



I will find you, and I will correct your grammar. -Ritika Rhetorics
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The past of your future jobs

Change is the only constant: with the evolution of man comes the evolution of how a man works

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'The past is a foreign country: they do things differently there.' The winds of change have knocked on our doors time and again, changing the way we put bread on our tables. Take a look!

Cinematography

Then: For a cinematographer in the early 90s, risking your life for the perfect shot was part of the job description. Take it from photographer David Duchemin: in an attempt to photograph bear cubs up close, he was mauled by a very angry mama bear. Cinematographers also made use of a single camera instead of a multi-cam setup. The actors would reshoot the same scene, so it could be shot from a zoomed in perspective. Another obstacle was the use of celluloid. Cinematographers would spend hours in labs, processing the film and editing it. And celluloid would even disintegrate after a few decades!

Now: Today, aspiring David Duchemins need not wrestle death to get bear cubs on film;

drones do the trick! The biggest change, though, is the replacement of celluloid with digital imagery. Digital film has a greater dynamic range, allowing us to watch horror masterpieces like *The Conjuring* with even greater clarity. It takes lesser space to store- and we don't have to worry about finding a pile of dust instead of a film.

Constant challenge: To create a compelling emotional experience for the audience using motion picture art.

Journalism

Then: Information sharing back in the 1940s was, predictably, limited to the radio and newspapers, with the television steadily gaining popularity. Getting a breakthrough story consisted of spending hours in cramped libraries and public information offices. Also, an error in print had to manually be changed in every newspaper by printing the correct letter, cutting out the wrong one and pasting the print over it. Talk about exhausting!

Now: The past decade has seen more change in the craft of journalism than any other. Today

news is delivered on your phone even before the *newspaperwala* can throw the paper at your door. Social media has become journalism's biggest ally and foe. While technology has made it possible for journalists to report from the remotest corners, it has, at the same time, forced conventional newspapers to run out of business.

Constant challenge: To deliver the truth to every doorstep using the gift of information.

Music recording

Then: For the first 50 years of its inception, the recording era thrived on bulky horns and microphones. The physical air pressure created by sound waves in the air was captured with a sensitive membrane at the acme of the horn. This conical horn was connected to a stylus, which on a soft moving medium, etched the analogue of the sound waves. Sounds complicated? Imagine being in the profession!

Now: With the shift from mechanical LP records and hefty Walkmans to electrical CDs and compact iPods, the way we listen to music now is less poetic, but definitely more convenient. We owe this change in dynamics to the invention of magnetic tape, which makes it possible to record different performances side by side, combining them together and allowing musicians to churn out tracks at a more rapid pace.

Constant challenge: To continue to make music easily accessible to everyone and to touch people's hearts.

The evolution of pre-existing career options has opened up a portal to a whole new dimension of metiers- so go ahead and take your pick! 📱



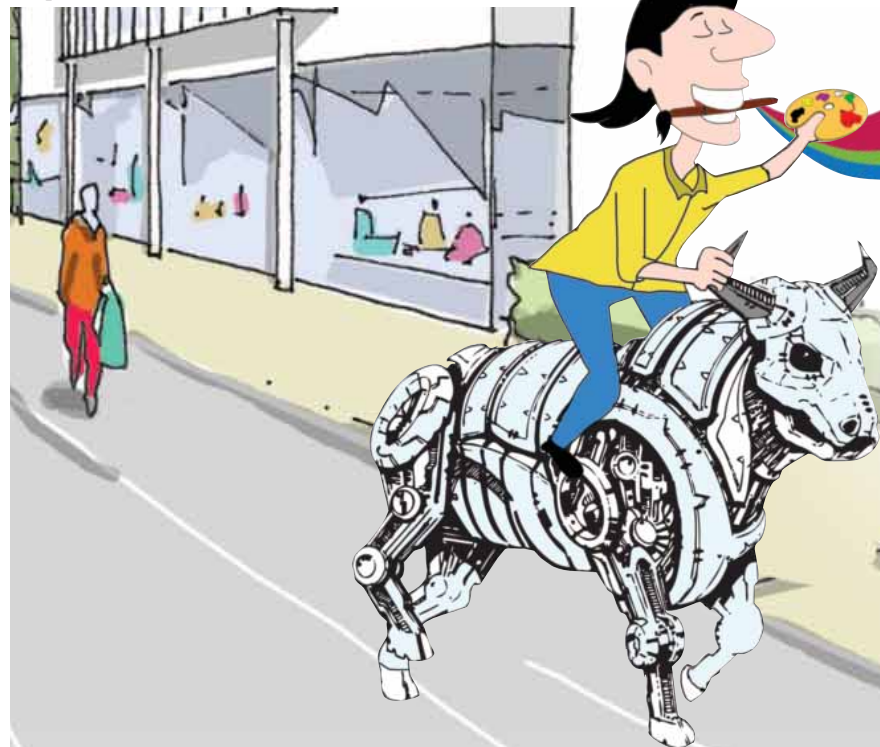
Pic: Naomi Rajwanshi, AIS Noida, XI A
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...And like that, technology has made sure working for your dream job is now a 'breeze'!

Humanities: The man of the hour

With the world focusing heavily on the likes of science and commerce, humanities emerges as the proverbial dark horse. Watch it create paths that previously remained unexplored

Graphic: Vimal Subbiah, AIS Noida, XII D



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'Beta, science or commerce?' This question is every arts student's nightmare. While the kids in commerce and science respond with a smug smile, for kids who have taken arts, this

question is followed by an awkward response of 'Aunty, humanities', and results in shifty eyes and unsure laughter. Follow-up questions are 'Does humanities have any scope?' and 'Are you just taking the easy way out?' Because apparently, the notion of humanities ever being the first option (and a good

option at that) is just bizarre.

Humanities is tough.

Tougher still is the constant need to justify your choice.

The need to dispel the stigma attached to arts- that is, the idea that humanities 'lacks potential' only makes things worse. This

idea is unfounded at best and ignorant at worst.

In fact, believe it or not, with the formidable rise of computerisation, the future seems to favour humanities.

It is no secret that engineering is the most sought after occupation in India. However, studies reveal that as opposed to the whopping 1.5 million engineers that are being churned out into the job market, only about 7 percent are suited to job requirements. The rest go unemployed or underutilised, leaving a large and rather formidable impact on the country's overall economy. To rectify this, the natural course of action would be to filter the number of students opting for science and encourage pursuit of other streams. But enough of the economics jargon; we digress. Coming back to the subject of

future possibilities, the rapid pace at which technology is developing appears to be an omen to indicate the promising upsurge of humanities as a rewarding option. A recent research on future employment, carried out by Carl Benedikt Frey and Michael A. Osborne as part of an Oxford Martin program, calculated the susceptibility of different professions in the United States to computerisation. To summarise the conclusion of their study, jobs carried out with greater efficiency through algorithms are more vulnerable to computerization. However, occupations involving creative and social intelligence, and perception and manipulation, are unlikely to be automated or substituted with computers. In layman's terms, jobs involving quantitative reasoning are more susceptible than those pertaining to qualitative reasoning.

It is only a matter of time before science and commerce related careers will be entrusted in their entirety to computers and robots,

as they usually entail quantitative derivation.

And if the breakneck speed of scientific evolution is anything to go by, employment in these fields will soon be obsolete.

Humanities, on the other hand, has a wide range of career choices to which human intelligence is pivotal. This means that computerisation has a long way to go before it can wrap its tendrils around these occupations. The results that the research yielded only serve to further cement this prediction. Occupations like real estate brokerage and laboratory technology showed a 0.97 probability, indicating a higher vulnerability to be replaced by technology, while professions such as photography or fashion designing showed a 0.021 and are unlikely to see a replacement of manpower with computer capital in the foreseeable future.

The 'humanities has no potential' trope requires some urgent debunking: for all we know, humanities could be the future of job opportunities for us. 📱

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Brainleaks-224
FOR CLASS VI-VIII

N₂ content is kept constant
in the biosphere due to:

- (a) N₂ fixation
- (b) Industrial pollution
- (c) Nitrogen cycle
- (d) Absorption of N₂

Last Date:
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Ans. Brainleaks 223:

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