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ABSTRACT:

Artificial intelligence is that branch of computer science in which advancements can go beyond human imagination. It deals with the study of "intelligent agents" and emphasizes the creation of intelligent machines like robots who work and act like humans. In other words, it is basically a simulation of human intelligence processes by machines.

Every technology has its advantages and disadvantages. In order to ensure its long term survival its advantages should overpower its disadvantages. The need of the hour is to analyze whether developments in artificial intelligence is leading the planet towards progress or destruction. If the result comes out to be negative, then human life seems to be in a serious trouble. This research paper will contemplate upon the economic implications of artificial intelligence because most people nowadays are worried about losing their jobs to machines.

It is true that artificial intelligence will shower upon us numerous opportunities to pursue high skilled jobs in the near future. But an uncertainty arises that whether the people will be skilled enough to pursue those jobs.

Here, the paper will focus upon the positive and negative aspects of artificial intelligence and make it clear to the readers whether AI will turn out to be a boon or a bane in the coming years. Artificial intelligence is ubiquitous in the present day. Its further development would be the biggest event in human history. It can be our greatest achievement or greatest downfall; all depends on how well the computer systems are trained. In the approaching world, machines will outweigh human labour as they are created in such a way to work as intelligently as to replicate the behaviour of human mind. The main purpose of this technology is to make human lives easier, safer and more comfortable. This research paper will make an attempt to find out the possibilities of success in this field.

The aim of this paper is to explore in depth the consequences of getting involved in this new emerging technology. This paper will focus on whether robots will surpass human capabilities or increase their efficiency. Like every powerful technology, artificial intelligence is potentially dangerous. However, its long term impact remains to be seen.

Key Words:*Artificial Intelligence, simulation, ubiquitous, surpasses, efficiency.*

1.INTRODUCTION:

Artificial intelligence is sometimes called machine intelligence as it refers to the intelligence demonstrated by machines. It is a way of creating computers or software's that think in a manner similar to intelligent humans. Father of artificial

intelligence, John McCarthy defined it as," *The science and engineering of making intelligent machines, especially intelligent computer programs".*

Since the invention of computers, their performance capabilities went on increasing rapidly. While exploiting the power of computer systems, it increased the curiosity of humans and made them wonder if a machine could think and behave the way humans do. Therefore, the development of artificial intelligence began with an aim of creating intelligence similar to that of humans.

For a past few years, the roles of machines are seen increasing in our daily life. On one hand it is making our lives comfortable while on the other hand it is making people lazier and completely dependent on robots for small tasks. Artificial intelligence has significantly affected some of the major domains of human life like healthcare, employment, security, communication, ethics etc. It can bring about a revolution in our lifestyle and the way we interact with each other. All these can take place with the help of machine learning techniques. However, it remains unclear as to how these intelligent agents will help to solve complex problems existing today like poverty, climate change etc.

Google, Facebook, Microsoft, Amazon and IBM are observed as big players in the field of artificial intelligence. Automobile industry nowadays use Industry 4.0 framework, wherein robots are created to carry out the manufacturing process. One of the key features that distinguish humans from everything else in the world is intelligence. Natural Intelligence involves the acquisition and application of knowledge. Knowledge is something that could be acquired from experience. Experience comes from exposure. The act of acquiring intelligence through an unnatural way has given rise to artificial intelligence.

The intelligence may consist of:

- Reasoning
- Problem solving
- Learning
- Perception
- linguistic intelligence etc.,

The process of development began in the year 1956 when John McCarthy used the term "*Artificial intelligence"* and demonstrated the first running AI program at Carnegie Mellon University. It evolved with the passage of time and now artificial intelligence is seen in almost every field and its achievements are recognised all over the world. It has been dominant in fields such as:

- GAMING
- NATURAL LANGUAGE PROCESSING
- SPEECH RECOGNITION
- VISION SYSTEMS
- INTELLIGENT ROBOTS
- EXPERT SYSTEMS
- HANDWRITING RECOGNITION

Categories of Artificial Intelligence include:

1) Narrow AI – It works according to the commands entered by humans. It cannot modify itself but seems to be human by imitating their behaviour.
For e.g.: card playing with computer.

2) Broad AI – It can examine itself, modify itself and improve to some extent. It is on the initial stage of development. For e.g.: chat-robots.

Examples of famous AI include:

1. Autonomous vehicles such as drones and self-driving cars.
2. Online assistance software's such as Siri, Cortana.
3. Image recognition in photographs.
4. Search engines such as Google search.
5. Spam filtering.

During 1980s, the perception of people was that computers would take over human jobs. Years later, this perception changed as now the organizations cannot even operate without computers. Computers are creating jobs, and now the IT industry represents around 18% of the job industry.

In this twenty-first century, AI techniques and software's have become a part of our day-to-day life and an essential part of the technological industry , helping us to solve many problems in various fields like computer science , software engineering , operations research etc. However, technology in itself is just a tool. What matters is the way we use it - it could be a boon or a bane, solely determined by our usage.

2. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:

This research has been carried out to evaluate whether Artificial Intelligence will turn out to be a boon or a bane in the coming years through a detailed secondary survey. The study has the following objectives:

1) To explore and analyze whether the advancements in artificial intelligence is leading humanity towards progress or widespread destruction.
2) To determine the economic implications of creating more machines and its effect on employment.
3) To speculate on how mankind is making use of this new technology to make their lives more comfortable, by citing some examples.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

UPI has been launched recently (25 August 2016) therefore not much research is available.

1. The researchers have mostly collected electronic data from government sites and other online sources.
2. They have compared different mode of payments and their number of transactions with UPI with the help of data available online.
3. Information has been drawn from e-journals, articles from renowned analyst and newspapers. Thus, the study is conceptual and descriptive in nature.

4.ECONOMIC IMPLICATION OF ARTIFICAL INTELLIGENCE:

The world is going through a transformation because of exponentially advancing technologies like artificial intelligence, the internet of things (IoT), robotics, hyper connectivity, cloud computing etc. Artificial intelligence is surpassing human activities and is considered to be a "super intelligent" agent. Now the question arises, what will humans do once all the jobs are gone to AI? What impact will this new technology create on the labour market?

Estimates vary from destruction of 80% of the current jobs to 50% more employment opportunities over the next 20 years. The firms adopting automation and the industries which are replacing humans with machines, contribute to unemployment on a massive scale which leads to tax revenue shortfalls and higher unemployment costs. As a result, the customers might not be in a position to afford the goods and services produced by machines. Now the concern is, how to create more funds in an economy which is shifting towards Artificial Intelligence? One of the ways available to the government is to start imposing robot taxes on firms. This will help to meet the costs of unemployment benefit commitments, public services, and schemes like Universal Basic Income (UBI), Universal Basic Services (UBS) etc. Although there are advantages of using these taxes in funding university level education, expansion of small business etc., still people find new ways of tax mitigation.

Looking on the optimistic side of this idea, the need for robot taxes doesn't arise because in reality not many workers lose their jobs. Indeed, they are freed from the burden of routine activities so that they can focus more on problem solving and finding out new ways of market penetration. Moreover, Artificial intelligence is found to be reshaping employment creating new opportunities in some areas.

With the application of AI, the economic growth rates can be doubled as it improves human productivity by up to 40%. Also, a country's ability to exploit newly emerging technologies like artificial intelligence depends on its national absorptive capacity i.e. how quickly a country gets acquainted to a new innovation. USA and Japan are the high scorers in this context. In China also, high population can be an advantage due to which they can bring Google or Amazon to scale very quickly. Programs like industry 4.0 adopted by Germany, make a big impact on their GDP growth.

Pros V/S Cons

Artificial Intelligence is the need of the hour-

1) With the application of AI, there are less room for errors and greater precision and accuracy is achieved.

2) It saves the need for human resources in organizations that use digital assistants to interact with users.

3) Robots can take the right decisions in critical situations because they think logically lacking the emotional side. Sentiments influence human efficiency which is not the case with AI.

4) Machines can work continuously 24x7 without getting tired. Their efficiency remains constant unlike humans.

5) AI finds application in space universe. Intelligent robots can be used to explore space.

Artificial Intelligence creates more problems than it solves-

1) Artificial intelligence is expensive to implement as the cost of installation, repair and maintenance is an expensive proposition.

2) It lowers the thinking ability of humans as they become more and more dependent on machines with each passing day.

3) It will lead to large scale unemployment and displace low skilled jobs as industries would prefer investing more in machines than humans.

4) Depending on machines to adapt to new environments is a big mistake. Their thinking zone is restricted to only certain tasks which they are trained for.

5) Experience doesn't play any role in AI, i.e., AI cannot improve itself with experience; it can only be subjected to wear and tear.

Predictions of AI's Impact over the Next 5 Years

1) 20% of citizens in developed nations are expected to use artificial intelligence assistants in their day to day activities by 2020.

2) Artificial intelligence virtual support agents will become a go-to tool for advice for 40% of customer-facing employees by 2022.

3) 85% of Chief information officers (CIOs) will use AI programs to buy, build and outsource resources by 2020.

4) Enterprise artificial intelligence with built-in transparency is likely to get all its funding from CIOs by 2020.

5) AI driven 'counterfeit reality' softwares are most likely to outpace AI's ability to detect it, provoking digital distrust by 2020.

6) It is predicted that AI would create 2.3 million jobs and eliminate 1.8 million jobs by 2020.

7) AI will boost revenue generation by generating 2.9 trillion dollars in business value by 2021.

8) AI will boost productivity by recovering 6.2 billion hours of worker productivity by 2021.

5. IS HUMANITY UNDER TREAT FROM SUPER-INTELLIGENT MACHINES?

In the recent years, artificial intelligence has continued to aid technology, computer science and various fields of exploration. Artificial intelligence tools and techniques are used in advancing technology of incorporating voice and touch on hand held gadgets such as Smartphones, computers, tablets, cars that can drive themselves by using speech recognition features. It has also aided law enforcing departments by enhancing the ability of smartphones to track locations and provide directions in emergency rescue operations, all of which was previously unreachable. Robotic systems are also used for assembly lines in manufacturing organizations. This proves to be cost effective for the organization as robots are not required to be paid

wages. In the aviation industry, AI is used in the allocation of gates while landing of aeroplanes and in determining their ticket prices. As far as the medical field is concerned, machines are used to find out the health condition of the patients and also sometimes to detect cancer. Robots assist humans in performing tasks that are either very harmful to humans or repetitive in nature. In the field of finance, AI can help us make algorithmic trading and help us make investment decisions on a reduced level of risk. Artificial intelligence helps in improving efficiency of portfolio management.

AI has many applications that might be making things easier for us and helping us in many ways possible. However, these particular pros about artificial intelligence may very well turn out to be cons due to the unpredictability and blind trust that we humans manifest towards it.

As we know, AIs are used in the medical field to detect cancer. This AI may have made things easier for doctors as their work of detecting cancer is taken care of. However, placing the life of a human in the hands of an AI itself is a very big gamble. AIs are designed in such a way that they upgrade themselves automatically based on past experiences. However, humans themselves are uncertain of its output. This indicates lack of control by humans over artificial intelligence. A situation where we can't control our own inventions might lead to a contingency. And if we humans start checking its functions regularly, it defeats the very purpose of creating an AI as it increases our workload.

In US, the courts use an AI tool known as COMPAS (Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions). This tool is used to determine the likeliness of a convict committing another crime after being released from his imprisonment. It helps in assisting the judges and allows them to take faster decisions. Artificial intelligence is a boon in this case. But, on the other hand, the probability of committing a crime may sometimes depend on the emotions of that person and this technology does not take human emotions into consideration. Moreover, a study indicated that, if you are an African-American (black American), the compass is 77% more likely to qualify you as a potential violent offender (indicating bias). Artificial intelligence can turn out to be a bane in such situations.

In the field of artificial intelligence, some softwareare also designed to copy the voice of humans. The voice is processed by the machine itself. No doubt, it can make life easier but the negative side of this technology is that it can be used to create fake content.

The general predictions tell us that AIs create more employment when compared to the unemployment it creates. But, the people who lost their jobs because of AI may remain unemployed if they fail to have the skills required by the new jobs created by the introduction of AI. Example for this could be the job of a truck driver - a pretty decent job in the US for people with less education. With the introduction of trucks with automated driving, these people could lose their jobs and they may not be qualified enough to tap into other jobs.

6. THE UNCERTAIN FUTURE:

In this era of artificial intelligence, machines have been trained to imitate human behaviour and think like them. However, they still lack self-awareness, an essential attribute of human consciousness and cognition. With the exponential growth of technology, it is only a matter of time before they will acquire self-awareness that rivals human intelligence. The ultimate conclusion will be the development of machines whose artificial intelligence will surpass human intelligence itself, imbibing super-intelligent machines to whom no problem will be hard enough to solve. But the question arises; are we moving in the right direction?

Various uncertainties exists in the field of Artificial intelligence such as lack of transparency, delegation of decision making to machines and whether technological change will outpace the development of governance and policy norms. Employment opportunities in industries will pervasively be affected due to automation. Within the next five years, we can expect AI to be embedded in all forms of technology that incorporates data exchange. Therefore, governments, societies as well as the economies need to be prepared beforehand to cope up with its effects, which may or may not be in favour of mankind.

It has now become necessary to prioritize ethical considerations in the design and deployment of AI. New socioeconomic opportunities might be created through automation but its impact on individuals and societies are unclear. In the changing stage of AI, it is imperative that our decision making abilities must ensure that we humans remain in the "driver's seat". However, a risk factor still exists that the benefit of AI might be unevenly distributed across societies, aggravating the current and digital future divides. AI also raises serious concerns related to privacy, safety and the overall economy. For e.g. face recognition technology based on AI can improve user experience over a social media platform but at the same time it can be used to improve surveillance and compromise anonymity. AI can have a larger economic and social impact as it could bring about a fundamental reshaping of decision making within governments. Policy developments are data driven and so there is a possibility that AI could become an unaccountable and non-transparent decision making tool for future policy choices. Many foresee a competitive battle where technology firms will dominate the market for AI platforms.

7. CONCLUSION:

An emerging technology like Artificial Intelligence can be a boon or a bane at the same time. It all depends on how ethically humans utilize it. We should not be concerned about the technology leading us into chaos. Because, if we are able to build machines as smart as us then they would be smart enough to understand our values and moral systems and so they would act in a way that's good for us.

AI needs to be provided with a big library of behaviours or an ironclad means for it to deduce what behaviour is preferred by us, or else we will be stuck with whatever it comes up with. Top businessmen and scientists like Stephen Hawking, Elon musk and Bill Gates have warned that Artificial Intelligence is a serious threat to humankind. We're told that politicians will bring policies that address job loss and

prevent horrific inequality between the classes. And we're told that these AI's would take so long to become like human, that we need not be afraid for a while. The truth though, is that we are turning ourselves to the unknown here. And the question arises 'can we build an AI without losing control over it?'.

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This research paper is written to be presented at a research competition organized by Indira College of Commerce and Science in the area of commerce management and economics.

ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS OF THE CHANGING GEOPOLITCS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA.

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ABSTRACT:
This paper attempts to examine the economic implications of changing Southeast Asian geopolitics on both a country-specific and international level. Despite a shared history of colonial subjugation and geographical proximity of Southeast Asian nations, their diversity stands as a stumbling block to their economic progress. Geopolitics is a major determinant of economic relations around the world, and Southeast Asia is no exception to this rule. This essay deals with three major geopolitical issues and their economic impact—the South China Sea dispute, the Rohingya Crisis and China's growing economic clout in the form of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) of which ASEAN (Association of South East Asian Nations) is a part.

1. INTRODUCTION:

Southeast Asia is slowly rising as a formidable force in the world economy, and has long been an area of interest due to its linguistic, cultural, economic and political divergence. ASEAN, which includes the nations of Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam—was therefore formed to harness the potential of the region. ASEAN has managed to become a major hub of manufacturing and one of the fastest growing consumer markets. However, Southeast Asia is still facing a number of geopolitical challenges that could hamper its economic growth potential and affect the global economic landscape as well. A lack of cohesion in ASEAN due to different national interests and priorities of its members has further increased its geopolitical vulnerability.

2. SOUTH CHINA SEA DISPUTE:

The South China Sea dispute is perhaps one of the most challenging geopolitical issue that Southeast Asia faces. The South China Sea is one of the most important trade routes in the world, and it is frequently mentioned that an estimated $5.3 trillion worth of trade passes through the South China Sea annually, though this figure is highly contested ("How much trade transits the South China Sea?", 2017). The South China Sea is thought to have 11 million barrels of oil reserves and 190 trillion cubic feet of natural gas, according to the U.S Energy Information Administration ("South China Sea", 2013). Hence, it is no surprise that China, Brunei, Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines and Vietnam are laying both island and maritime claims to the South China Sea. China has in fact, encroached upon the Exclusive Economic Zones of Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and

Vietnam. An Exclusive Economic Zone has been defined by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea as an area that extends to 200 nautical miles from the country's coast over which the country has a right to use its marine resources (United Nations, n.d.).

Impact on fisheries and food security

China's interference means that Brunei, Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines and Vietnam cannot use marine resources that are rightfully theirs. Much of Southeast Asia is dependent on the export of fish—exports of fish and crustaceans, mollusks and other aquatic invertebrates worth $10,988 million were exported by ASEAN in 2016 ("External Trade Statistics", 2016). For example, together with Indonesia, Vietnam is one of the largest seafood exporters in the world—its aquaculture sector generates an estimate of $3 billion USD per year and more than 1.6 million people have been employed in this sector ("Fisheries Country Profile: Vietnam", 2017). China imposes a yearly fishing ban in the disputed South China Sea waters from May to August, destroying the livelihoods of fishermen and coastal fishing communities, thereby increasing seasonal unemployment and reducing the volume of exports. The hit on the fisheries industry spells disaster for the food security of Southeast Asia, as fish is an integral part of Southeast Asian cuisine.

Impact on ASEAN's Trade

Being one of the world's major trade routes, interruptions in trade in the South China Sea could prove very costly to ASEAN, as a large percentage of goods flow from Southeast Asian nations to the rest of the world through this waterway. It also doesn't help that ASEAN's largest trading partner is China, giving ASEAN little leverage in South China Sea. ASEAN's trade with China makes up 15.2% of ASEAN's total trade with the world; with Japan 10.5%; with the United States 9.4% ("External Trade Statistics", 2016). Most of the ASEAN nations have a trade deficit with China, mainly Thailand and Malaysia. This increases ASEAN's vulnerability as it may be forced to bend down to China's wishes. This was clearly seen in 2012, when China and the Philippines had a standoff in the Scarborough Shoal of the South China Sea, after which China held fruit imports from the Philippines in quarantine ("The China-Philippine Banana War", 2012). Any disruption in trade will lead to increased unemployment, production loss and reduced consumer choice in Southeast Asia.

Impact on China

The notion of China's ability to manage South China Sea disruptions better than its Southeast Asian counterparts is deeply flawed ("Green", 2016, p. 7). As China is increasingly opening its markets, it needs the ASEAN nations as key trade partners. The ASEAN Economic Community, which aims to envision ASEAN 'as a single market and production base characterized by free flow of goods, services and investments, as well as freer flow of capital and skills' ("ASEAN Economic Community", 2018) is an excellent opportunity for China further strengthen its position as ASEAN's leading trading partner. If China escalates the conflict in the South China Sea, especially military conflict, China could fall out of favour with

ASEAN's Economic Community. China's need to foster healthy trade relations with other countries becomes even more urgent in the light of the US-China trade war.

Sanctions and Counter-Sanctions

The South China Sea conflict could invite sanctions and counter-sanctions between China and the other claimant states of Southeast Asia ("Green", 2016, p.8). There would be damaging effects on both sides, depending on the type of sanctions—embargo, tariffs or quotas. Either way, imposing sanctions would lead to increased unemployment, industry collapse and increased cost of doing business on both sides. In November 2018, India, Japan, Australia and the United States held a meeting in Singapore to discuss China's growing interference in the South China Sea, among other issues ("China on Mind, India-US-Australia-Japan Quad to meet in Singapore today", 2018). This reflects growing discomfort among other nations regarding China, and it is possible that these nations could impose sanctions against China to show their support to Southeast Asia, in the event of more aggression from the Chinese side regarding the South China Sea.

Impact on the global economy

A large number of the world's economies depend on the South China Sea as a trade passage. 39.5% of China's trade, 5.72% of the United States' trade, 19.1% of Japan's trade, and 30.6% of India's trade passes through the South China Sea ("How much trade transits the South China Sea?", 2017). The dispute can potentially disrupt global supply chains, forcing the use of alternate waterways for trade, pushing up the prices of goods.

3.THE ROHINGYA CRISIS:

Another serious geopolitical issue plaguing the region is Myanmar's Rohingya crisis. Riots broke out in August 2017 in Myanmar's Rakhine state, in which the Myanmar military destroyed several Rohingya villages, forcing hundred thousands of Rohingyas to flee from Myanmar, seeking refuge in Bangladesh, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines. The Myanmar Government sees them as illegal immigrants from Bangladesh and refuses to grant them citizenship. This humanitarian crisis has had a deep impact on Myanmar's economy.

Impact on Myanmar's Tourism

Tourism, a major contributor to GDP and employment has dipped down majorly in 2018, with a significant reduction in the number of tourists from Europe and the United States of America. Revenue from transport, hotels and restaurants, which contribute to 16% of GDP, will decline in following years ("World Bank Group, Myanmar Economic Monitor", 2018).

Decline in Foreign Direct Investments in Myanmar

Myanmar is also witnessing a decline in Foreign Direct Investments, especially from the Western world, cementing China and Singapore as major investors in the nation. FDI flows are related to existing investments and past commitments. FDI commitments are therefore, a deciding factor for future flows. FDI commitments declined by 14% in 2017-18 when compared with 2016-17 ("World Bank Group,

Myanmar Economic Monitor, 2018). This could possibly be followed by a further decline in FDI flows in the coming years, due to instability that the Rohingya crisis has caused. The decline in FDI could impact industrial growth. If investor confidence is not strengthened, Myanmar's current account deficit could widen, as lower investment would result in reduced exports.

Impact on Bangladesh

The economic impact of the Rohingya crisis is being felt in the countries in which the Rohingya refugees are fleeing, especially Bangladesh. Bangladesh's problems like over-population are getting amplified due to the influx of Rohingyas, which are taking a toll on Bangladesh's scarce natural resources. Bangladeshi labourers are suffering, as the Rohingyas are offering to work at lower wages, thereby deteriorating the lives of the already-poor Bangladeshi workers, who are dependent on their meagre wages. The setting up of refugee camps, like the one in Cox's Bazar, increases the expenditure of the Bangladesh government.

4.BELT AND ROAD INITIATIVE:

Another way in which China uses its economic and political leverage in Southeast Asia are infrastructure related investments. The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) is an ambitious project looking to connect China with South, Central and Southeast Asia, Europe, the Gulf countries and North Africa to boost regional connectivity and foster economic integration and co-operation, and boost trade. The BRI is a medium for China to strengthen its economic hold, especially in Southeast Asia. Attitudes of various nations towards the BRI vary from admiration to suspicion, but the economic implications of this massive project are worth mentioning. There are at least 18 BRI related projects in ASEAN member states—1 in Brunei, 5 in Cambodia, 5 in Indonesia, 3 in Laos, 3 in Malaysia and 1 in Thailand ("LSE Ideas, China's Belt and Road Initiative and Southeast Asia", p.11, 2018).

Facilitate easier trade

The infrastructural projects of the BRI will reduce the dependence on waterways, especially to reach Central Asia and Russia. ASEAN will be more integrated with other nations, improving cross border trade and cutting transportation costs, thus boosting trade.

Induce more investment

ASEAN has already witnessed a surge in FDI inflows from China: in 2017, Chinese FDI inflow into ASEAN was $11,295.27 million USD ("LSE Ideas, China's Belt and Road Initiative and Southeast Asia", p.13, 2018). The completion of BRI projects in Southeast Asia will induce more FDI inflows, which ASEAN needs urgently for economic growth, for example, the Melaka Gateway in Malaysia, the Cirebon-Kroya Railway in Indonesia. These projects would increase investments in the logistics sector, with simultaneous investments in the agriculture, mining and manufacturing sectors, due to the linkage between these industries ("LSE Ideas, China's Belt and Road Initiative and Southeast Asia", p.12, 2018).

Could worsen trade deficit

A cause for worry is that most of the ASEAN nations currently run a trade deficit with China. The BRI projects require a massive import of raw materials and intermediate goods such as chemical products, ceramic products, glassware, iron and steel from China, which is worsening ASEAN's current account deficit. ASEAN is also importing construction services and financial services from China to put into the BRI project as well, further deepening the problem. However, it is possible that this deficit will cease once BRI projects are completed ("LSE Ideas, China's Belt and Road Initiative and Southeast Asia", p.15, 2018).

Threatens economic sovereignty of Southeast Asian nations

The massive BRI projects require a huge amount of funds, and Southeast Asia risks falling into a debt trap with China, as is currently the case with Sri Lanka losing one of its important ports—Hambantota Port to China. This clearly shows the danger that Southeast Asia could lose its own economic sovereignty. In fact, Myanmar has already scrapped two BRI projects to avoid falling into a debt trap ("Analysis: 'Debt Trap' Alert Rises in Myanmar as More Belt and Road Projects Scrapped", 2018).

Internationalization of the Renminbi

The internationalization of the Renminbi is a long cherished vision of China. The BRI projects will require the use of China's currency for investment and trade, thus boosting the use of the currency and cementing its position internationally. The Renminbi is now being as closely tracked as the US dollar and China's banks have already taken measures to facilitate easier Renminbi transactions across countries ("Renminbi internationalization and the BRI", 2018).

5.CONCLUSION:

The geopolitics of Southeast Asia is and will remain one of the most important factors driving the economic conditions in the region. It remains to be seen if Southeast Asia can successfully overcome its geopolitical concerns to become an economic power in the coming years.

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NEW PARADIGMS IN DIGITAL EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT:

*Digital literacy is the new title for '**educated**'. Both teachers and students have no option but to acquire a level of computer-literacy to catch up with the growing digital societies. The country's education sector is undergoing a revolution, thanks to the rapid digital penetration, availability of low cost mobiles, and cheap data packs. Many domestic and foreign trading providers are offering online education to our country as technology is playing a major role in multiplying the reach and providing access to learning tools and materials.*

According to the statistics, the number of people having smart phones in India are estimated to reach 377.88 million in 2019 and the number of people having access to Internet is estimated to be around 462,124,989 (https://www.statista.com/topics/2157/internet-usage-in-india/). At the same time, we have a huge chunk of young population in our country who aspire to be young, dynamic, risk taking innovative entrepreneurs in the coming future. According to the Ministry of Human Resource Development, The gross enrolment Ratio in higher education in India is 24.5% calculated for 18-23 years of age group in the year 2015-16 which has increased to 25.8% in 2017-18 (http://www.pib.nic.in/Pressreleaseshare.aspx?PRID=1541358). This paper endeavors to comprehend the transition of traditional to moderate teaching learning with the use of digital technology specially in the sphere of business education. The researcher intends to explore the rapidly changing technology habits of students in the field of higher education, the use of digital technology in business education and its impact on the business and economics of the country.

The youth of today are rapidly moving towards using digital technology for self-learning as Ed-tech firms are providing them the comforts of "Live and interact anywhere", through their online programs. Accessibility, affordability, and imparting technical skills are three of the most important factors for integrated implementation and for availing benefits of these evolving paradigms.

This is an exploratory study based on Primary and secondary data collected through a small survey.

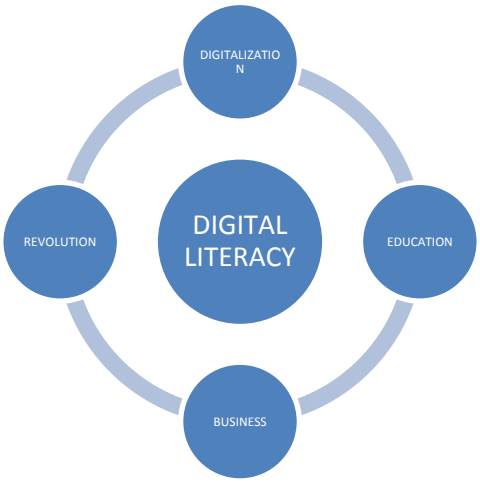
1.INTRODUCTION:

'**Digital Revolution'** refers to the splendid transformation that the current scenario is going through, in terms of the use of technology, excellent accessibility to the resources and excellent affordability to the stakeholders. At the same time, this is the peak time for businesses to flourish, especially in India where than majority of the population falls under the age group of young, enthusiastic, dynamic individuals seeking to rapidly learn and adapt to the changing environment thus bringing about

changes in the education industry. Digitalization has taken education to a different level. Education need not require a classroom of physical dimension.

In today's world, there is an excessive need to impart business education amongst students to impart digital skills amongst students. Various initiatives, schemes started by the government such as Digital India, Start-up India, Stand up India, Skill India etc. are also to give boost to the education sector of the Country. We have many examples where we can see how technology is being used for digital literacy such as BYJU's learning app, Distance education, Distance learning, Top Rankers etc.

If such technologies are to be used appropriately for imparting education, learning can be more effective. This paper focuses on comprehending the transition in Teaching-learning methodology with the use of digital technology, especially in the sphere of business and economics education and understanding its impact.



2.OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

- To understanding the use of digital technology in business education.
- To understand the impact of the use of this technology on learning outcomes.
- To understand the scope of growth of digital technology in entrepreneurship education and to analyze its impact on the growth.
- To understand the challenges in use of this and to provide suggestions to overcome these challenges.

3.RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

This is a qualitative and quantitative study with an exploratory research methodology. The researcher has enumerated case studies of different institutions which provide digital education to students in the business field. The study is based on research done through a small survey of students to collect the primary data. This data is also supported by data gathered from secondary sources like Google scholar, National Entrepreneurship Network and various other internet sources and research paper journals.

SURVEY METHOD

The primary data was collected through two sources, i.e. Students and Teachers. A group of 40 students and a group of 15 teachers were interviewed for the paper. The

results were gathered on the basis of answers by the students and teachers to the questions in the questionnaire consisting of questions relating to digitization of study materials.

SECONDARY DATA

The researcher has used web, internet and various other education portals as sources of finding secondary data. According to Deloitte Digital Education Survey 2016, which analyzed over 2800 responses from demographically diverse teachers and students, 42% of teachers say at least one digital device is used in the classroom every day, 75% of teachers believe digital learning content will replace printed textbook within the next 10 years, 90% students using digital material to study at home. According to The McGraw Hill education survey 2017, over 1000 students were interviewed about the usage of digital devise in the field of education, 60% of students feel that digital learning technology has improved their grades, more than 61% of students agreed that digital learning technology is extremely or very helpful in preparing for exams, 82% of students reported using laptops for home assignments compared to 59% for print materials and just 35% of students reported using smartphones to complete homework assignments or study for exams. This survey dives into the ways of learning that happen inside and outside the classroom. This survey discovers many facts about how technology plays an evolving role in education.

4. LITERATURE REVIEW:

The integration of digitalization tools in teaching and learning has been widely studied and experimented, particularly in the case of higher education. Many researchers have done a lot on digitalization in education sector and most of it is available as study material for the students to accomplish their academic purposes. Following are some excerpts from some of the research papers based on digitalization, challenges, and some measures to overcome these:

Information is created in various formats at an accelerating rate through various media and has become increasingly complicated to remain abreast in this overflow of literature without the help of information technology. Digitalization improves access to information resources. Digital projects allow users to search for collections rapidly and comprehensively from anywhere at any time. The process of digitalization makes the invisible to be visible. A number of users can access the same document at the same time without hindrance. It also removes the trouble of distance, as users do not have to travel to locations that possess the hard copies of materials (Khan, 2015).

Because there is such a large wealth of information that is now digitized, it is almost impossible for libraries and archives to save it all. Up to 80% of websites are updated and/or gone within one year of creation, this makes it nearly impossible for professionals. (Lasfargues, 2012)

Instead of trying to save everything some believe that focuses should be on devising the correct ways of preservation and the tools that should be used and then teaching them to others. Particularly in regards to personal information and records, the

public needs to understand the implication of information loss and take steps to preserve their own information, thereby contributing to the collective historic record (Reyes, 2013).

Corporations, Governments and even private citizens should be in charge of their own records, with input from Library and archival professionals (Galloway, 2009).

5. CASE STUDIES:

1. BYJU'S - THE LEARNING APP

Byju's – The learning App is a Bangalore based Educational technology and online tutoring firm. In 2016, it became the first Asian company to receive investment of US $50 million (INR 332 Crore) from Chan-Zuckenberg Initiative (CZI). Thousands of people, either working or at home are able to receive Education and helps them prepare for various Examinations and boosts the personality of the individual to enable him to overcome his/her future endeavours. The application serves educational content mainly to school students from Grades 4-12 (Primary to higher secondary school). It also helps students prepare for competitive exams like IIT-JEE, CAT, SNAP, XAT, CMAT, NMAT, UPSC, APSC, GRE and GMAT. It also offers personality development courses for Individuals like Public speaking classes, group discussion and Interviews. According to the Ministry of Corporate affairs, BYJU;s became a unicorn in the education world and is valued at US $1 Billion (INR 6505 Crore) as of March 2018.

Benefits to Teachers:-

- Helps them gain the Expertise and confidence to perform.
- Imparting knowledge.

Benefits to Students:-

- Gaining knowledge from anywhere and anytime.
- Study from home.
- Enables students to compete nationally at National school competitions.
- Portable personality development programmes.
- The Rigid Transparency helps the student to gain confidence within themselves.

IMPACT:-

Byju's has over 5.5 million downloads a year with over 250000 students using it on annual subscription basis. It became the First Asian company to get funded by The Chan-Zuckenberg Initiative. It made a social impact as the app was able to reach to the far ends of different cities imparting knowledge to the knowledge hungry youth born to revolutionize the world as we know it.

2. NATIONAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP NETWORK (NEN)

NEN has built a strong network with 600 colleges, 4000 mentors and 3200 faculty in India that continues to inspire, educate and support emerging entrepreneurs. Thousands of practicing entrepreneurs and start-ups and supported through NEN's programs that facilitate learning through hundreds of short videos from experienced entrepreneurs, VC's along with dozens of longer vide courses and blog posts. This network builds institutional capacity for creating entrepreneurs, also develops and inspires a pool of aspiring entrepreneurs enabling access to leadership and skill

building programs; providing access to expertise, mentors ad capitalization network. This strengthens the entrepreneurial ecosystem to support existing start-ups.

Benefits to entrepreneurs:-

- Helps in skill building
- Mentoring, imparting knowledge.
- Expert's bureau and networking.
- Online entrepreneur's academy.

And, it is beneficial to the Students:-

- Well-Balanced mixture of learning and practical implementation.
- Provides platforms like Innovation centre and incubators that enable sustainable entrepreneurship development.
- NEN offers a wide bouquet of online offers for students such as Business plan competitions, online workshops, etc.

IMPACT:

NEN supports more than 10000 students with 6000+ entrepreneurs. NEN works with more than 500 members institutes helping them build and deliver high impact entrepreneurship program.

3. GOOGLE SCHOLAR

Google Scholar * provides a simple way to search for literatures. Sitting at one place, you can search across many articles, books, abstracts, court opinions, academics publishers, professional societies, online repertories, universities and other websites. Google scholar explores related work, citations, authors and publications. This locates a complete document through your library or on the web also keeps up with recent development in any area of research. Google scholar checks if anybody is citing publication and makes profiles of the authors. Its mission is to organize the world's information and make it universally accessible and useful.

Earlier, students had to sit in the library for hours to get the required articles or desired information which was very time consuming and the outcome was not up to the mark. Now with the help of Google scholar a student can set at a convenient place and search through hundreds of articles and publications.

IMPACT:

Students are able to cope up with assignments as they are able to read and understand the topic with Google scholar. It has become a time saving process and productivity, efficiency has increased. A large amount of data is available.

4. ONLINE E-LEARNING PORTALS - DIGITAL INDIA

Digital India is a campaign started by the government of India to ensure that the govt services are made available to the citizens electronically by improved online infrastructure. Our Hon'ble Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi has introduced initiatives such as eBasta, e-education, Nandgharbby Vedanta which will impart education using technologies like smart phones, mobile applications and internet services in far flung areas. eBasta is an initiative by govt aiming at making school book accessible in digital form as e-book to be read on tablets or laptops. Next about

e-education, all schools will be connected with broadband, free Wi-Fi will be provided in all secondary schools. A program on Digital Literacy will be taken at the National level.

A number of Online e-learning websites were launched in regard to the 'E-Basta' and 'E-Education' scheme proposed by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in 2015, Like Udemy, Khan Academy, Coursera, TedEd, CodeAcademy, Academic Earth etc which received enormous popularity with the advent of Digitization.

Benefits to Entrepreneurs:

- More opportunities.
- Lots of schemes under this Programme are helpful for entrepreneurs.
- Digital India supports Student entrepreneurs aspiring to convert their dreams into reality.

Benefits to Students:

- Universities and colleges all over the country will get access to High speed internet.
- The education system will transit to being more practical and Research based rather than Theory Based.
- With the help of technology, students will be able to access the study material from all over the world.

IMPACT:

High Speed Internet can provide adequate infrastructure for online education platforms like **Massive open online courses** (MOOC's).

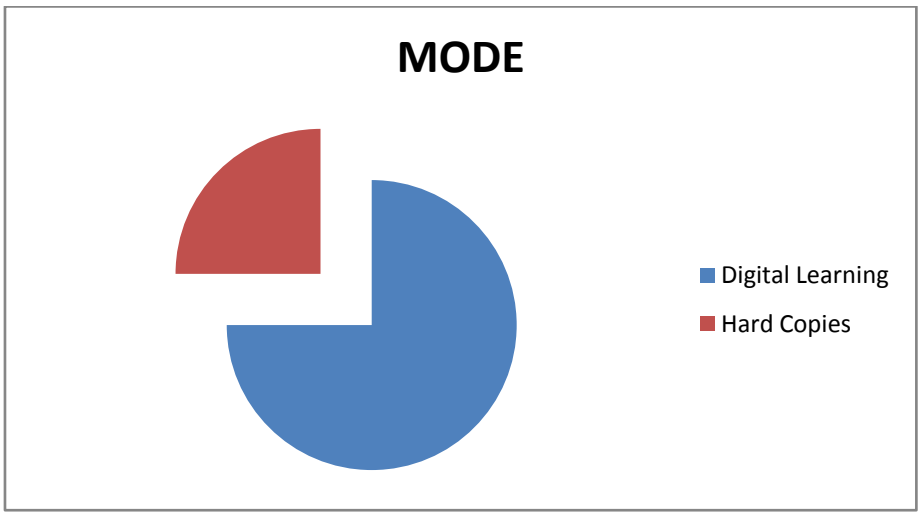
6.SURVEY ANALYSIS:

A) Analysis of Students

A group of 40 students were interviewed on the topic of Digital Education. They were asked:-

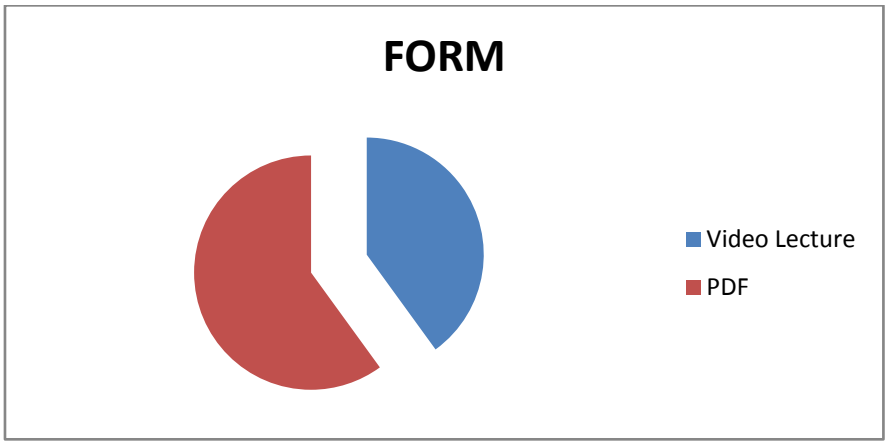
1) **What mode of learning do you prefer? Digital or Hard copies**.

The response showed that 75% of the students prefer E-learning and 25% prefer Hard copies.



2) What form of Digital Learning would you prefer? Video lectures or PDF's.

The response showed that 16 students out of 40 prefer Video Lectures as a mode of e learning. The rest 24 prefer PDF's as a form of E learning. Upon detailed inquiry, students prefer PDF's as they provide More and in-depth Information.



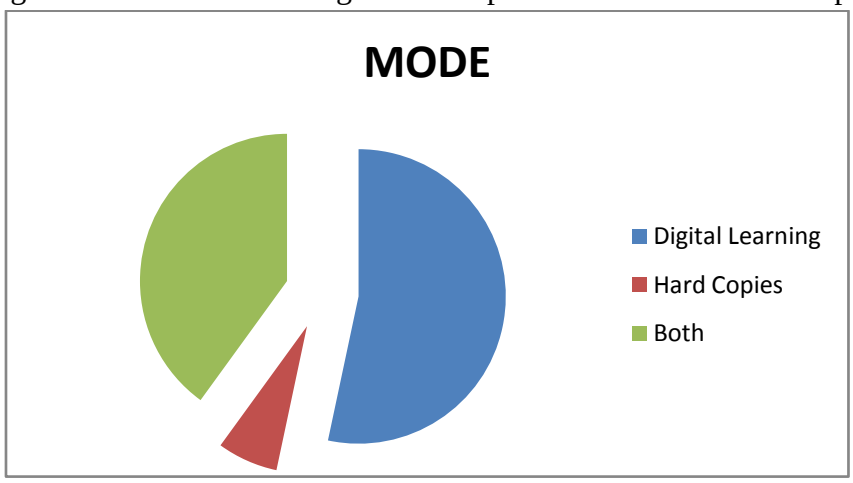
B) ANALYSIS OF TEACHERS

A group of 15 Teachers were interviewed on the topic of Digital Learning. They were asked the following questions:-

1) What mode of Teaching do you prefer? Digital Teaching, Hard copies or Both.

The response showed us that 54% of the Sample voted for Digital mode of Learning while only 6% of the sample prefer teaching through Hard copies. 40% of the sample prefer to teach via both Digital and hard copies as they believe not everything can be taught through the net and a personal touch is required for effective learning

Due to the advent to Digitization, the teachers believe that the students are more inclined towards the use of digital technology. And therefore, a balance of digital learning and face to face teaching would help their students reach their potential.



7. CONCLUSION:

Having analyzed the above data and other data from secondary sources, we lead to many conclusions. Digitization and entrepreneurship are increasing by leaps and bounds and changing the world rapidly. We see that the mind-sets of people are

changing. Rather than looking for job security, the youth, like us are ready to take risks and be an entrepreneur.

At the same time, various initiatives were taken by government to encourage digitization and business to boost the morale of individuals. Increasing use of technology in classrooms, outside classrooms have led to the fact that upcoming generation must be proficient or tech savvy in order to cope up with the competitive world. The world of Internet is huge and endless. These online portals such as NEN, Google Scholar and Digital India are providing excellent platforms for entrepreneurs and looking at the trend, we can say that if we keep up with the pace, nobody can stop India from Becoming a pioneer in the Digital world.

8. RECOMMENDATIONS:

- More exposure to the outside world should be there by way of video conferencing, explaining industry function in digital ways.
- More of Innovation and incubation centres must be opened in academic organizations to develop an entrepreneurial skill amongst students.
- More Digital Libraries must be established and accessed as Ex-journals contain a lot of unexplored and extremely useful data.
- More of training centres must be opened in order to impart skills for learning and using technology as affordability and accessibility are not the issue.

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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: BOON OR BANE

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ABSTRACT:
Technology has been playing a significant role in our day to day activities but unfortunately there are criticisms on it as well. One such debatable topic of technology is AI. Despite the criticisms on AI, it will contribute $15.7 trillion to the global economy by 2030. According to TMS Newsie, $127 billion autonomous vehicle market is being driven by AI. There are problems concerning the ethicality, morality of AI but these issues has to be dealt with if we want to reap the benefit of AI. Using AI for improving the future and implementing solutions for curbing the AI problems is the way through which we can use AI to prosper th country. The research paper thoroughly studies the problems and states the solutions to it. The objective of the research paper is to study both the perspectives regarding AI and to provide solutions on the problems. Secondary data will be the basis of the research paper. Technology comes with certain challenges, which we need to tackle to make best use if it. Useful insights will be provided by this research regarding various methods and techniques where AI can be improved and problems can be solved.
Keywords: *Ethicality, future of AI, solutions.*

1.INTRODUCTION:

Our world has been subject to great number of inventions and discoveries which have always helped in enhancing human activities to a different comfort level. Science has advanced to such a huge extent that today an artificial robotic machine, made by bare human hands can behave naturally like a normal human being. Artificial intelligence has been imparting the form of everything connected to human beings, e.g., employment, economy, communication, warfare, privacy, security, ethics, healthcare etc. The future world can be named after those machines which work as efficiently and effectively so as to replicate the behavior of human minds.

However, it is difficult to ascertain its evolution in the long run, whether it's leading humanity towards making this planet a better place to live or a place which is full of disasters. In my opinion, the subject surrounding artificial intelligence is debatable. The issue of unemployment has been of a greater consent for developing countries as compared to the developed countries. Nonetheless, as the new technologies induced with artificial intelligence are emerging out by leaps and bound and contributing in the automation of processes at industrial and corporate sectors, some argue that the state of employment is at a risk, whereas others say, AI will induce in the invention and advancement of new products and services and hence new possibilities of employment. The progress in Artificial Intelligence is also bringing up serious consequences e.g. eradicating jobs by means of work automation. One

such scenario can be seen in the Industry 4.0 framework, which is nowadays in use in the automobile industry. Industry 4.0 creates what is as called a 'smart factory' wherein large number of robots and machines take forward the whole manufacturing process with the help of cyber-physical systems, IoT and cloud computing. When intelligence is used unnaturally, it results in the creation of artificial intelligence. This intelligence may consist of:

- Reasoning
- Problem solving
- Learning
- Perception
- Linguistic intelligence etc.

In the present era, we are counting on artificial intelligence as the next generation toll which will transform and revolutionize the way we live, work and interact with each other. It will remain unclear whether these technologies will have potential to counter complex problems (such as poverty, unemployment, epidemics, etc). Nevertheless, if it does so, humanity will reach out to create a different world, where AI will be no less than a superhuman intelligence, but the question arises if we do not create a legal framework to prevent the malicious use of this technology, then it may also end up putting the entire humanity on the verge of devastation. Time is not far, which will decide whether the advantages of artificial intelligence outweigh its disadvantages or this technology which once was considered as an epitome of advancement of human society will end up its own origin. If we look at the present era of who is riding the waves of progress in artificial intelligence, one can easily end up identifying big enterprises such as Google, Facebook, Microsoft and IBM who are big players in this field. There are different types of AI on the basis of how much they are technologically progressed and their drawbacks.

The following are the types –

1. Reactive machineAI
2. Limited memory AI
3. Theory of mind AI
4. Self aware AI

Another important issue in this context is regarding the competence of such machines incorporated with artificial intelligence. Upto what extent can one counts upon the intelligence of such machines? The recent accident of Tesla's autonomous car is a perfect example which perfectly settles this issue. There was a very good scenario presented in the science-fiction movie called iRobot, where a robot saves a police detective from a car crash while leaving a girl to die as according to machine intelligence her survival was statistically less low than that of the police detective. Another important severe issue is regarding the technological singularity which can be seen as the point in time when machines will achieve Human-Level Machine Intelligence (HLMI). Nick Bostrom said at a TED talk that, "machine intelligence will be the last invention that humanity will ever need to make". Consequently, it is very important to think intensively about the kind of world we are creating right now. We have to make sure that at the technological singularity; these smart

machines will safeguard the human society, preserve its values and not develop their own values.

Another important issue is related to morality of machines, wherein the concern is related to the ethics of intelligence which brings up the issue of safety for humans. If in the future, these machines achieve superhuman intelligence, then many ethical questions arise. Who will own the robots? What will be the moral and legal liability in self driving cars? To what extent will these robots make ethical decisions when the question is of safety of humans? Is humanity under threat by super intelligent machines? Will artificial intelligence form a part of post-human era?

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

Perspectives on research methodology in the field of artificial intelligence have been discussed throughout the research paper. Two methodological sides of artificial intelligence have been discussed: the major problems arising out of AI and the probable solutions to those problems. The paper will turnout to provide the reader with a stronghold perspective on the need of AI in the future ahead. The paper further focuses on the current types and uses of artificial intelligence.

3. USES OF AI:

Few years ago, having world in the palm of your hand seemed impossible but today it has been achieved. In the same manner, making robots which resembles humans and their emotions might seem difficult but is achievable with the help of AI in the next 10 years. Today, each and everything has got a touch of AI, it is inevitable in every aspect of life.

Following are the uses of AI –

1. **Chatbots–**
   With the use of AI, there are chatbots developed which can assist humans for performing any task. The most used and famous chatbots are Siri, Alexa and Google Assistant. They can chat with you, set alarm for you, and play songs on your command. They are just like your personal assistants but never gets tired or complain. As they are always on, one can keep on getting statistics from them which saves time of data collection and proves to be efficient for business use.
2. **AI in E-commerce –**
   E-commerce is ruling the business world as of now and AU plays a vital role in it. The customers' choice of size, colour and brand is recognized with the help of AI and the desired products are then displayed to the customers. The constant hammering of displaying desired products eventually leads to increase in purchase. With all this data, AI can list the products, brands which are most desired. It enables the shoppers as well as businessmen to get the desired outcome. The AI capabilities are predicted to be grown in near future.
3. **AI to improve workplace communication –**
   The business communication has been burdened with lots of information, tools, data, statistics, etc. An individual might need only specific data out of the loads of store material which can be retrieved with the help of AI. Also, the mundane and monotonous works can be managed by AI, saving time and effort of an

individual. Eventually, this will help in growth of business and increase efficiency.

4. **AI in healthcare –**
   AI can be used to handle the medical records and data of patients. Recording data is a tedious job which is done faster with AI. Examining x-rays, tests, CT scans are mundane tasks and AI can be assigned to it as to get more accurate results and to save time. Apps cam use AI to give medical consultation to the patients whose medical history is stored. Drug creation by trial and error method slows down the process and cost a fortune. However, AI can create drugs by examining and redesigning the existing medicines.
5. **AI in space –**
   NASA uses AI to discover new planets and to look for life on those planets. In 2020, NASA will send robots on Mars which can examine the planet in detail and will reveal the possibility of life on Mars. AI cams explore the entire space and have been proved as a game-changer in the history of space exploration.

4. IMPLICATION OF ARTIFICAL INTELLIGENCE : BOON OR BANE:

1. **Is Artificial Intelligence a Job Killer**
   From many centuries, we have seen AI taking part in every human activity, which has given rise to a number of issues questions, including its sustainability, control and ethicality. British inventor Clive Sinclair has said he thinks artificial intelligence will doom mankind."Once you start to make machines that are rivaling and surpassing humans with intelligence, it's going to be very difficult for us to survive," he told the BBC. Today most of the job require you to perform your task monotonously, step-by-step, your work is algorithmic. But, its rare to see technology fetching out jobs from the hands of people (creating unemployment). Technology (Artificial Intelligence) only brought with itself opportunities for the mankind to flourish upon.
2. **Smarter Machines vs. Smarter people**
   There is a lot of hypocrisy regarding artificial intelligence taking over human jobs thus creating unemployment. This is similar to the thinking a few years back when computers were introduced in mid-nineties and it was estimated, it would eliminate human workforce instead of creating employment. Similarly, artificial intelligence would be used to 'assist' humans to churn out large databases or do mundane manual activities and tasks in lesser time. People would be able to focus on quality work instead of repetitive and lesser skilled tasks. It will likely lead to workers needing to restrain more and more often throughout their working lives and less stability for employers, employees, governments, markets, families, individuals, etc.
3. **Biases are big real issues for Artificial Intelligence, not killer robots.**
   According to the researcher, whenever our comfort degree changes, we are worried about unemployment. Our ancestors, who only applied their bare hands and legs in cultivation, could have worried about job loss when tools were invented. Similarly artisans and craftsmen would have been worried about jobs

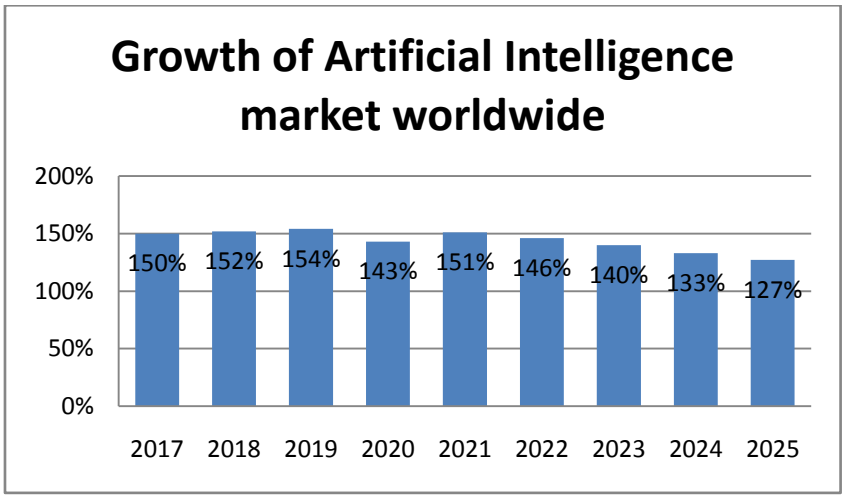
when mass manufacturing was initiated. There were many protests by left-wing political parties about the joblessness computers would create when they entered. But, same computers and information technology only resulted in transforming India from an undeveloped zone to its present zone.

Artificial Intelligence is not a job killer. The technology will only allow humans to move over in order to operate…. Artificial Intelligence is not a job killer. People will move to arts and finer aspects of human excellence which are harder to perform by artificial intelligence or if done by artificial intelligence, will have a little value like a painting. A photo from a camera cannot match a portrait from a real painting created by a human. Also, if many people lose job then economic instability will cause companies to lose their customers. Now, artificial intelligence won't buy products and it is our time to worry about elements of trust and respect associated with artificial intelligence and not automation. Likewise, there comes a time when a certain moral belief is hampering our belief to perform a task on call of duty. Machines can do what ought to be done right.

5.COPYING WITH THE FUTURE:

What we need to understand is we were born and brought up in an ecosystem which taught us certain skill sets to achieve the best life we can. We get afraid, what if, those skills get obsolete and useless and certain other skills are required in the world to survive. That is why people die after living their life and leave the world to the next generation who will be in a better position to compete in a changed environment and circumstances. The jobs in the future could be about building robots or to exercise 'decisive' power to choose an apt solution from various options provided by a robot.

With the breakneck speed at which the technology is progressing, we now have more power in our pockets than we had in our homes back in the 1990s. Artificial intelligence (AI) has evolved itself as a fascinating concept of science fiction for decades, but many researchers think we're finally getting close to making artificial intelligence a reality. In the past few years, scientists have successfully made breakthroughs in "machine learning," using neural networks, which mimic the processes of real neurons.



(Information source: The Statistics Portal)

The statistic shows the growth of the artificial intelligence market worldwide, from 2017 to 2025. In 2017, the global AI market is expected to grow approximately 150 percent from 2016 levels, reaching an forecast size of 4.8 billion U.S. dollars.

Here are five different ways artificial intelligence can affect our future:

1. Self-driven cars:

We have already begin with the use of AI in self-driven cars, though cars still requires a driver to be present at the wheel for safety. Despite such achievements, The technology isn't perfect yet and it will take a while for people to get accustomed to such a technology.

2. Cyborg Technology:

One of the important disadvantages of being human is simply our bodies and brains. Researcher Shimon Whiteson thinks that in near future, we will be able to augment ourselves with computers and enhance many of our own natural abilities. Though many of these possible cyborg enhancements would be added for our own convenience, others might still turnout to serve a more practical purpose.

3. Taking over dangerous jobs:

Robots are already taking over by some of the most hazardous jobs available in the world, including bomb defusing. These robots aren't quite robotic yet, according to the BBC. They are technically drones, being used as the physical counterpart for defusing bombs, but they still require a human to control them, rather than using AI. Whatever their classification may be, they have saved thousands of lives by taking over one of the most dangerous jobs in the world. As technology improves, we are more likely see more artificial intelligence integration to help these machines function.

4. Solving climate change:

Solving climate change might seem as a tall order from a robot, but as Stuart Russell explains, machines have more access to data than any human ever could—storing a mind-boggling number of statistics. Using big data, artificial intelligence could one day identify trends and use that information to come up with solutions to the world's biggest problems.

5. Robots as friends:

Who wouldn't want a friend like C-3PO (the most advanced robotic machine)? At this stage, most robots are still considered to be emotionless and it's hard to picture a robot you can deliberately relate to. However, a company in Japan has made their first big steps towards a robot companion—one who can understand and feel emotions. Introduced in 2014, "Pepper" the companion robot went on sale in 2015, with all 1,000 initial units selling out within a minute of opening. The robot was programmed to read human emotions, develop its own emotions, and help its human friends stay happier in their lives. Pepper goes on sale in the U.S. in 2016, and some more sophisticated friendly robots are sure to follow.

Although we don't know the exact future, it is quite evident that interacting with artificial intelligence will soon become an everyday activity. These interactions will clearly help our society evolve in various manners, particularly in regards to

automated transportation, cyborgs, handling dangerous duties, solving climate change and friendships. Beyond these five impacts, there are even more ways that artificial intelligence can influence our future, and this very fact has professionals across multiple industries, all over the globe, extremely excited for the ever-burgeoning future of artificial intelligence.

6.CONCLUSIONS:

AI is ruling the world in the current era and there are lots of controversies surrounding AI. It is implemented in research, healthcare, simulations, space, business, etc. whereas it has certain drawbacks of ethicality, morality, geographical area, unemployment, etc. Every coin has two sides and in the same manner AI has both its advantages and it's drawbacks. Everything depends on how we use AI. AI can be used to save the world as well as to demolish it. There are theories where AI might get smarter than humans but to achieve it is really tough. There is one thing which we always forget i.e. we humans do not control the planet because we are the strongest, fastest, or biggest but because we are the smartest. Humans are the one who made AI and not vice versa. Hence, we are the one who should understand to what extent AI must be used. There are incidents occurring where AI robots were found communicating in their own language which is unknown to humans. When such incidents happen, it is our responsibility to look to it that such incident does not happen again and the robots should be shut down. If precautions are not taken, then we may head towards our own doom. Therein lays the solution to the problems of AI. It all depends on usage of it.

Many a times, the morality and ethicality of AI has been questioned. Before questioning it's ethicality, we must not forget that humans are the one who has created AI and we have all the power and means to control it and to prevent it from wrong happenings. The invention of many tools right from tractor to computer has been questioned and was criticized. But it was realized later that these tools are of much help and does not create socio economic problems if in the good hands. Every tool is a weapon of destruction in the hands of human as we decide what to do with it, be it a knife or a gun. Similarly, AI can be used for a prosperous future if used rightly and with such a dynamic world economy, AI is vital in each and every aspect. Only apt usage is required.

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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: BOON OR BANE

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ABSTRACT:
Artificial intelligence is an innovation that will lead to the development of mankind. Artificial Intelligence is like a coin with two sides, it is on us humans how we make use of this, it is beneficial and at the same time it is destructive. Development in AI will make Earth a better place to live and too much use of AI may replace human beings.
Keywords:Artificial Intelligence, machines, robotics

1. INTRODUCTION:

Computers are everywhere today. It would be impossible to go your entire life without computer. Since the invention of computers or machines their capabilities to perform various tasks went on growing exponentially. A question which's drawn most computer scientists' and engineers' attention for many decades is whether it is possible to create computer mind that can think, learn, and behave like a human? This research discipline is called Artificial Intelligence (AI) nowadays which pursues creating the computers or machines as intelligent as human beings.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a unique innovation. It is different in the way that it has ability to think, reason, and solve problems. The efforts now are towards making general AI which mimics human brain capability. It is expected that AIs will affect almost everything connected to human life e.g. ethics, privacy, security, employment, economy, healthcare etc. Creating intelligent machines is not without concerns and ethical issues when it comes to how safe they will be, and how to ensure that they will not harm humans and other morally relevant creatures. Additionally, how they might differ from humans in concerning ethical issues associated with privacy and confidentiality. Moreover, as AI progress gets accelerated,

More robots and autonomous systems will be created and replace the human labour. In contrast, AI has its advantages. It has many applications that would lead humanity towards making this planet a better place to live. Throughout this essay, I will be answering whether we need to make them or not by arguing the advantages and disadvantages of AI. For every technology to survive, its advantages have to outweigh its disadvantages. Most of disadvantages of AIs are associated with ethics and concerns that AIs bring to human society. It may look scary to many people. Some say it will save humanity, and others say it destroys us. Either way, if it happens, the world will be changed forever.

The term of AI is first coined in 1956 by the great American computer scientist, also called Father of AI, John McCarthy at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). This newest field of study emphasizes the creation of intelligent machines in a way that mimics human brain intelligence, a computer mind that can think and act

humanly and rationally. AI is actually a branch of computer science with the contributions from other scientific disciplines such as Biology, Psychology, Linguistics, Mathematics, and Engineering. The main motivation of AI is to develop computer functions correlated with human intelligence.

Artificial Intelligence can also be stated as the condition of machine opting the learning and solving methods of human mind. The main idea of creating the AI is to make the human life easier. AI is making the human life easier by the different applications as GPS, voice recognition, voice detector, Google Assistant, financial and social medias, picture tagging , face recognition etc. artificial Intelligence is complex in nature. It uses very complicated mixtures of computer science, Math's and other complex science.

Artificial Intelligence is the ability of machines to perform the task that a normal human can do (not to the perfection but closest to it) with the help of some programs or algorithms.

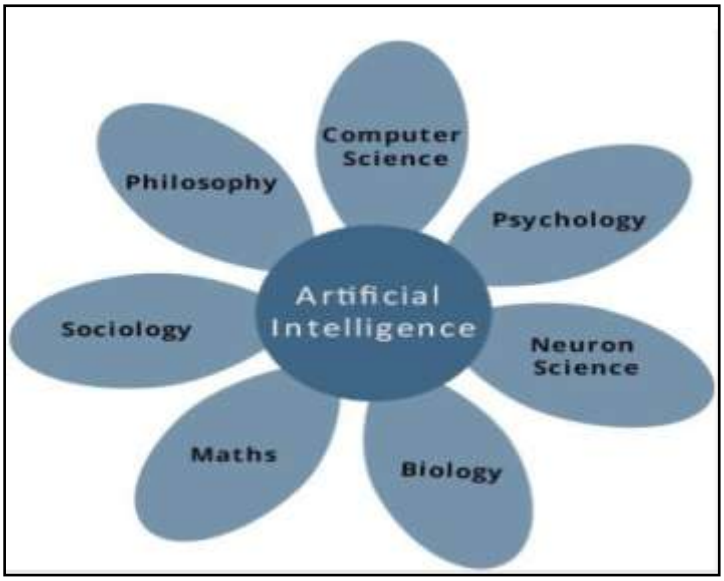


Figure 1: Key Disciplines of AI

Source: tutorialspoint.com

Artificial intelligence is generally categorized into two types; narrow (weak) AI and general (strong) AI. Narrow AI attempts to perform only one task. Narrow AI systems are already part of systems such as Apple Siri, Facebook friend recommendations, in our cars, our homes and in our daily traffic control. And, it's been around for years for doing a specific task better than any human [6]. However, the challenge now is to create a general AI system that attempts to perform the full range of human cognitive abilities such as human language, perception, object recognition, attention, motor skills, etc., a system that can learn and develop itself and become more intelligent with observing more data.

2. APPLICATIONS OF AI:

AI is important because it can help solve immensely difficult issues in various industries, such as entertainment, education, health, commerce, transport, and utilities. AI applications can be grouped into five categories:

- **Reasoning:**
  The ability to solve problems through logical deduction. e.g. financial asset management, legal assessment, financial application processing, autonomous weapons systems, games
- **Knowledge:**
  The ability to present knowledge about the world. e.g. financial market trading, purchase prediction, fraud prevention, drug creation, medical diagnosis, media recommendation
- **Planning:**
  The ability to set and achieve goals. e.g. inventory management, demand forecasting, predictive maintenance, physical and digital network optimization, navigation, scheduling, logistics
- **Communication:**
  The ability to understand spoken and written language. e.g. real-time translation of spoken and written languages, real-time transcription, intelligent assistants, voice control
- **Perception:**
  The ability to infer things about the world via sounds, images, and other sensory inputs. E.g. medical diagnosis, autonomous vehicles, surveillance.

3. AI IN VARIOUS SECTORS:

1. Healthcare

AI and ML technology has been particularly useful in the healthcare industry because it generates massive amounts of data to train with and enables algorithms to spot patterns faster than human analysts.

- Me decision developed an algorithm that detects 8 variables in diabetes patients to determine if hospitalization is required.
- An app called BiliScreen utilizes a smartphone camera, ML tools, and computer vision algorithms to detect increased levels of bilirubin in the sclera (white portion) of a person's eye, which is used to screen people for pancreatic cancer. This cancer has no telltale symptoms; hence it has one of the worst prognoses of all cancers.
- NuMedii, a bio pharma company, has developed a platform called Artificial Intelligence for Drug Discovery (AIDD), which uses big data and AI to detect the link between diseases and drugs at the systems level.
- GNS Healthcare uses ML algorithms to match patients with the most effective treatments for them.

2. Entertainment

A familiar application of AI in everyday life is seen with services like Netflix or Amazon, wherein ML algorithms analyze the user's activity and compare it with that of other users to determine which shows or products to recommend. The algorithms are becoming intelligent with time—to the extent of understanding that a user may want to buy a product as a gift and not for him/her, or that different family members have different watching preferences.

3. Finance

- Financial services companies use AI-based natural language processing tools to analyze brand sentimentfrom social media platforms and provide actionable advice.
- Investment companies like Aidya and Nomura Securities use AI algorithms to conduct trading autonomously and robo-traders to conduct high-frequency trading for greater profits, respectively.
- Fintech firms like Kensho and Forward Lane use AI-powered B2C robo-advisors to augment rebalancing decisions and portfolio management performed by human analysts. Wealth front uses AI algorithms to track account activity and help financial advisors customize their advice.
- Chatbots, powered by natural language processing, can serve banking customers quickly and efficiently by answering common queries and providing information promptly.
- Fraud detection is an important application of AI in financial services. For example, MasterCard uses Decision Intelligence technology to analyze various data points to detect fraudulent transactions, improve real-time approval accuracy, and reduce false declines.

4. Data security

Cyber-attacks are becoming a growing reality with the move to a digital world. There are also concerns about AI programs themselves turning against systems.

- Automatic exploit generation (AEG) is a bot that can determine whether a software bug, which may cause security issues, is exploitable. If vulnerability is found, the bot automatically secures it. AEG systems help develop automated signature generation algorithms that can predict the likelihood of cyber-attacks.
- PatternEx and MIT's Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence Laboratory (CSAIL) have developed an AI platform called AI2 which claims to predict cyber-attacks better than existing systems. The platform uses Active Contextual Modelling, a continuous feedback loop between a human analyst and the AI system, to provide an attack detection rate that is better than ML-only solutions by a factor of 10.
- Deep Instinct, an institutional intelligence company, says that malware code varies between 2%-10% in every iteration and that its AI model is able to handle the variations and accurately predict which files are malware.

5. Manufacturing

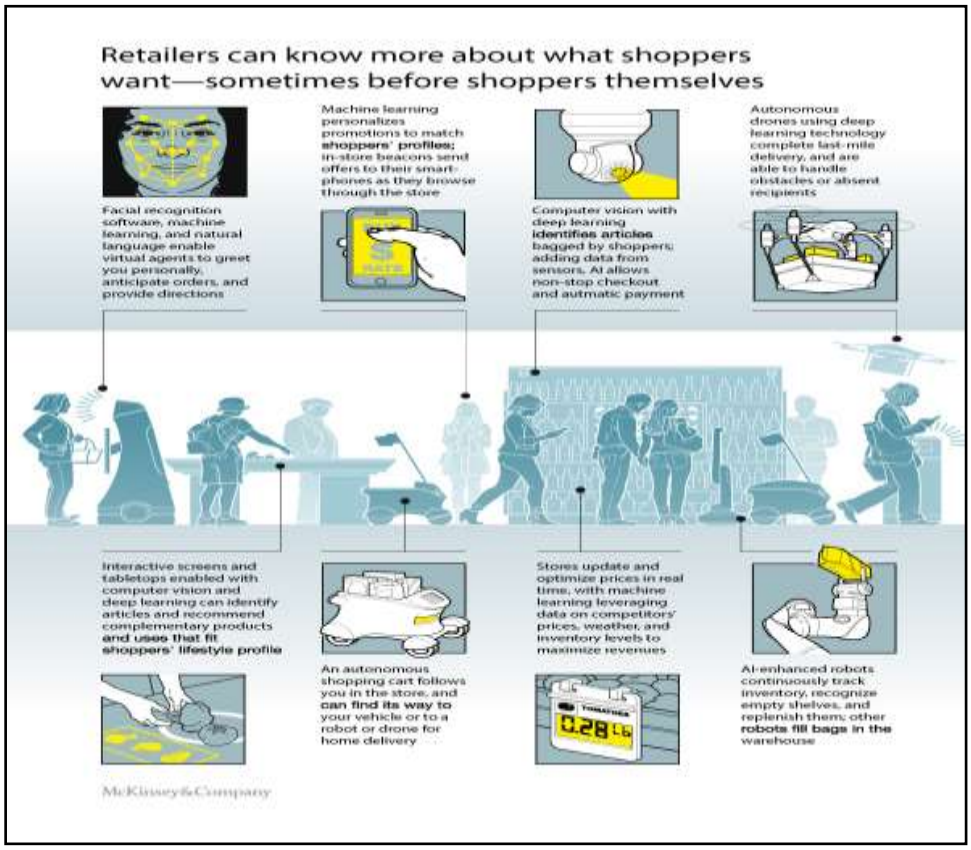
- Landing.ai claims to have created machine-vision tools to find microscopic defects in objects like circuit boards using an ML algorithm trained using tiny volumes of sample images. In the future, self-driving robots may be created which can move finished goods around without endangering anyone or anything around.
- Robots in factories are often stationary but are still in danger of crashing into objects around it. A new concept called collaborative robots or "cobots, enabled by AI, can take instructions from humans, including instructions that

the robot has not been previously exposed to, and work productively with them.

- AI algorithms can influence the manufacturing supply chain by detecting the patterns of demand for products across geographies, socioeconomic segments, and time, and predicting market demand. This, in turn, will affect inventory, raw material sourcing, financing decisions, human staffing, energy consumption, and maintenance of equipment.
- AI tools help in predicting malfunctions and breakdown of equipment and taking or recommending pre-emptive actions as well as tracking operating conditions and performance of factory tooling.

6. Automotive industry

- Tesla introduced **TeslaBot**, an intelligent virtual assistant integrated with Tesla models S and X, allows users to interact with their car from their phone or desktop.
- Uber AI Labs is working on developing **self-driven cars** with the help of the best engineers and scientists. Uber has already tested a batch of self-driving cars in 2016.
- Nvidia has partnered with Volkswagen to develop **"intelligent co-pilot systems"** in cars that will enable safety warnings, gesture control, and voice and facial recognition.
- Ericsson predicts that 5G technology will improve vehicle-to-vehicle communication wherein sensors will be implanted in airport runways, railways, and roads.



Source: Mckinsey

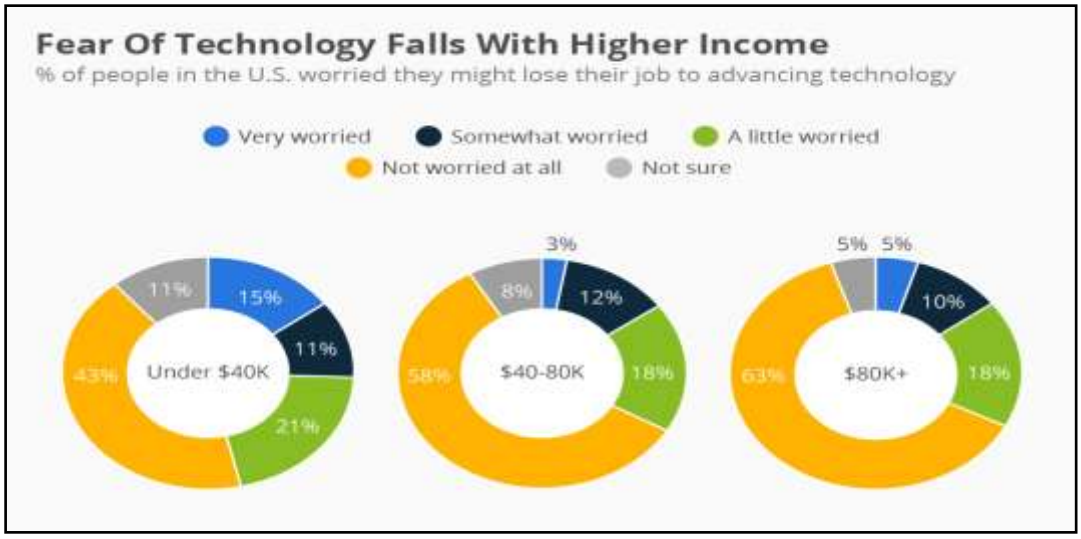
4.AI IN DIFFERENT EVENTS:

In the recent time the usage of AI has been seen mostly in the elections, journalism and games. Presidential elections in USA disclosed the use of AI in politics helping to the better use of resources, energy and time in the election campaign. In Indian Prime Minister Elections of 2014,some of the AI technologies are used but just as initiatives. The web robots (a software application that runs automated tasks over the internet) are used in the covering of different events i.e. the tasks that are both simple and structurally repetitive at a much higher rate. AlphaGo is a game based on AI which defeated the world champion of Chinese ancient board game GO. In this game MOUTE T CARLO TREE SEARCH (knowledge previously learned by machine learning) is used.

5. IMPACTS OF AI:

ECONOMICAL IMPACTS:

A recent bid for the acquisition of a German robotic company Kuka by a Chinese company called Midea Group was $ 5 billion. Kuka is one of the world's largest robotic companies. China is famous for low-paid migrant labour and Chinese enterprises want to automate the manufacturing process because they do not see any point to rely on such a huge low-paid migrant labour. According to International Federation of Robotics, China is the largest importer of robots [21]. The IFR's calculations show that China has 326 robots per 10000 workers while the US and South Korea have 164 and 478 robots respectively for the same number of workers. Thus, enterprises are seeing a lot of potential in automation of their processes but it will have a negative impact on employment. The Figure below statically explains the impact of technology on employment:



Source: Statista-YouGov

ETHICAL IMPACT

The ethical impact of AI on the social inequality is extremely worrying. Think about this gap when all revenues go to fewer people once companies stop relying on the human workforce. Ezekiel Emanuel, a bioethicist and former healthcare adviser to Barack Obama, says "If you look at what gives people meaning in

their lives, it's three things: meaningful relationships, passionate interests, and meaningful work." He also adds that "Meaningful work is a very important element of someone's identity." He says that the risk of suicide, substance abuse and depression will increase when the industries replace human by robots.

AI is now touching most aspects of our lives in one way or another. For examples, where the cancerous cells are located, whether we get a bank loan, what books or flights to buy online, etc. All of these can now automatically be done by advance software. Many researchers think that the biggest challenge facing AI is an ethical one, including privacy concerns. Nick Bostrom says, "Machine intelligence is the last invention that humanity will ever need to make." And therefore, the ethical issues related to AI are quite different from any ethical problems arising in the existing technology. In his paper, he surveyed some of the unique ethical issues in creating AI. He believes that building general super intelligent has to be regulated ethically; otherwise, they would become an autonomous agent due to the capability of independent creativity and of making its own plans. A perfect example for this is when Facebook unwillingly shut down two AIs after they started talking to each other in their own language

MORAL IMPACT

Morality is an important issue with making AI. Building AIs more intelligent than human brings up concerns related to safety and trust. Peter Norvig, director of research at Google, states that "The challenge now is to make sure everyone benefits from this technology." Giant companies (like Google, Facebook, Microsoft, IBM, Amazon etc.) are competing against each other to develop AI machines, but there is also a question to what extent these machines are used for warfare purposes?

PRIVACY CONCERNS

The threat to our privacy is an additional ethical issue of AI. So many people have accounts with their private information on the Internet. It is highly probable that an AI-based system will be able to reveal the private information about individuals to the public through some decisions and predictions. Privacy concerns related to AI in the transportation sector are also widespread. For example, recording of personal activity, especially with personal smartphones has increased as well. Since an AI program can recognize speech and understand languages, it can interpret conversations via emails, telephones, and online video/speak chatting [3]. Just a week before writing this article, many well-known newspapers reported that Google is able to track the Android users even if they have switched off the location service or take out the sim card.

LAW IN EU FOR ROBOTICS AND AI:

The European Parliament committee has set up a working group on legal questions related to the development of Artificial Intelligence. This group will be responsible for drafting civil law rules in connection with research in Artificial Intelligence and Robotics. This group will facilitate the exchange of information

and views between experts from academics and corporate, to the members in order to enable them to conduct a thorough analysis of the challenges which might be brought by the development of AI and Robotics. Inputs from working groups will be put forward to create a foundation for the legislation on the subject.

6. IMPORTANCE OF AI:

Despite the ethical issues and concerns associated with Artificial intelligence, it is mandatory to talk about the benefits that AIs bring to human society in various fields of life. An AI system that is able to transform massive amount of complex and ambiguous data into insight could potentially disclose long-held secrets and support humans to solve some of the world's most lasting problems . In our current life, AI systems have been deployed in a wide range of applications. Every day, we use AI without being aware of. When we use our credit cards to buy goods, it is an AI that decides whether this transaction has to be approved or not. The GPS system is based on an AI algorithm to find the best route to the destination entered by the users. The web search engines such as Google and Microsoft Bing rely on AI to give us web pages that are most appropriate to our inquiry. The mobile face detection and iPhone Siri are based on AI systems as well. Electronic translate services which are able to translate and understand 70 languages are based on statistical machine learning, which is part of AI. It has also been used in other fields such as medicine, robotics, remote sensing, scientific discovery, stock trading, etc.

The trends for the future AI are to simulate human intelligence in order to be able to solve problems and make decisions. Therefore, future AI can provide many pioneering advantages over humans. It can address human limitations such as computational limitations and faulty heuristics. It will help humanity to solve problems and reach decisions in a faster speed and with less uncertainty. In addition, permanency, reliability, and cost-effectiveness are great advantages of the future AI as well.

The human brain needs good intuition in making sense of a lot of data. That makes our brain to act slowly in taking steps and evaluating all possible sequences of actions. In the chess game, for instance, it is very hard, even for the best player in the world that all possibilities of movement would come to our mind in a very short time. In contrast, according to Moore's law, computer's computing power gets doubled every 18 months. Therefore, with better processor capacity, AI algorithms can facilitate faster decision making, and decrease computational time in solving complex problems. Sometimes a direct mathematical expression can't be established for cause and effect. However, an AI can model a probability inference based on the uncertainty between real-life cause and effect scenarios. This is a unique feature of AI that is not found in other inventions.

An algorithm will widely be utilized in many different applications when its reliability has been confirmed. One of the features of AI is "reinforcement

learning" that makes an AI system become even more reliable by continuously learning from real-world success and failure. Our society is enormously affected due to failures of human reasoning. Both philosophers, Stanovich and Kahneman, agree that because of computational limitations the human mind frequently reason in suboptimal or incorrect ways. Contrarily to our brain, an AI would reason more reliably with its self- modification to overcome such biases.

AI will have major impacts on industries and automation. An AI robot can be made to fulfill its task tirelessly and without being affected by emotions. With an AI that does not need to take a rest and sleep, the probabilities of error are almost nil and that leads to perfection and faster production. In other words, AI will minimize the cost of living because it reduces the need for human manpower, thus reducing operational costs.

Another advantage of AI is that they could be used to help us understand our world and explore the universe. We as human are vulnerable and unable to endure the hostile and unfriendly environment of the space. However, an intelligent AI can be designed for such an aggressive environment without being affected physically and not functioning properly

7. SUGGESTIONS:

We have to consciously define how we are going to use AI as well as when and where it will be used. At the moment, it is really difficult to predict when we can reach singularity despite the fact that there are several predictions by some AI experts. However, if we reach that point in the future, then it is really important to have a centralized global governing body which lays down the framework for prioritizing the positive outcome over its own interest.

Initiatives like 'One hundred years study of Artificial Intelligence' by Stanford university is necessary to carry out long-term analysis of AI development which will help us to figure out long term harm which AI might bring to society.

Build a system of checks and balances with several AIs, so that they can check on each other and, as a whole, can act as dependency network for decision making.

As far as the ethics of AI is concerned, we certainly need an ethic charter for the further development of Robotic research and we need to set up operational ethics committees for robotic research advancements.

Public bodies have to speed up for decision making about the change technology is bringing as of now they are way too slow as to cope with the exponential growth of technological advancements and that could be a possible solution to mitigate the challenges of the impact of AI on employment and economy.

8. CONCLUSION:

It seems that we are standing at the point on the timeline where it is really difficult to foresee the future of humanity in the context of Artificial Intelligence. We always embrace new technologies which seemed to be changing our way of living. However, the important fact here is that the kind of change we are embracing must bring a positive outcome for the welfare of society and

eventually of humanity. Artificial intelligence is the kind of change which we certainly should not take for granted. It is different than any other technology which humanity has ever developed and the fact which makes it unique is its ability to act autonomously.

When it comes to answering the question whether it is boon or bane, I would say that is a double-sided question. It actually depends on how it will be introduced. A machine that could be smarter and will not get bored and tired will have clear advantages over humans. In this way it may help mankind in various aspects of life such as in medicine, self-driving cars, faster production lines, solving problems easier, protecting us from alien, etc. In contrast, if there are no worldwide regulations and standards that ensure to alleviate the challenges related to ethics and risk of AIs, they could be the most destructive innovation, and seriously threaten the human society. Therefore, they must be designed in accordance with standard rules and regulations. In ways that they form trust and understanding, and respect all kind of living species and civil rights. In short-term, the ultimate effect of AI is on income levels. However, that depends substantially on government policies. It is very likely that AI will be used for many types of jobs and replace human workforce, but also offers new forms of jobs. People who find their employment altered or ended as the consequence of AI may start to invest in learning new skills and seeking new forms of work and income opportunities.

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AN EMPIRICAL STUDY OF NUMBER OF VISITORS TO HISTORICAL MONUMENTS FOR ITS SUSTAINABILITY: A CASE STUDY 'SHANIWAR WADA

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ABSTRACT:

India is famous for its heritage and historical places. The historical places and beautiful monuments spread across India are a delight for any traveler. As tourism comes under the service sector of economy of developing country.

The aim of the present research is to determine the relationship between number of tourist and commercial benefits. To build that relation we have taken one of the tourist place that is ***'Shaniwar Wada'*** *which is pride of the Pune. As the time passes, the historical monuments are not seen as they were that results in less foot falls of the visitors and their interest towards Shaniwar Wada.*

The researchers have found that there is less number of footfalls at Shaniwar Wada. This can be increase by the following factors like increase the parking area, put the LCD TV at the Wada, make the paintings of historical legends like PeshwaBajirao, Mastani, Kashibai etc.

Keywords: *Foot falls, Heritage, Historical place, tourist Delight, shaniwarwada.*

1. INTRODUCTION:

In today's scenario where the India is under the phase of developing country and for developing country service sector plays very important role. Thus tourism plays vital role in service sector. India is moving from developing to develop country and it has main focuses on service sector rather than production. Though our research paper is based on historical tourism place that is Shaniwar Wada, which is a historical fortification in the city of Pune Maharashtra.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW AND RESEARCH GAP:

No scientific research has been done on Shaniwar Wada. Though this topic has to be taken and since till date no one has taken this topic which creates a huge research gap

3. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

No. of visitors are declining their interest and Attraction towards Shaniwar Wada.

4. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

Secondary data:

1. Internet sources - YouTube, Wikipedia.
2. Newspaper - Sakal, Lokmat, AajkaAanad.
3. Books - Heritage trail by Sanjay Shankar Dongre.

Primary data:

1. Class of respondents –

1. Indians
2. Foreigners
2. From PUNE City (Urban)

Research Tools:

1. Questionnaire
2. Interview schedule (unstructured)

The data collected was very clear and self-explanatory. Thus, simple percentage method and pie chart were used for data analysis and presentation.

Z test as a **statisticaltool** was used to analyze the data

4. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. To investigate into number of visitors to Shaniwar Wada
2. To investigate into reason behind the change in number of visitors.

5. HYPOTHESIES:

- **H_0 :** Number of visitors are decreasing to Shaniwar Wada over a period of time
  H_1: Number of visitors is not decreasing to Shaniwar Wada over a period of time.
- **H_0 = H_0**:P = 0.40
  H_1: =H_1: P >0.40

6. DATA NOTES:

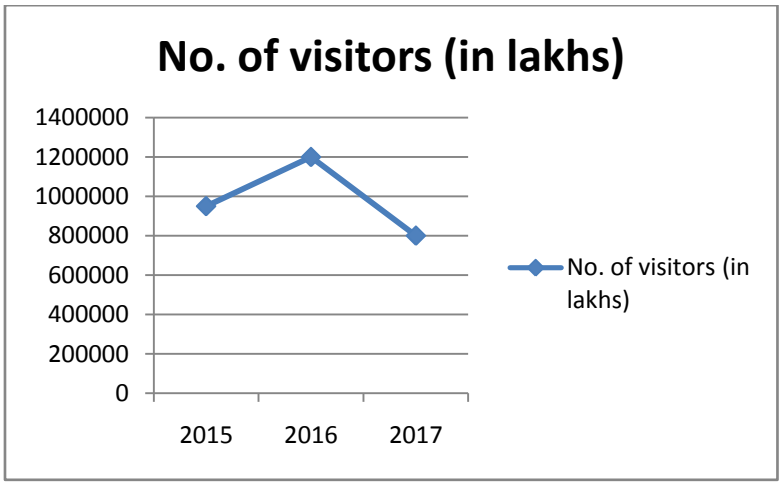
The secondary data were collected from the Internet.

The primary data were collected by using the questionnaire which was translated in Hindi and Marathi to collect the data. . The numbers of respondents were 100.

DATA ANALYSIS:

No. of visitors decreasing yearly:

Years	No. of visitors (in lakhs)
2015	9.5lakh
2016	12lakh
2017	8lakh

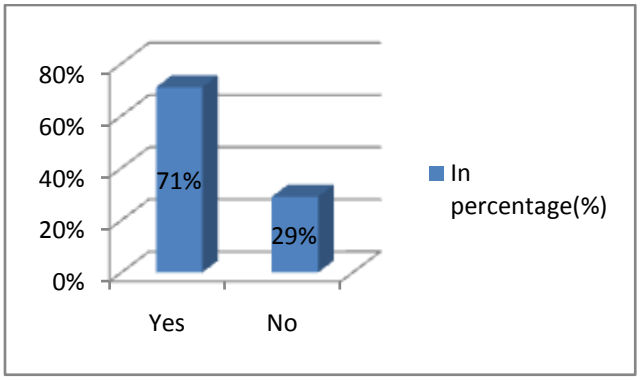


Question1. How many people visit during a month?

Days	No. of visitors
1	100
30	3000

Question2. Have you ever visited Shaniwar Wada?

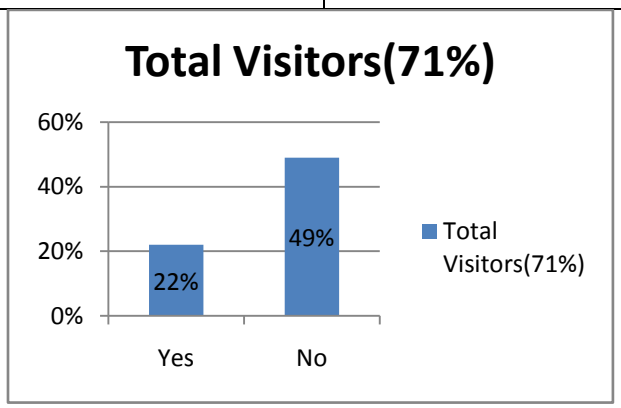
No. of visitors	In Percentage (%)
Yes	71%
No	29%



71% of people said yes that means they had visited where as 29% people had not visited Shaniwar Wada.

Question3. Do you find that place is worth for visiting?

Number of visitors	Total visitors (71%)
Yes	22%
No	49%



Hence, it is proved that 49% of the visitors are not willing to visit the Shaniwar Wada again.

Question4. What are the reasons Behind Decreasing of the visitors?

Lack of interest	**Total (49)**	**Proportionate**
No Guide	10	0.20
No Photographs	14	0.29
No Parking(as per the calculation of Z value)	25	0.51

Lack of Internet	**No. of visitors**	**Proportionate**
Parking problems	25	0.51
No guide	10	0.20
No painting	24	0.29
Lack of Internet	No. of visitors	Proportionate
Parking problems	25	0.51
No guide	10	0.20
No painting	24	0.29

There is a problem of parking shown from the above table.

Hence, more than 40% of the visitors have parking problems.

We assume that $P_0 = 0.40$

H_0 :P = 0.40 V/S H_1: P>0.40

Test Statistic

$$z = \frac{p - p_0}{\frac{\sqrt{p_0 Q_0}}{n}}$$

$$z = \frac{0.50 - 0.40}{\sqrt{\frac{0.40 \text{ x } 0.60}{100}}} \qquad (Q_{0=} 1 - P_0)$$

Z = 2.24

Table value of z at 5% less

(One sided) = 1.64

Calculated value of z > table value

Therefore, we repeat H_0 i.e., we accept H_1

Hence from the above calculation of Z value, it can be clearly seen that the major problem face by the visitors is parking problem which lead to lack of interest

7.PROVING HYPOTHESISES:

Objectives	hypotheses	Questions	Data	Proof
To investigate into number of visitors to Shaniwar Wada	**1.** Visitors are decreasing to Shaniwar Wada as days passes by.	**1.** How many No. of visitors came in 2015 **2.** How many number of visitors came in 2018(August)	9.3lakh people 3lakh people	Hence, it is proved that no. of visitors are decreasing day by day.
To investigate into reason behind the change in number of visitors.	**2.** Parking problem is one of the major issue faces by the visitors in Shaniwar Wada.	**1.** What are the reasons behind decreasing of the visitors? **2.** What are their reviews regarding this?	Out of the 49 people said lack of interest, as no historic thing is left and people said it is not worth for visiting. Out of 49 visitors, 25 visitors are facing parking problem.	Therefore, after knowing the reviews it came to know that people are suffering from Lack of interest to visit Shaniwar Wada again as because the major reason are as follows: Parking problem No guide No photograph.

8.CONCLUSION:

After doing the survey, it has been observed that Shaniwar Wada is no more a historic place; because it has nothing left historic things with it. There is no guide who can tell about its history. There is no picture of the PeshwaBajirao, Mastani, Kashibai etc. There are only the outer walls left which cover the whole area. Thus, this result in decreasing of the visitors day-by-day.

9. SUGGESTIONS:

- Put the photos of, such like PeshwaBajirao, Mastani, Kashibai and all other members of the Shaniwar Wada
- Put the LCD TV inside the Wada so that it can show the history of it. With every 2min it keeps changing. This service must be given in all the three languages – "Hindi , English & Marathi"
- Put the images on it so that visitor knows how it was and how it is.
- Construct/Prepare the "model" of Shaniwar Wada at the center place.

- Increase the parking area or develop the parking area.
- Guide should be there to tell the history of it.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:

- The study is limited to 100 people only because of time constraint.
- Our research is based on only one tourist place.

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Annexure 1:

Questionnaire used:

1. Have you ever visited Shaniwar Wada? What are your reviews on it?
2. Do you find that place is worth for visiting?
3. If not, why? What changes do you want?
4. How many No. of visitors came in 2015
5. How much number of visitors came in 2017?

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: BOON OR BANE

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1. INTRODUCTION:

Artificial intelligence (AI):-

Artificial intelligence (AI) is defined as intelligence exhibited by an artificial entity. Such a system is generally assumed to be a computer.

Although AI has a strong science fiction connotation, it forms a vital branch of computer science, dealing with intelligent behaviour, learning and adaptation in machines. Research in AI is concerned with producing machines to automate tasks requiring intelligent behavior. Examples include control, planning and scheduling, the ability to answer diagnostic and consumer questions, handwriting, speech, and facial recognition. As such, it has become a scientific discipline, focused on providing solutions to real life problems. AI systems are now in routine use in economics, medicine, engineering and the military, as well as being built into many common home computer software applications, traditional strategy games like computer chess and other video games.

2. HISTORY:

The intellectual roots of AI, and the concept of intelligent machines, may be found in Greek mythology. Intelligent artefacts appear in literature since then, with real mechanical devices actually demonstrating behaviour with some degree of intelligence. After modern computers became available following World War-II, it has become possible to create programs that perform difficult intellectual tasks.

1950 – 1960: The first working AI programs were written in 1951 to run on the Ferranti Mark I machine of the University of Manchester (UK): a draughts-playing program written by Christopher Strachey and a chess-playing program written by Dietrich Prinz.

1960 – 1970:-

During the 1960s and 1970s Marvin Minsky and Seymour Papert publish Perceptrons, demonstrating limits of simple neural nets and Alain Colmerauer developed the Prolog computer language. Ted Shortliffe demonstrated the power of rule-based systems for knowledge representation and inference in medical diagnosis and therapy in what is sometimes called the first expert system. Hans Moravec developed the first computer-controlled vehicle to autonomously negotiate cluttered obstacle courses.

1980's ONWARDS:-

In the 1980s, neural networks became widely used with the back propagation algorithm, first described by Paul John Werbos in 1974. The 1990s marked major achievements in many areas of AI and demonstrations of various applications. Most

notably Deep Blue, a chess-playing computer, beat Garry Kasparov in a famous six-game match in 1997.

3. TYPES OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE:

The two kinds of Artificial Intelligence are general and narrow and these two kinds of AI have different functions. Narrow artificial intelligence enables the gadget to perform simple tasks such as doing researches, face recognition and voice commands. General artificial intelligence on the hand allows the gadgets we have to perform cognitive tasks. This kind of artificial intelligence makes technology and gadgets more convenient than humans. The ability of this kind of system encompasses the ability any human can have. Artificial intelligence can understand any language and can perform any given task at a very short period of time. No wonder multi-million companies like Apple and Facebook uses artificial intelligence programmed robots to manoeuvre their system. There is no doubt that the artificial intelligence system is very useful and helpful to our lives but some people are scared that it will take over our lives in the future."

Current state of Artificial Intelligence

If we look at the current state of AI, the pace of evolution of artificial intelligence is speeding up. NIPS (Neural Information Processing Network) conference is one of the most famous conferences in the field of Machine Learning & computational neuroscience. It is the same conference wherein 2013; Facebook CEO, Mark Zuckerberg announced to form an AI laboratory and a start-up called DeepMind boastfully displayed an AI which can easily learn to play computer-based games. Afterwards, DeepMind was acquired by Google. However, Artificial Intelligence is not new; it was first coined by the American scientist John McCarthy in 1955, who is also considered co-founder of the field Artificial Intelligence. The term 'Robot' was first coined by Karel Capek in his play R.U.R (Rossum's Universal Robots) in 1921. So research in the field of AI has been done since decades, but the conditions were not appropriate for AI to flourish. Nowadays, we have cloud computing to store torrents of data remotely & inexpensive neural network technology which is crucial in learning, which was very expensive back then. Given the fact conditions for AI nowadays are right, largest companies in tech-industry e.g. Google, Facebook, Microsoft and IBM have dived into AI research, where they see a huge potential.

4. NEXT STEPS OF AI:

The next steps in AI mostly include generalizing the intelligence and create as many use cases as possible, which eventually can be converted into HLMI. Open-AI wants to further advance AI in a way that benefits society as a whole and is freed from the need of generating revenues. As Open-AI has already made its reinforcement learning framework public, it will create possibilities for other companies to create different use cases and contribute to the AI research as an open source project.

Other companies have also started to make use of AI technology into different domains. One such example is Turing Robot, a Chinese company which is behind the HTC's Hidi voice assistant. Turing Robot offers Voice recognition and natural

language processing for a wide variety of applications including Bosch's car system and Haier's home appliances. Now Turing Robot is focused on developing Turing OS for service bots. Another use case is being developed by Amazon, which is working on developing Alexa in the direction of recognizing emotions. Amazon is making significant advancements in Alexa – which is a virtual helper which sits inside the voice-controlled appliances offered by Amazon. While people get irritated from the repeatedly wrong response from voice assistances like Google Now, Siri, Hidi etc., Amazon focuses on emotion recognition from the voice tone and enable voice assistance to offer an apology for a wrong response. Similarly, a silicon valley based company named Vicarious is developing an entirely a new way of information processing akin to the information flow in human brain which they believe to help machines to become a lot smarter.

Toyota is developing a system which will predict where you are going before you tell it. Toyota has recently announced its new subsidiary named Toyota Connect which will facilitate to collect torrents of data every day and the battle to mine the data already been started. Thus, in the future, your AI will know more about you than you do. A start-up called Brain of Things is developing a smart home which they named 'robot home'. These robot houses keep an eye on each activity of the inhabitants -- whether they are watching a movie, sleeping or doing something else. There are lots of advancements made in different domains all using AI technology while developing it further in parallel to achieve their desired results.

5. MERITS AND DEMERITS OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE:

Artificial Intelligence has impressive capabilities today but they are narrow in nature. However, as researchers are fighting to widen up those capabilities to make it as general as

Possible, it seems that AI will eventually reach HLMI (High level Machine Intelligence) which then will facilitate machines the ability to solve any intellectual task which a human can solve. Looking into the future from here makes it difficult to figure out, how much benefit HLMI can bring to society and it is legitimate to ask, how much harm it could bring to society if we build or use it incorrectly. In the near term, automation of services is also going to impact on employment and AI is going to play a major role in making that possible which apparently seems to bring more benefits to big enterprises rather than to society as a whole. Considering for a moment what will happen when, in near term, we have a reliable driverless car system. Thinking about all the drivers -- whether they are Uber drivers, train drivers, plane pilots or ship captains -- how long will those jobs be held by humans? Besides, our dependency on AI based services like using navigation, voice assistance, etc. is also putting our privacy on the verge. There are many such issues which are connected to AI and its development which nowadays are in the debate.

Artificial intelligence outperforms every scientist or mathematician in their way of thinking. They have made it possible to simulate complex activities that need professional expertise. Chess playing program is an excellent example of an intellectual system. The specially designed chess engine which plays as the human

opponent is capable of counting millions of moves which is incapable to human beings.

Artificial intelligence has revolutionized the world of business, gaming, academia, medicine, weather forecasting, controlling flights amongst other fields. It is unquestionable that the implementation and incorporation of artificial intelligence in computer revolution has brought about greater impacts into people's lives. Many organizations with their different needs have benefited from this revolution. The military for example has been able to design robots to access remote areas that are inaccessible and dangerous to the lives of militants.

Artificial intelligence comes with a series of advantages with the most basic ones being costs reduction, speed, flexibility, reliability, durability and duplication. In relation to cost reduction an artificial intelligence system can perform a task that is handled by several workers thus it cuts on wage costs. It is capable of providing an immediate response hence depicting the real time experience. In addition an Artificial intelligence system has no time limitation and has no moods like human beings. These systems are designed to last for long periods of time. Organizations can use them once and again since unlike human beings who die. They can be duplicated to different devices such as computers, smartphones, and tablets amongst others without altering their performance.

However, it is evident that everything that has merits has demerits therefore the limitations that come along with artificial intelligence includes; they are expensive to acquire and operate due to their inbuilt capabilities, they cannot be used in isolation without the presence of human beings, they can only handle specified tasks that they are designed for e.g. an artificial intelligence system designed for medicine field cannot be used to control aircrafts.

6. CONCLUSION:

Artificial intelligence systems have been useful tools in solving complex problems that are seen to be beyond the level of human thinking. Although the characteristics of these systems are drawn from human intelligence, they exhibit more intelligence than the human beings themselves. This is just the beginning in computer revolution and more improvements are likely to be seen in the near future. It seems that we are standing at the point on the timeline where it is really difficult to foresee the future of humanity in the context of Artificial Intelligence. We always embrace new technologies which seemed to be changing our way of living. However, the important fact here is that the kind of change weare embracing must bring a positive outcome for the welfare of society and eventually of humanity. Artificial intelligence is the kind of change which we certainly should not take for granted. It is different than any other technology which humanity has ever developed and the fact which makes it unique is its ability to act autonomously. It is the change which not only starts exhibiting soon its positive impact on society but severely negative impacts, too. So, if we are embracing it as a change which is expected to change the way we live, then we should be happily ready to face the consequences whether it is related to employment, privacy, or eventually the very existence of humanity.

However, whatever the case will eventually be, we certainly need a legal policy framework which can make sure to mitigate the challenges associated with AI and compensate the affected parties in case of a fatal error. Hence, I conclude that if we keep ignoring social bugs of AI, it could be a serious threat to humanity.

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NEW PARADIGM IN BUSINESS LEADERSHIP

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Guide -Dr**.** Smt. G. P. Syamala

1. INTRODUCTION:

21st Century has witnessed many changes, these changes have influenced the political, cultural and social-economic set up our community. The traditional theory of leadership, spiritual presumptions of human behaviour, growth through constructive development has gone through a lot of changes. The old theories of leadership with power game has become less relevant this can be clearly seen through large business enterprise like GE, Chrysler and etc. Leadership has evolved new values, ethos and new culture which are conducive for corporate transformation, success and performance.

Following are the Changing Trends in Leadership: -

Leadership has changed over a period of time and following changes can be seen:

From 1945 to late 60's	**(1)** Ethos was to work hard and focus was on serving your time and providing your loyalty to your organization. **(2)** People were happy to stay in the same job for years and there was no particular demand in terms of carriers, mobility or promotion.
Between 70's to 80's	**(1)** Workers continued to demonstrate commitment to work and demonstrated strong work ethos.
The generation of 90's	**(1)** No longer demonstrates blind faith in authority and is ready to challenge and be outspoken. **(2)** Expect to be recognized and rewarded more frequently than their predecessor

In 90's generation leaders are more autonomous they seek greater control over their work. They are ready to be more accountable and are looking to make an impact on the bottom. They are loyal to their skill and hot to their company. They no longer believe in hard look or in working long hours.

Today's leadership is all about: -

There has been a paradigm shift in business leaders. Now leaders speak about intrinsic values with primary objective of motivating new people and then earning profit. The term "boss" or "supervisor" is replaced by 'leader' or 'mentor'.

The three styles of today's leadership are:

Transactional leadership:

Is a part of style of leadership that focuses on supervision, organization, performance; it is an integral part of the full range leadership model. Transactional

leadership is a form of leadership in which leader motivates their followers by both rewards as well a punishment. They do not want change in their business. Their approach is not looking to change the future. They usually work to find failure and deviation. This type of leadership is only useful in crises and emergency situations.

The overall effectiveness of transactional management is that it can be very practical and directive. Through transactional management an explicit measure of success can be discovered through the consistent monitoring of managers. The model is also viewed as very straight forward and also understandable due to the simple reward and punishment system. The transactional leadership, there are two factors, contingent reward and management by expectation for effort and recognize good performance.

Bill Gates is a great example, a transactional leader. In his early teens, he met Paul Allen at the lakeside school, where they both developed computer programs as a hobby.

When gates went to Harvard, Allen went to work as a programmer for Honeywell in Baston. In 1975, they started Microsoft, and by 1978, the company had grossed $2.5 million, when Bill Gates was 23. In 1985< Microsoft launched windows.

As a transactional leader, he used to visit new product teams and ask difficult questions until he was satisfied and the teams were on track and understood the goal.

Transformational Leadership:

Is a theory of leadership where a leader works with teams to identify needed change, creating vision to guide the change through inspiration and executing the change with committed member of a group.

Five major personality traits have been identified as factors contributing to the likelihood of an individual displaying the characteristics of a transformational leaders

For example, **Nelson Mandela**

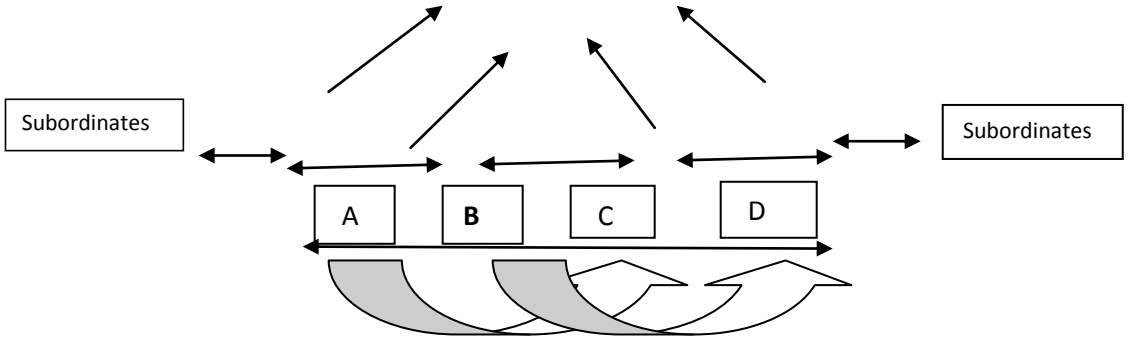
Used transformational leadership principles while working to abolish apartheid and enforce change in South Africa focuses on recurring emphasis on forgiveness contributed towards the healing the prejudices of South Africa and as vast influence

as a leader. Transformational leadership studies have been conducted in a variety of context including military, education higher education teaching and business.

Shared Leadership:

Is a leadership style that broadly distributes leadership responsibility, such that people within a team and organization lead each other. This leadership is compared with horizontal leadership, distributed leadership and collective leadership. "Shared leadership is a significant predictor for various team process."

Leader



Examples of these **shared leadership projects** include, a task force composed of members from different divisions of an organization, a collaborative project between two or more organizations, a public-private partnership to meet a community goal. What the specifies, leaders work collaboratively and share power with other leaders who bring their own perspectives and skill sets.

2. SUCCESS STORIES OF LEADERS:

Peter Stalkman

Peter Stalkmanis an American entrepreneur and author. Best knowing for founding HARO (Help a Reporter Out) an online service for journalist to gather feedback from public.

He started his career at America online as a senior News Editor. He helped to found the AOL newsroom and spearheaded coverage of the democratic and republican 1996 conventions. He then started a PR firm called the Greek Factory.

A creator of Help a Reporter out (HARO) which is well known online service for journalists. Which was acquired by Vocus. Inc in 2010? He remained of vocus until 2012.

He also has been a guest speaker at Tedx south by southwest, affiliate Summit. Blogworld Los Angles and New York, the Direct marketing Association.

He is also interested in writing - Written four books on marketing and customer service.

As an Advisory

He sits on the advisory boards of several companies including Daily work, Scotterest and Namely. Also holds a seat on the NASA education and outreach council. The committee has established, and members appointed by NASA administrator Charles

Bolden. He is also occasionally quoted in an advisory rule on social media and other marketing outlets.

Sheryl Sandberg (Chief operating officer of Facebook)

"The ability to learn is the most important quality a leader can have".

Sheryl sandberg is an American technology executive, activist, author and billionaire. After graduating from business school in the spring of 1995.She started working as Management Consultant Mckinsey and company for approx. 1 year. After that leave that job and again work for Larry summers, who were then serving as the United States secretary of the treasury and president Bill Clinton. Sandberg assisted in treasury's work on forgiving debt in the developing world during the Asian Financial crises.

Later she joined google, where she was responsible for online sales of Google's advertising and publishing products as well as for sales operations of Google's consumer products & Google book search during a time at Google, she grew and sales team from four people to 4000.

She builds OSO (On line Sales and Operations) basically a marketing channel filled with thousands of sales people/marketers to promote Google's AdWords platform to hundreds of thousands of smaller and medium sized businesses globally. She also was responsible for the operational infrastructure to support OSO, which by its very nature worked very differently at the time than the infrastructure to support Google's largest advertisers. In short, she builds an efficient mechanism to service advertisers in a scaled and tiered approach.

3. CONCLUSION:

It can be concluded that leadership is a special trait existing amongst few who can use it deliberately and wisely. It is one of the skills which change situations for better. The trends in leadership has changed by far. Today we talk about situational leaders, transactional leaders, transformational leaders and shared leaders. The dynamisms of a leader depend upon how he or she can bring changes in the organisation and what kind of role model he or she can be.

Definitely there is a change in business leadership and there are many examples to support or witness it. It can also be said that a new paradigm shift in leadership is possible and existing.

THE STUDY OF TRANSFORMATIONAL LEADERSHIP

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ABSTRACT

Leadership has always been a subject of study for many researchers. Traditionally, the leadership was all about power and control. But, the leadership theories, research and education concentrated on leadership as transactional exchange between leaders and followers until last 15 years. Then a new paradigm of transformational \transactional leadership was introduced which better reflected the practices of best of leaders.

This research employs a study on what is leadership and different types of leadership. This article briefs about the new paradigm of leadership which is explained by a living example of Jeff Bezos. This article mainly focuses on transformational leadership and how roles of leadership are changing from autocratic leadership to interactive leadership. This article will provide information on characteristic of transformational leadership and difference between traditional approach and new approach of leadership.

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND:

In defining leadership, theorists have described leadership as a set of particular traits or personality characteristics which allow leaders to "induce others to accomplish tasks". Leadership is the ability of an individual or a group of individuals to influence and guide followers or other members of an organization. Leadership involves making sound -- and sometimes difficult -- decisions, creating and articulating a clear vision, establishing achievable goals and providing followers with the knowledge and tools necessary to achieve those goals.

Different situations call for different leadership styles.

Autocratic or authoritarian

Under the autocratic leadership style, all decision-making powers are centralized in the leader, as with dictators. Autocratic leaders do not entertain any suggestions or initiatives from subordinates. The autocratic management has been successful as it provides strong motivation to the manager. It permits quick decision-making, as only one person decides for the whole group and keeps each decision to him/herself until he/she feels it needs to be shared with the rest of the group.

Democratic/transformational

The democratic leadership style consists of the leader sharing the decision-making abilities with group members by promoting the interests of the group members and by practicing social equality. This has also been called shared leadership.

Laissez-faire

In Laissez-faire or free-rein leadership, decision-making is passed on to the sub-ordinates. The sub-ordinates are given complete right and power to make decisions to establish goals and work out the problems or hurdles.

Task-oriented and relationship-oriented

Task-oriented leadership is a style in which the leader is focused on the tasks that need to be performed in order to meet a certain production goal. Task-oriented leaders are generally more concerned with producing a step-by-step solution for given problem or goal, strictly making sure these deadlines are met, results and reaching target outcomes.

Relationship-oriented leadership is a contrasting style in which the leader is more focused on the relationships amongst the group and is generally more concerned with the overall well-being and satisfaction of group members. Relationship-oriented leaders emphasize communication within the group, show trust and confidence in group members, and show appreciation for work done.

2. RELEVANCE OF THE PAPER:

Leadership is one of the world's oldest and most widely studied subjects. Leaders as prophets, priests, and kings have long served as symbols, representatives, and models for their people. In modern times athletes, musicians, actors, businessmen, and gurus have replaced the kings of old.

Concentration of power "in the hands of the few" may have worked in the past where things remained unchanged for long periods of time, however in today's world the pace of change is accelerating exponentially and we are living in a world where globalization isn't the stuff of the future – it has already happened! We are more connected to our neighbor countries on the other side of the planet than ever before. There is a free flow of capital, ideas, information, technology, goods, services, and people worldwide. Ferocious competition is breathing down our necks from the most unlikely sources.

This new world requires a new leadership style that is very different from the successful formulas that worked well in the past. It's not about the power any more it focuses on vision, motivating and inspiring people, interacting, etc.

3. OBJECTIVE OF STUDY:

The main objective of this research is to study about the new paradigm of leadership i.e. transformational type of leadership. To know about the behaviors, qualities and actions of leaders that recognizes such type of leadership. To know about how this type of leadership is affects the organization. To study how it is different from autocratic leadership.

4. STATEMENT OF HYPOTHESIS:

Most people when hearing the words "leader or leadership" assume that the reference is to the people at the top – in the power positions with authority. It is a general misconception of people that a good leader is one who takes a decision which he deems to be fit and get the work done by his followers. He cannot entertain people questioning his decisions. But, this scenario is changing which

mainly focuses on interaction rather than power. The dictator type of leadership is fading away gradually. A good leader is a person with vision, knowledgeable, motivator, inspirer, open-minded, creative thinker, encourages new ideas and tries to lift himself; his people and organization. Such transformational leader can help to reach the organization to its goals effectively.

5. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The data in this researched and taken from secondary sources such as various websites which is mentioned in bibliography. The data also includes information from the literature that has been published to provide tentative information of transformational leadership.

6. REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE:

Leaders are found and required in most aspects of society, from business to politics to region to community-based organizations. Noteworthy individuals who have exhibited strong leadership in the technology industry include Apple founder Steve Jobs, Microsoft founder Bill Gates and Amazon CEO Jeff Bezos.Mass media like to talk about Jeff Bezos and his attributes as a tycoon. In my point of view, his transformational leadership is comparable with great figures as Henry Ford, Walt Disney, Jack Welch, Steve Jobs or Bill Gates. However, he is the best living leader nowadays.

It is well known that in 2013 the *Harvard Business Review* published in 2013 its list of the 100 Best Performing CEOs ranked as the second one. The first was Steve Jobs but he is not yet alive.

It can be seen from the growth of the company- Amazon which is the result of his ability to envision, inspire and innovate even when others didn't believe in his vision. Gurus as Warren Buffet has recognized publicly as 'Most Remarkable Business Person of Our Age'

Looking Amazon transformational leadership

It is important to put ourselves, our people, our society, our organizations and the world we live first (as a priority) before profits. Otherwise, we will continue on a path toward further destruction.

Transformational leaders are everyday people who show up every day in every way to be and to become their very best in the world. Transformational leadership is not about a position, or job title or how much money you make. It's about humility, passion, and vision. It's about to bring others to a higher level of greatness... and Jeff Bezos comply with these guidelines.

Jeff Bezos inspire others with vision, Vision doesn't count without action. And not without managing innovation. That idea of staying the course for the long term has been the key to Bezos's success. Vision requires the long term as does innovation.

Take a look at Amazon's vision statements and you understand in more detail with is so powerful

Amazon's vision statement is "To be Earth's most customer-centric company, where customers can find and discover anything they might want to buy online." This vision statement underscores the organization's main aim of becoming the best e-

commerce company in the world. The following components or characteristics are emphasized in Amazon's vision statement:

1. Global reach

2. Customer prioritization

3. Widest selection of products

Bezos believes that customer is Amazon's greatest asset. In essence, Bezos takes embracing the customer to an extreme level. For example, Amazon tracks its performance against roughly 500 measurable goals with nearly 80% related to customer objectives. So, he is aligning mission, vision and goal.

Transformational style doesn't stop in these inspiring words. Also, it is developed in Amazon' leadership principles. In a Quora post about Amazon's leadership principles, ArunPrasath a principal engineer at Amazon describes how the principles are ingrained in the company's culture.

"The principles are embodied in the natural way of thought and the common language spoken on a day-to-day basis by Amazonians regardless of function, domain, role, level, business model or target market." – ArunPrasath, Principal Engineer at Amazon,

As you can see that the seven principles of transformational leadership are compiled:

Simplification:

Jeff Bezos speaks in a clear and practical manner while articulating the direction the team is heading.

Motivation:

Bezos and Amazon gain the agreement and commitment necessary to elevate team vision. By understanding your employees' likes and dislikes, they know what motivates and what doesn't.

Mobilization:

When the hire and develop the best, I remember the famous Carnegie's principle of assembling the appropriate team to get the job done empowering and equipping qualified team players.

Determination:

When they insist on the Highest Standards they talk about the tenacity to finish the race regardless of the hurdles that come your way. The principle of determination requires you to depend on your courage, stamina, strength and perseverance to realize your vision. By displaying endurance, you show employees that hard work pays off in the end.

Preparation:

Amazon pushes its employees to be infinite students and curious.

Facilitation:

Amazon recognizes this principle and work toward improving its employees' intellectuality.

Innovation:

Change in a business environment is inevitable. Jeff Bezos courageously recognize the need for change and initiate it accordingly.

The New Paradigm of Leadership

TRADITIONAL COMMAND AND CONTROL	NEW LEADERSHIP PARADIGM
1. Organization as Pyramid The organization is viewed as a pyramid, with leadership and power flowing linearly from small numbers of people at the top who control large numbers at the bottom.	**1. Organization as Network** The organization is viewed as an interconnected network, with leadership and power disbursed throughout the many nodes and links of the network.
2. Top-Down Leadership Leadership is hierarchical, with each level of leaders having power and authority over those below them in hierarchy.	**2. Everyone a Leader** Leadership is exercised by everyone at all levels of the organization, with each person sometimes leading, sometimes following, and sometimes supporting, as Needed.
3. Control Leadership is exercised through compulsion, force, coercion, dominance, secrecy, and, when necessary, Physical, psychological, and/or economic violence.	**3. Collaboration** Leadership is exercised through invitation, request, dialogue, persuasion, respect, openness, kindness, integrity, and partnership, without compulsion.
4. Profit/Money-Driven Leaders are motivated by making money, generating profit, achieving prominence, and other temporary Artificial constructs with no intrinsic value.	**4. Meaning/Purpose-Driven** Leaders are motivated by improving the well-being of people, communities, and the planet in ways that have Real, lasting intrinsic value.
5. Self-Interest Leaders focus on maximizing their own power, pay, Perks, prerogatives, and other positional benefits.	**5. Service** Leaders focus on serving all stakeholders of the organization or community and benefiting the interests of the whole.
6. Winning/Competing Leaders are engaged in a vicious contest or war, which They must win by any means necessary, including harming those who stand in the way of success.	**6. Loving/Caring** Leaders succeed by loving and caring for their coworkers, customers, and everyone else who Contributes to the enterprise—and even by aiding their competitors.
7. Class Systems Groups at the top have enduring structural advantages over other groups, with executives rewarded as much as Possible and workers rewarded as little as possible.	**7. Egalitarian Structures** Class systems are abolished, with everyone subject to the same rules of behavior, processes for getting things Done, and reward systems.

8. Exclusion and Privilege People are discriminated against on the basis of race, ethnicity, gender, age, religion, sexual orientation, Social class, politics, thinking style, or other factors, Limiting their access to leadership, power, and rewards.	**8. Diversity and Inclusion** Many kinds of differences and similarities among people are valued and supported, with access to leadership, power, participation, opportunities, and Rewards open to all.
9. Information Restricted Information is passed down the hierarchy to those who "need to know."	**10. Whole-Systems Change** All groups participate together in planning and carrying out changes that affect them, guided by shared whole system Knowledge.

7. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:

As transformational leadership is about inspiring subordinates to follow the vision of the leader, the framework can be highly fruitful. While the leadership theory brings plenty of positives to an organization, the framework is not always force for good. Therefore, we will also outline the downside to transformational leadership. An example of this could be Mao Tse Dung. If you look at his leadership, then it has most of the hallmarks of transformation leadership, yet the changes led to human suffering.

The leader's focus on change and the vision can cause 'reality blindness'. The enthusiastic and passionate approach can be a force for positive change, but it could also diminish the leader's willingness to investigate things further and face up to inconvenient facts. Being driven by one's own ideals and vision might not lead to the right results.

An element of becoming blind can also take place with the subordinates' relationship with the leader. Since the leader creates a positive and supportive relationship with the subordinates, the subordinates' ability to critique the leader or indeed the project might become compromised. The leadership's enthusiastic approach can lead to overdependence, in which the team ends up chasing goals that aren't realistic or obtainable.

The leader's enthusiasm and his or her call for unity **can also lead to conformity rather than collaboration**. Subordinates might find it easier to just 'go along' with the leader, instead of truly buying the vision or feeling confident about the plan. If you don't have people believing in the mission, the effectiveness of change can drastically reduce.

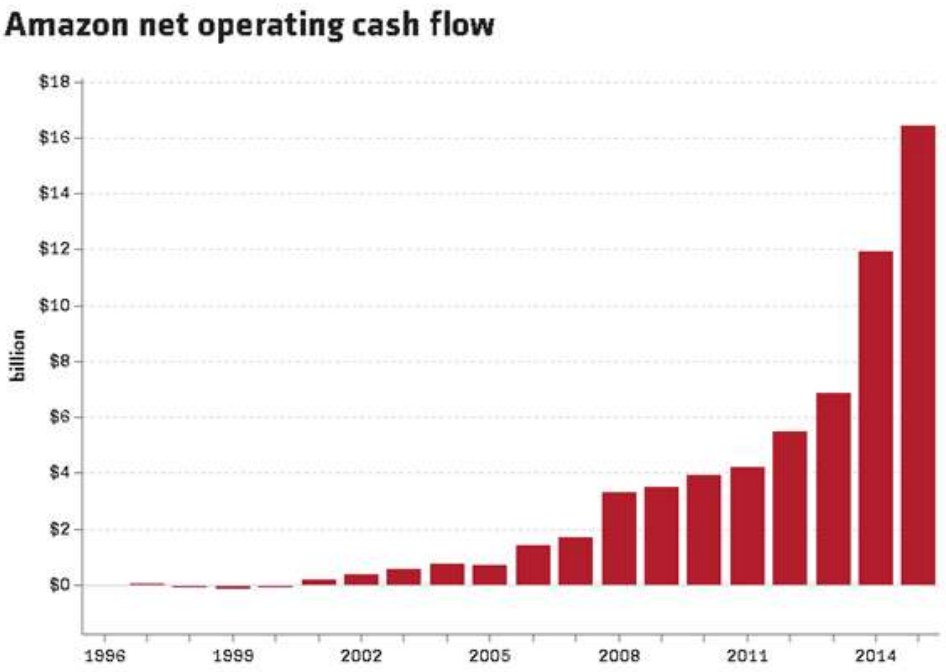
Similar to charismatic leadership, the transformational leader needs to use impression management as a basis for motivating his or her subordinates. But the focus on 'leading through example' has the downside of slipping into the territory of self-promotion. There can be a danger to become more concerned about the protection of self-image and self-promotion that the support and empowerment of subordinates fades into the background.

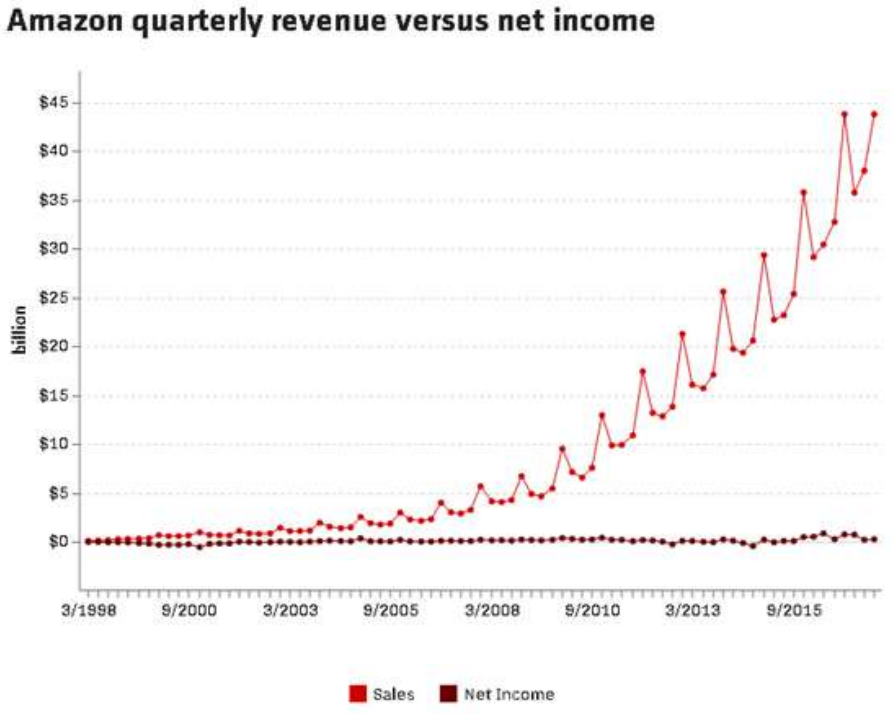
8. SCOPE OF FUTHER STUDY.

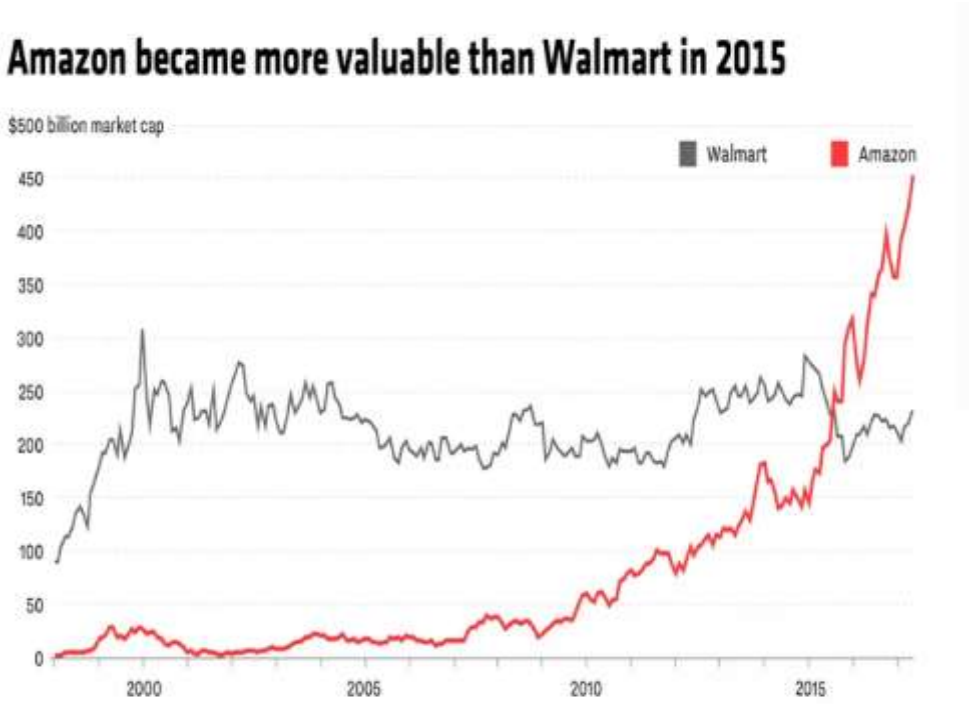
A new paradigm of leadership is not about control or about male dominance. It is free from gender differences, stereotypes, racism, caste and backwardness. If we study more in this topic we can learn about the female leadership E.g. IndraNooyi.

9. ANALYSIS OF DATA:

Due to effective leadership of Jeff Bezos the Amazon business has grown bigger and is dominant in e-commerce industry.







Amazon has become nearly synonymous with e-commerce, and the numbers increasingly show it.

It's the top internet retailer in the United States; now owning 33 percent of the markets, according to market research company Euro monitor International. Analysts estimate that share could increase to 50 percent by 2021.

10. FINDING:

A leader is a person who can inspire others to act in order to achieve the set objective. The leadership can be autocratic, democratic, laissez faire and task oriented. The new paradigm of leadership is of transformational style. Transformational leadership can be understood using the case study of Jeff Bezos. His transformational type of leadership has emerged Amazon to be from mere online book to emerge as largest online retailing business dealing with almost all type of retailing product. This is due to his broad vision, accepting new ideas and encouraging employees to achieve target. Due to such effective leadership Amazon has seen remarkable growth in its revenues and also continues increase in shareholders' value. But everything comes with its limitation also. Transformational leadership has certain limitation but it is far better than traditional approach.

11. CONCLUSION:

To successfully lead in a complex environment, the core role of a leader shifts to nurturing an environment for change makers to emerge. Part of nurturing others to lead requires overcoming personal and organizational egos to listen, trust and share leadership. It requires self-awareness and openness not only for change externally but for change internally. Each one of us has the innate potential to unleash this new paradigm of leadership in our schools, universities, work spaces and communities. We too can root our leadership in building a culture of change making.

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https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/jeff-bezos-best-living-transformational-leader-f%C3%A9lix-de-andr%C3%A9s
The new paradigm of leadership: An inquiry into a transformational leadership by Bernard M. Bass

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: BOON OR BANE

Ms. Alankrita Singh

ABSTRACT:

Artificial Intelligence (A.I.) is a multidisciplinary field whose goal is to automate activities that presently require human intelligence. Recent successes in A.I. include computerized medical diagnosticians and systems that automatically customize hardware to particular user requirements. The major problem areas addressed in A.I. can be summarized as Perception, Manipulation, Reasoning, Communication, and Learning. Perception is concerned with building models of the physical world from sensory input (visual, audio, etc.). Manipulation is concerned with articulating appendages (e.g., mechanical arms, locomotion devices) in order to effect a desired state in the physical world. Reasoning is concerned with higher level cognitive functions such as planning, drawing inferential conclusions from a world model, diagnosing, designing, etc. Communication treats the problem understanding and conveying information through the use of language. Finally, Learning treats the problem of automatically improving system performance over time based on the system's experience.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is transforming the nature of almost everything which is connected to human life e.g. employment, economy, communication, warfare, privacy, security, ethics, healthcare etc. However, we are yet to see its evolution in long-term, whether it's leading humanity towards making this planet a better place to live or a place which is full of disaster. Every technology has its advantages and disadvantages but advantages always outweigh disadvantages for the technology to survive in the market. Nonetheless, for Artificial Intelligence we are not yet sure whether in the long-term positive effects will always keep out weighing the negative effects and if that is not the case then we are in serious trouble. If we look around us, on the one hand, we seem to embrace the change being brought by technology, be it smart home, smart healthcare, Industry 4.0 or autonomous cars. On the other hand, we often found ourselves protesting against the government in the context of unemployment, taxes, privacy etc. As AI development is speeding up, more robots or autonomous systems are being born and replacing the human labor. This is the

current situation; however, in long-term, results seem to get more interesting. Throughout this essay, I will cover the major domains where human life is significantly affected by AI in both positive and negative ways.
Keywords: *Artificial Intelligence, Law, Privacy, Employment, Singularity, etc.*

1. INTRODUCTION:

It is important to first understand what Artificial Intelligence (AI) actually is. According to the definition of AI in Oxford dictionary [1], Artificial Intelligence is intelligence exhibited by machines. In computer science, an ideal "intelligent" machine is a flexible rational agent that perceives its environment and takes actions that maximize its chance of success at some goal. Thus, when a machine mimics a human-like behavior e.g. learning, planning, reasoning, problem-solving, the perception of the environment, natural language processing etc., then it falls under the category of Artificial Intelligence.

Despite the fact that we are counting on Artificial Intelligence as the next tool to revolutionize the way we live, work and interact with each other -- which will be mostly enabled by machine-learning techniques – it remains unclear as to how these intelligent agents will help to solve more complex problems than the ones existing today (e.g. Poverty, Epidemics, climate changes) while keeping in mind that the state of the art in AI today is to intelligently recognize images and smartly playing games.

If we also look at the present situation and who is involved in riding the waves of progress in Artificial Intelligence, then one can easily find big enterprises like Google, Facebook, Microsoft, and IBM are the ones who are big players in the field. The progress in AI is also bringing steady consequences e.g. eradicating jobs by the means of work automation, one such scenario can be seen in the Industry 4.0 framework, which is nowadays in use in the automobile industry. Industry 4.0 creates what has been called a 'smart factory' wherein large number of robots take forward the whole manufacturing process with the help of cyber-physical systems, IoT and cloud computing. [4].

However, if in the near future, machines achieve superhuman intelligence (which Vernor Vinge, author of 'The Coming Technological Singularity', called as 'Technological Singularity'), then many ethical questions arise. For example: Who will own the robots (AI)? What will be the legal and moral liability in self-deriving? Cars? Why would robots always make ethical decisions? Is humanity under threat from super-intelligent machines? Would that be the start of a post-human era?

2. GENERAL ISSUES:

There are many issues which are related to the emergence of Artificial Intelligence. In this essay, I will focus on those I consider significant enough to be discussed:

1. Unemployment:

A very important issue nowadays is unemployment. However, in developing countries, it is more severe as compared to developed countries. Nonetheless, as the new technologies and especially Artificial Intelligence are emerging out by

leaps and bound and contributing in the automation of processes at industrial and corporate levels, some argue that the state of employment is at risk, however, others argue that it will bring innovation in products and services and hence new possibilities of employment.

2. Ethical issues:

Another important issue is related to morality, wherein the concern is related to the ethics of intelligent machines which bring up the issue of safety. A lot of major enterprises (like Google, Facebook, Amazon, IBM, Baidu etc.) are in the race of developing intelligent machines but how can it be ensured that they will not be used for warfare purpose.

3. Finding reliable and sufficient learning data set:

A system is only as good as the data it learns from. The data and many a times, lots of real-life data is very important. Data should be free from bias and it should be representative of all possible scenarios. The quality as well as volume of data is extremely important.

4. AI implementation approach is very different as compared to traditional software implementation approach:

In addition, AI-powered intellectual systems have to be trained in a particular domain. The main differences of AI v/s conventional are as in the following table below:

Attribute	Conventional programming	AI programming
Knowledge	Precise	Imprecise
Solutions Sought	Optimal	Satisfactory
Definition of Solution Steps/Technique	Exact/Algorithmic	Inexact/Heuristic Search
Control/Data	Mixed	Separated
Processing	Numeric	Symbolic and Concepts
Viewpoint	Quantitative	Plausible and Logical Reasoning
Changes	Rare	Frequent

3. HYPOTHESIS:

Keeping all these issues in mind, the development of AI is debatable in my opinion. If we are going to continue developing AI, then we have to make sure to eradicate all the issue we have now in our mind. All these issues can be tackled if we make a global framework of rule and regulations which has to be followed while developing AI in order to make sure that it proves to be a boon for humanity rather than a bane.

The hypothesis of this essay is, therefore: “If we keep ignoring the social bugs of Artificial Intelligence (AI), it could be a serious threat to humanity”.

4. METHODOLOGY:

In order to test my hypothesis, I will use the analysis methodology wherein a special focus will be put on interdisciplinary analysis methods, combining economical

prognostics, the historical development of technologies, and systematic description of the various threat scenarios.

5. CURRENT STATE OF AI:

AI in the name of science and industry

While our future relationship with artificial intelligence remains uncertain, we can ground our thinking by looking at the current state of AI affairs. For example, recently I attended the International Conference for Learning Representations (ICLR), where I gleaned some intriguing hints on what might come next in AI.

The conference, in Vancouver, British Columbia, has grown exponentially in recent years, both in number of attendees and number of papers submitted, so it isn't surprising to learn that researchers continue to pour efforts into making machines smarter.

In paper titled Zero-Shot Visual Imitation, researchers describe a technique they developed that enabled a robot to tie a knot and navigate an office after a single demonstration, with no specific guidance. And in a presentation on integer deep neural network training, attendees saw how an autonomous bicycle can follow people on its own.

The research could apply to digital performance monitoring

While many of the advances presented at the ICLR conference aren't necessarily relevant to the digital performance monitoring and management space, a couple of the ideas are relevant. Consider experiments in healthcare from researchers at Johns Hopkins University using time series data to determine the risk of death for pneumonia patients. Could the same AI strategies used to keep patients alive help DevOps teams keep apps and hosts running smoothly? Despite huge differences between the use cases, I think it's a real possibility. Machine learning cares more about the shape of data than the specific content. The technique used in the Johns Hopkins research works on generic time series data (of which New Relic customers gather abundance) and doesn't care if the data is about people or machines.

Or what about a new AI technology that learns to understand data well enough to fill in gaps where data is missing and sharpen regions where data is fuzzy in data samples used to generate models of complex distributions? Such tech could help us with anomaly detection or estimating data in monitoring blind spots.

6. USAGE:

As AI research is progressing with a fast pace, a lot of companies are looking forward to utilizing its power to improve their services. The largest U.S. retail company, Walmart, is trying to build robotic shopping carts, while Amazon is developing robots for its fulfilment centers that will serve the delivery between stacker and pickers

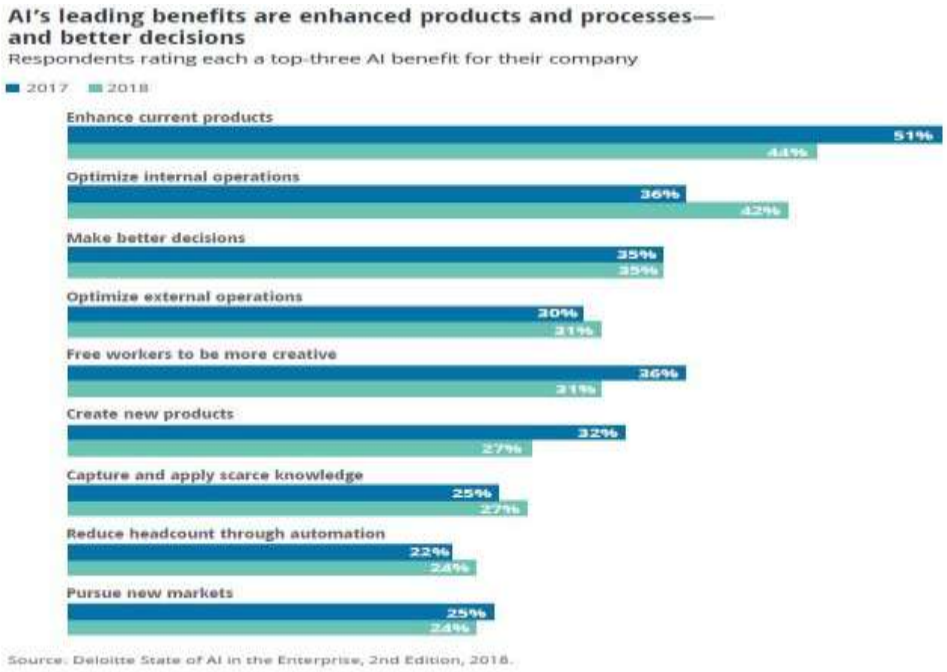

Fig. 4: Usage of AI technology in Enterprise (deloitte, 2018)

The automobile industry is investing a vast amount of money to embed AI into cars. In fact, Tesla Motors has already introduced AI into their cars which enable auto-pilot mode and other lane changing features. Toyota is investing billions of dollars to combine Artificial Intelligence with Big Data to facilitate mobility assistance both in & outdoor driving for people who are less confident to drive. It's a big opportunity for the industries who are leaders in AI to build self-deriving cars. Hence, the tech giants Google and Apple are investing a huge amount of money to dive into this market.

Google has recently launched an open-source version of its Artificial Intelligence engine named Tensor Flow. Tensor came out of 'Google Brain' project which is used to apply various neural network machine learning algorithms to various product and services. Google uses this engine in various product and services. Now researchers outside of Google are using this engine to test their algorithms. Hence, there is a huge potential in this technology for the usage at various commercial levels.

7. NEXT STEPS OF AI:

Combining AmI and AIToday, some systems treat AmI like a buzz-word, incorporating only a limited amount of intelligence. Some researchers are building AmI systems without AI, concentrating on the operational technologies, such as sensors, actuators, communications, and ubiquitous computing. However, sooner or later, that low level of intelligence will be a clear drawback. AmI's acceptability will result from a balanced combination of operational technologies and AI.Figure 2 shows our vision of AmI, high-lighting AI's importance. AmI environments might be very diverse—for example, your home, car, or office, or a museum you're visiting. AmIsystems are inserted in these environments, receiving information, and inter-acting with users, performing elaborate reasoning, and ordering actions on the

environment. Sensing captures information, through humans using their senses or through automatic systems such as ultrasonic devices, cameras, and microphones.
Action on these environments occurs through human decisions and actions and through automatic systems such as robots and agents. In addition, persons or agents not directly interacting with the system might change the environment, and unexpected events might occur. To deal with all this, AmI systems employ the operational technologies we mentioned previously (the operational layer). And, if intelligence is to be more than just a buzzword, these systems will incorporate AI methods and techniques (the intelligent layer).

8. PROBLEM RELATED TO AI:

Artificial Intelligence has impressive capabilities today but they are narrow in nature. However, as researchers are fighting to widen up those capabilities to make it as general as:

2.3.1 among AIs:

Once AI reaches human-level intelligence, further development of self-optimizing AIs is unpredictable. The output will then no longer be approvable by humans for errors and conclusions drawn might be beyond human understanding capacities or even beyond human ethics.
Prof. Stephen Hawking -- one of Britain's prominent scientists -- warns that our efforts of creating a thinking machine pose a threat to our very existence. He said that the development of the superhuman intelligence could spell the end of humanity [11].

2.3.2 between AI & Humans:

Moral Issues:

As soon as AI is able to compete with humans, it will not only lead to a fight for jobs on an economical level but maybe even intrude human relationships in the way that an AI-friend will only focus on its owner's needs, whereas a human relationship flourishes through the exchange of favors (e.g. portrayed in the movie "Her"). Another interesting scenario has been portrayed in the very recent movie called Ex-Machine, where a humanoid robot named Ava who already passed a simple Turing test and eventually shows how she can emotionally manipulate humans. Ultimately, the question arising here is what happens when our computers get better than we are in different areas of life.

2.3.3 among Humans:

If not consciously planned, power structures -- especially the widening of the scissor between powerful and powerless -- will impact the political and social freedom both locally and globally. Surveillance, intensification of economic power, etc. are some of the issues raised along with this concern. On the other side, AI is delivering to humans -- what is suitable for them rather than what humans like – which will intensify their views and most likely lead to boost extremism in all directions.

2.4 Policies & Laws:

Beside the general scepticism to new technologies, it is remarkable that drone usage is highly regulated, while big data is not -- while it might actually be a bigger threat

to privacy. Is it because the threat can be visualized [13]? Another policy problem arises when errors committed by AI's fall under the range that would not have happened if done by human -- even if the total number of human errors avoided by the AI is still bigger [14].

Law in EU for Robotics and AI:

The European Parliament committee has set up a working group on legal questions related to the development of Artificial Intelligence. This group will be responsible for drafting civil law rules in connection with research in Artificial Intelligence and Robotics. This group will facilitate the exchange of information and views between experts from academics and corporate, to the members in order to enable them to conduct a thorough analysis of the challenges which might be brought by the development of AI and Robotics. Inputs from working groups will be put forward to create a foundation for the legislation on the subject.

9. CONCLUSION:

It seems that we are standing at the point on the timeline where it is really difficult to foresee the future of humanity in the context of Artificial Intelligence. We always embrace new technologies which seemed to be changing our way of living. However, the important fact here is that the kind of change we are embracing must bring a positive outcome for the welfare of society and eventually of humanity. Artificial intelligence is the kind of change which we certainly should not take for granted. It is different than any other technology which humanity has ever developed and the fact which makes it unique is its ability to act autonomously. It is the change which not only starts exhibiting soon its positive impact on society but severely negative impacts, too.

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A CENTRALISED SYSTEM OF DONATION AND DISTRIBUTION FOR NGO'S

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Ms. Sneha Saju
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ABSTRACT: -
Global growth has made change in the mindset of people. The last century has witnessed a rapid increase in the population of the elderly people in the developed and industrialized countries admitted to old age homes. Almost 15 million elderly Indians live all alone and close to three - fourths of them are women and almost 4 percent of India's child population of 20 million are orphans. And this whole population is based on the donations received by the orphanages and NGO's. So, there should be a centralized donation system which can manage the donations and make it an effective and smart donation.
Existing system consists of only the orphanages details such as, address, contact number, etc. It does not have any centralized or separate website for orphanages. In existing system people can view only the address of the particular orphanages which is searched by the users. Current donation sites are not updated for donors as well as NGOs and Orphanages. NGOs are not providing information regarding their requirements and donators on other hand are unaware about what sort of donation is actually required.
Therefore, centralized donation system should be developed for the welfare of the orphanages NGO's/charitable trusts and also the donators and can be used by both the parties i.e. The receiver and the donators for co-operative social work. This system is mainly for systematic usage by the users and the admin. The objective of this application will be to develop a centralized website /application for NGO's. To provide facilities of various social activities in a single website. People can get to know the kind of donation required by specific NGOs and they can donate through it. Also, they can adopt child and even adults through centralized system online. With the help of survey of NGOs and orphanages and review of donators, the researchers found that, this centralized system will act as a mediator between NGOs and the people willing to donate and make the donation and adoption easier and smarter than before.
KEYWORDS : *Centralized Donation system, NGO's and Orphanages, Mediator between NGO's and donators*

Introduction:

Almost more than 25 million Indians live all alone and are dependent on orphanages and NGO's and these are based on the donations received by the orphanages and NGO's. So, there should be a centralised donation system which can manage the donations and make it an effective and smart donation.

NGOs are not providing information regarding their requirements and donators on other hand are unaware about what sort of donation is actually required. The objective of this application will be to develop a centralized website /application for NGO's. With the help of survey of NGOs and orphanages and review of donators, the researchers found that, this centralized system will act as a mediator between NGOs and the people willing to donate.

The research paper understands the limitations of existing system of the orphanages and NGOs. It studied the complications created due to shortage in essentials and excess in unessential donations made. Researchers want to know whether NGO's and donators require centralized donations system so that they can donate and receive what they require i.e. smart donations. Whether NGO's follow the detailed vouching system which can help government indirectly. While studying, researchers found that NGOs and orphanages receive the donations but not the things which are required. The donators on the other hand are unaware about the things required and in what quantity is it required. The researchers found that, existing donation system limits the government knowing regarding the donations and funds received, which makes the calculation of tax and grants difficult. So, the centralized system for donation and distribution will help all the three stakeholders that is NGOs, donators and the government.

Statement of problem: -

The NGOs lack in receiving requirements, the donators are not aware about the requirements and the Government can't receive proper vouching information.

Research Methodology: -

1) The secondary data was collected from the websites.
2) The primary data was collected by using semi-structured questionnaire for NGOs and donators.
3) Research tool:
   a. structured questionnaire for NGO's.
   b. Semi-structured questionnaire for donators.

Objective: -

1) To understand the limitations of existing system of the orphanages and NGOs.
2) To know the complications created due to shortage in essentials and excess in unessential donations made.
3) To know whether NGO's and donators require centralized donations system so that they can donate and receive what they require i.e. smart donations.
4) To know whether NGO's follow the detailed vouching system which can help government indirectly.

Hypotheses: -

1) The existing systems are only limited to details such as address, contact number, etc.
2) Unessential stuff is received or donated in excess and required items are lacking behind i.e. limited.

3) NGO'S as well as donators are in need of a centralised donation system so that they can make and receive a smart donation.

4) The NGO's do not follow the detailed vouching system and therefore government is unaware about their donations and requirements.

Data analysis: -

1) The NGOs and orphanages receive the donations receive the donations but not the things which are required.

2) The donations on other hand are unaware about the things required and in what quantity.

3) Proper vouching system is not followed by the NGOs and also records of receipts are not maintained. So, it is a drawback for government.

4) Existing donation system limits the government knowing regarding the donations and funds received, which makes the calculation of tax and grants difficult.

5) The researchers found that the centralised system for donation and distribution will help all the three stakeholders that is NGOs, donators and the government.

Proving Hypotheses: -

Sr. No. Objectives of the study Hypotheses Questions Proof

1. To understand the limitations of existing system of the orphanages and NGOs.
The existing systems are only limited to details such as address, contact number, etc.

1) What kind of NGO is it? (Children, adult, etc)

2) Is there any system in existence which controls your donation and other work like adoption? Hence with the help of data analysis, the first hypothesis is proved.

2. To know the complications created due to shortage in essentials and excess in unessential donations made.
Unessential stuff is received or donated in excess and required items are lacking behind i.e. limited.

1) Have you come across a situation where you receive some and required stuffs in excess?

2) How do they manage the daily food requirement? (describe any situation when there was a scarcity in the food)

3) How would they use and maintain the recurring funds and stuffs donated? Hence with the help of data analysis, the first hypothesis is proved.

3. To know whether NGO's and donators require centralized donations system so that they can donate and receive what they require i.e. smart donations.
NGO'S as well as donators are in need of a centralised donation system so that they can make and receive a smart donation.

1) Is your organisation legally registered?

2) Does the organisation have workable strategies for stable and long-term funding?

3) Does the organisation have a long term trained and well supervised staffs? The major part of the survey states that, the mediator is required between all the three stakeholders. Thus, the hypothesis is proved.

4. To know whether NGO's follow the detailed vouching system which can help government indirectly.

The NGO's do not follow the detailed vouching system and therefore government is unaware about their donations and requirements.

- How do you allot money for everyone's medical check-up and as well as their maintenance?
- Is there any system in existence which controls your donation and other work like adoption, etc?
- How do they manage the daily food requirement? (describe any situation when there was a scarcity in the food)
- Children adopted from your NGO? Any case, when adults are adopted by someone to take care of.

  The researchers during their survey found that most of the orphanages and NGO's do not follow proper vouching and recording system except few of them. Thus, the following hypothesis is also proved.

Suggestions: -

There should be a mediator between the NGOs/orphanages and the donators for that both the parties can communicate and donate what and how much is required. Hence to develop a centralized website /application for the NGOs as well as donators.

- **Scope for further studies: -**

  This study can be further taken at a national level for developing a centralised system for donation and distribution all over the country.

- **Limitations of the study**: -

  This study is limited to only Tathwade area because of time constraints.

Literature Review: -

The researchers have gone through the research paper written by HetalJhaveri and Anjali Choksi on the topic "CROWDFUNDING AT INDIA: A STUDY OF INDIAN ONLINE CROWDFUNDING PLATFORMS". This Paper only focus on the study concludes that the primary focus of the platforms under study is fundraising for either social-cause based or creative based projects and Crowdfunding is not a fundraising method that replaces all the traditional funding techniques but it was found that there was no platform for connecting Orphanages, Donators as well as Government body. Thus, the following research paper helped in finding the solution i.e. a single application which will act as a mediator between all the stakeholders i.e. NGO's, Donators and Government.

Conclusion: -

It has been observed by the researchers that there is lack of information regarding the requirements from NGOs/ orphanages to the donators. With the help of centralised donation system all the three stakeholders will be benefited. The donators will be aware about the requirements; the NGO's will get the required donations & grants and the Government will get the proper vouching information for easy calculation of tax and distribution of grants.

Questionnaires: -

- Name of NGO or an orphanage?
- What kind of NGO is it? (Children, adult, etc)
- Since how many years this NGO is running?
- Is your organisation legally registered?
- Does the organisation have a long term trained and well supervised staffs?
- Does the organisation have workable strategies for stable and long-term funding?
- How would they use and maintain the recurring funds and stuffs donated?
- Have you come across a situation where you receive some and required stuffs in excess?
- How do you allot money for everyone's medical check-up and as well as their maintenance?
- Is there any system in existence which controls your donation and other work like adoption, etc?
- How do they manage the daily food requirement? (describe any situation when there was a scarcity in the food)
- Children adopted from your NGO? Any case, when adults are adopted by someone to take care of.
- What about the Mentally retarded persons?
- What about the education of the children?

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