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The grudge of the Dantewada

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Abstract- Recently, ten personnel of the Chhattisgarh Police's **District Reserve Guard (DRG)** and the civilian driver of their vehicle were reported killed in an **IED (Improvised Explosive Device) attack by Maoists** in the state's Dantewada district.

It's a crucial time to understand & accept fact that Naxalism remains the biggest internal security challenge and it is imperative to control Left-wing extremism for the country's growth and welfare of the indigenous community.

We have been ignored the particularly vulnerable tribal groups, local tribes and their needs on the way of development of industries and cities and indirectly we supported the leftwing extremist to reap the seeds of hate, negligency within the local tribes .

look at the current scenario of Punjab or Manipur or any other state they are facing severe internal war and it will affects the nations in all ways. Time has come to solve the Confusion **over tackling naxalism** as a social issue or as a security threat.

Index Terms- nauxlaite,tribal,dantewada,LWE district,

I. INTRODUCTION

Popularly known as "The bowl of rice" Chhattisgarh is **A** place known for the oldest inhabitant of India holding to its own culture, lifestyle, virtues, jungle, tribes folklore, its mirth and innocent smile but the dark part of the state is that Chhattisgarh is the **only state in India where Maoists continue to have a significant presence** and retain the capability to mount big attacks. And it's a major LWE (left wing extremist) affected state of the country since 1970.

An alert has been sounded in all the country once again when recently the Nauxal-hit Bastar division in Chhattisgarh following the deadly attack by Naxalites in Dantewada which claimed the lives of 10 police personnel and one civilian, police said on April 27 2023. This was the biggest strike by Naxalites on security forces in the State in the last two years. The DRG personnel are mostly recruited from the local tribal population and Nauxals who have surrendered in the Bastar division.

This strike has not only raised question on the democracy, unity, sovereignty and development of our country instead once again it reveals the failure of our system to protect the local tribal lives and police personnel in this battle ground.the question is not that who is going to win this war but the grudge of the state is –"**when we will get peace**"?

<div align="center">UNDERSTAND THE NAUXLISM</div>

<div align="center">"Politics always come from the barrel of gun".</div>

Nauxlism or Left-wing extremism (LWE) is a **political ideology** that advocates for **radical socialist, communist or anarchist ideas** and is characterized by the **use of violence and terrorism** as a means of achieving its goals.

Also referred as Maoism It often involves **opposition to capitalism, imperialism,** and the established **political and social order,** and seeks to establish a **revolutionary socialist or communist state in most violent and aggressive forms.**

LWE ideology believes that all existing social relation and state structure in elite and capitalist society are exploitative by the nature and violent revolution can change them. Hence they emphasis on the repeated violence against ruling elite capitalist-bourgeois.
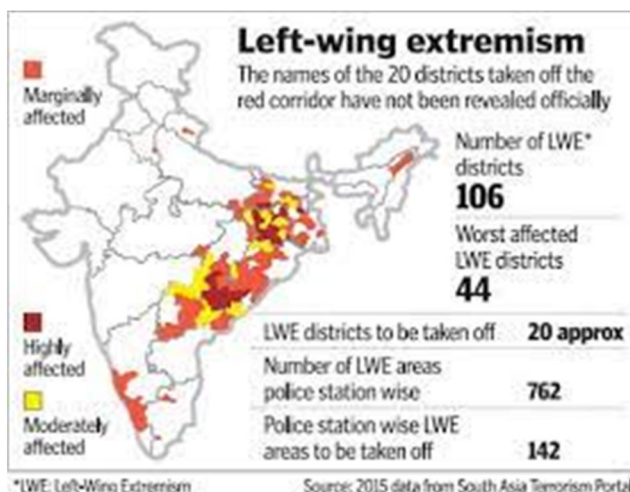

Maoism doctrine

As a revolution they take their movement against system and governance and they follow 3 key moist doctrines"

- Armed insurgency
- Mass mobilization
- Strategic alliance

This whole process is called as –Protracted peoples war. They don't seek to secede from Indian govt or union instead they demand only govt by the own people against ha elite class. They support labor and worker and exploited tribal groups.

Emerge of the Nauxlism

In 1967 at a small village of darjling in west Bengal named "naxalbaari" village a small protest against the industrialist and businessmen raised by chaaru majumdar and kanu saanyal Initially it had derived from the ideology basis on the Marx and Lenin ideology commonly called Marxism or communism. But later it got infrlunced by the Chinese revolutionary "Mao-zedong" who given a violent form for protest against the system later called as-"Maoism". In India the nauxlism or LWE emerged out and spread through all over the county in 1970s.

A small protest turned into the major national security threat and like a wound for the whole nations it's another face of the terrorism but far more worse than the terrorism.

Phases of expansion of Nauxlism- how they expand

Maoist follows a vey systematic process to take any region or state under their influence and do their expansion. Here the expansion doesn't mean by the physically presence of the Maoist or nauxlism but instead they pass and circulates their doctrine and ideology on a whole global psychological level .like a covid 19 novel virus they grow and in root themselves among the people.

1. **Preparatory phase** –Moist choose a particular region start to live in that regions, gradually they find and understand the need difficulty, problems and issue of the people of the particular region.they share empathy with the native and gain their trust.

2. **Perspective phase**- later Nauxlites make frontal oragnisation.They do staging and demonstration against govt ,their policy and system. in this way they reap the seed of hate and resentment among local tribes and native.They print pamlates,issue banners posters and song in support of the their doctrine.

3. **Guerrilla Phase**- at these stage they prepare violent action and do strike and attack on the police personnel and central armed forces. Burning the road construction vehicles, exploding the road with mines, destructing the govt buildings, cut the communication and connectivity, massacre on the vast level, making ambush ,extortion these all are the violent means of the guerrilla phase.\

4. **Base phase**- finally they prepare the base for the moist committee and establish them

5. **Liberated phase**- finally they establish the govt of the themselves as the govt of the people and they control and take over that particular reigon.

LWE organizations are the groups that try to **bring change through violent revolution**. They are against democratic institutions and use violence to subvert the democratic processes at the ground level.

These groups prevent the developmental processes in the least developed regions of the country & try to misguide the people by keeping them ignorant of current happenings.

Reason of the development of LWE wing-

The growth of the left extremist wing is not depends on any particular factors. It gains its strength from many reason the main reason are-

- T**ribal discontent:** Massive displacement of tribal population in the naxalism-affected states due to development projects, mining operations and other reasons.

- Tribal rights and exploitation -The **Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980** deprives tribal's, who depend on forest produce for their living, from even cutting a bark.

- **Systematic brainwash** of unemployed youth-the unemployed youth is soft target for the Maoist In a systematic and programmed way they divert the youth towards the violence they convinced them about the discrimination of the govt system and present failure of the system as exploitation.

- Dropout students- school dropout students are processed in to indoctrination and they are more obliged to follow the Maoist they are the easy targets of Such people who do not have any source of living are taken into naxalism by Maoists.

- **Gaps in the socio-economic system of the society and state**
- **Confusion over tackling naxalism** as a social issue or as a security threat.
- **Coordination gap between the state govt and local natives-at many occasion the state govt or central govt they failed to reach the local community and involve them in the development process.**

<center>How to Overcome Naxlism - a social issue</center>

First we must consider the Maoism or naxlaism as a major social issue of the society because somewhere it has emerged out as a result of socio economic gap and discrimination, negligence of the society.Govt must foloows and apply 3 main principle to eradicate naxlism.

1. Communication
2. Connectivity
3. Co-ordination of administration

- Communication- Proper communication channels must needs to reach between the local native of the LWE districts .Govt launches so many projects for the welfare of the villagers and tribes but due to lack of communication proper monitoring has been not possible and it causes the grievance among them. Here communication also means by the proper discussion of the local administration and local native. Once the administration understands the problem and difficulty of the people it will resolve soon.

- Gram sabha is the most powerful platform for discussion between the administration and people.

- Connectivity- the development of any region is mainly depend upon the connectivity of the region. Why Maoist always protest for the new road, bridges and railway line. They are aware that once the connectivity comes it will bring the support of the development also. Hence they always strike on the connectivity either electricity, road or rail lines. The govt must force to establish proper connectivity channels so that way of development must be clear. Dantewada districts transformations and the Andhra Pradesh road connectivity is a great example of the connectivity model.

- Coordination between local administration and local natives- the state govt more often launches so many admirable scheme and projects ,policies for the people but due to geographical barrier ,or sometime lack of monitoring such good schemes couldn't reach among the people because of the unwanted issues the coordination between administration and tribes got fail and it came out as a result of the shutdown of the projects and funds.

• Bodhghat pariyojna was a tremendous and outstanding project initiated by the govt but due to lack of the co-ordination between govt and local natives it supposed to be shutdown. It closes the door of the development of the Dantewada.

Promotion of higher Education and school drop out rates in school education must be checked otherwise like Punjab in chattisagrh also so many youth burn teir creativity and skills in the fire of hate and violence.

A pursuit for peace – efforts by state govt

• ENGAGEMENT OF THE YOUTH – a mostly the youth and the unemployed people are key targets of the moist .Innocent tribes can be easily misguide and divert in to nauxlism .Dantewada district administration has started so many scheme for youth and surrender nauxlites.

• GOVT ENGLISH MEDIUM SHOOLS –SWAMI AATMANAND ENGISH EXCELLENCE SCHOOL- a better way for education for the local tribes .Now in the dantewada in each block we have English medium schools so that tribal students can also learn in English education without economic or financial burden. No one needs to pay heavy fees for education

• VAN DHIKHAR- a revolution and most effective steps for the sake of the local tribes and people lives in the forest jungle.Now the state govt started to distribute the land

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rithgts or jamin patta to the tribes who were native of the forest land.the rights of frorest land make them more self depend and connects to govt.

- MFP RIGHTS- MINOR FOREST PRODUCE RIGTS- a great imitative by the govt. tribal mainly depend upon the minor forest products for the livelihood and source of income. State govt now providing minimum support rice for the 64 laghu vanopaj or minor forest produce ,it help the tribes to earn well and live well.

- RIPA-RURAL INDUSTRIAL PARK AND ESTABLISHMENT OF GOTHAAN- a major steps to eradicate the naxlism is by supporting the village and villagers in self depend way. The rural park and gothan ar providing ways ad many options for the villagers for the self employement like by selling cow d

- A Opening of Livelihood college skill development center and vocational education center ,ITI support the uneducated youth to gain self employment and engagement .Denex the cloth making firm by self help group members of dantewada where more than 1000 women and girls are earning the livelihood for their life.

- Education- Education has been the focal point of development in the district over a decade. District has achieved many milestones during this period. PORTA cabins that have been introduced in the district, were able to checkmate the alarming dropout rate across the district. Where as Education city with the provision of free residential quality education for over 7000 children under one single campus from KG to PG has won laurels from everyone. Choolo Asman, Lakshya like innovations are proving the game changers in terms of opening the horizon of opportunities to the youth of this remote tribal district. Chief Minister DAV Schools, Modern Schools, JNV and Kendriya Vidyalaya are trying to bring quality education to the kids of the district well supported by modern techniques of education like smart classes, Tinkling Labs, virtual education etc.

- Lon varratu – it means "ghar ki or lauto" an initiative taken by the police department where youth are motivated to return to mainstream of the society. Such surrendered naxlite gets recruited into the DRGs district reserved guard and in the state force known as Bastar army. The surrendered naxlites can live the live in peacefully with respect in the main stream of the society.

CONLCUSION

We hope one day theses effort will come alive and breaks the ice between the govt and moist and the people of dantewada can pursit for happiness and make their life better. We have to treat Maoism as a social issue and do engagement of youth in right direction.

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Importance Of Teaching Aids In Teaching – Learning Process

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ABSTRACT- The process of teaching - learning depends upon the different type of equipment available in the classroom. There are many aids available these days like, audio, visual and audio- visual aids. They have very much importance in TLP (Teaching Learning Process) Meaning of Teaching Aids - As we all know that today's age is the age of science and technology. The teaching learning programme have also been affected by it.

KEYWORDS - equipment, audio- visual aids, importance, classroom, TLP

INTRODUCTION-   A teaching aid is anything used by a teacher to help teach a lesson or make it more interesting to students. Teaching aids can come in almost any form. Some of the most common are pictures, videos, charts, flashcards, and objects, like three-dimensional models or educational toys. The term teaching aid is used to identify such materials as being a supplement to basic teaching. Teaching aids are intended to engage students in the topic being taught. Although teaching aids are sometimes more associated with elementary schooling, they can be used at every level of education and for every subject. Teaching aid should not be confused with a teacher's aide, who assists a teacher in the classroom. Books can sometimes be considered teaching aids, especially books that are presented in addition to the textbook. But teaching aids are usually meant to be more exciting and engaging. For this reason, teaching aids often appeal to the senses. They can be visual like charts or pictures, audio-based like songs, or things that appeal to the sense of touch like models meant to be held and explored with the hands.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY- The research is based on the secondary data collected through various resources like journals, books, and web sites. The objective of this paper is to draw an outline for the process of teaching - learning depends upon the different type of equipment available in the classroom which makes additional glory to teaching.

OBJECTIVES OF REASEARCH -

To make aware with the fact that how Classroom Live and active during the teaching,

Teaching aids makes the classroom live and active.

Needs of Teaching Aids –

Some teaching aids are classic classroom fixtures, such as globes, maps, and the periodic table. But technology has opened up a whole new world of learning. Devices like tablets and laptops offer limitless opportunities for teaching aids to be brought to the classroom. Yet teaching aids don't have to be high-tech to be effective—good old flashcards can be a great way to get students to understand a concept. Teaching aids can also take the form of activities,

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such as a craft project that the students participate in. Interactivity is often a key part of teaching aids. Basically, anything that enhances the learning experience—anything other than the teacher talking to students—is a teaching aid. Teaching aids are extremely important to instruction because they help students learn things in ways that go beyond a lecture or the text in a book.

1) Every individual has the tendency to forget. Proper use of teaching aids helps to retain more concepts permanently.
2) Students can learn better when they are motivated properly through different teaching aids.
3) Teaching aids develop the proper image when the students see, hear taste and smell properly.
4) Teaching aids provide complete example for conceptual thinking.
5) Teaching aids create the environment of interest for the students.
6) Teaching aids helps to increase the vocabulary of the students.
7) Teaching aids helps the teacher to get sometime and make learning permanent.
8) Teaching aids provide direct experience to the students.

Types of Teaching Aids-
There are many aids available these days. We may classify these aids as follows-
(1) Visual Aids, (2) Audio Aids, (3) Audio - Visual Aids.

(1) VISUAL AIDS -
The aids which use sense of vision are called Visual aids. For example :- actual objects, models, pictures, charts, maps, flash cards, flannel board, bulletin board, chalkboard, overhead projector, slides etc. Out of these black board and chalk are the commonest ones. Charts, diagrams, graphs, etc. are effective visual aids that teacher use to convey concepts and lessons with more clarity and effectiveness. Math's teachers often bring wooden models of pyramids and large protractors to teach in a better fashion. Now that classes have moved online, teacher use interactive slides and presentations to covey concepts in a better way. This is better than textbook images and visuals. Not to mention that visual aids appeal to the visual learners and helps they understand the lessons better. Visual aids can powerfully help the effectiveness of a speech. Many speeches benefit from having objects, images, key quotes, or data presented in a clear and dramatic fashion. Visual aids vary in kind, but there are similar benefits and tips for dealing with any kind of supplementary evidence that is shown to an audience. Reasons to Use Visual Aids –

- Improves audience understanding and memory
- Serves as notes
- Provides clearer organization
- Facilitates more eye contact and motion by the speaker
- Contributes to speaker credibility

(2) AUDIO AIDS -
Teachers have many teaching methods available to reach their students. Using audio aids in teaching can improve student performance by engaging them on a different level. These aids in the classroom can have many advantages including engaging auditory learners, adding novelty to activities and using music or mnemonics as memorization techniques. The aids that involve the sense of hearing are called Audio aids. Audio aids involve the usage of

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audio to help students learn. They help in learning languages where communication and listening are important. Auditory learning makes the students develop their listening skills. For example:- Radio, Tape Recorder, Gramophone etc. Audio aids help to improve the listening and communication skills. As mentioned, there are different types of learners in a classroom and auditory learners are a part of it. Using audio teaching aids will help that segment to a great extent. The effect of music on the brain has been proven. Hence, some teachers play music in the classroom to destress their students and increase their interest in the lessons.

- **Engaging Auditory Learners**

According to Howard Gardner's Theory of Multiple Intelligences, students learn in a variety of different ways including through listening or auditory input. Some students are better auditory learners than others and may see more academic improvement when audio aids are used in the classroom. Teachers serve students best by instructing to all academic levels in the classroom. With students learning at different paces and through different methods, using audio aids in teaching is one way of achieving engagement and better retention of ideas. Rather than relying solely on speech through direct instruction, teachers can also include listening activities focused around music, noises and interactive listening assignments.

- **Novelty Gets Noticed**

Students might get bored with more traditional methods. Advantages of audio aids are even more apparent in novelty teaching methods. Novelty audio aids can be used in the classroom as an attention-getting strategy and also as a way to increase student involvement. When experiencing something new that engages his senses, a student is more likely to be engaged in the task and to remember the experience and presented information. Using audio in an unexpected way can add novelty to a lesson and potentially spark an academic improvement. Teachers can try beginning a lesson with a song or use recordings of foreign languages when teaching about other cultures. The more unexpected the audio activity is, the more novel that activity is for the students.

- **Music and Mnemonics Help Memorization**

To define audio aids, teachers might use a mnemonic device. Using music and mnemonics as audio aids in teaching has also been proven to help students with memorization. Mnemonics are phrases or rhymes that people use to memorize information. For example, the memorable saying, "30 days hath September, April, June and November" is a mnemonic device that helps students remembers how many days are in each month of the year. When students learn assigned song lyrics or mnemonic devices, the memorized information stays with them longer and can improve their performance on related subject tests.

(3) AUDIO – VISUAL AIDS -

The aids which involve the sense of vision as well as hearing are called Audio- Visual Aids. For example:- television, film projector, film strips etc. Videos and animations are used in the classroom to explain concepts better. With the development of technology, students have the opportunity to actually see how digestion takes place, understand the water cycle, can understand motion of vehicles, everything can be explained in a much detailed and better manner. Students understand new concepts better when they see it and experience it firsthand.

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Excellent teachers understand the importance of audio visual aids in the learning process. Audio visual aids are teaching tools that educators use to complement their academic lessons. Examples of audiovisual aids include videos, music clips, flip charts, slideshow presentations and overhead transparencies. Audio visual aids should not be used as the only teaching method, but should be incorporated periodically throughout lessons to provide extra information for students. Students catch on quickly when their teacher understands the importance of charts in the teaching and learning process.

Importance of Audio Visual Aids-

The importance of audio visual aids is evident when it comes time to teach a new or abstract concept that may be difficult to picture or grasp. Audio visual aids allow teachers to demonstrate things to students that, otherwise, may not be clearly conveyed. When you lecture to students on a new subject -- like ringtail lemurs' mating habits -- you are limited to verbal descriptions. However, when you can demonstrate something through sight and sound, students pick up more information through the audiovisual experience. For instance, a film clip on ringtail lemurs' mating habits gives students an academic experience they could not obtain from a lecture or a textbook.

Importance of Teaching Aids- Teaching aids play a very important role in Teaching- Learning process.

- Novelty - Students love new things and innovation in the classroom, teaching aids help to break the boring routines and add a healthy life to the classes.
- Retain the information longer-The effective use of teaching aids will help students to better retain what they have been taught.
- Better understanding- Teaching aids help to convey concepts in a better manner and this way, the learners would comprehend the lessons well.
- Better learning experience- teaching aids generally helps to break down the monotony in the classroom and makes classes more happening and interesting.
- Increases conceptual thinking with examples and the environment that teaching aids create, it is perfect for conceptual thinking and helps students to expand their horizons.

CONCLUSION-

1) Motivation- Teaching aids motivate the students so that they can learn better.

2) Clarification- Through teaching aids, the teacher clarify the subject matter more easily.

3) Discouragement of Cramming- Teaching aids can facilitate the proper understanding to the students which discourage the act of cramming.

4) Increase the Vocabulary- Teaching aids helps to increase the vocabulary of the students more effectively.

5) Classroom Live and active- Teaching aids make the classroom live and active.

6) Direct Experience- Teaching aids provide direct experience to the students

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The rising crime against women in India: A sociological analysis

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ABSTRACT

Women constitute half the population of the country and are today playing a key role in the economy. The entire work- force in the country today, whether skilled or unskilled, incorporates a substantial proportion of women. In the years following independence, owing to a variety of factors, the number of women coming out of their homes and playing their roles in the larger society has increased steadily. After the economic liberalization and neo globalization of the 90s that was also marked by the information technology revolution, there has been a surge in the work participation of women. Not only are more women coming out and seeking out of home paid work but are also venturing into professions that were earlier considered masculine. Thus we now see women successfully working in defence, civil aviation, corporate management, journalism, space research, sports and politics.

This, however, is one pleasant and encouraging side of the picture. There is unfortunately, another side of the picture which is ugly, unpleasant and extremely discouraging. This relates to the growing incidence of crime against women in India. Statistics reveal that nearly 31000 cases of crimes committed against women were received by the National Commission for Women in 2022, the highest since 2014. And these figures only reveal cases of crimes that were reported, how many cases went unreported is anybody's guess.

It is ironical that just at a time when women have been most successful in proving their worth in different spheres of endeavor, their wings are being clasped by a patriarchal social milieu that is all out to create barriers at every step- right from conception, when the female fetus is detected and killed in the womb, to insufficient nutrition if she manages to take birth, then through differential access to education and health, forced dropouts from schools and colleges, eve teasing, molestation, rapes and gang rapes on roads, public places and public transport, sexual harassment at workplace, dowry demands in marriage, domestic violence and acid attacks, an overall unsafe environment out of home and even inside the homes and so on and so forth. On top of that, there is a very judgmental society that has very different rather unequal values and standards for men and women. Thus, patriarchy, which is painfully deep rooted in the Indian psyche , through its myriad tools, is creating great impediments in the march of Indian women towards liberation.

Keywords :: Independence, Revolution, Violence, impediments.

Introduction

Women constitute half the population of the country and are today playing a key role in the economy. The entire work- force in the country today, whether skilled or unskilled, incorporates a substantial proportion of women. In the years following independence, owing to a variety of factors, the number of women coming out of their homes and playing their roles in the larger society has increased steadily. After the economic liberalization and neo globalization of the 90s that was also marked by the information technology revolution, there has been a surge in the work participation of women. Not only are more women coming out and seeking out of home paid work but are also venturing into professions that were earlier considered masculine. Thus we now see women successfully working in defence, civil aviation, corporate management, journalism , space research, sports and politics.

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It is ironical that just at a time when women have been most successful in proving their worth in different spheres of endeavor, their wings are being clasped by a patriarchal social milieu that is all out to create barriers at every step- right from conception, when the female fetus is detected and killed in the womb, to insufficient nutrition if she manages to take birth, then through differential access to education and health, forced dropouts from schools and colleges, eve teasing, molestation, rapes and gang rapes on roads, public places and public transport, sexual harassment at workplace, dowry demands in marriage, domestic violence and acid attacks, an overall unsafe environment out of home and even inside the homes and so on and so forth. On top of that, there is a very judgmental society that has very different rather unequal values and standards for men and women. Thus, patriarchy, which is painfully deep rooted in the Indian psyche , through its The present paper aims to present the available data on the crimes committed against women and to analyse the factors behind the rising gender based violence in India.

The idea of gender equity is enshrined in the Indian constitution. Article 14 of the constitution guarantees equality for all irrespective of caste, religion, sex and so on. In the true, spirit of the constitution, successive governments at the centre as well as in the states have enacted legislations and formulated policies and programmes from time to time for the upliftment of women and for safeguarding their interests and security. No wonder, India today has some very strong and progressive legislations and very impressive policies and programmes for women. Conscious efforts are being made to ensure easy access of women to primary and higher education. Women too are coming forward and making the most of the opportunities for development and economic independence that are coming their way and have proved their worth in almost all spheres of endeavor. However, the path to women's liberation and towards the realization of the ideal of a gender equal society is not as smooth as anyone would like it to be. The one great impediment in the march of Indian women towards liberation is the deep rooted

patriarchal psyche that perpetuates gender biases that in turn result in continued violence and crime against women. Patriarchy, like the caste system has in all these years shown tremendous resilience and has been reasserting itself through distorted narratives. The capitalist market economy, the media and the advertising industry have all played their role in the objectification and exploitation of women.

Review of literature

Studies conducted in this area have invariably concluded that society in India has seen a surge in violence and crime against women in the past few decades. While the enrollment of women in educational institutions and in work participation is increasing steadily, women at the same time are exposing themselves to violence, abuse and crime both inside and out of home.

According to the National Crime Records Bureau, in 2011, there were more than 228,650 reported incidents of crime against women while in 2021, there were 428,278reported incidents, an 87%increase.Chakraborty**,** Afreen and Pal (2021) conducted a state level analysis of crime against women and found that despite strong legislations, women are being subjected to exploitation and violence in and out of home right from infancy to old age. Janki and Manikanta (2014) analysed data related to crime against women and concluded that women are being subjected all kinds of violence ranging from feticide to domestic violence, from sexual harassment and assault to dowry killings, from eveteasing to immoral traffic and indecent representation of women and so on. Gilani (2021)suggested that crime against women is a powerful tool to exercise control over their lives, affecting women of all ages, ethnicities, regions and religions. Deshpande (2013)observed that crime against women in India ranges from mild teasing to rape and murder making women unsafe everywhere. Few crimes against women are actually reported, fewer still prosecuted and a negligent number are actually punished. Jameel and Ahmed (2022) observed that India is a signatory of UN conventions like CEDAW which reflects India's commitment to gender justice. The various laws, policies and programmes for women are evidence of the governments' endeavour to protect the rights of women. Despite this, discrimination against women remains a profound issue. Female feticide, wage disparity, crime against women, gender gap in health and education and so on still remain a cause of concern.

Data on crime against women in India

As per the data released by NCRB, crime against women rose by 15.3 per cent in 2021 from the previous year, with 4,28,278 cases registered last year following 3,71,503 cases in 2020.

The NCRB report also shows that the rate of crime against women (number of incidents per 1 lakh population) increased from 56.5 per cent in 2020 to 64.5 per cent in 2021.

A majority of these cases (31.8 per cent) fall in the category of "Cruelty by husband or his relatives'', followed by "Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty", kidnapping and abduction, and rape.

According to the report, the highest rate of crime against women in 2021 was registered in Assam, despite a marginal dip over the last three years. The state recorded over 29,000 such cases in 2021.

The other top states in this category include Odisha, Haryana, Telangana and Rajasthan.

Rajasthan, like Assam, showed a marginal decrease in the actual number of cases while the three other states (Odisha, Haryana and Telangana) marked an increase.

The report places UP on top (56,083) in terms of actual number of cases registered in 2021, although the rate is lesser at 50.5 per cent.

The other states that recorded the highest number of crimes against women include Rajasthan, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Odisha.

Nagaland stood out with the lowest number of crimes against women registered in the past three years — 2019, 2020 and 2021. It also had the lowest crime rate against women for 2021.

Among Union Territories, Delhi had the highest rate of crime against women in 2021 at 147.6 per cent.

It also topped in absolute numbers of cases registered, recording an increase over the past three years.

The NCRB also collates data for crime against women in 19 cities across the country with a population of over 2 million.

Among these cities, the 2021 data shows that Jaipur had the highest rate at over 194 per cent, followed by Delhi, Indore and Lucknow.

Chennai and Coimbatore both in Tamil Nadu had the lowest rate.

In actual numbers among these cities, Delhi topped in 2021, followed by Mumbai, Bengaluru and Hyderabad.

Delhi also marked the highest number of actual cases in the past three years amongst these cities.

Rajasthan had the highest rate of rape for 2021 and topped in actual numbers of cases registered in 2020.

UP, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra followed with over 2,000 cases registered last year in these states. Rajasthan also had the highest number of minor girls raped in 2021 with 1,453 cases registered.

Overall, there were 31,677 cases of rape registered in the country last year, marking a marginal decline over the past five years from 33,977 cases in 2018.

Cases of "murder with gangrape/rape", for which the NCRB has maintained records since 2017, have remained steady in 2021, the same as in 2019. The highest number of cases under the category were registered in 2018 with 291.

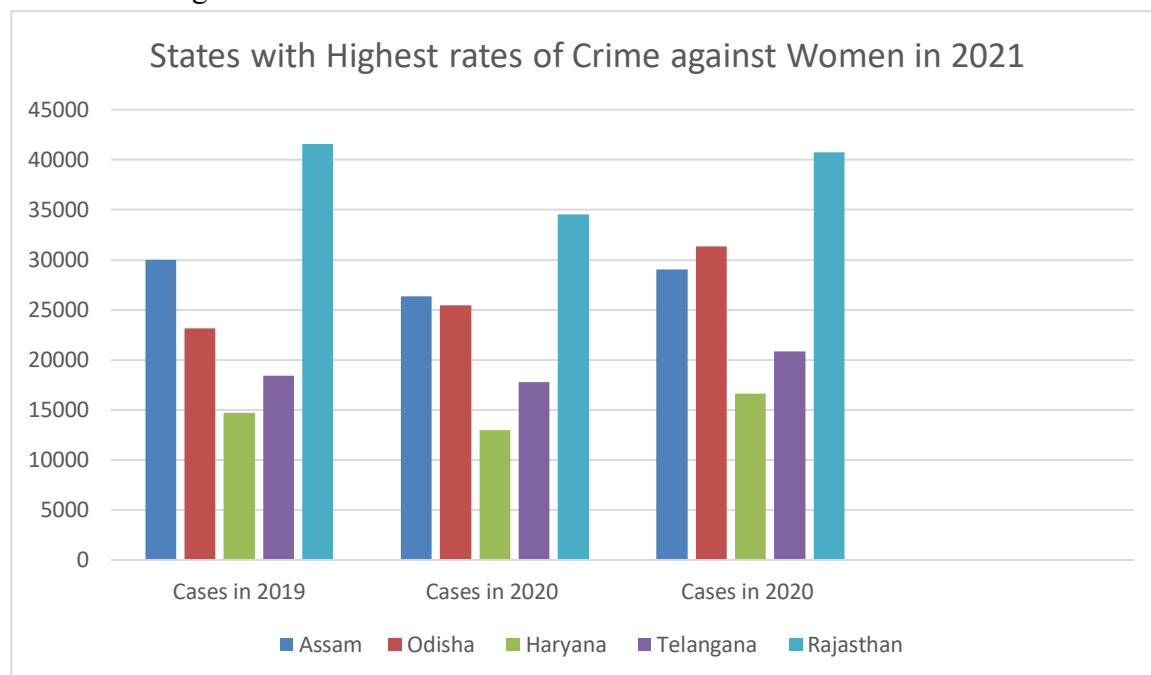The highest number of such cases took place last year in UP with 48, followed closely by Assam with 46.

Bihar, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and Uttarakhand did not register any cases under this category last year.

According to NCRB data, rape-murders make up less than 1 per cent of the total rapes in the country annually.

In these cases, the NCRB data between 2017-2021 shows that UP, Assam, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra had the highest number of cases in the country annually for rape-murders for the period of 2017-2020.

Only 507 cases were registered in the country under the Domestic Violence Act in 2021 — 0.1 per cent of the total cases of crime against women. The highest number of cases were filed in Kerala.

Meanwhile, 6,589 cases of dowry deaths were registered last year with the highest number of such deaths registered in UP and Bihar.[1]

The statistics on crime perpetrated against women in India are shocking and speak volumes about the status of women in society. As is evident from the data mentioned above , gender based violence has increased exponentially in the past decade despite significant measures being undertaken for redressal at international and national levels. For any civilized society, these figures are appalling and it is therefore imperative to identify the factors that are at the root of this problem.

The menace of Patriarchy

It is in this context that the system of patriarchy assumes significance. Patriarchy is an important feature of Indian social structure and is deep rooted in the Indian psyche. In a patriarchal social system, men are the highest authority. Women are thought to be physically and intellectually inferior to men and are therefore supposed to accept and acknowledge the authority of men. The four main features of patriarchy are : male dominance, male identification, male centeredness and obsession with control. The subjugation of women gets social and cultural legitimacy through customs and practices that are internalized through the process of socialization and then handed over from one generation to the next. Patriarchy perpetuates false notions of masculinity and femineity defining clearly what behaviour is desirable for men and women. Several surveys conducted in this regard have invariably observed that patriarchy permeates deep down in the hearts and minds of Indian men and women. The latest findings of the National Family Health Survey(NFHS-5) reveal that more than 75% women respondents across three states -Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka justified men beating their wives. More than 30% women from as

many as 14 states and Union Territories found nothing wrong in men beating their wives. Overall, 45%women and 44% men find wife beating fair and acceptable.[2].The data obtained in the NFHS-5 reflect how deeply patriarchy is entrenched in the Indian psyche. All the reform in the post-independence years, the constitutional and legal provisions for gender equity, the policies and programmes for upliftment and empowerment of women, the education and sensitization initiatives by the government and other organizations have all fallen short of changing the prevailing discriminatory mindset. This is because patriarchy as a system has shown tremendous resilience and has always been successful in devising ways and means for its perpetuation. The manner in which patriarchy has manipulated the capitalist market system to create a false consciousness about women empowerment and emancipation is a case in point. A detailed analysis of this nexus between patriarchy and market is, however, beyond the scope of this paper.

From a Marxian point of view, one of the major reasons for women's continued oppression is that most social relations occur behind the backs of the actors. This means that much of the underlying structure of oppression is hidden, not only by means of ideology but also by means of a contradictory daily life. Appearance contradicts reality. Workers feel dependent on capitalists for wage and employment, yet in reality ,they produce daily in surplus value, the wealth that permits their continued subjugation. Same way, wives appear to be dependent on husbands for support and protection, yet, in reality, it is husbands who are dependent on wives for their unpaid labour, emotion management and much else[3.] Thus we see that each of these dependencies is substantially reversed, yet none of these realities is immediately apparent to those most oppressed by them.

Neera Desai, the renowned Sociologist, feminist and social worker has also linked women's subjugation in the Indian context to the overall structure of patriarchy and capitalism. She vehemently pointed out that all women, irrespective of class, caste, race and ethnicity suffer at the hands of patriarchy though the degree and nature may vary drastically for different groups.[4]. Desai's contention is validated by the case of Bhanwari Devi, the saathin, government social worker in a small village in Rajasthan, who was gang raped by the affluent and powerful people in her village for trying to stop a child marriage from taking place and that of Mrs Rupan Deol Bajaj, a senior IAS officer of the Punjab cadre, who was a victim of male bullying and sexual misbehavior by a senior colleague. Both the women came from very different social caste and class backgrounds but both were victims of the same patriarchal menace. This only goes to show that as far as patriarchy is concerned, women are a class in themselves. It is therefore important for women to kindle and strengthen this class consciousness so that they in the words of Marx unite and transform into a "class for themselves".

Critical issues related to gender based violence in India

As mentioned earlier, gender based violence in India assumes myriad forms ranging from female feticide to domestic violence, dowry killing, human trafficking, sexual violence , honour killings and acid attacks .India's engagement with gender based violence is often whimsical and disproportionate. The cultural and social forces of the country outweigh the legislative and policy framework existing in the country to address the disproportionate level of violence faced by

women.[5]An intriguing fact with regard to the legislative framework in India is that while it addresses certain aspects of gender-based violence quite sternly, it completely fails to address several other aspects. For example, while there are are some very stringent laws against dowry and sexual violence, instances of honour killings and acid attacks do not have similar stringent laws. This makes it difficult for victims to not only attain justice but sometimes it becomes difficult to even attain acknowledgement of violation.

Lack of gender sensitization too is another big issue. Schools, colleges and Universities are not doing enough to sensitize young boys and girls about the disparities in society in general and gender disparity in particular. Only those studying liberal arts or Law courses are sensitized towards gender issues.

Patriarchy dictates certain gender norms that result in male domination which in turn lead to violence against women. Besides, poverty, alcoholism ,unemployment etc. also play a role in the subjugation of women and making them vulnearable to violence and intimidation. Religious polarization and communal hatred also brings women in the line of fire in the battle between men.

The films, media and market have also contributed in reinforcing the discriminatory mindset. Who would deny the huge impact of mass media in the lives of people. More often than not, the portrayal of relationships in cinema and TV dramas is problematic and songs and dances normalize stalking and eve teasing .Gender violence is trivialized and made a subject of entertainment and fun.

A report by Policy Circle Bureau rightly observes that gender violence is rooted in the cultural and institutional social structure. .Discriminatory rules, customs, traditions, laws and misogynistic language are examples of structural violence against women. These structures influence both conscious and unconscious behaviour. People grow up in these structures and preserve them leading to perpetuation of sexism and its expressions.[6]

Conclusion

The Indian woman, in her pursuit of liberation, has been fighting a relentless battle against the menace of patriarchy. She sure has come a long way but the struggle continues. Patriarchy through its myriad forms, tools and disguise is all out to pose hurdles in the path of women's emancipation and empowerment. It is important for women to stand up for each other regardless of caste and class identities. There have been many instances where upper caste women chose to show solidarity to their caste identity over their gender identity. This only weakens the women's cause and helps the oppressor. Fighting patriarchy requires what Desai calls 'feminist consciousness'. This consciousness needs to be developed in men and women alike. Multi-pronged efforts that include change in socialization patterns, continuous and rigorous sensitization programmes, media campaigns specially designed to question discriminatory customs and practices, stringent laws to curb violence against women,speedy delivery of justice through the legal process and surety of punishment to the perpetrators of crime would go along way in bringing about the desired change. As the celebrated author Arundhati Roy remarked "There is really no such thing as the Voiceless. There are only the deliberately silenced or the

preferably unheard'. The task ahead is to make the voice so loud and vociferous that it can neither be silenced nor left unheard.

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Nutrition Related Problems and their causes in women's of Rural Areas

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Abstract-

This study is based on assessment of nutrition and therapeutic properties of daily meals of women in rural areas. Women in rural areas are facing several health related issues, which ultimately affect the economic output of the family. The health and nutrition of women intrinsically linked to their responsibility of home management. Women's play dominant role in rural economy. It implies that their health and nutritional status is of paramount of importance of their own family as well as for development. Women should be aware of the proper way of eating food. Food which they carry as daily meals must be full of nutrition. Hence, the present study have been surveyed in Pratapgarh district U.P.

Introduction -

Nutrition is the bio chemical and physiological process by which are organism uses food to support its life. It provide organism with nutrients, which can be metabolized to create energy and chemical structure failure to obtain sufficient nutrients causes malnutrition as nutrition is a critical part of health and development. Bette nutrition is related to improved women's health, stronger immune systems, after pregnancy and child birth, lower risk of non-communicable diseases such as diabetes and cardio vascular disease.

Result-

As shown figure no. 2 in this study 70% women's were house wife. 53% of rural women's were anemic, but some of the nutritional deficiency symptoms disease like weight loss, BP, thyroid. Therefore emphasis is given for nutrition and there is an urgent need to create awareness and implement intervention to improve the nutrition status of the health of women's community in rural areas.
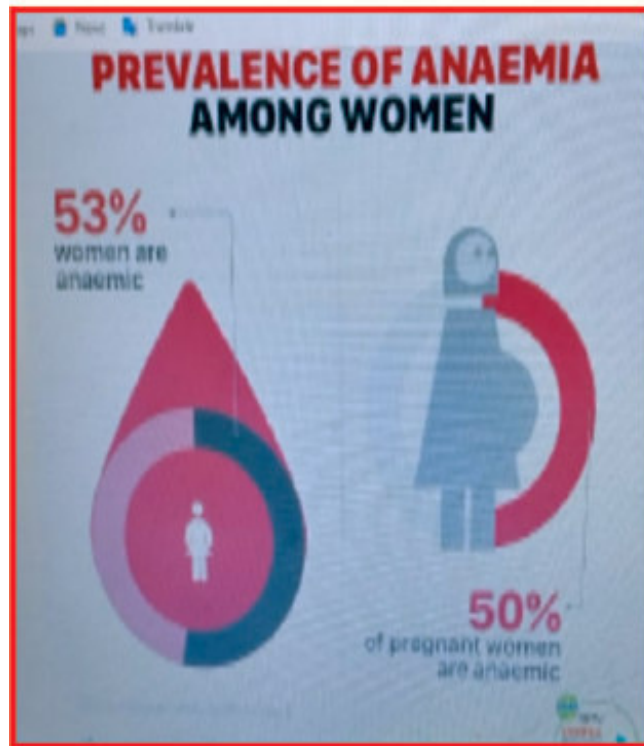
Figure-2

Conclusion-

Since the rural women's belong to a low socio economics group, In general the reason for the prevalence of under nutrition could be because women's are over exhausted of by taking of lower amounts of foods. Various factors effect on nutrition status and measures have to be taken to educated women's about the healthy nutrition and importance of physical activity.

Figure-1

Material and Methods-

Samples 250 women's population from that rural areas were included with different age group were selected by simple random sampling. In total women population each women were interviewed and questionnaire was used to their households for recorded data. General physical examination as weight, height etc. Were recorded body mass index (BMI) was calculated by using the formula weight/height.

Study Area-

Rural areas of pratapgarh district Pure Keshavrai.

Acknowledgement-

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Measuring Human Development level of BRICS in Recent Years

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Abstract

Economic growth and economic development terms were taken into account in an interchangeable manner. No separate studies were done in development economics for so many years. Income used to be single standard used for determining economic development of nations until 1991. After 1991, in a gradual manner some welfare economist started a dislodge in this prototype. They accentuate the importance of social and related factors in the arena of economic development. Prof. Amartya Sen and late Dr. Mahebub-ul-Haq metamorphose the concept of Human Development in the year 1991. They majorly contributed in publishing the Human Developed Report in 1991. After that Human Development Index has acquired the acknowledgement in the area of economic development. There are countries such as China, Hongkong, Japan, Korea and other have linked up economic development and Human Development and strengthened it. It was then recognised that both economic and non-economic factors are equally important in measurement of economic development. There are number of non-economic indicators to measure the level of Human Development i.e. Human Development Index (HDI), Gender Development Index (GDI), Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM), Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index (MDPI) etc. These indexes focused on increasing human capabilities and opportunities for better economic and social level quality. The present paper deals with Human Development of BRICS Countries. According to HDR 2015, Three BRIC countries named Brazil, China, and the Russian Federation are placed in High Human Development category and two countries India and South Africa have been placed in medium development category. The present study is intended to find out the reasons for the differences in the level of Human Development among the five larger economies of the world.

Key words: Human Development, HDI, health Index, Education Index, Life expectancy at birth, GDP per capita, BRICS

Introduction

In the new era of economic development, the measurement of Human Development has been modified to various numbers of indicators. UNDP provided the platform to study the various issues related to the Human Development in 1991, after that a long chain of different indicators has been initiated by different institutions and economists. Initially very few indicators were included in the measurement of Human Development such as life expectancy, death rates, health, education, literacy, unemployment and poverty. As the time went by new dimensions have been acknowledged in the measurement of human development. Goldman Sachs used the acronym BRIC in 2001 for the four countries Brazil, Russia, India and China. South Africa joined this group in 2011, and it became BRICS. These countries share the large number of world population. According to World Bank, BRICS constitute of 41.2% of the

total world's population and it also has the large surface share of 29.6% of earth. These countries also possesses large portion of natural resources on the earth. In the year 2000, the BRICS countries reported 17.1 % of the world GDP. It went up to 25.7% in 2010. The Domestic output of BRICS in 2016 went over US$ 16 trillion, and the group recorded a significant increase in its economies from 2007.

Present study analyses the significance of the BRICS as a powerful group in the global economy. An increased input of factors, and enormous scales of population and resources are the main power booster in the economies. Brazil and Russia have huge reserves of mineral resources; China and India has a benefit of cheap labor and resources at lower prices.

Research Issues

Human development Pattern has been found very dissimilar among the BRICS countries. Some counties are in very High Human Development group, some are in High Human Development group and some are in Medium Human Development group. The main concern of the study is to find out the level of Human Development among the BRICS. Further main variables of Human Development such as life expectancy, death rates, health, education, literacy, unemployment and poverty are being examined. This study is keen to find out the triggers for patterns in VHHD and HHD countries among the BRICS.

Objective of the Study

The present paper deals with an important issue on human development. The objective of the study is as follow: Measuring Human Development level of BRICS in recent years

Review of Litrature

UNDP presented Human Development index (HDI) in 1990 in its Human Development Report (HDR). Before 2010 UNDP used different methods to calculate HDI value. After 2010 UNDP applied improved statistical method to calculate HDI. Since 1990 the Human Development Index includes three different dimensions to measure health, education and income. The main variables to measure three dimensions are life expectancy at birth, mean years of schooling, combined gross enrolment ratio and GNP per capita. The indicators changed in the 2010 HDR. Now four indicators are used for the three dimensions: life expectancy at birth (long and healthy life); mean years of schooling of population of ages 25 and over (knowledge), expected years of schooling for children (knowledge); and Gross National Income (GNI) per capita adjusted by purchasing power parity (PPP) (standard of living). As per new methods, UNDP ranked countries' HDI in following four categories.

(1) Very High Human Development Category: The HDI value is 0.900 and more.

(2) High Human Development Category: The HDI value lies in range of 0.800 to 0.899

(3) Medium Human Development Category: in this category the HDI value lies from 0.500 to 0.799.

(4) Low Human Development Category: The value of HDI is below 0.500.

Klugman, Rodriguez and Choi (2011) talked about the latest method to calculate HDI in their studies. Since 1999 HDR used Arithmetic mean to aggregate the dimensional indices to form HDI but after 2010 HDR used Geometric mean. UNDP also changed the maximum and

minimum value. The measurement of HDI has progressed over time and contributed to the policy discourse. Over a period of time the measurement of HDI is changed.

Goel, S. L., & Kumar, R. (2005) defined "Development is the process of growth in the direction of modernity, especially toward nation-building and socio-economic progress. The aim of the development should be to enrich the quality of life of all." The study analyzed that meaning of the term 'Human Development' differs among people having different contexts, background and standard of living. For a poor man, it may be increased earnings for buying enough food, clothing and shelter but for a rich man it could abstract into satisfaction in life.

The Human Development Report 1995 (HDR95) of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) explained Human Development as a medium to enlarge people's choices. It "must enable all individuals to enlarge their human capabilities to the fullest and to put those capabilities to the best use in all fields - economic, social, cultural and political". Thus it is formation of capabilities on one hand and the use of those capabilities for well-being on the other.

Methodology and Data Sources

Present study is theoretical in nature and is based on the secondary data, which has been gathered from the various reports published by UNDP till 2020. Data regarding the BRICS countries have been gathered from the different reports and reliable publications.

Human Development Index and BRICS Countries

Human Development has become very important panorama of the Economy. There are unequal trend of Human Development level is discovered among the BRICS nations. Data from the recent Human Development report (2020) has been analyzed in this section. Following data shows the level of Human Development among the BRICS countries. HDR 2020 shows the discrepancies in the position of the Human Development among BRICS. The study shows the Russian Federation has the highest Human Development index rank (52) and value (.824) among the BRICS and considered as Very High Human Developed country. Brazil is at the second position with HDI rank (84) and value (.765). China has got the HDI rank (85) with value (.761). South Africa has got the (114) rank in HDI ranking and its HDI value is (.709). India is least performing country with (131) HDI rank and its value (.645) and it falls in medium human developed category. Following study shows the average annual HDI growth from 1990 to 2019. It shows the negative growth for Russian Federation from 1990 to 2000. Then it increased but at decreasing rates for the consecutive time periods. The annual growth of HDI for Brazil showed a declining trend during the given time period. South Africa did not improve much, China's growth rate was very high in the first two decades and declined in the third time period and again jumped during 2010 to 2019. India's annual HDI growth rate showed improvement in all the time periods, but still it has to reach far to catch up with other BRICS countries.

Recent Trends of Human Development Index and its components of BRICS Countries

This section describes the trends in Human Development index from 1990 to 2019 and its various components with reference to BRICS countries. It also presents the country profile of the different indicators of the Human Development over the time. The selected countries have been categorized in four groups: Very High Human Development (VHHD), High Human

Development (HHD), Medium Human Development (MHD), and Low Human Development (LHD). The analysis shows the development in HDI values and related indicators of the BRICS country as well as its compare with VHHD, HHD, MHD and LHD country average. The data depicts the performance of the five countries during four decades. The Russian federation shows fall in the HDI value in year 2000 but then there have been continuous rise in the HDI value and it is considered as a very high human developed country in 2019 HDR. According to the HDR 2019 Brazil's HDI value is 0.765 in 2019. It is in the category of HHD. The HDI rank of the country is 84 out of 189 countries. The HDI value of Brazil increased from 0.613 to 0.765 between 1990 and 2019. There is a growth of 24.8 percent in HDI value from 1990 to 2019.China is a HHD country with HDI value 0.761 for 2019. The rank of China is 85 out of 189 countries and territories. China's HDI value increased from 0.501 to 0.761 between 1990 and 2019. There is an increase of 52.5 %. South Africa is also in HHD group with HDI value 0.709 for 2019. The position of the country is 114 among all countries. South Africa's HDI value increased from 0.627 to 0.709 between 1990 and 2019, with the increase of 13.1 %. India is the lowest Human Development country among the BRICS its HDI value is 0.645 for 2019. The HDI rank of India is 131 and it fall in the MHD category, India's HDI value increased from 0.429 to 0.645 between 1990 and 2019, there is an increase of 50.3 % in the value for the given time period. Brazil and South Africa are countries which show decline in the rank from 2013 to 2019. (Source: HDR 2020)

Country wise Performance of the Human Development Index

This section contains the country wise performance of the BRICS countries from 1990 to 2019 and discusses the changes over the period of time.

Human Development Progress of Brazil

The HDI value for Brazil improved from 0.613 to 0.765 from 1990 to 2019 and showed an increase of 24.8 %. Following data presents the development scenario of different indicators of Human Development for Brazil from 1990 to 2019. Gross National Income per capita increased by 39.1 % between 1990 and 2019. There is an increase of 9.5 years in indicator of Life expectancy at birth, mean years of schooling also got increased by 4.2 years and an increment of 3.2 years in expected years of schooling from 1990 to 2019. It is also found that though there has been decrease in the GNI per capita in 2016 but other indicators helped to increase the value of the HDI.

Human Development Progress of Russian Federation

Russian Federation's HDI value increased from 0.734 to 0.824 from 1990 to 2019 and there is an improvement of 12.1 %. Life expectancy at birth improved by 4.5 years, mean years of schooling improved by 3.0 years and expected years of schooling showed an improvement of 2.2 years. Gross National Income per capita increased by about 21.6 % for the same time period**.** Very rapid growth in the given parameters has contributed in very High Human Development in the country.

Human Development Progress of China

China's HDI value showed an increase of 52.5% from1990 to 2019 and the HDI value increased from 0.499 to 0.761. Life expectancy at birth for the country increased by 7.8 years,

mean years of schooling increased by 3.2 years and expected years of schooling increased by 5.2 years for the same time period. Gross National Income per capita increased very high about 993.4% China showed tremendous improvement in the HDI indicators.

Human Development Progress of South Africa

The progress in Human Development indicators is very low in South Africa, as its HDI value increased by 13.1 % and the HDI value increased from 0.625 to 0.709 from 1990 to 2019. South Africa's life expectancy at birth increased very less (0.8 years), which is the lowest among BRICS. Mean years of schooling showed an increase of 3.8 years and expected years of schooling got improved by 2.4 years. GNI per capita for South Africa is increased by 21.6 % for the given time period.

Human Development Progress of India

India showed high increase in Human Development (50.3%) from 1990 to 2019. It is the second highest increase after China among BRICS nations for the analyzed time period. The value of HDI increased from 0.429 to 0.645. Life expectancy at birth showed an increase of 11.8 years, mean years of schooling and expected years of schooling also showed an increase of 3.5 years and 4.5 years. There is an increase of 273.9 % in GNI per capita of India from 1990 to 2019.

Conclusion

The main goal of Economic development is to enhance the quality of life of the individuals. Human Development Index (HDI), inequality adjusted Human Development index, gender development index, gender inequality index etc are formulated to measure the different criteria of the human development. This study was conducted to analyze the trends in the different panoramas of human development. The study found that BRICS countries have realized significant growth in above mentioned indicators. Significant positive changes have been made in BRICS countries from1990 to 2019.

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A study of the key effects of artificial intelligence on the accounting professions in the digital era

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ABSTRACT:

The advent of artificial intelligence(AI) has led to significant changes in the accounting profession. In accounting and auditing, it serves a variety of functions and improves the accuracy and precision of the output. It may support human efforts in various fields, assist in sorting through oceans of data, and allow them to concentrate on more important tasks like problem-solving and planning. It has simplified and shortened the duration of a task this complex. But the problem that arises here is: how will experts establish a balance if machines take on a larger role? In light of the development of artificial intelligence, how does the accounting profession perform? This paper analyses how artificial intelligence is being used in the accounting sector. It also explores how this impact has affected the sector's growth and offers pertinent solutions to the sector's current issues. The purpose of this article is to evaluate the nature of accounting and auditing difficulties, the need for applying artificial intelligence (AI) technology to the field, and the impact of AI on the efficiency of accounting and auditing operations. Artificial intelligence is increasingly being used in the accounting profession. In particular, auditing and assurance are discussed as contemporary accounting concerns for which new AI research should be beneficial. Due to its scientific significance in enhancing the collection of audit evidence, the study advised audit offices working to show increased interest in artificial intelligence technologies. There is already software that has automated a number of accounting, tax, bookkeeping, and auditing activities. For the future of the accounting and auditing professions, artificial intelligence (AI) technologies are essential. Actually, these technologies serve as essential tools that give auditing experts the tools they need to do their work more effectively and efficiently. AI technologies such as machine learning, natural language processing, and robotics process automation have enabled accountants and auditors to improve their productivity, efficiency, and accuracy in analyzing financial data, detecting fraud, and conducting audits. However, professionals should only utilise these AI technologies for specific tasks, not for general use. This paper examines the impact of AI on the accounting and auditing profession, its benefits and challenges, and future implications.

KEYWORDS: Artificial Intelligence, Accounting, Auditing, Efficiency, Profession, Automation, Robotics, Machine Learning, Technology.

INTRODUCTION:

The digitalization of today's world makes technology use more efficient. It sets up a platform where industries may fully digitalize, deploy robotics, and employ artificial intelligence in their accounting and auditing processes. The Chinese government's work report for 2017 was the first to include artificial intelligence, and 15 agencies, including the Ministry of Finance, collaborated to create the largest artificial intelligence innovation hub in the entire world. Nowadays, artificial intelligence technology is widely used in the service, retail, and educational sectors. Artificial intelligence has entered its heyday.

Artificial intelligence(AI) has revolutionized the way businesses operate and has led to significant changes in the accounting and auditing profession. AI technologies such as machine learning, natural language processing, and robotics process automation have provided accountants and auditors with new tools and methods for analyzing financial data, detecting fraud, and conducting audits. AI has helped improve the efficiency and accuracy of accounting and auditing processes and has also reduced the time required for manual data analysis.

An augmented use of AI in the accounting and auditing industry is anticipated to enhance efficiency, productivity, and accuracy while burdening the workforce with unskilled workers and difficulties related to income and wealth inequality. There is a need for preparation on the part of educators, regulators, and professional bodies by addressing the paradigm shift and preparing the students, policies, and future professionals for the challenges of a world that is fraught with big data, blockchain technology, artificial intelligence, and so on, ushering in the fourth industrial revolution. "Audit assisted by AI" is one moniker for this new advancement.

This has transformed accounting from a paper-based to a computer-based format. To put it simply, AI has sped up and simplified the processing of enormous amounts of data. In this scenario, it unquestionably exceeds human capability. The "Association of Certified Accountants" demonstrates how machine learning techniques have posed problems for the progress report on the deskilling of accountant operations.

The traditional accounting tasks are repetitive and tiresome due to the upgrading and development of the accounting sector. Artificial intelligence can be used to address the accounting industry's problems with inefficiency and low added value, allowing accountants to engage in more innovative work and provide more value to the organisation. In conclusion, the application of artificial intelligence to the accounting sector will support the growth and innovation of the sector and improve the competitiveness of businesses, which is crucial.

This study will show how artificial intelligence (AI) technology has affected the accounting and auditing professions thus far and how these disciplines may be impacted by AI technology in the future. Some of the questions that have been addressed in this study include whether or not professions will change, potential changes to the profession/discipline and its literature, potential changes to real-world practises, whether or not countries around the world are prepared to adopt AI technology applications in the Accounting and Audit profession, potential policy repercussions, ethical concerns regarding AI applications, etc. Finally, the evaluation work evaluates how well the world is prepared for accounting and auditing using AI technology while highlighting potential advantages and hazards.

Purpose of the Study:

The main purpose of this study is to determine how artificial intelligence affects the effectiveness of accounting activities within organisations and to analyse the significance of artificial learning. The study's specific goals are as follows:

1. To the evaluation of how artificial intelligence may affect accounting and auditing professionals, especially the next generation of accountants.

2. To assess the future of artificial intelligence in accounting and explore how the professions of accounting are evolving.

3. To provide policymakers with pertinent recommendations regarding the use of cutting-edge technologies in the field of accounting.

Research Methodology:

The research is based on the findings of a qualitative document analysis on the use of AI in the accounting sector. The secondary data sources used to assist this research study and the information were gathered from a variety of sources, including books, journals, accounting websites, articles, essays, and newspaper, magazine, and journal articles that either directly or indirectly relate to artificial intelligence. A descriptive and expressive research study is used to gain a better understanding.

Study limitation:

The study's rely on published data and information based on secondary data. No primary information is being collected. Secondary data might not be completely updated or reliable, or they might not be accurate.

Artificial Intelligence in accounting:

Nils J. Nilsson divides artificial intelligence into two parts: artificial (as opposed to human) + intelligence. Nilsson reverts to the Turing Test as a means of determining an entity's intelligence. In addition, he thinks that machine complexity increases with machine intelligence. John McCarthy is the author of the phrase "artificial intelligence." It is an experimental area in computer science where many machine uses are rejected. Using AI techniques, computers may carry out a variety of duties, including speech recognition, auditing advancements, structural planning, and judicious chores.

Artificial Intelligence in Accounting is the use of algorithms and software to automate accounting, auditing, bookkeeping, tax preparation tasks. The objective is to minimize human error and increase productivity by automating repetitive tasks. AI-based solutions are being used in handling day-to-day financial management operations, as well as for enhancing customer experience in an organization. The AI-based solutions are designed to scan invoices and the general ledger for anomalies, duplicates, and other issues before sending them to accountants for further action.

There are several types of AI, including:

1. **Rule-based AI:** also known as expert systems, rule based AI uses a set of predefined rules to make decisions and solve problems.

2. **Machine learning:** Machine learning is a subset of AI that involves algorithms that can learn from data and improve their performance over time. There are three main types of

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machine learning: supervised learning, unsupervised learning, and reinforcement learning.

3. **Deep learning:** Deep learning is a type of machine learning that uses neural networks with multiple layers to perform complex tasks, such as image and speech recognition.

4. **Natural language processing (NLP):** NLP is a type of AI that focuses on the interactions between humans and computers using natural language.

5. **Robotics:** Robotics is a type of AI that involves the use of machines or robots to perform tasks that are typically performed by humans.

6. **Computer vision:** Computer vision is a type of AI that involves the use of algorithms to interpret and understand visual data, such as images and videos.

7. **Cognitive computing:** Cognitive computing is a type of AI that mimics the way the human brain works, with the ability to learn, reason, and interact with humans.

Growth Of AI In Accounting Industry:

Several accounting assignment help professionals claim that AI is the ideal complementary tool that is frequently used in auditing procedures. According to a global study by Sage, 50% of accountants polled from 3000 executives indicated they are seeking for AI automation in the business to free up their time. According to the majority of respondents to a poll, if we have access to automatically validated information, we might not need to perform subsequent audits (Centurion Reckord) (2020). As there is a greater need for natural language processing to modify the data, the demand for AI will inevitably rise as accounting data volumes rise. The use of NLP spans a wide range of fields, including translation of languages, information, report generation, contract interpretation, and many others. In 2020, market and markets analysis predicts that the growth of AI will increase from. According to market and markets study, the market for AI is predicted to increase by 2020, from USD 666 million in 2019 to USD 4,791 million in 2024, at a CAGR of 48.4 percent, and by USD 6780 million in 2026 at a CAGR of 30.6 percent. A further investigation could determine whether the pandemic setting has boosted the adoption rate of AI-based solutions and improved accountants' enthusiasm to adopt these techniques given the huge number of AI users in accounting.

How AI Can Influence Accounting Industry:

According to analysts, in order to process the enormous number of data that is being generated, various companies have been investing in AI. According to accountacyage's 2017 report, the Financial Reporting Council has levied major fines against many of the biggest accounting firms for misconduct in auditing procedures, including Rolls Royce and BT (Centurion Reckord) (2020). As a result, AI was widely used in the auditing industry to manage vast amounts of data and produce fresh insights into abnormalities. Artificial Intelligence in Accounting Market Top Players are, IBM Corporation, Google, LLC, Microsoft Corporation, Xero, Intuit Inc.

The accounting sector is not the last to be impacted by the development of AI. Even though it has experienced numerous failures, its performance in terms of the holy grail has unnaturally improved. By 2029, according to Google and Forrester studies, AI will be intelligent enough to replace humans in over 16% of jobs. But a distinct scenario is reality check. An accountant will likely be less impacted by AI, according to research. To save the receipt and follow the report,

various giants have been producing cloud-based accounting software, like Quackbooks (Gass, 2018).

Benefits of AI in Accounting:

The adoption of AI has led to several benefits in the accounting and auditing profession. One of the most significant benefits is the ability to automate manual tasks, which can help reduce the risk of errors and save time. AI can also help accountants and auditors in making better decisions by providing them with real-time data and insights, allowing them to identify trends and patterns that would be difficult to detect using traditional methods. This can help businesses make more informed decisions, leading to increased profitability and competitiveness.

Another benefit of AI in accounting and auditing is its ability to detect fraud. AI algorithms can analyze vast amounts of financial data and identify patterns that indicate fraudulent activity. It lessens the effort required for accounting tasks, including reviewing journal entries, understanding contracts, and ensuring that financial accounts are legitimate in a particular way. Additionally, it offers a method for understanding ledgers, identifying false statements, and receiving any reports pertaining to risks. This can help businesses prevent fraud before it occurs, which can save them significant amounts of money and protect their reputation.

To reduce the consequences of time-consuming tasks as bill charges and bills, accountants who are adopting AI must see the routine services provided by junior personnel. A significant portion of the accounting system's transaction code has been found to include machine learning. On the other hand, invoice fetching apps are utilised to apply OCR to convert pixel into data (optical character recognition). The resulting data can be transformed into an enterprise transaction and entered into an accounting system (Ahmed, 2020).

Account payable automation software has been seen to expedite the matching of purchase orders, packing slips, and invoices in a variety of situations. To prevent overpayments, it automates payments and finds duplicate invoices. It is clear from the information above that artificial intelligence (AI) is a key component of information processing.

Challenges of AI in Accounting:

Despite the benefits of AI in accounting and auditing, there are also several challenges that need to be addressed. One of the significant challenges is the need for skilled professionals who can work with AI technologies. This requires accountants and auditors to have a new set of skills, including data analysis, programming, and artificial intelligence.

Another challenge is the need to ensure the accuracy and reliability of AI algorithms. AI algorithms are only as good as the data they are trained on, and if the data is biased or incomplete, the results can be inaccurate. Therefore, it is essential to ensure that the data used to train AI algorithms is reliable and free from bias.

Future Implications of AI in Accounting:

The adoption of AI in accounting and auditing is expected to grow significantly in the coming years. AI technologies such as machine learning, natural language processing, and robotics process automation are becoming increasingly sophisticated, allowing them to handle more complex tasks. This is expected to lead to increased efficiency and accuracy in accounting and auditing processes.

AI is also expected to lead to significant changes in the accounting and auditing profession. As AI technologies become more prevalent, the role of accountants and auditors is likely to shift from manual data analysis to strategic decision-making. This means that accountants and auditors will need to develop new skills, including data analysis, programming, and artificial intelligence. The accounting curriculum has to be rethought by academia. Regulators must create transformative policies in order to bring about change. Professional organisations must also revamp their professional development and training programmes. Future professional hybrid leaders are anticipated to emerge from this group. The development and application of AI in the accounting and auditing industry can be considered as having both positive and negative effects. What actually happens is susceptible to vary over time, but one thing is certain: the accounting and auditing profession as we currently know it is about to undergo a significant change.
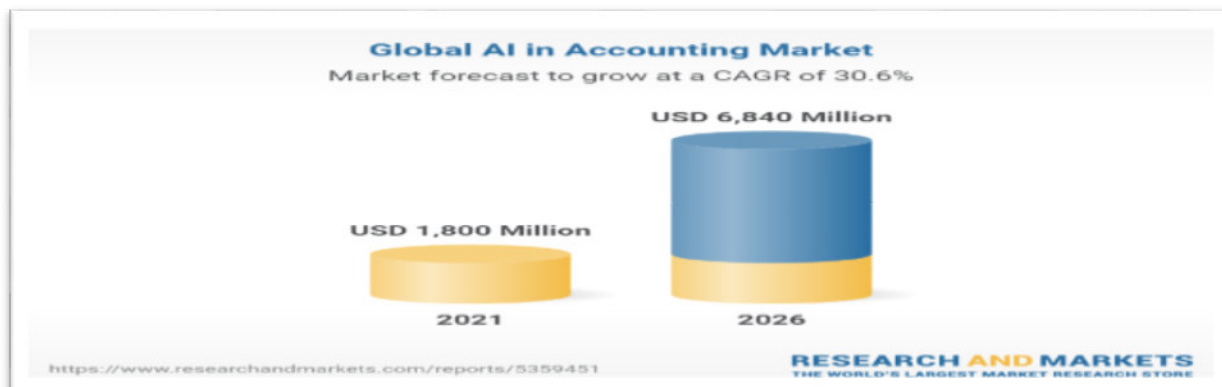
Practical Implication:

It has been recommended that to enhance the performance and effectiveness of accounting functions the accountants and accounting firms should keep abreast of continuous improvements in artificial intelligence in their field, which will eventually lead to a reduction in accounting costs to the firm along with adding value to the accounting industry by shifting the focus of accountants to data-driven and analytics-based decision from existing monotonous tasks.
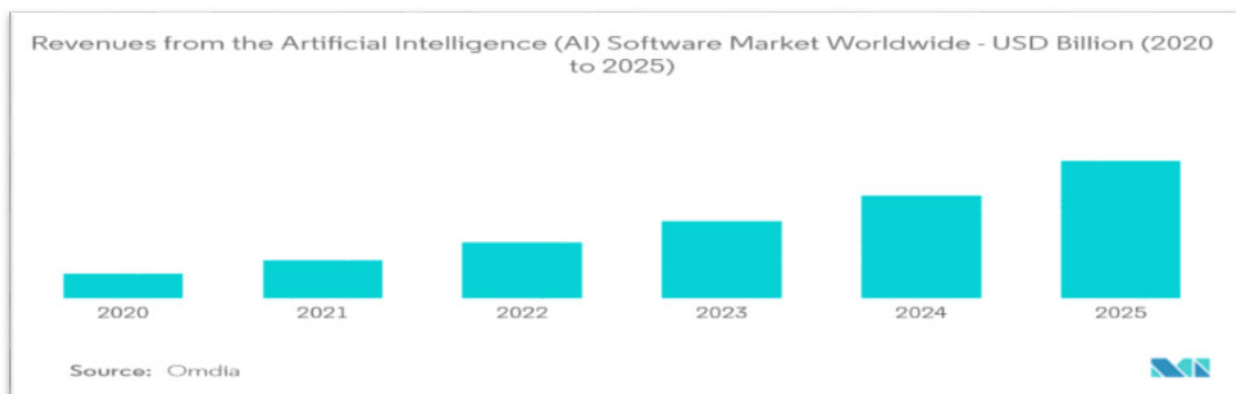
Data analysis and interpretation:

Artificial Intelligence in Accounting Market - Growth Rate by Region (2022-2027)
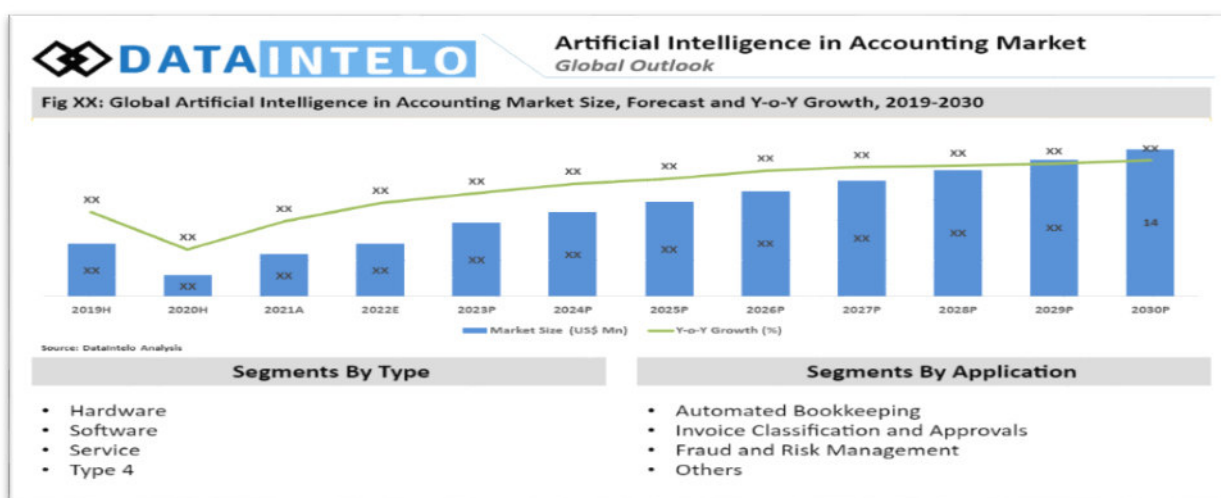
High
Medium
Low

Source: Mordor Intelligence

Interpretation: The market is divided into North America, Latin America, Europe, Asia Pacific, and the Middle East and Africa based on region. During the forecast period, North America is anticipated to dominate the global market for artificial intelligence in accounting. During the forecast period, it is predicted that both Latin America and Europe will have considerable growth rates. In the global market for artificial intelligence in accounting, the Asia-Pacific region is anticipated to develop at the highest rate. During the forecast period, the Middle East and Africa are anticipated to be the least alluring areas in the worldwide Artificial Intelligence in Accounting market.

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Interpretation: The market for global artificial intelligence in accounting is anticipated to increase from an estimated value of USD 1.8 billion in 2021 to USD 6.84 billion in 2026, at a CAGR of 30.6 percent.
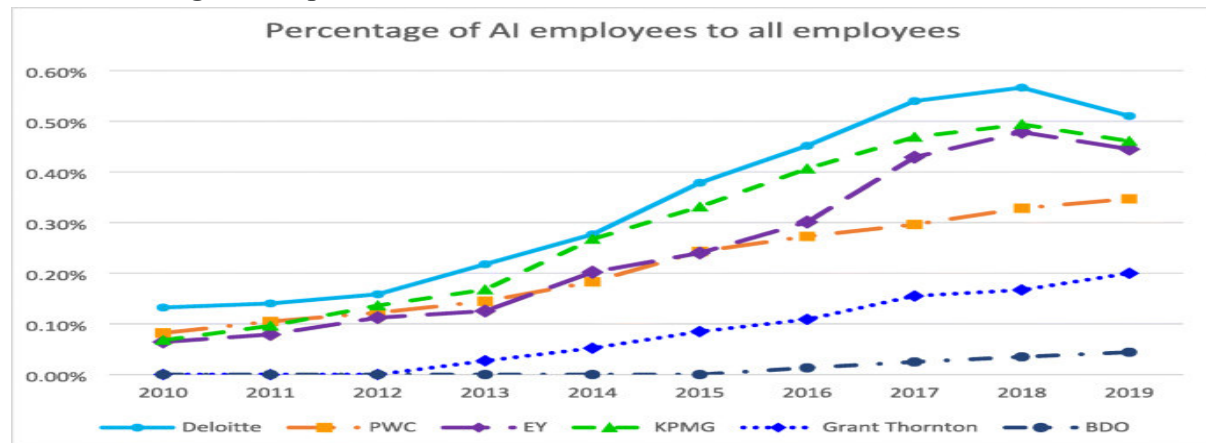

Interpretation: The artificial intelligence software market is also showing the increasing growth rate of revenue generation from 2020 to 2025.

Interpretation: On the basis of type, the market is segmented into hardware, software, and services; on the basis of application, the market is segmented into automated bookkeeping, invoice classification and approval, fraud and risk management, and others. The growth rate of

the artificial intelligence in accounting market by region in the chart above from 2019 to 2030 illustrates the global expansion of AI.

Interpretation: : The market for global artificial intelligence in accounting is anticipated to increase of AI employees percentage to all employees from 2010 to 2019.

Current statistical report with analysis of AI impact on accounting and auditing professions:

Here is a current statistical report on the impact of AI on accounting and auditing professions based on the available data and research as of my knowledge cutoff in 2021:

AI adoption in accounting and auditing is increasing rapidly: According to a report by Deloitte, the adoption of AI in accounting and auditing is increasing rapidly, with 71% of surveyed organizations using or planning to use AI in their finance function. This indicates that the industry is recognizing the potential benefits of AI and is actively seeking to integrate it into their operations.

AI in accounting is mainly used for automating repetitive tasks: A survey by the Association of International Certified Professional Accountants found that 81% of respondents believed that AI would automate repetitive tasks, such as data entry and reconciliation, freeing up time for more strategic tasks. This indicates that AI is mainly being used to streamline routine tasks in accounting and provide accountants more time to focus on strategic analysis and decision-making.

AI is transforming auditing: AI is enabling auditors to analyze large volumes of data in real-time, making it easier to identify patterns and anomalies that would have been difficult to detect manually. The Association of International Certified Professional Accountants survey found that 72% of respondents agreed that AI is transforming the audit profession.

AI can help reduce errors and increase efficiency: According to a report by EY, AI-powered audit tools can reduce errors and increase efficiency, resulting in improved audit quality. Additionally, the same report stated that AI could increase audit coverage by analyzing more data than traditional methods, reducing the risk of material misstatement.

AI can assist with fraud detection: A survey by KPMG found that 32% of respondents identified fraud detection as the most promising application of AI in accounting and auditing. With AI-powered tools, auditors can quickly and accurately detect anomalies in financial data and identify potential fraud.

Findings:

The research concludes that the serious concerns amongst the practicing accountant in the present-day world can be replaced by an Artificial Intelligence-based automated system. To avoid this fate, the accountants need not only to adapt to the use of information technology but also need to adapt to the ever-changing business environment. The role of emerging technologies in accounting and various opportunities and challenges in implementation are discussed. In addition, possible future research directions are identified.

The results of this study have a number of significant implications for professional organisations, academic settings, and future employment practises. Although it is the practitioners' obligation to change the skills necessary to maintain and enhance employability, there is a need for help in this ongoing training process.

Suggestion:

These findings suggest that, in general, AI can bring both significant benefits and challenges. However, due to the rapid changes determined by working remotely during the pandemic, practitioners might need more support from both the employers and the professional bodies to quickly adapt to this transformation that will most likely be continued.

The university environment should introduce a series of courses that teach students, future graduates, about some of the following skills: strong written and oral communication, systems analysis, strategic and critical thinking, organisation and attention to detail, active learning, mathematical and deductive reasoning, time management, analytical and problem solving skills, anticipating outcomes. This is another finding of this article about the impact of AI in daily activity.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the adoption of AI in accounting and auditing is increasing, and it has the potential to transform these professions by increasing efficiency, reducing errors, and enabling auditors to analyze large volumes of data in real-time. AI technologies such as machine learning, natural language processing, and robotics process automation have enabled accountants and auditors to improve their productivity, efficiency, and accuracy in analyzing financial data, detecting fraud, and conducting audits. However, the adoption of AI also presents several challenges that need to be addressed, including the need for skilled professionals and the need to ensure the accuracy and reliability of AI algorithms. AI cannot replace human judgment and analysis, it can help accountants and auditors to make more informed decisions, identify anomalies, and detect potential fraud. Nevertheless, the future implications of AI in accounting and auditing are promising, and the profession is likely to experience significant changes in the coming years.

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