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An Analysis of Footprints of AI

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Abstract :

This study explores how artificial intelligence (AI) is affecting both the Indian economy and the world at large. Artificial Intelligence (AI), which is defined as the reproduction of human intellect in computers, has transformed a number of industries by developing algorithms and systems that can do tasks like speech recognition, visual perception, language translation, and decision-making.

The research aims to comprehend the significance of artificial intelligence (AI), investigate diverse forms of AI, examine AI's worldwide involvement, and evaluate its influence on the Indian economy. The study approach uses secondary data gathering, analysis, and interpretation to shed light on the various facets of artificial intelligence.

The study divides artificial intelligence (AI) into two categories: strong AI, which aims to achieve human-level cognitive capacities, and narrow AI (Weak AI), which focuses on certain tasks. Together with super intelligent AI, it also covers artificial narrow intelligence (ANI), artificial general intelligence (AGI), and ethical issues surrounding advanced AI systems.

AI is widely used worldwide, and its development has been influenced by talent

pools, industry acceptance, R&D, financing, and ethical frameworks. AI is becoming more widely used in India's economy across a variety of sectors, including manufacturing, healthcare, finance, and agriculture. This trend is being encouraged by government programmes, AI talent development programmes, and start-up ecosystems.

The paper's conclusion highlights AI's potential for innovation, economic development, and job creation while raising awareness of possible drawbacks such talent shortages, ethical conundrums, and job displacement. It recommends tackling these issues, encouraging inclusive growth, and guaranteeing responsible AI deployment in order to optimise AI's advantages.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Global Economy, Indian Economy, Narrow AI, Strong AI, ANI, AGI, Super intelligent AI, Industry Adoption, Government Initiatives, Challenges, Opportunities.

Introduction :

The replication of human intellect in robots that are designed to think and behave like people is known as artificial intelligence, or AI. It entails the creation of algorithms and systems that are capable of carrying out operations like speech recognition, visual perception, decision-making, and language translation that normally demand for human intellect. Machine learning is a branch of artificial intelligence that focuses on creating algorithms that let computers analyse, interpret, and forecast data in order to make judgements or predictions.

Artificial neural networks are used in deep learning, a kind of machine learning, to analyse and learn from vast volumes of data. Particularly effective with deep learning are applications like natural language processing and picture recognition. The area of artificial intelligence (AI) that studies how computers and human languages interact is called natural language processing, or NLP. NLP makes it possible for computers to comprehend, interpret, and produce human language, which is useful for jobs like chat bots, sentiment analysis, and language translation.

Another branch of artificial intelligence called computer vision gives machines the ability to analyse and comprehend visual data from the outside world, including pictures and movies. Applications such as driverless cars, picture categorization, and object identification employ computer vision. Robotics is creating intelligent systems that are able to see and interact with the physical environment is the junction of robotics and artificial intelligence (AI). This covers jobs like human-robot cooperation, manipulation, and navigation.

AI offers a wide range of practical uses in a variety of sectors, such as healthcare, banking, transportation, education, and entertainment.

Objectives

- To understand the Importance of the AI.
- To find out the various types of AI.
- To study the engagement of AI at the Global level.
- To study the involvement of the AI in the Indian economy.

Research Methodology

The research methodology for secondary data involves the systematic process of collecting, analyzing, and interpreting existing data that has been previously gathered by other researchers, organizations, or sources. The current research is based upon the secondary data.

Types of AI

Artificial intelligence (AI) comes in a variety of forms, each with unique traits, functions, and uses. The principal kinds of AI are as follows:

1. Narrow Artificial Intelligence (Weak AI):

Narrow AI systems are those that are intended to carry out particular activities or functions within a restricted domain. These systems are very good at one thing, but they are not general-intelligence systems and cannot carry out activities that are not inside their designated scope. Narrow AI encompasses several examples, such as recommendation

systems, picture recognition algorithms, and virtual assistants like Alexa and Siri.

2. Strong AI, or general artificial intelligence:

It refers to the idea of AI systems with cognitive and intellectual capacities comparable to those of humans in a variety of contexts and activities. Similar to people, these systems would be able to think, learn, solve problems, and adjust to changing circumstances. It is still theoretically impossible to establish general artificial intelligence in practice.

3. Artificial Narrow Intelligence (ANI):

Also known as Applied AI, Artificial Narrow Intelligence is a subset of Narrow AI that concentrates on certain activities and applications. ANI systems are made to handle tasks in a certain area, such natural language processing, chess playing, and driving. They lack general intellect and are extremely specialised.

4. Artificial General Intelligence (AGI):

Artificial General Intelligence refers to AI systems that have the ability to understand, learn, and apply knowledge across diverse tasks and domains, similar to human intelligence. AGI aims to achieve human-level cognitive capabilities, including reasoning, creativity, and self-awareness. AGI is a long-term goal of AI research and development.

5. Super intelligent AI:

This is a theoretical term for AI systems that are thought to be more intelligent than humans in every area. These systems could surpass humans in almost every activity and have cognitive capacities well beyond what humans are capable.

Super intelligent AI is still up for debate and conjecture because it poses significant existential, social, and ethical issues.

It is important to remember that while narrow AI systems are common and utilised extensively today, establishing super intelligent AI, or general AI, presents substantial ethical and technological issues that need to be carefully considered and researched.

AI at Global Economy

Globally, artificial intelligence (AI) is widely present because to the substantial investments made by many nations and institutions in the study, creation, and application of AI technology. The global AI market size was valued at approximately \$62.35 billion in 2020. It is projected to reach over \$733 billion by 2027, growing at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of around 42% from 2021 to 2027. AI adoption is widespread across various industries, including healthcare, finance, retail, automotive, manufacturing, and telecommunications.

In healthcare, AI applications are projected to save \$150 billion annually for the US healthcare economy by 2026.

The financial services industry is expected to spend over \$22 billion on AI by 2025.

Among the major facets of AI's worldwide presence are:

1. Research & Development: Major nations that have made significant investments in AI research and development include the United States, China, the European Union, and Japan. This comprises government programmes, financing for educational institutions, and joint ventures with business partners to develop AI skills.

2. Industry Adoption: Artificial Intelligence is finding its way into the healthcare, finance, manufacturing, retail, and agricultural sectors globally. AI technologies are being used by businesses for predictive maintenance, customer support, process automation, data analysis, and customised suggestions.

3. AI centres & Clusters: A number of places have become centres for talent, entrepreneurs, and investment in the field of artificial intelligence. The United States' Silicon Valley, China's Beijing and Shanghai, the United Kingdom's London, Israel's Tel Aviv, and Canada's Toronto are a few examples.

International Collaboration: International conferences, research collaborations, open-source projects, and information exchange are

commonplace in the AI field and are key drivers of innovation. Partnerships on AI and the International Joint Conference on Artificial Intelligence (IJCAI) are two examples of organisations that help researchers, business leaders, and legislators work together.

4. AI Ethics and Regulations: Responsible AI development, ethical AI principles, and worldwide regulatory frameworks are all receiving more attention. The goal of initiatives like the EU's AI Act, the IEEE and ACM guidelines, and the OECD AI Principles is to address ethical AI practices including bias, accountability, transparency, and safety issues.

5. AI Talent Pool: The demand for AI talent is high globally, leading to a competitive landscape for skilled professionals in areas such as machine learning, deep learning, natural language processing, and computer vision. Universities and training programs worldwide are offering AI-related courses and certifications to meet this demand.

All things considered, AI's worldwide reach is a reflection of both its revolutionary potential and the general understanding of its influence on economies, society, and technical progress.

AI at Indian Economy

With many industries using AI technology to spur innovation, efficiency, and expansion, AI is becoming more and more prevalent in the Indian economy. The following are some significant facets of AI's role in the Indian economy:

1. Technology Adoption: To streamline operations, improve decision-making, and provide individualised services, Indian companies in a variety of industries, including manufacturing, agriculture, finance, healthcare, and IT services, are implementing AI technologies. For instance, financial businesses employ predictive analytics, image recognition is employed in healthcare diagnostics, and chat bots driven by AI are used for customer service.

2. Start-up environment: With many

firms concentrating on AI development, apps, and services, India has a thriving AI start-up environment. These businesses are fostering innovation, generating employment possibilities, and drawing capital from both local and foreign sources. Healthcare AI, banking, e-commerce personalisation, education technology, and logistics optimisation are some of the key areas of AI start-up activity.

3. Government projects: To encourage the use and advancement of AI, the Indian government has started a number of projects. Accelerating AI research, promoting AI use in important industries, and addressing ethical and legal issues are the goals of the National AI Portal and the National Strategy for Artificial Intelligence. Furthermore, initiatives like the AI Mission and the National Programme on AI are dedicated to promoting AI talent, research, and innovation.

4. AI in Agriculture: To maximise crop yields, track soil health, manage water resources, and boost farm production, AI technologies like satellite imaging, remote sensing, predictive analytics, and machine learning are being applied in Indian agriculture. AI-powered tools assist farmers in making data-driven decisions and reducing crop disease and climate change risk.

All things considered, technical developments, entrepreneurship, government backing, and growing recognition of AI's ability to revolutionise sectors and enhance socioeconomic results will all contribute to the growth of AI's role in the Indian economy.

The AI Industry in India is as follows

1. Market Size and Growth: The AI market in India was valued at approximately \$6.4 billion in 2020. It is projected to reach around \$45.7 billion by 2025, growing at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of about 49%.

2. AI Start-up Ecosystem: India has over 2,000 AI start-ups, making it one of the largest AI start-up ecosystems globally. Bangalore, Mumbai, Delhi-NCR, Hyderabad, and Pune are among the

top cities with a concentration of AI start-ups.

3. Investments and Funding: Indian AI start-ups raised over \$836 million in funding across 115 deals in 2021. The Indian government and private investors are actively supporting AI start-ups through funding, incubation programs, and accelerators.

4. AI Ability and Proficiency: India has more than 72,000 AI professionals by 2021, indicating that its pool of expertise is expanding. Artificial Intelligence (AI) talents such as computer vision, natural language processing, data science, and machine learning are in high demand.

5. Industry Acceptance: AI is being used by a number of Indian businesses, including manufacturing, e-commerce, healthcare, banking, agriculture, and education.

In India, artificial intelligence (AI) is being used for a wide range of purposes, including telemedicine, finance, smart agriculture, e-commerce personalisation, and healthcare diagnostics.

6. Government Initiatives: The Indian government has launched initiatives to promote AI adoption, research, and innovation, such as the National AI Portal, the National Strategy for Artificial Intelligence, and the AI Mission. Public-private partnerships, AI labs, and research institutions collaborate to drive AI development and address societal challenges.

7. AI Policies and Regulations: India is developing AI policies, frameworks, and regulations to address ethical, legal, and societal implications of AI adoption.

Initiatives focus on data privacy, security, bias mitigation, responsible AI, and AI governance.

Conclusion :

The overall opinion on artificial intelligence (AI) and its impact on the global and Indian economies is multifaceted and depends on various factors. Artificial intelligence (AI) is predicted to increase output, automate repetitive work, enhance decision-making, and

spur innovation in a variety of sectors. This may result in higher economic expansion, the development of jobs in AI-related industries, and heightened competitiveness for nations using AI technology. There are concerns about job displacement due to automation, ethical implications of AI deployment, potential biases in AI algorithms, and the need for upskilling and reskilling the workforce to adapt to AI-driven changes.

India has a great chance to use AI to boost its economy, particularly in industries like manufacturing, healthcare, agriculture, and education. Adoption of AI can result in increased productivity, lower costs, and better services. To fully realise the potential of AI, India must solve issues including the digital divide, infrastructural constraints, and skill gaps in AI knowledge, data protection concerns, and regulatory frameworks.

Overall, while AI offers immense potential to transform economies globally and in India, careful consideration of its implications, addressing challenges, promoting inclusive growth, and ensuring ethical AI deployment are crucial for maximizing its benefits.

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A Study on Financial Analysis and Status of Selected Shepherd Families of Dhangar Community of Man Taluka, Maharashtra

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Abstract

Dhangar is a Hindu community, mainly engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry. Dhangars live in the states of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Goa etc. Malharao Holkar Ahilya Devi Holkar, Chandragupta Maurya and Emperor Ashoka were the Indian rulers of this community. Dhangar is a caste found independently in the Indian state of Maharashtra and as a sub-caste in Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand. According to the Constitution Order of India 1950, the Dhangar caste falls under the category of Scheduled Castes. Whose main occupation is rearing sheep-goats and selling sheep's wool as blankets. Dhangar breeds are found in many states of India. Rani Ahilyabai Holkar born in Dhangar community is worshiped by people of all religions. Uttar Pradesh has a very large population of Dhangars.

Key words: Financial Analysis, performance, Dhangar community, Income and Expenditure, demographic status etc.

Introduction:

The main occupation of the Dhangar caste is shepherding. Traditionally Dhangars are shepherds, buffalo herders, blanket and wool