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The multidimensional impact of work on people requires a constant and systemic analysis of this phenomenon, because it affects not only the individual, his personality and somatics, but also shapes living conditions and affects entire societies. Pursue to automate work, in order to minimize the direct participation of people, has been present since the First Industrial Revolution, causing a profound upheaval in human activity and lifestyle. Modern technology, advances in robotics, the use of Artificial Intelligence, the Internet of Things initiated a new era of automation, in which machines are equal or even exceed human capabilities. The dissertation attempt to solve an important issue concerning the dehumanizing aspects of automated logistics processes in warehousing. Nowadays a modern warehouse cannot function effectively without the use of sophisticated modern technology tools in the sphere of operational, tactical and strategic activities, because thanks to them is able to meet the requirements of the modern market. Most of the activities in the warehouse are tedious and physically exhausting for the employee, therefore the reduction of walking, amount of lifting and twisting, thanks to the use of modern technology can positively affect warehouse employees, increasing the efficiency and productivity of warehouse work. There is no doubt, however, that the progress of automation will not lead to a complete disappearance of human work. Moreover, modern technology places higher demands on solving complex problems and increases the cognitive abilities. Job positions in the warehouse use new technological solutions, so one can conclude that the original paradigm of humanization of work, the excessive workload of employees with manual work, has only historical value. Warehouse processes are becoming more automated nowadays, but people will still have to do part of the work by collaborating and interacting with various devices. Currently the main emphasis in management is on increase in optimization and efficiency, that results from the use of modern technology, without taking into consideration the needs of employees. The interaction between man and machine in warehouse work has received little attention in the literature on the subject. The dissertation undertook research in the area of dehumanization and automation of warehouse processes, analysis of the human-machine relationship in the realities of modern technology in order to assess their impact on the phenomenon of dehumanization. It has verified present and historical theories, analyzed domestic and foreign literature in the field of logistics and warehousing, modern technologies being used in warehousing processes, automation and its impact on human work, as well as humanization of work.