

# Automation-A New Threat

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Abstract: As research and engineering filed is advanced, it has solved many day to day problems faced by human beings. No doubt automation is playing important role in human life but on the other hand it has number of drawback. This drawbacks if neglected could serious problem for mankind, who himself in now supporting for automation. Every country is concentrating on development and innovation in every field, thus supporting for automation. In this paper, various statistics are studied showing disadvantage of automation and its indirect impact on society. These drawbacks will not affect single country but each and every country will be victim of it. Various impact of it which are noted here are, Unemployment, Crime,Health issues and categorization of classes between rich and poor. Government of each country need to think on this part. No matter automation is necessary, few area need to restricted or other jobs need to create for jobless people.

*Keywords*: Automation, Unempolyment, Crime, Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE)

## I. INTRODUCTION

Important question is about automation is that it is reducing employment for non-skilled and increasing employment for skilled people. Rate of employment when it is overall considered it is reducing. As reduction in employment is affecting number of things such as crime, health an categorization of classes. Automation is developed with help of latest machines, and skilled operators and maintained. The latest machines can only perform limited things but speed is high with accuracy. They don't take breaks, leaves andvacations. Job to be completed is with in time without excuses. Cost required is also low as compared to wages given to employees. Skill of job doing at the starting same for all remaining jobs. So accuracy is maximum. Some of machines can perform equivalent work done by skilled person, such as picking of parts, printing, putting of nuts and bolts, tightening or loosing too.Attention is required by operator for time to time working of machine.

Communication skill of machines are stilled not up to mark to solve problems. Skilled persons are required to solve many problems. Machines also need maintenance and programming. Person can quickly checkout bills or proper product to be specialized according to requirements. As levels of handling is done by automation or machines, number of unskilled workers are unemployed or replaced by skilled machines. Technical skilled persons are placed to do programming for machines to work or to handle automated machines. Considering payment, Instead of paying number of workers its better to pay for few persons who will manage whole production of company. Thus affecting unemployment. Question is that now what about unemployed persons, where should they work or how their families will sustain in this world.



Figure 1.1 Levels of human involvement

Currently we are going from level 3 to level 4. No matter company will be in profit. But county is going to face other problems which are discussed in remaining part of paper. Government of each country need to think on this part. No matter automation is necessary, few area need to restricted or other jobs need to created for jobless people.



Figure 1.2 show employees and oil rig in United Stated. This graph is of last year 2017. This graph replicates important figures of automation and its impact on unemployment. In ending months of year 2017, Rig count increased but number of employeeswere reduced.



Figure 1.2: Employes and Oil Rig (US)

Oil and Gas Employee work is now done by automated oil rigs also called as "Iron Roughnecks". These Iron Roughnecks do repetitive work of connecting drilling pipes into Earth.



Figure 1.3: Automated Drilling without workers

Automated drilling machine require very few workers to manage. Automation of oil rigs means that one rig can do more with fewer workers. Work of 20 persons is now done by 5 people. Nearly 4,40,000 lost their jobs [1].

# II.Statistics of Unemployment

Overall jobs has reduced but manufacturing output has increased. If country hits next recession and every industry will give mass of unemployment. Recent history shows successive permanent shrinkage of the labor market. Peak labor appears to have already occurred back in 2000. Machines are getting cheap as compare to labor cost so every industry is preparing machines that to automated. Next recession will give out 10 million of unemployment and economy will not require these unemployed people.

Employed will be age of 25 to 35 who will acquire new knowledge of handling the automation tools or qualification. But quantity will be less as compare to total unemployed people. Unemployed people will suffer a lot and at last they will find alternative solution for life living. One of solution could be crime.



- Research of McKinsey says till 2030, 800 million workers will be unemployed.
- Every decade shows that value of labor is reducing.



# **III. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN INDIA**

Today nearly 31 million Indians are jobless. Number of Job seeker in India is always higher than number of vacant jobs. Information given on Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) shows that 31 million Indians are unemployed and are looking for jobs. CMIE is a board that tracks business and economic data of the country. On 25<sup>th</sup> Feb 2017 percentage of unemployment was 6.1 which was much higher than January.

. It was noted that in the week ended on February 25, the unemployment rate increased to 6.1 per cent as compared to 5 per cent in January. This 6.1 per cent unemployment rate is noted to be the highest monthly rate in the past 15 months.



Table 3.1: The month-wise fluctuation rate in unemployment throughout India

Month	Unemployment Rate (%)				Month	Unemployment Rate (%)		
	India	Urban	Rural			India	Urban	Rural
Feb-18	6.06	6.84	5.65		Aug-17	4.11	5.13	3.58
Jan-18	5.04	6.35	4.36		Jul-17	3.39	4.21	2.98
Dec-17	4.76	5.43	4.42	$\sim$ $\sim$	Jun-17	4.15	4.92	3.76
Nov-17	4.76	5.5	4.38		May-17	4.04	4.89	3.62
Oct-17	5.05	6.12	4.49		Apr-17	3.89	4.25	3.71
Sep-17	4.65	5.69	4.12		Mar-17	4.71	5.86	4.11

Table 3.2: in unemployment throughout various states of India, as noted in February 2018

Unemployment Rate (%)Feb '18			Unemployment Rate (%) Feb '18			Unemployment Rate (%)Feb '18	
Andhra Pradesh	4		Goa	2.2		Meghalaya	8
Assam	9.8	5	Gujarat 🧹 🛏 🖊	9.5		Odisha	7
Bihar	7.1	m.	Haryana	15.3		Puducherry	2.1
Chandigarh	8	- 9/	Himachal Pradesh	9.7	ركان	Uttarakhand	1.2
Chhattisgarh	2.7		Jammu & Kashmir	15.1 00		Telangana	3.5
Delhi	1.5		Jharkhand	oor\7.2		Tripura	30.3
Kerala	10.7		Karnataka	5.1		Uttar Pradesh	4
Madhya Pradesh	2.9		Punjab	9.7		West Bengal	8.8
Tamil Nadu	2.3		Rajasthan	6.4		Maharashtra	3.7

Table 3.1 and Table 3.2 shows Unemployment rate in year 2018. Month wise and State wiseunemployment is shown in respective tables. Conclusion comes out that India will face another batch of unemployment in year 2018. Already 31 million unemployment was still there in February.

#### **II. HOW UNEMPLOYMENT AFFECTS SERIOUS PROPERTY CRIME**

There are number researches done related to unemployment and crime relationship. Relationship was to find whether unemployment causes crime.Journal of Quantitative Criminology does the survey in 2004 crime. Number of crimes were related to robbery and burglary.

The reasons behind Crime were as follows [7]:

- People who are not labor or category who are not acceptable socially. Society does not give work for such people.
- Condition of People due to which they committed crime.
- Unemployed individuals are more likely to be involved in Crime.





Figure 4.1(a) Property Crime (b) Violent Crime and Unemployment

Joblessness increases chance of person to be involved in crime such as robbery. Figure 4.1 shows Property Crime and Violent Crime with respect to Unemployment. They both show that they are closely related to each other. As Unemployment increases there is increase in Crime. Comparison over time in rates of violent crime and unemployment, 1962 to 2003.Comparison over time in rates of property crime and unemployment, 1962 to 2003.

## CONCULSIONS

Automation in different fields is reducing employment for non skilled and increasing employment for skilled people. Rate of employment when it is overall considered it is reducing. As reduction in employment is affecting number of things such as crime, health an categorization of classes.Government of each country need to think on this part. No matter automation is necessary, few area need to restricted or other jobs need to created for jobless people.

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