial intelligence is a field of computer science that tries to create systems that can do tasks which normally need human intelligence. These

tasks include learning from experience, reasoning, solving problems, recognizing images and sounds, and understanding natural language.

In the early years, AI mainly used symbolic logic and fixed rules created by programmers. Later, researchers started to use neural networks, which are simple models inspired by the human brain. Today, most progress in AI comes from machine learning. In machine learning, systems improve their performance when they see more data, without programmers writing a rule for every situation. Deep learning is a special type of machine learning that uses many layers of artificial neurons to process information. Thanks to these methods, computers can now recognize images, translate text, generate language, and make complex decisions much better than before.

Another important development is autonomous robots. These systems combine several AI components: they can sense their environment, plan their actions, communicate with humans, and move by themselves. Such robots are already used in factories, hospitals, warehouses, and even in public spaces. Because of this, the structure of many jobs is starting to change.

AI in Different Sectors: Healthcare. Healthcare is one of the areas where AI is already very visible. For example, neural network models can analyze X-rays, CT scans, and MRI images and detect diseases with accuracy close to, or sometimes better than, human doctors. AI systems also help researchers search for new medicines faster, by testing large numbers of possible chemical combinations in a short time.

Another use of AI in healthcare is personalized medicine. AI can look at a patient's genetic information, medical history, and test results and suggest treatment plans that are adapted to that specific person. In hospitals, robots help with surgery, deliver medicine, and monitor patients.

However, this does not mean that doctors and nurses are no longer needed. Instead, their roles are changing. They spend more time checking AI results, making final decisions, explaining options to patients, and providing emotional and ethical support. In other words, AI becomes a strong tool, but humans still carry responsibility and provide the human side of care.

Education. In education, AI is helping to move from a single standard program for all students to more individual learning paths. Intelligent tutoring systems can test a student's knowledge, find weak points, and then offer suitable exercises or explanations. AI chatbots answer students' questions at any time and give immediate feedback.

For teachers, AI can analyze test results, show where many students have problems, and support teachers in planning lessons. It can also automate many administrative tasks like grading simple tests or keeping records, so teachers can spend more time communicating with students, motivating them, and developing their critical and creative thinking. Again, here AI does not replace teachers but supports them.

Manufacturing, Transport, and Logistics. In modern factories, AI-controlled robots do tasks such as assembly, welding, painting, and quality control. They can work very fast and very precisely, especially in jobs that are dangerous or boring for humans. In agriculture, robots and drones help to plant seeds, monitor soil and plant health, and harvest crops.

In transport and logistics, AI is used in self-driving vehicles, drones for delivery, and systems that plan the best routes for shipping. AI also predicts when machines will need maintenance, so companies can repair them before they break. Because of these changes, some traditional jobs disappear, but new jobs appear in programming, robot maintenance, data analysis, and system management.

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Finance and Governance. Banks and other financial institutions use AI for many tasks: checking if clients are creditworthy, detecting suspicious transactions, trading on financial markets, and giving personal financial advice through apps.

Governments also use AI in public administration and "smart city" projects. For example, AI can help manage traffic lights to reduce traffic jams, control energy use in buildings, or support emergency services. In digital government systems, AI can help citizens complete documents online, reduce bureaucracy, and make public services faster and more transparent. In disaster management, cybersecurity, and environmental monitoring, AI allows quicker and more accurate reactions than traditional methods.

The Labor Market in Transition. The impact of AI on jobs is complex. Researchers usually talk about three main effects: displacement, augmentation, and creation.

Displacement means that some jobs disappear because AI and machines can do them cheaper or faster. Studies suggest that up to 30% of jobs in developed countries could be automated by 2030. Jobs with many routine and predictable tasks, such as bank tellers, cashiers, or simple data entry clerks, are particularly at risk.

Augmentation means that many jobs will not disappear, but the tasks inside them will change. AI will do the routine parts, and humans will focus on more complex, creative, or social tasks. For example, journalists may use AI tools to collect data quickly, but they still write final articles, choose angles, and check facts.

Creation means that AI also creates new types of work. The rapid growth of the global AI market is increasing demand for AI engineers, data scientists, prompt engineers, AI product managers, AI ethics experts, and cybersecurity professionals who understand AI. These roles did not exist, or were very rare, ten years ago.

Economists like David Autor have shown that jobs affected by new technologies do not always disappear. Sometimes, when technology reduces the cost of a service, demand for that service grows, and total employment can even increase. However, the structure of wages and skills often changes.

Skills for the AI Era. The changes in the labor market mean that people also need to change and update their skills. Of course, technical skills such as programming, data analysis, and knowledge of AI tools are important. But many experts say that the most stable and valuable skills will be those that are hard to automate.

Some of these key skills are:

- **Critical thinking and problem-solving.** AI is strong at recognizing patterns in data, but humans are better at dealing with new, unclear, or ethical problems. People who can analyse information, question results, and design good solutions will be very important.
- **Emotional intelligence and communication.** Abilities such as empathy, teamwork, conflict resolution, and leadership cannot be easily copied by machines. Jobs that involve a lot of direct human contact, like teaching, nursing, counseling, and community work, will continue to matter.
- **Creativity and adaptability.** The ability to come up with new ideas, adapt to change, and learn new things is crucial in a fast-moving world. Lifelong learning is becoming a normal part of a career. Workers will often need to retrain or upskill to stay competitive.

Many workers will require retraining in the next years. High-growth fields like software development, advanced nursing, and cybersecurity need both technical and human-centered skills. Education systems therefore should not focus only on STEM (science,

technology, engineering, mathematics), but also support the humanities and social sciences, which develop communication skills, ethical thinking, and cultural understanding.

Ethical, Social, and Economic Issues. AI brings many benefits, but it also raises serious questions.

Privacy and data protection. AI systems use huge amounts of personal data. If this data is not properly protected, people can face surveillance, manipulation, or identity theft. Laws and regulations for data protection are therefore very important.

Accountability and transparency. When AI systems are used in sensitive areas like medicine, law, or finance, it must be clear who is responsible for mistakes. People affected by AI decisions should be able to understand how the system works in general terms and have a way to complain or ask for review.

Inequality. Automation can hit low-skill and low-income workers hardest, because their jobs are often easier to automate. If governments and companies do not help these people with training and social support, economic and social inequality can grow. This can lead to social tension and loss of trust.

Cognitive dependence. If people rely too much on AI for thinking and decision-making, their own abilities can become weaker. Schools and universities must therefore help students develop independent thinking and not just teach them to use digital tools.

Uzbekistan's Digital Path. Uzbekistan is also trying to use the opportunities of AI while managing its risks. The national program "Digital Uzbekistan 2030" shows that the country wants to improve digital infrastructure, train more IT and AI specialists, and use digital tools in government, healthcare, education, and industry.

Presidential Decree PQ-4996 from February 2021 creates a legal and institutional basis for developing and applying AI technologies in different sectors. Universities and institutes are opening new programs in software engineering, data science, and AI. The government is also supporting innovation centers and cooperation with international tech companies and organizations.

At the same time, Uzbekistan faces challenges similar to other developing countries: how to make sure digitalization does not only help big cities and educated groups, how to protect workers whose jobs may be changed or lost, and how to prepare young people for completely new types of professions.

Conclusion. Artificial intelligence is becoming one of the main factors shaping the future of work. It is not simply "good" or "bad" for jobs. Instead, its effects are mixed: some jobs disappear, many jobs change, and new ones appear.

To succeed in this new environment, people need a combination of technical and human skills. Abilities like critical thinking, creativity, emotional intelligence, ethical judgment, and the habit of continuous learning will probably become even more important than before.

For societies and governments, the main task is to guide AI development in a responsible way. This includes protecting personal data, ensuring fairness and transparency in AI systems, and helping workers during the transition. Education policy, labor policy, and technology policy must work together.

In the end, AI is a human creation. Its impact will depend on how we design it, regulate it, and use it. If managed wisely, AI can help create more meaningful work, better healthcare, more flexible education, and more efficient public services. But this positive future will not happen automatically; it requires careful planning, ethical reflection, and cooperation between governments, businesses, researchers, and citizens.

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