THE DETRIMENTAL EFFECTS OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE'S FAST DESIGN ADVANCEMENT ON YEMEN'S LABOR STAGNATION

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Abstract This study aims to shed light on the adverse consequences of rapid design advancements in artificial intelligence (AI) on the labor stagnation in Yemen. As AI technology continues to evolve at an unprecedented pace, its impact on the global workforce is becoming increasingly significant. This study specifically focuses on the situation in Yemen, where labor stagnation poses a significant challenge to economic growth and social development. By examining the factors contributing to labor stagnation and the disruptive effects of AI on traditional job markets, this article highlights the urgent need for proactive measures to mitigate the negative impacts and foster inclusive growth.

Key words: artificial intelligence, labor stagnation, job displacement, economic growth, Yemen, workforce, technological advancement.

Introduction

"Is it better to be a pig satisfied or a man dissatisfied?" is Jeremy Bentham's scripted question that highlights the most terrifying implications of AI and labor. The possibility that AI will produce all goods and services at a lower cost than those produced by humans raises concerns about the future. This suggests that people in the future might discover that their jobs don't bring them fulfillment or maintain the standard of living that they do. Because there would be a loss of expectancy, cost-effective businesses would not be motivated to switch back to using human labor. This could result in widespread cyclical and seasonal unemployment as well as high rates of poverty worldwide.

The quick development of artificial intelligence has transformed numerous global economies, labor markets, and industries. Yemen's unique set of issues makes it particularly vulnerable to the disruptive effects of AI on labor stagnation. This study aims to explore the detrimental consequences of AI's quick design progress on Yemen's labor stagnation, emphasizing the need for proactive measures to tackle the issue and shedding light on its root causes.

Results and discussion

The swift progress of AI technology presents significant challenges to Yemen's labor market. AI-driven automation, machine learning algorithms, and robotics possess the potential to supplant numerous routine and repetitive occupations, resulting in unemployment or underemployment for many workers. Key sectors like manufacturing, agriculture, and services, which are crucial to Yemen's economy, are particularly susceptible to job displacement due to AI's capacity to execute tasks more swiftly, accurately, and at reduced costs.

The simulations predicted design and assembly challenges, with automated machines predominantly assembling the car. Despite successful completion, the project led to relatively high unemployment rates. In the subsequent GT redesign, Ford reduced labor costs using the same simulations and improved assembly methods, highlighting AI-driven structural unemployment. Theoretical economic models anticipate negative consequences as AI progresses, favoring cost-effective AI over human labor. Increased AI adoption results in structural unemployment, exemplified by Ford's GT production in 2004, which employed AI-based "virtual assembly" and 4D simulations.

The deleterious repercussions of AI on Yemen's labor stagnation have wide-ranging implications for economic growth and social development. Elevated levels of unemployment and underemployment can lead to heightened poverty, income inequality, and social unrest. Furthermore, the dearth of employment opportunities impedes the nation's ability to leverage its human capital and stifles advancements in innovation and productivity. Addressing these challenges

is imperative for Yemen to foster comprehensive economic development and secure a more promising future for its populace.

To mitigate the adverse impacts of AI design advancements on Yemen's labor stagnation, a multifaceted approach is necessary. This entails investing in education and skill development programs that align with emerging AI-driven industries, promoting entrepreneurship and innovation, fostering public-private partnerships to facilitate technology transfer, and formulating policies that incentivize job creation and workforce adaptation. Additionally, it is crucial to establish social safety nets and support mechanisms to aid workers affected by job displacement and facilitate their transition into new employment or entrepreneurial opportunities.

Conclusion

The rapid design advancement of artificial intelligence poses significant challenges to Yemen's labor stagnation, exacerbating existing economic and social issues. Recognizing the disruptive effects of AI on traditional job markets is crucial for developing proactive strategies that address labor stagnation and foster inclusive growth. By investing in education, promoting innovation, and formulating effective policies, Yemen can harness the potential of AI while ensuring the well-being and livelihoods of its workforce in the face of technological advancements.

IMPROVING COMMUNICATION WITH PUBLIC YEMENI ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATIONS THROUGH MEDIA AS A COMMUNICATION MEDIUM

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Abstract: Effective communication between public administrative organizations and the citizens they serve is crucial for transparency, accountability, and efficient governance. In Yemen, where administrative processes and public services are essential for the well-being of the population, there is a need to enhance communication channels between the government and the public. This report explores the potential of using media as a communication medium to improve interaction and information dissemination between Yemeni administrative organizations and the public. It highlights the benefits of leveraging various media platforms, discusses the challenges, and provides recommendations for successful implementation.

Key words: Communication, Public administrative organizations, Yemen, Media, Information dissemination.

Introduction

In Yemen, public administrative organizations play a vital role in delivering essential services, implementing policies, and ensuring effective governance. However, communication between these organizations and the public has often been limited, leading to misunderstandings, mistrust, and inefficiencies. To address this issue, leveraging the power of media as a communication medium offers significant potential. This report explores how media platforms can be utilized to improve communication and information dissemination between Yemeni administrative organizations and the public.

Results and discussion

Enhancing media relations in Yemeni public administrative organizations as a communication tool. The following are some advantages of communication and media use: [1-2]:

- Increased Transparency: Media platforms, such as television, radio, and online channels, provide a means to share information transparently and proactively. Regular updates, announcements, and explanations of administrative processes can foster transparency, enabling citizens to be better informed about government activities and decisions.
- Wide Reach and Accessibility: Media platforms have extensive reach and can disseminate information to a large audience across Yemen. Through television,