

ARLAC News

CAREER READINESS IN A CHANGING WORLD



GENDER PARITY IN A CHANGING WORLD OF WORK

FAVOUR OTETA SIMON

Profound transformations across labour markets in Africa will present important new opportunities to improve gender parity in the workplace. Africa has made poor progress towards ...

LABOUR ADMINISTRATION MODULE

KENNETH SEGOBYE

African Regional Labour Administration Centre (ARLAC) enrolled students for ARLAC Basic Labour Market Course from the 13-17th May 2019. This introductory level course ...

INTRODUCTION TO LABOUR RELATIONS

ARTLIBERT MOCHAMA MAKORI

The term refers to a system through which the employers and the employees and their respective associations either directly or indirectly interact with the state to formulate the basic rules pertaining to the ...

TIME TO REDRESS GENDER EQUALITY

Mamakiso Mathatjane

It is 52 full years since Lesotho became independent but the country is far from winning the battle against gender biases or sexism. Some Basotho men are still caught up in the mentality

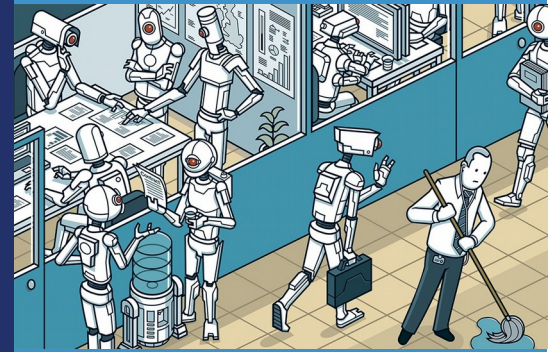


THE IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE, AUTOMATION ON WORK AND JOBS AND WHETHER WE HAVE ENOUGH WORK AND JOBS AFTER THAT

NNANNA SAMUEL NNALI

In an era marked by rapid advances in automation and artificial intelligence, new research assesses the jobs lost and jobs gained under different. The scenario technology-driven world in which we live is a world filled with promise but also challenges. Cars that drive themselves, machines that read X-rays, and algorithms that respond to customer-service inquiries are all manifestations of powerful new forms of automation.

Yet even as these technologies increase productivity and improve our lives, their use will substitute for some work activities.



About half the activities people are paid to do globally could theoretically be automated using currently demonstrated technologies. Very few occupations—less than 5 percent—consist of activities that can be fully automated.

Labour Migration

RAYMOND WASUKIRA

Labour migration refers to the migration for the main purpose of employment. Labour migrants often work in the informal sector and are usually exposed to abuses resulting from xenophobia and racism. It increases the pool of workers in certain sectors of the economy as migrants expand customer demands for certain goods and services.

An estimated 105 million people are working in a country other than their country of birth.

Migrant workers contribute to the growth and development of their countries of destination while countries of origin greatly benefit from their remittances and skills acquired during their migration experience.

Migration is in types which include temporary; this is whereby migrants work a broad for a specific period of time. Migrants also choose an individual way to work and it is also economically motivated.