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**PRODUCTIVITY AND  
GROWTH IN THE  
INDIAN  
MANUFACTURING**



## Role of MSME in Economic Development of Rural India

P. Chennakrishna

### Abstract

The MSME sector is often considered as a driving force behind economic growth and the promotion of equitable development. The sector also benefits the economy by encouraging the development of industries in all regions of the country. The sector's main advantage is its employment potential at low capital cost. Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) account for around 90% of firms and more than 50% of employment globally. They are important engines of economic growth and job creation in emerging countries.

### Introduction

"The vast majority of global nations' primary goal is economic development." MSMEs are among the most powerful economic development, innovation, and job drivers. The MSME sector, with a network of around 63.38 million<sup>1</sup> firms, also contributes significantly to the expansion of the Indian economy. The industry generates around 45% of manufactured production, more than 40% of exports, and over 28% of GDP while employing approximately 111 million<sup>2</sup> people, ranking second only to agriculture in terms of volume. The MSME sector in India is quite diverse in terms of enterprise size, product and service variety, and technological levels utilised. This truth is virtually universally acknowledged. Because of the rapid growth of the Indian economy, industrial development has become a major issue for planners and policymakers. Industrialization is critical to the development of developing countries because it allows them to address issues such as general poverty, unemployment, backwardness, poor production, low productivity, and a low standard of living, among others. It is equally vital for developed countries because it allows them to not only retain their current growth but also to enjoy improved living standards in order to avoid cyclical oscillations. As a result, rapid industrial growth has been a main goal of Indian planning. India's post-independence development plans emphasised industrialization as a critical tool for long-term progress. Industrial development is thought to be necessary in order to generate high rates of economic growth, meet the basic demands of the population, lead to an increasingly diverse economy, and give birth to social psychology and institutional changes.

### India's Sector of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises

"The MSME sector is critical to the Indian economy." The industry is crucial in accomplishing the national objectives of creating jobs, alleviating poverty, and discouraging rural-urban migration. These businesses contribute to the development of a flourishing entrepreneurial eco-system while also encouraging the adoption of indigenous technologies. The sector has grown steadily in recent years, but it has done so in a limited environment,

resulting in inefficient resource utilisation. Inadequate access to financial resources is one of the primary barriers that make these firms susceptible, particularly during economic downturns."

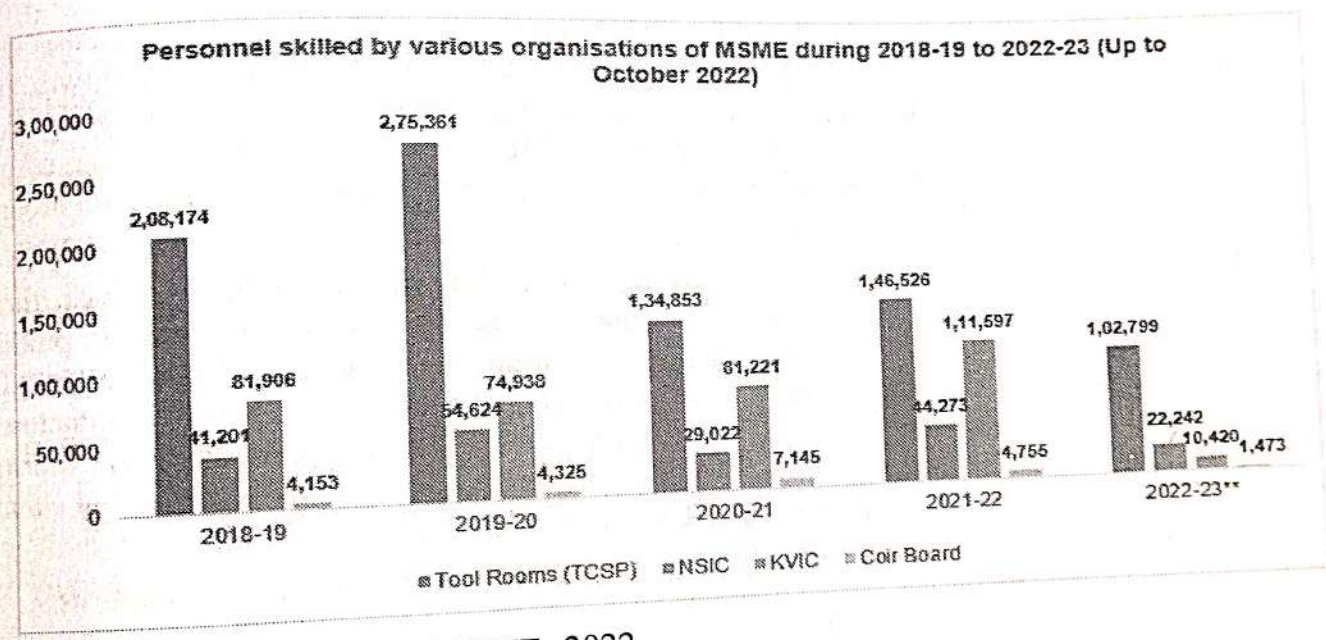
The term 'MSME' is commonly used to denote small private-sector firms. To describe the sector in the context of finance, regulators and financial institutions around the world use proxies such as staff strength, yearly sales, fixed asset value, and loan size. In Mexico, for example, enterprises with fewer than 500 employees (OECD) are classified as MSMEs. According to the World Bank, a business is classed as MSME if it meets two of three criteria: employee strength, asset size, or annual sales.

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The MSME sector is defined by the Government of India's Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act 2006 (MSMED Act). This categorization, which is an extension of the previous definition of Small Scale Industry (SSI), employs the investment metric to describe MSMEs because investment in plant and machinery can be monitored and confirmed."

### Skill Training For Ministry of MSMEs

For the purpose of enhancing the ability of both current and aspiring entrepreneurs, the Ministry has been hosting a variety of skill-development programmes and courses. These training courses are designed to meet industry expectations and provide a pathway to fill the skilled worker shortage in the MSME sector in accordance with the evolving environment of the MSME Ecosystem and its current difficulties in India. A network of organisations within the Ministry, including the Khadi & Village Industry Commission (KVIC), the Coir Board, the National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. (NSIC) and the National Institutes for MSME (NI-MSME), and the MSME-Technology Centres (TCs), undertake the skill training programmes.

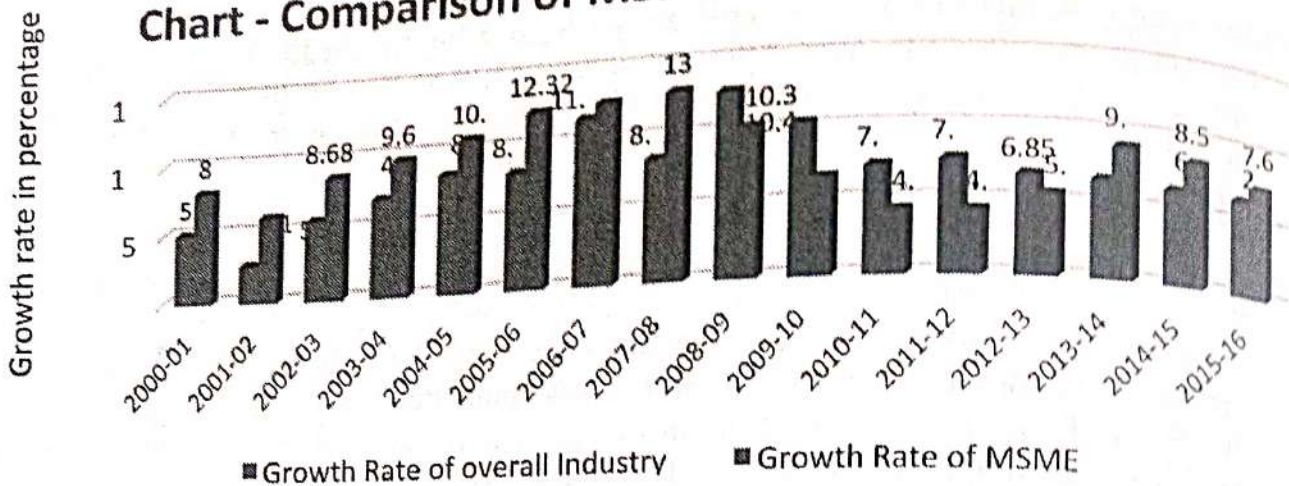


Source: Ministry of MSME (MoMSME- 2022)

### Growth rate of MSME Sector in comparison with the Overall Industrial Sector

MSMEs provide employment opportunities at comparatively lower capital cost and act as ancillary units for large enterprises to support the system in growth. Chart I depicts the growth rate of MSME sector in comparison with the overall industrial sector during last sixteen years. The MSME sector has in many years registered a higher growth rate than the overall growth of industrial sector.

Chart - Comparison of MSME sector Industry



Source: Annual Reports of Ministry of MSME

During 2000 to 2006, India witnessed industrial growth in the range of 5-8% annually. Subsequently, it recorded double digit growth for 4-5 years, before slowing down to around 6% growth during 2015-2016. The MSME sector improved its growth performance during 2003 – 2009 and recorded a growth of over 10% during 2008-09. Introduction of MSMED Act, 2006 apparently played a role here. However, post 2008 global financial crisis, MSME growth fell sharply and hovered around 4-7%. Contribution of MSMEs in Indian Economy

MSMEs have been contributing significantly to the expansion of entrepreneurial base through business innovations. MSMEs are widening their domain across sectors of the economy, producing diverse range of products and services to meet demands of domestic as well as global markets. There are over 6000<sup>4</sup> products ranging from traditional to high-tech items, which are being manufactured by the MSMEs in India. As per the latest data available with Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI), the contribution of MSME Sector in the country's GVA and GDP, at current prices for the last five years is given in Table:

Table – Contribution of MSMEs in Country's Economy at Current Price (in crore)

Year	MSME GVA	Growth %	Total GVA	Share of MSME in GVA	Total GDP	Share of MSME in GVA %
2012-13	2977623	15.27	9202692	32.36	9944013	29.94
2013-14	3343009	12.27	10363153	32.26	11233522	29.76
2014-15	3658196	9.43	11481794	31.86	12445128	29.39
2015-16	3936788	7.62	12458642	31.60	13682035	28.77

Source: Annual Report Ministry of MSME 2017-18

The contribution of the MSME sector to India's GDP remained stagnant around 30% in recent years. GVA of MSMEs decelerated marginally during the same period. As a close proxy of the dimension of the diversity of MSME sector, composition of establishments and number of persons employed by broad activity groups, with break-up for each type of establishment based on 6th Economic Census is presented in Table III 'Retail trade'.



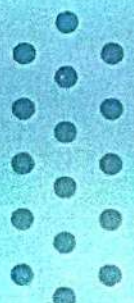
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*Theme - III*

**EMPLOYMENT AND  
LABOUR MARKET  
DISCRIMINATION**



# A Study on Employment Growth in India: Opportunities and Challenges

P. Chennakrishnan

## Abstract

This article focuses on the trend on male and female employment and sector wise employment growth in India. In India, as Population growth is higher, the employment growth is not proportionately equal to it. Since independence, unemployment rate has been progressively growing in spite of Five year plans. For the expansion of economy, transforming the employment trend in India is one of the significant economic and social factors. An employment has always featured as an element of development policy in India. This paper to analyze the growth of employment in organized sector of India. The organized sector consists of both and the public and private sector. Employment in India is going through sticking changes defying predication understanding and resolving many common on their heads.

India should economically grow with the creation of adequate income for the labor force. For the generation of income source of the labor force, the concerned ministry of the country should not only make new policies in changing environment but also should review and amend its existing policies as per need to generate good quality and quantity of jobs consistently. The employment growth has been sluggish in India; in fact, the downsizing of employment in the public sector and the lack of rapid employment generation in the organized private sector have resulted in a decline in the aggregate employment growth. Thereafter, the employment growth has never been able to match the employment growth experienced.

## Introduction

India is the second most populated country with the second largest labor productivity in the world. With the second largest productivity, India should economically grow with the creation of adequate income for the labor force. For the generation of income source of the labor force, the concerned ministry of the country should not only make new policies in changing environment but also should review and amend its existing policies as per need to generate good quality and quantity of jobs consistently. According to International Labor Organization (ILO), the indicators that measure an economy's ability to generate sufficient employment opportunities for its population can provide valuable insights into the economy's overall development performance. These indicators include unemployment rates, the employment to population ratios, labor force participation rates, and the growth of employment with respect to output i.e., how much employment growth is associated with a 1% point of economic growth.

**Employment Situation in the Country** The authentic data source of employment/unemployment indicators in India at present is the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation since 2017-18. The annual PLFS reports for the year 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21 and 2021-22 are available in the public domain. Prior to PLFS i.e., before 2017-18, National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, used to conduct quinquennial Employment and Unemployment surveys. Last, such survey was done in year 2011-12. The post-liberalization history reveals that the labor force rate was 47.15% during 1990 and gradually it declined to 23.68%, which indicates that more than 50% of the Indian labor force do not want to participate during the age period from 15 years to 24 years (Economic Outlook database).

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The showing the quarterly frequency trend of the Labor Force Rate (LFR) whose age is greater than 15 years, Employment Rate (ER), and Unemployment Rate (UER) during the period from Mar 2016 to Mar 2022. The growth rate of LFR was 51.06% in Mar 2016 and the rate declined to 41.21% in Mar 2022. Similarly, the employment rate was 42.75% which declined to 36.74% in Mar 2022. However, the unemployment rate, which was 8.59% in the first quarter of 2016, improved to 7.37% in Mar 2022, and the average rate of unemployment is noticed 7.34% during 2016-2022. During the beginning of the COVID-19 period, a shock is found in ER and UER. In the first quarter of 2020-21, the LFR was 43.35% while the ER was 31.51%. Similarly, unemployment during the said period was 17.77% which is a devastating condition in the earnings of the labor force and it is the highest rate post-reform in India.

### Literature Review

The current study imbibes through existing literature, are: According to Tewari (1998) has studied income and employment generation opportunities and potential of non-timber forest products (NTFPs). The study found that NTFPs generate on average employment equal to 3.7 million man-days a year with an income of Rs 62.7 million per annum. Moreover, many NTFPs are collected for household consumption and provide food security to several people.

Again, Joshi (2004) studied the impact of tertiary sector-driven growth on employment and poverty in India during the period from 1950 to 2000. The study considers to the association between employment and GDP. The descriptive study found an appropriate development strategy in the tertiary sector and the commodity-producing sector to overcome the problem of unemployment and poverty alleviation.

According to Kalirajan and Singh (2009), have studied the impact of Globalization on employment generation in India with special reference to 'Big Shopping Malls and Retailers. The study is based on the primary data of 800 malls and 2000 retailers throughout the country from both organized and unorganized shops. By employing regression analysis, it is found unorganized retail in most of the states except Karnataka felt a threat to survival. However, organized retailers play an important role in employment generation in both rural as well as urban areas.

Thomas (2014) descriptively explored the demographic challenges and employment growth in India during the period from 2004-05 to 2011-12. By adopting trend analysis, the study found that employment generation inadequate to meet demographic challenges, and the men of urban population found a disproportionate share of high-productivity employment in India during the period.

Again, Mehrotra (2014) studied on explaining employment trends in the Indian economy during 1994 to 2011-12. By using National Sample Survey unit-level data, the study found a structural transformation with an absolute fall in agricultural employment and a rise in non-agricultural employment, increasing participation in education, the decline in child labor, and, mechanization in agriculture has a great influence on the economic growth of the country.

Rajeevan et al. (2015) studied the critical role of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises in employment generation in India. The result of the study found that unregistered enterprises generate more than 10% of employment. By computing the Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) in the MSME, it is found that the growth of the post-reform period is higher than the pre-reform period.

Further, Bharathi (2016) studied descriptively the relationship between the Sericulture Industry and employment generation in India. By elaborating on different scenarios and trends of Sericulture, the study found start-ups in Sericulture is a better scope to generate employment in India.

Saha (2019) studied the rural employment generation in India through the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) in 2005. The study used primary data collected from rural villages in Rajasthan state. The outcome of the current study confirms the finer enumeration criteria and methods, rather broad-based caste-focused analysis, may be employed with many benefits in every village of every state to assess the grass root level impact of NREGA.

Mishra and Palit (2020) have studied the role of FDI inflow on employment in India during the period from 1991 to 2018. FDI inflow and employment generation data is collected from different sources like the World Bank, RBI and Economic Survey of India, Director General of Employment, and Ministry of Labor and Employment. The outcome of the study found FDI inflow may not be regarded as a major factor for employment generation in India.

Datta and Sahu (2021) examined the role of microcredit in the employment generation and empowerment of rural women in India. The study considers 350 borrowers in West Bengal. The methods like regression, t-test, and F-test have been applied to observe the significant difference. Microcredit utilization helps borrowers to start-up income generating activities and engagement of manpower within their household and beyond.

Moreover, Panda (2021) descriptively analyzes the relationship between unorganized entrepreneurship and employment generation in India. The increasing workforce and lack of employment opportunities is the root cause of unemployment in India. To overcome the problem, individuals come for entrepreneurship in unorganized sectors to encourage potential entrepreneurs for setting up businesses in different regions of India.

**Objectives the main objectives of the present study are:**

- i) To analyze the Employment in Organized Public Sector and Private Sector in India.
- ii) To study the Sex-wise Employment in Organized Public and Private Sectors in India.
- iii) To identify the Category-wise Employment of Public Sector in India.

### **Data base and methodology**

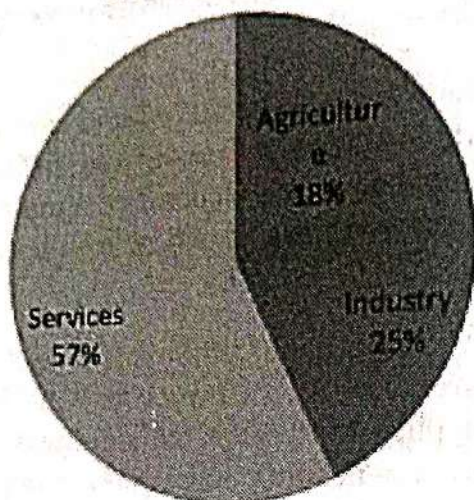
The study has made use of secondary data. The secondary data were drawn from various reports published by government of India and Andhra Pradesh such as statistical abstracts, various rounds of NSSO reports, plan documents, Annual Reports, Socioeconomic surveys and annual survey of industries. This methodology section deals with the research techniques and the methods applied in the collection of data, analysis, and presentation pertaining to this study.

### **Employment Growth and Structure of India**

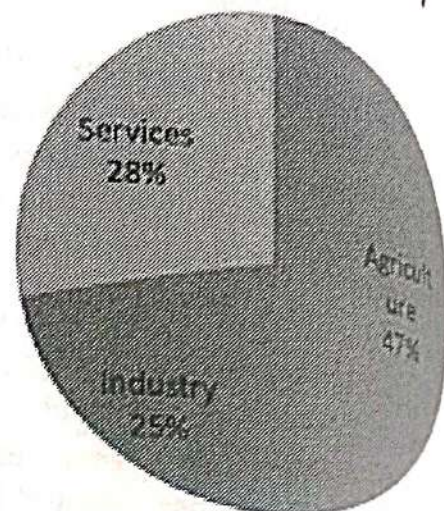
- The nature of employment in India is **multifaceted**.
- Some people are **employed throughout the year**, while others are only **employed for a few months**.
- Many workers do not receive fair pay for their work.
- All those engaged in economic activities are counted as employed when calculating the number of workers.
- India had a **workforce** of around 473 million people in 2011-12.



Share in GDP (%)



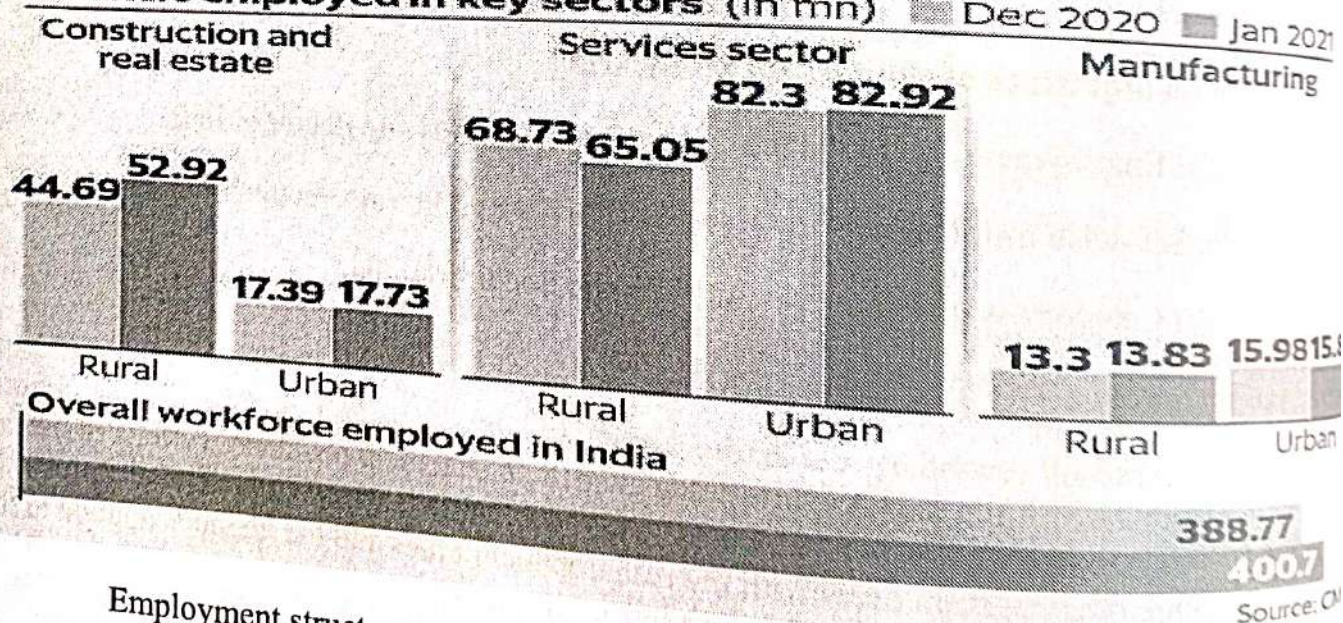
Share in Employment (%)



### Shifting trend

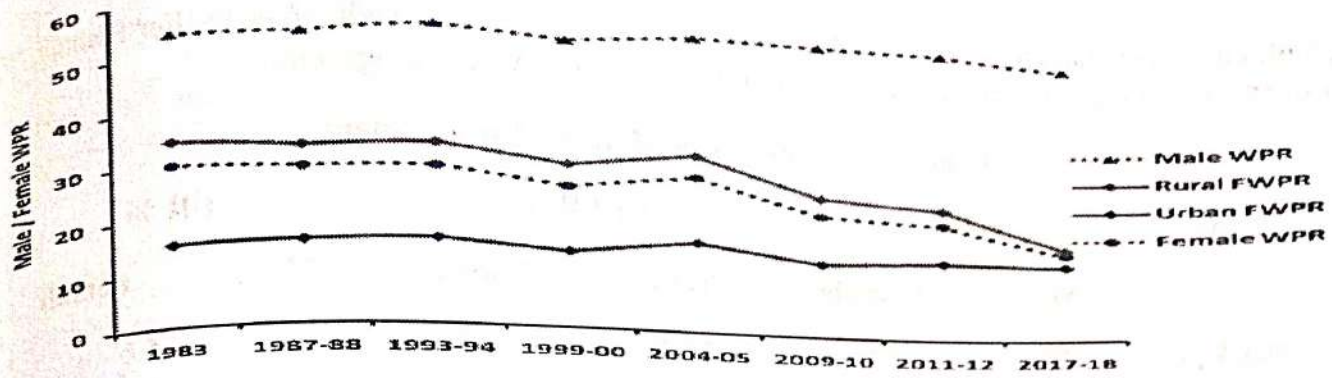
Rural real estate and agriculture sectors are absorbing people in the labour market, but rural services sector is witnessing sizable reduction in employment.

Workers employed in key sectors (In mn) Dec 2020 Jan 2021



Employment structure: Sector wise Employment structure: Rural-Urban contribution live there.

- The proportion of the workforce residing in rural areas is higher because the majority of our people live there.
- Rural workers account for roughly a third of the 473 million people.
- In India, men make up the majority of the workforce.
- Men account for roughly 70% of the workforce, while women make up the remaining 30%. (men and women include child laborers of respective sexes).



Employment structure and growth: Male-Female Worker Population Ratio

- In rural areas, women make up one-third of the workforce, whereas, in urban areas, they make up only one-fifth.
- Women perform tasks such as cooking, fetching water and fuelwood, and farm labor.
- They are not paid in cash or in grains; in some cases, they are not paid at all.
- As a result, these women are not considered workers.
- Economists argue that these women should be referred to as workers as well.

Employment Indicators for Rural Sector Labour Force participation Rate (LFPR), Worker Population Ratio (WPR) and Unemployment Rate (UR) according to usual status for persons of age 15 years and above in Rural sector were as follows:

Table - 1: Employment Indicators for Rural Sector Labor Force participation Rate (LFPR)

Year	WPR			LFPR			UR		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2017-18	72.0	23.7	48.1	76.4	24.6	50.7	5.7	3.8	5.3
2018-19	72.2	25.5	48.9	76.4	26.4	51.5	5.5	3.5	5.0
2019-20	74.4	32.2	53.3	77.9	33.0	55.5	4.5	2.6	3.9
2020-21	75.1	35.8	55.5	78.1	36.5	57.4	3.8	2.1	3.3
2021-22	75.3	35.8	55.6	78.2	36.6	57.5	3.8	2.1	3.2

Source:

Labour force and work force in rural areas of the country has increased. Unemployment Rate has declined to 3.2% in rural areas during 2021-22.♣

### Gender-wise data on Employment

Gender-wise data on employment indicators viz., LFPR, WPR and Unemployment Rate (UR) according to usual status for persons of age 15 years and above are as follows: The data in the above table indicates For Male, WPR and LFPR showed a significant rise over the years.♣ For Male,

unemployment rate has declined to 4.4% during 2021-22 from 6.1% in 2017-18. For Female, and LFPR have increasing trend and unemployment rate has declining trend.

**Table - 2: Gender-wise data on Employment**

Year	WPR %		LFPR %		UR %	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2017-18	71.2	22.0	75.8	23.3	6.1	5.6
2018-19	71.0	23.3	75.5	24.5	6.0	5.1
2019-20	73.0	28.7	76.8	30.0	5.0	4.2
2020-21	73.5	31.4	77.0	32.5	4.5	3.5
2021-22	73.8	31.7	77.2	32.8	4.4	3.3

Source:

Labor Force Rate (LFR), Employment Rate (ER), Unemployment Rate (UER), and Gross Domestic Product Growth (GDPG), during the period from Mar 2016 to Mar 2022. In the first quarter of 2021, the employment rate (31.51%) was the lowest, the unemployment rate (17.77%) was the highest and the GDP growth rate (-24.43%) was also very low due to the impact of lockdown amid of COVID-19. Similarly, another shock was witnessed in the first quarter of 2021-2022 when the employment rate slightly declined to 36.25%, the unemployment rate increased to 9.33%, and GDP growth increased to 20.13%. This signal in the second wave of COVID-19, i.e., increase in unemployment as well as an unusual and alarming situation for the economy of the country. However, this not continued in the long run.

### Industry Division-wise percentage distribution of workers

Industry-wise division explains us how every one thousand of rural males, rural females, urban males or urban females are usually (depending on kind of data used) employed are engaged in different sectors such as agriculture; mining & quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, water etc.; construction; hotel and restaurant; transport, storage and communication; and other services. For rural population, agriculture continues to be the largest source of employment despite the fact that dependence of rural population on it has diminished over time but still more than 60 per cent of the rural population depends on agriculture till date (2009-10). A greater fraction of female workers relies upon agriculture based employment in comparison with male workers both in rural as well as in urban areas. Mining and Quarrying has been increasing in importance and also as a source of employment.

**Table - 3: Industry Division-wise percentage distribution of workers**

Sl.No	Industry Wise	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1	Agriculture	44.1	42.5	45.6	46.5	45.1
2	Trade, Hotel & Restaurant	12.0	12.6	13.2	12.2	12.1
3	Construction	11.7	12.1	11.6	12.1	12.4
4	Manufacturing	12.1	12.1	11.2	10.9	11.6
5	Transport, & Communication	5.9	5.9	5.6	5.4	5.6
6	Electricity	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
7	Mining & Quarrying	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
8	Other Services	13.2	13.8	11.9	12.0	11.9

Sources:

The data in the above table indicates In construction and Manufacturing sector, there is a significant increase in workers during 2021-22. Agriculture sector, showed a slight decline in percentage workers during 2021-22.

### Sector-wise Type of Worker and Gender Distribution

Among the rural males, out of one thousand usually employed males more than fifty per cent are self-employed. The proportion of self-employed males has been consistently decreasing since 1983 except for some spurt observed in the 61st round (2004-05). In 1983, 605 rural males were self-employed and during 1999-00, they have remained to 550, and to 535 during 2009-10. The share of regular rural males has also been almost regularly diminishing while the share of casual rural males in employment has been commonly going up. In case of rural females, the proportion of self-employed has come down on all occasions barring the period relating to, again, the 61st round while self-employment is the largest source of employment for rural females (55.7%). For them the ratio of regular employment has grown, in contrast with the position for rural male employment, and casualisation of employment has also increased.

**Table -4 :Sector-wise Type of Worker and Gender Distribution**

Sector	Self - Employed			Employees			Total Workers	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Manufacturing	1.7	2.0	1.9	76.9	21.2	98.1	78.6	21.4
Construction	1.1	0.0	1.1	76.4	22.5	98.9	77.5	22.5
Trade	2.9	0.4	3.3	75.6	21.0	96.6	78.5	21.4
Transport	1.4	0.1	1.5	83.7	14.9	98.6	85.1	15.0
Education	0.9	0.2	1.1	55.1	43.9	99.0	56.0	44.1
Health	0.7	0.1	0.8	59.1	39.9	99.2	60.0	40.0
Accommodation & Restaurant	0.7	0.1	0.8	59.3	22.7	96.1	77.0	23.1
IT/BPOs	3.6	0.4	4.0	73.4	31.8	99.0	68.2	31.8
Financial Services	1.0	0.0	1.0	67.2	34.1	98.9	65.6	34.4
	0.8	0.3	1.1	69.2	29.1	98.3	70.7	29.3
	1.5	0.2	1.7					

The estimated total employment in the nine selected sectors from the first round of QES is 3.08 crores, approximately against a total of 2.37 crores in these sectors taken collectively, as reported in the Economic Census (2013-14) reflecting a growth rate of 29%. Of the total employment estimated in the selected nine sectors, Manufacturing accounts for nearly 41% followed by Education with 22%, Health 8%. Trade as well as IT/BPO each engaged 7% of the total estimated number of workers. The most impressive growth of 152% has been recorded in the IT/BPO sector, while growth in Health is 77%, in Education it is 39%, in Manufacturing it is 22%, in Transport it is 68% and in Construction it is 42%. Sector-wise Percentage Distribution of total Number of Estimated Workers according to Type of Worker and Gender are as follows:

### Employment Generation: Opportunities and Government Policies in India

Since the challenges of unemployment is a chronic problem for formal as well as for informal sectors in India. Despite of this, the government is always trying to generate employment opportunities in various sectors by employing different benevolent policies in India.

The initiatives are taken by Government to generate employment opportunities in India viz. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deendayal Upadhyay- Gramin Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rural Employment Mission, National Career Service (NCS), etc. Further, the Government of India has taken various steps for generating employment in the country. The Aatmanirbhar Bharat package is to provide stimulus to various businesses and to mitigate the adverse impact of Covid 19. Under this package, the Government is providing fiscal stimulus of more than Rs. 27 lakh crores.

This package comprises various long-term schemes/programs/ policies for making the country self-reliant and creating employment opportunities. The Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyaan (GKRA) was announced on 20th June 2020 to boost employment and livelihood opportunities for returnee migrant workers and similarly affected persons including youth in rural areas, in 116 selected districts across Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh. The Abhiyaan has achieved an employment generation of 50.78 crores per day with a total expenditure of Rs 39,293 crore. Aatmanirbhar Bharat Rojgar Yojana (ABRY) has been launched with effect from 1st October 2020 as part of Atmanirbhar Bharat package 3.0 to incentivize employers for the creation of new employment along with social security benefits and restoration of loss of employment during Covid-19 pandemic.

This scheme is implemented through the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) which seeks to reduce the financial burden of employers and encourages them to hire more workers. The terminal date for the registration of beneficiaries has been extended from 30.06.2021 to 31.03.2022. Benefits of Rs.3435 crore have been provided to 46.89 lakh beneficiaries through 1.20 lakh establishments till 29.01.2022. Prime Minister Street Vendor's AtmaNirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi) Scheme has been launched to provide working capital loans to Street Vendors, vending in urban areas to resume their businesses on June 01, 2020, which were impacted adversely due to COVID-19. Under this scheme, credit worth Rs. 3,054 crores to 30.2 lakh street vendors as of 30.11.2021. Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) is being implemented by the Government for facilitating self-employment of individuals to enable them to set up or expand their business activities. Up to 21,000 crore Rs.32.12 crore loans were sanctioned under the scheme. The Production Linked Incentive Scheme (PLIS) being implemented by the Government have the potential for creating 60 lakh new jobs.

## Conclusion

The employment growth has been sluggish in India; in fact, the downsizing of employment in the public sector and the lack of rapid employment generation in the organized private sector have resulted in a decline in the aggregate employment growth after 1984. Thereafter, the employment growth has never been able to match the employment growth experienced during the period. It is also noted that employment has a greater impact on GDP than the impact of GDP on employment.

The country must make a balance between the growth of the population, a balanced investment in rural as well as urban, and the generation of employment with a special preference for the rural sector. This initiation of government widely contributes towards the equal distribution of income and brings sustainable economic growth to the country. The task is the huge and only collaboration between all levels of Government (i.e., Union, State and City & Rural) and our dynamic private sector can hope to make substantial progress and also the implementation and accuracy level of each and every policy and program by all levels of government.

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## Trade and Industry Growth and Human Development in Tamil Nadu A Theoretical Study

**G. Yoganandham**

### ABSTRACT

Economist Mahbub ul Haq developed the concept of human development. The phrase human being progress may be distinct as an spreading out of human abilities, a broadening of options, an augmentation of liberty, and a accomplishment of human being civil rights. Whereas trade and industry growth is an increase in the production of economic goods and services, compared from one period of time to another.

Traditionally, aggregate economic growth is measured in terms of Gross National Product (GNP) or Gross Domestic Product (GDP), although alternative metrics are sometimes used. Monetary expansion merely moves towards as of rising the value and extent of the factors of production, which constitute of four wide kinds like as Land, Labor, Capital, and Entrepreneurship. Fiscal expansion means an enhance in real Gross Domestic Products, boost in the worth of nationwide productivity income and expenditure. Essentially the benefit of economic growth is higher living standards, higher real incomes and the ability to devote more resources to areas like health care and education.

The two-way association sandwiched between trade and industry growth and human being expansion proposes that states might go into moreover keen on a righteous sequence of elevated expansion and huge increases in human being improvement, or a ferocious sequence of near to the ground expansion and low rates of HD development. Within this background, this research paper concentrates on trade and industry Growth and Human Development in theoretical perspectives.

**Key Words:** Human Development, Human Being Civil Rights, Trade and Industry Growth, Production of Economic Goods, Gross National Product, Gross Domestic Product, Monetary Expansion, Factors of Production, Income and Expenditure, Living Standards, Real Incomes & Health Care and Education.

### INTRODUCTION

Economist Mahbub ul Haq developed the concept of human development. The phrase human being progress may be distinct as an spreading out of human abilities, a broadening of options, an augmentation of liberty, and a accomplishment of human being civil rights. As income growth is essential, so are health, education, physical environment, and freedom. Among the most important of these factors is public policy. There is also a key link back. Human development raises the levels of education, health and nutrition in an economy.

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Note: \* - Associate Professor and Head, Department of Economics, Thiruvalluvar University (A State University), Serkkadu, Vellore District, Tamil Nadu

## Technological Transformation and Progress of Agricultural Development In Tamil Nadu - A Theoretical Review

G. Yoganandham\*

### ABSTRACT

Agricultural information be able to aid in the decision-making process for land, labour, livestock, capital, and management. Computing are now faster, more portable, and more powerful than they have ever been. Learning has become more interactive and collaborative as a result of technological advancements, allowing students to better engage with the information they are studying.

Better technology has allowed farmers to feed more people and requires fewer people to work on farms to feed their families. Changes in equipment have made a large impact on the way farmers are able to farm and grow food. In the past, farmers would have to do field work by hand or with horse-drawn equipment. Beyond improved seeds and crop protection tools, other technologies enable farmers to increase their productivity, such as modern irrigation practices, crop management products, mobile technology, fertilizer and mechanization management and software's, like Agrivi, for managing their farms. Technology transfer is a multi-level process of communication involving a variety of senders and receivers of ideas and materials. This is the primary purpose of technology transfer in agriculture and the basis for advancing rural development.

### INTRODUCTION

Contemporary farming knowledge is used to develop the wide types of production learn working by farmers. It is the basis of technological transformation. It makes use of hybrid seeds of selected variety of a single crop, technologically advanced equipment and lots of energy subsidies in the form of irrigation water, fertilizers and pesticides. Highly developed agriculture equipment is the collection of higher system, methods or processes used in the production of goods.

### STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEMS

In spite of the current solid work to augment agricultural efficiency in Tamil Nadu food uncertainty remains a major confront in the state. Improving smallholders' productivity requires the approval of appropriate agricultural knowledge and performs. Before examine adorned the significance of socio-economic factors, but in general unnoticed the situation of social capital in technology implementation and its probable to create cooperative procedures, get smaller operation costs, settle down supply face constraint, and flow in turn.

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# Status and Survival of Dalit Women-headed Households: Socio-economic Analysis

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Yoganandham G<sup>1</sup>, Jayendira P Sankar<sup>2</sup>  and Sasintha G<sup>1</sup>

## Abstract

In both developing and developed countries, women play a primary source of the social-economic support of the families. Unless there is no adult male living in the family permanently, Dalit women are not considered the head of the household. Gender bias exists when it is stated that the head of the family must always be an adult male, even if a woman's socio-economic contribution to household upkeep is equal to or higher than a man's. Most female-headed households are unplanned, as humans rather than natural forces established them. When males leave the family or divorce for any reason, the Dalit woman is left with the massive task of looking after the children. The Dalit women-headed households belonged to a wide area to analyse the Ranipet district of Tamil Nadu. Women, on the other hand, are unaware of their rights. It is especially true for low-income women. They are also discouraged from obtaining legal help due to a lack of financial resources and the duration of the legal process. It is possible to conclude that regulations alone will not be sufficient to prevent discrimination against Dalit women. Hence, the researcher analyses the socio-economic conditions and the status and survival of women's headed households in the Ranipet district of Tamil Nadu.

## Keywords

Dalit women, financial support, legal procedures, socio-economic contribution, women-headed households, employment, socio-economic conditions

## Introduction

Most national and international data report a female or women-headed household as a unit where an adult woman, usually with children, resides without a male partner. Women-headed households face many problems, such as social and political problems, health problems, economic insecurity and poverty, and their children face serious issues with social and health problems. Generally speaking, amities are

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**PEOPLE'S EMPOWERMENT AND TRANSFORMATIONAL EMANCIPATION****- A THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVE**

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(A State University) Serkkadu, Vellore District, Tamil Nadu, India- 632 115.*

**Abstract**

Over the past few years, the idea of empowerment has grown more elusive while also becoming more important. As the 21st century comes to a close, the significance of empowerment paradoxically becomes more appealing rather than less so, despite the fact that its use has gone hand in hand with its enigmatic significance. Recent years have seen a rise in the popularity of the terms empowerment and emancipation. The idea that attaining enlightenment is the only path to freedom and emancipation is particularly questioned. Overconsumption is caused by having too much credit or debt, which can result in substantial losses for lenders. The residential sector accounts for 60% of total global greenhouse gas emissions.

Developing countries can benefit from developing a green economy by using less natural resources, trash, and emissions. Sustainable production and consumption practices meet needs and desires while minimizing environmental impact. Governments can set a good example by investing in energy-efficient public buildings and modeling responsible consumption. The UNESCO Global Action Programme on Education for Sustainable Development is currently in effect. Well-designed courses and hands-on learning can improve people's relationships to the natural world. To be robust to both slow-onset and fast-onset calamities, knowledge is necessary. This study paper focuses on people's empowerment and transformational liberation from a theoretical perspective in view of the foregoing events and situations. The research study's theme, which examines people's empowerment and transformative emancipation, desperately demands for a theoretical examination in context of the aforementioned. Furthermore, it has historical, social, and contemporary significance.

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**Keywords: Empowerment, Emancipation, Overconsumption, Environmental Impact, Transformative Emancipation, Transformational Liberation, Sustainable Production and Consumption**

## THE SRI LANKAN ECONOMIC CRISIS HAS AN IMPACT ON THE INDIAN ECONOMY IN TERMS OF ITS CAUSES, EFFECTS, CURRENT ECONOMY SHOCKS AND CONSEQUENCES- A THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVE

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### Abstract

Sri Lanka is currently experiencing its worst economic crisis since gaining independence in 1948. Unprecedented rates of inflation, a nearly complete depletion of foreign exchange reserves, and a shortage of medical supplies are some of the effects. By 2022, Sri Lanka must pay back a \$8.6 billion debt. According to the World Bank, Sri Lanka is one of the biggest defaulters on loans worldwide. The second-highest loan defaulter globally is Lebanon. By 2021, the poverty rate in Sri Lanka is predicted to reach 10.9 percent, or \$3.20 per day. It exclusively uses secondary sources that provide data and information relevant to the issue being investigated.

As a consequence, it is essential to look at the Sri Lankan economic crisis from a theoretical viewpoint because it has a significant impact on the Indian economy. A few agricultural items can no longer be produced in Sri Lanka due to misguided development plans. IMF bailouts have historically been the least popular option for any economy. The Easter Sunday 2019 bombings had a significant negative impact on Sri Lanka's tourism business.

In light of the COVID-19 pandemic and the conflict between Ukraine and Russia, it is exceedingly difficult to revive this business. India might offer Sri Lanka financial assistance, recommendations on public policy, and investments from Indian businesspeople. This study article focuses on the causes, impacts, shocks to the current economy, and repercussions in the context of the information presented above. The effect of the crisis on the Indian economy should theoretically be assessed.

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**Key words:** Economic Crisis, Foreign Exchange, Poverty Rate, Indian Economy, Development Plans, IMF Bailouts, Tourism Business, COVID-19 Pandemic and Current Economy.

**SRI LANKA'S ECONOMIC ISSUES IN REGARD TO INDIA'S EFFORTS AND  
SOCIO - ECONOMIC CHALLENGES HAVE AN IMPACT ON TAMIL NADU  
– A THEORETICAL ASSESSMENT**

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**Abstract**

India gave Sri Lanka a USD 1 billion line of credit on March 18, 2022. Sri Lanka is going through its worst economic crisis in 73 years. The entire public sector has ceased operations due to the country's high inflation rates. Less than 1 billion dollars of Sri Lanka's estimated 2.4 billion dollars in foreign reserves are available. India's external debt was valued at \$ 620.7 billion at the end of March 2022. Sri Lanka's foreign debt is expected to reach \$56.3 billion by 2020. India has to control its debt-to-GDP ratio to prevent default. Sri Lanka's collapse is due to a unique combination of economic and social problems. India needs to increase its 74-day oil reserve storage capacity. The value of the Indian rupee fell 5.9% in 2022, further depleting the nation's foreign exchange reserves.

Sri Lanka's policy errors have eclipsed India's recent economic achievements. Emerging economies, particularly those in South Asian countries, are severely impacted by exogenous shocks. India must offer financial support, policy recommendations, and investments from Indian businesses to Sri Lanka. An orderly analysis of theories and viewpoints is provided in this work. It exclusively uses secondary sources that provide data and information relevant to the problem of the study. Secondary data and information are compiled using a range of publications, including published and unpublished Materials. The University of Madras library, among others, was used in the research. Examining theoretical aspects of Sri Lanka's economic problems in light of India's efforts and how socioeconomic concerns affect Tamil Nadu is the main goal of this study. The impact of the crisis on the Indian economy must be thoroughly studied from a theoretical perspective.

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**Key words:** Economic Crisis, Public Sector, India's External Debt, Foreign Debt, Social Problems, Emerging Economies, Financial Support, Investments and Gross Domestic Product.

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## Organizational Credit Facilities for Microfinance Entrepreneurs: An Indian Context

G. Yoganandham<sup>1</sup> and Jayendiraj P Sankar<sup>2</sup>

### **Abstract**

*Microfinance has risen significantly as a tool for assisting entrepreneurs from under-represented and disadvantaged groups in obtaining start-up capital. Credit, savings, insurance, remittances, and guarantees are all examples of financial services. The study's objective is to analyze the institutional credit facilities available to microcredit entrepreneurs in the Vellore district of Tamil Nadu. The primary data was gathered through the use of a standardized questionnaire. A suitable random sample of 220 microcredit entrepreneurs from the blocks was chosen. The Chi-square test, weighted average score, and percentages were employed to derive relevant conclusions from the study. Microcredit can have an economic impact by boosting an individual's income, lowering unemployment, elevating the standard of living, and promoting economic development. Furthermore, responders require guidance on using public, private, and natural resources and services. As a result, microcredit is insufficient in empowering the respondents in the research region, but it is one of the most significant elements in that process, together with non-credit factors.*

**Keywords:** Credit Facilities; Microfinance; Financial Sources; Microcredit; Expenditure Pattern; Entrepreneur's Empowerment.

**JEL Classification:** G21; G23; L26.

### **Introduction**

Entrepreneurs have continuously been assessed and classified in all life sectors, whether their personal and social life or economic, business and political life. Furthermore, traditional supervisory responsibilities restrict their social, commercial, economic, and political empowerment. Many government and non-government groups have undertaken various efforts to boost entrepreneur empowerment. Microfinance has risen significantly as a tool for assisting

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**GLOBAL ECONOMIC INEQUALITIES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS IN RELATION TO  
THE JOB MARKET, THE ECONOMY, AND THE ECOSYSTEM AS A WHOLE  
– A THEORETICAL ASSESSMENT**

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**Abstract**

Economic inequality is the unequal distribution of resources and opportunities. Nations with greater inequality produce more pollution than those with greater equality. The least unequal societies have the lowest rates of poverty, and it seems likely that the crisis had less of an impact on these economies as well. India is one of the most unequal nations in the world, according to World Inequality Report 2022. The top 10 percent and top 1 percent hold 57 percent and 22 percent, respectively, of the country's total national revenue. Women currently make up nearly to 30 percent of the workforce, compared to fewer than 35 percent in 1990. Despite all the obstacles, developing nations have a great opportunity for them to overtake large nations. Developed nations need to work harder to avoid being forgotten by other nations. Globalization is an opportunity for continuous development and growth as well as a challenge to be creative. The main objective of this research article is to use secondary sources of data and information along with statistical analysis to investigate theoretical elements of environmental and global economic inequality in relation to the population, the economy, and the ecosystem as a whole.

This study is descriptive with theoretical underpinnings. It only draws data and information from secondary sources that relate to the study's issue. A thorough review of the literature in the pertinent fields was carried out with the aid of the libraries of the universities and departments involved. In these scenarios, it is immediately essential to conduct theoretical research on how environmental issues and global economic inequality affect the job market, the economy, and the ecosystem as a whole. As a consequence, this research article's focus is on how global economic inequality and environmental issues relate to the labour market, the economy, and the environment as a whole.

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**Key words:** Economic Inequality, Unequal Distribution, Pollution, Unequal Societies, Poverty, National Revenue, Developing Nations, Globalization, Environmental Issues and Job Market.

## THE UKRAINE CRISIS AND THE RUSSIAN-UKRAINIAN WAR'S POTENTIAL CONSEQUENCES ON INDIA'S ECONOMY: A THEORETICAL ANALYSIS

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### Abstract

Russia and Ukraine began hostilities, which had an impact on the Indian economy as well as ramifications for several areas and components. Social and behavioral study can help people better understand the circumstances that led to the Russian invasion of Ukraine. It includes analyses of numerous previous global powers, conflicts, and humanitarian catastrophes that can teach us something today. Russia is a small source of imports (2.1%) and exports (1.3%) for India. Inflation can be brought on by a spike in consumer demand for goods and services. Inflation in the fiscal year 2022-2023 is projected to be 4.5 percent. The Government of India's choice to delay the LIC IPO portends troubled times in the future. Rising prices and the rupee's declining value could lead to a decrease in investment activity. Investigating theoretical aspects of the Ukraine Crisis and the prospective effects of the Russian-Ukrainian War on India's economy are the main goals of this research article.

This research gives a well-organized assessment of theories and points of view. Secondary source data and information are compiled from a variety of articles, both published and unpublished. With assistance from the University of Madras libraries among others, a review of the literature in the relevant fields was carried out. This study paper's main objective, in context of the aforementioned, is to provide a theoretical evaluation of the probable effects of the Russian-Ukrainian War and the Ukraine Crisis on India's economy. The study article's issue is extremely important, urgent, and relevant in terms of social, political, and economic dimensions. The theme of the research article is clear from the title alone, and it is thought necessary.

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**Key words:** Portfolio Investors, Inflation, Consumer Demand, Ukraine Crisis, India's Economy and Prospective Effects of the Russian-Ukrainian War.

## STRATEGIES FOR RESOLVING SRI LANKA'S ECONOMIC CRISIS THROUGH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF STRINGENT SOCIO-ECONOMIC MEASURES

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### Abstract

Tax cuts, money creation, a statewide policy change to organic or biological farming, the 2019 Sri Lanka Easter bombings, and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in Sri Lanka are alleged to have triggered the crisis. Sri Lanka's inability to escape this economic system ultimately led to its demise. The administration under the left-leaning Bandaranaike largely reversed IMF measures. The organic farming program proposed by Maithripala Sirisena was rejected by agricultural scientists. Sri Lanka has a \$8.6 billion debt that must be paid off by 2022. The government's hastily devised and poorly executed plan caused the nation's domestic rice production to decrease by 20 percent. Sri Lanka's economy won't be able to stabilize without effective population control. By offering free and required education, the country should be free of illiteracy. To control the unchecked power of politicians, Sri Lanka needs strict legislation. Commercial and residential use both require electricity. A nation can develop with the support of new manufacturing and industrial sectors. Sri Lanka may show the rest of the world that it is a developing nation with the ability to create an independent economy. Themes for Overcoming Sri Lanka's Economic Crisis by Implementing Strictly Enforced Socio-Economic Policy Measures Using Secondary Information and Statistical Data with Transparent Dialect and Easy Understanding are investigated. The importance and urgent need of this on a social and economic level are the article's main points.

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**Key words:** Biological Farming, Tax Cuts, Money Creation, COVID-19 Pandemic, Independent Economy, Industrial Sectors, Socio-Economic Policy and Sri Lanka's Economy.



## INDIAN CONCEPTUAL APPROACH TO UNEMPLOYMENT - AN ASSESSMENT

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### Abstract

One key issue that affects all developing nations, including India, is unemployment. In India, there are not many occupations that are open, and the number of children is always rising. Here, there is an imbalance between supply and demand that leads to unemployment and a rapid rate of erasure, comparable to a compound charge. A skilled and talented person who wanted to engage in an activity but was unable to do so is said to be unemployed. I am unable to locate a suitable work, though, for a number of reasons.

There is a great deal of risk and uncertainty in the agricultural and commercial sectors. It is without a doubt a severe issue that India's unemployment rate is rising. Without making an effort, we cannot expect to achieve contentment in any situation, and this may be especially true as the population increases. In order for everyone to find acceptable job and support the progress of the nation, we must solve unemployment. Adolescent Indians have significant obstacles due to poverty and layers of human capital. Male adolescents in their adult years are frequently hired for informal occupations in both rural and urban locations. While urban boys are primarily employed in the service sector, rural men are gradually migrating away from farming in favor of non-agricultural jobs. Taking this into account, the theoretical focus of this research article is on unemployment in India.

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**Key Words:** Developing Nations, Unemployment, Population, Commercial Sectors, Poverty and Human Capital.

## AN EVALUATION OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROWTH ELEMENTS THAT AFFECT INDIA'S STATUS AS A GLOBAL SUPERPOWER

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### Abstract

The world's second-largest population is situated in India, which also has one of the fastest-growing economies. India's GDP is anticipated to surpass that of the United States by 2050 and become the second-largest. Additionally, because a sizeable section of its populace is impoverished, it must do more to defend the rights of women. India's desire for a permanent UNSC seat is seen as being in the country's best interests. The political stability of the world will be significantly harmed by military modernization. India needs to project the image of a powerful, forward-thinking nation ready to contribute significantly to maintaining world security. India will have a unique chance to review its geopolitical strategy, economic policy, and foreign policy in 2022. The author examines how India's shifting perception of itself is being influenced by its expanding economic position in Asia and on a global scale. It looks at the objectives and reasons behind India's foreign policy as well as the strategies that could affect the current state of the world.

This study is an organized analysis of theories and viewpoints relating to the theme of the article. It draws data and information from secondary sources that relate to the study article's theme. In terms of theoretical viewpoints, it is a descriptive and diagnostic design. Data and information are compiled from a range of papers, including published and unpublished materials. It is urgent, socially, and economically significant to evaluate the Socio-Economic Growth Factors that Impact India's Status as a Global Superpower as a whole. Theoretical aspects of the evaluation of the elements affecting India's status as a global superpower are examined in this article.

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**Key Words:** Population, Geopolitical Strategy, Economic Policy, Foreign Policy, World Security, Military Modernization and Global Superpower.

## HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS IN INDIA UNDER THE NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY, 2020 - AN ASSESSMENT

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### Abstract

India's new National Policy on Education provides a complete framework for education from early childhood through higher education. Prioritizing Foundational Literacy and Numeracy for all kids by Grade 3 is essential. Flexibility enables students to pick their educational paths and programs based on their talents and interests. Every curriculum, pedagogy, and policy should respect diversity and the local context. Equity and inclusion must serve as the cornerstone of all educational decisions. Extensive use of technology in educational planning and administration. A flexible but strict regulatory framework that promotes creativity and unconventional thinking.

Since education is a public good, every child should have access to a high standard of instruction. NEP-2020 aims at establishment of multi-disciplinary colleges, universities and clusters of higher education institutions. All the way, the policy also focuses for National Research Foundation (NRF) to fund outstanding researches. Admissions for all the universities and undergraduate HEIs will be through National Testing Agency (NTA). The government has made significant strides in the area of education to improve excellence, equity, access, and quality in a way that is inclusive. Additionally, it has made the nation's key social programs for social change and economic growth comparable to the rate of development at the global level. This article largely focuses on the analytical and theoretical fundamentals of the Higher Educational Institutions under National Education Policy, 2020. In this background, the study article's theme is obvious just by reading the title, hence it is deemed important. Regarding social, political, and economic aspects, the problem is very significant, urgent, and pertinent.

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**Key words:** National Education Policy- 2020, pedagogy, Educational Planning, Economic Growth, Social Change, National Testing Agency and Higher Educational Institutions.

## **THE IMPLICATIONS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY 2020 ON STUDENTS, TEACHERS, AND HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS - AN ASSESSMENT**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The National Education Policy (NEP) seeks to transform India into a superpower in the knowledge economy. It aims to turn higher education institutions into centers of innovation and quality. NEP 2020 would change the country's education sector by focusing on making education more accessible and equitable. India's National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 intends to prepare students for the digital age. NEP 2020 emphasizes the demand for experts in a wide range of industries, from agriculture to artificial intelligence. Outdated 10+2 system in schools will be replaced with new 5+3+3-4 system. Education must help students develop their character and help them become moral, logical, sympathetic, and caring people. Each child must be deemed to have a fundamental right to access to high-quality education. Higher education institutions in India are intended to be converted into universities or autonomous colleges that award degrees.

Examination of the impacts of the national education policy, 2020, on the Indian educational system is essential to an analysis of its impact. This study examines the advantages and disadvantages of the National Education Policy, as well as results of studies on sparsely populated areas and the effects of corrective actions already taken. In view of the foregoing, this paper focuses primarily on the analytical and theoretical basic elements of the National Education Policy, 2020. The study article's issue is extremely important, urgent, and relevant in terms of social, political, and economic dimensions. The theme of the research article is clear from the title alone, and it is thought necessary.

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**Key words: National Education Policy, Knowledge Economy, Higher Education Institutions, Education, Artificial Intelligence, Fundamental Right and High-Quality Education.**

### **THE THEME OF THE ARTICLE**

In the past, India had at least 15 universities or higher education institutions including Takshashila, Nalanda, and Mithila. The new age of English-dominant university setup under the British Empire came into being. There was established and maintained a system of servitude and mediocrity. After India achieved its independence in 1948, a commission led by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, the country's second president and one of its greatest educators attempted to update existing policies and bring them into line with the needs of the present and the future. The Kothari Commission in 1966, National Education Policy in 1968 and then in 1986, which was modified in 1992, Yashpal Committee in 1993, National Knowledge Commission in 2006, Tandon Committee in 2009, and NEP in 2020 were the major turning points in the evolution of educational reforms in India to shape the policies in correlation with the evolving challenges. The National Education Policy 2020 (NEP-2020) seeks to overhaul the whole educational system, from elementary to higher education. The policy acknowledges the widespread use of technology to assist teachers and bridge language barriers between teachers and pupils. It aims to turn higher education institutions into centers of innovation and quality. The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 of India seeks to make education more accessible, egalitarian, and inclusive. NEP 2020 would change the country's education sector by focusing on making education more accessible and equitable. Universities must achieve the highest global quality education requirements in agriculture, horticulture, forestry, and related subjects.

The National Education Policy (NEP) seeks to transform India into a superpower in the knowledge economy. The goal of the new education policy is to make the educational system well-resourced and multifunctional by combining various educational institutions and specialties. The research revealed that there should be a consolidation of (800 universities and 44,000 colleges) into 15,000 leading institutions.

## A THEORETICAL AND SUPPOSITION ASSESSMENT OF COVID-19'S IMPACTS ON AGED PEOPLE

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### Abstract

The World Health Organization (WHO) declared coronavirus disease to be a pandemic on March 11, 2020. COVID-19 has impacted the monetary sustainability and access to healthcare for elderly adults. Compared to younger persons, those 65 and older have a higher mortality rate from the COVID-19 virus. In 11 high-income countries, the study was carried out. This population's anxiety about getting the virus could increase their already high stress levels. The particular experiences of older individuals during the pandemic need to be better understood. One study found that caregivers experience vicarious trauma at a higher rate than people who do not deal with patients or the general public. The COVID-19 pandemic is transforming way older people live their daily lives, receive care and support, and maintain social connections. Elderly people have obstacles due to obligations to spend more time at home, a lack of physical touch with other family members and friends, worry, and fears of illness and death. The COVID-19 pandemic has reportedly caused a lot of elderly people to feel alienated, experience ageism, and worry excessively. The theoretical and speculative analysis of Covid-19's effects on older people is the main topic of this essay. The issue is extremely important, pressing, and relevant in terms of social, political, and economic elements. This article's main concern is how the COVID-19 pandemic, associated social isolation and preventive efforts affect older adults. Investigating how the disease might affect senior citizens is the secondary objective. The literature review demonstrates how severely this epidemic impacts the elderly. The strategy demonstrates how pandemic-related seclusion and preventive measures can have a negative influence on social involvement and interactions as well. In view of the foregoing, this article's theoretical and conjectural analysis of Covid-19's effects on older people takes precedence. The issue in the study paper is substantial, pressing, and pertinent from a social, political, and economic perspective. The theme of the study paper is clear from reading the title alone, so it is given importance.

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**Keywords:** World Health Organization, COVID-19 Pandemic, Elderly Adults, Monetary Sustainability, Healthcare, Social Involvement and Preventive Measures.

**STRENGTHS, CHALLENGES, GROWTH, AND POTENTIALLY INFLUENCING  
FACTORS FOR THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE INDIAN ECONOMY  
- AN ASSESSMENT**

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**Abstract**

India has the fourth-largest economy in the world. In 2017, \$9.4 trillion worth of goods and services were produced. However, it still has a ways to go before surpassing the top three—China, the EU, and the US. In the 2010s, poverty in India decreased by around 10%. Due to the depreciating currency and rising oil prices, the international rating agency Bond rating Service has reduced India's growth predictions from 7.7% to 7%. India's annual overall Consumer Price Index inflation increased from less than 7% in July 2022 to 7.5% in September 2022. By 2027, India's economy is anticipated to overtake Japan and Germany to take third place in the globe. India will have the third-largest economy after the US and China and before Germany. India is regarded as one of the emerging superpowers in the world. Between 2022 and 2050, India's population is projected to grow by 273 million people. India has surpassed France and the UK to take over as the fifth-largest economy in the world. By 2030, it is anticipated that the country's GDP will be worth more than \$10 trillion. The nation needs to diversify its energy sources, especially given its reliance on fossil fuels.

India's rapid economic growth has been accompanied by a persistent current account deficit. India's call centre sector has profited from the country's large percentage of English speakers despite the nation's high rates of illiteracy. In 2014, the gross national income (GNI) of the US was 35 times more than the \$1,560 per capita income of India. Less than the EU average of 45%, taxes make up less than 12% of the nation's GDP. The analysis of concepts and points of view in this study is organized. It only uses secondary data from sources that are heavily used for secondary data and are relevant to the study's topic. The study article highlights a significant, urgent, and relevant subject that is essential from a social, political, and economic standpoint. The study article's topic is immediately apparent from the title alone and is taken extremely seriously.

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**Keywords:** *Indian Economy, Consumer Price Index Inflation, Gross Domestic Product, Current Account*

*Deficit, Global Economy, Economic Growth, Per Capita Income And Purchasing Power Parity.*

## MICRO CREDIT ENTREPRENEURS IN TAMIL NADU – A THEORETICAL ASSESSMENT

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### Abstract

Microcredit is a common form of microfinance that involves an extremely small loan given to an individual to help them become self-employed or grow a small business. Numerous problems, including insolvency, financial risk, competitiveness risk, threats to the environment, reputational risk, and economic and political risk, are faced by entrepreneurs. A person whose recognizes a need in the market and works to fill it is called an entrepreneur. The word has traditionally been used to describe a person who begins a business because they sense an economic opportunity in being able to meet a specified demand. Microcredit is a small alternative to other forms of capital that is available to encourage those with lower incomes to start their own enterprises. Most borrowers originate from less developed countries and have limited salaries. A prosperous businessperson always possesses a high degree of self-assurance and a favourable assessment of their capacities. They have a powerful, authoritative demeanor.

They maintain a constant state of concentration and do not linger over the current problems. They stand out from the competition due to the above. A variety of financial services is referred to as “microfinance” and is offered to new and small businesses. The governmental and private sectors coexist in Tamil Nadu. Small-scale business and industrial enterprise owners are given total autonomy. Microcredit has grown to be an effective tool for providing financial services to society's less affluent groups. Programs for entrepreneurship education have greatly expedited the growth of the economy and industry. Manish Agrawal claims that in their pursuit of business success, Tamil Nadun microcredit entrepreneurs must overcome a number of obstacles. Their cornerstone for achieving corporate success is a form of patriarchy, hierarchal structure. According to the researcher, microcredit companies in Tamil Nadu should be encouraged to treat psychological problems including poor self-confidence and low self-esteem. Government action is essential to encourage microcredit borrowers to launch both small- and large-scale businesses.

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**Keywords:** Financial Risk, Economic, Political Risk, Environment, Economic Opportunity, Capacities,  
Microcredit Borrowers, Autonomy and Psychological Problems.

# Making Decisions for the Future in a Globalized Society with Erratic Circumstances, Collective Action and Transformational Paths to Enhance Human Development: An Assessment

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## Abstract

Humanity's purpose is to eradicate poverty and hunger in all of their forms. There has never been this new level of uncertainty in the history of humanity. This level of uncertainty has never existed in human history. The three interconnected strands that make up the Anthropocene are the pervasive and escalating polarisation, the destabilising environmental pressures, and the quest for a significant societal upheaval. Even before the outbreak, stress levels were rising almost everywhere. Politics is unpopular with many people, and in yet another setback, democratic regression has gotten worse. The rising divisiveness, volatility, and extremism that characterise many nations present a risk. However, there is also hope, giving us a chance to update and enhance our institutions. This study's overarching objective is to assess the theoretical underpinnings of future decision-making in a globalised society with unpredictable situations, group action, and transformational paths in order to promote human growth in a globalised economy. This study is a systematic analysis of theories and points of view. Only secondary sources that are relevant to the study's theme are used to gather data and information. One of the three intertwining strands that comprise the Anthropocene, along with pervasive and intensifying polarisation and destabilising environmental stressors, is the search for significant social change. Every new crisis serves as a warning that a nation's stability is at risk when people believe that they no longer have any options, choices, or aspirations for the future. Considering the foregoing, the primary objective of this paper is to provide a theoretical evaluation of the process of making decisions for the future. Collective activity and transformative routes to advance human growth in the analytical viewpoints are necessary in a globalised world with unstable circumstances. The issue raised in the study

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## AN EVALUATION OF AMBEDKAR AS A CHAMPION FOR OPPRESSED PEOPLE IN EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT

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### Abstract

Dr Ambedkar was regarded as a very smart jurist even before India gained its independence. British Prime Minister Ramsay Macdonald signed the Communal Award on August 6, 1932. According to the president's census report, there were four different social classes within the population. No other population is more economically or socially crippled than the backward classes are. Dr. Ambedkar thought that the most effective way to raise the level of living of the populace was via education. Babasaheb Ambedkar's social philosophy was centred on respecting each person's uniqueness and dignity. Through education, he sought to instil in society values like justice, equality, fraternity, freedom, and bravery. His political, social, and economic objectives were all mirrored in his educational objectives.

Dalit students should have access to science and technology education, according to Dr. B R Ambedkar. The Hindi Marriage Act, which prohibited men from having more than one wife, was written by him. Although he did not believe in a creator, he wanted to reform Indian society according to the ideals of liberty, equality, and brotherhood. According to Dr. Ambedkar, reserving seats was the best method for guaranteeing Dalit participation in higher education institutions. His recommendation was to set aside some seats for boys from Scheduled Castes who had attained the required level of schooling. Hindus were concerned about "Emancipation of the Untouchables," which Congress and Gandhi viewed as a domestic issue. Both cared about the impoverished, but Ambedkar dedicated his entire life to working for the equality of the weak. While one advocated for a life in harmony with nature, the other supported modernism. The recommendations made by the Hunter Commission for the education of the Mohamedans must be carried out. The Ambedkar and Gandhi Poona Pact is to be credited with granting reservations to Dalits. Due to reservations, Dalits are mostly present in several aspects of society today. The way Dalits were educated and employed concerned Dr. Ambedkar.

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**Keywords:** *Social Classes, Economically, Socially Backward Classes, Education, Justice, Liberty Equality, Fraternity, Freedom, Dalit and Women Education.*

## ANALYSES OF THE EFFECTS OF CRYPTOCURRENCIES ON THE INDIAN ECONOMY AND VIEWPOINTS ON CONTEMPORARY, REGULATED DIGITAL CURRENCIES

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### Abstract

The Indian economy's potential impact on cryptocurrencies has been studied by the Reserve Bank of India. Even if they are made illegal, the central bank is certain that underlying technology will progress. Because they are not controlled by the government, private cryptocurrencies (those that are not rupees) are unaffected by monetary policy. Potential loss of policy control is considered to occur when monetary policy is deemed ineffective and inflation spirals out of control in a country. Cryptocurrencies are decentralised, virtual, and anonymous. They may transgress Know Your Customer (KYC), Anti Money Laundering (AML), and Countering Terrorist Financing rules, which is a worry (CFT). The use of cryptocurrencies for criminal operations, which are normally prohibited by financial institutions, is possible.

Despite the RBI's stance, which generally expresses scepticism regarding their use, the advantages of private cryptocurrencies are highlighted below. These advantages have a direct or indirect effect on the Indian economy. Bitcoin and other mineable cryptocurrencies act as a solid hedge against inflation. The Reserve Bank of India claims that cryptocurrencies are a threat to the macroeconomic stability of the country (RBI). The financing of terrorism and money laundering are two more issues with cryptocurrency. The introduction of their own CBDCs has been announced by central banks worldwide. In India, a CBDC backed by the government has the potential to transform the UPI platform's current management of the payments environment. The CBDC infrastructure must be safeguarded against cybersecurity concerns in light of other emerging technologies like quantum computing in order to prevent data breaches and loss of user details.

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**Keywords:** *The Indian Economy's, Cryptocurrencies, Reserve Bank Of India, Central Bank, Private Cryptocurrencies, Anonymous, Anti Money Laundering, Countering Terrorist Financing Rules, Bitcoin, Macroeconomic Stability and UPI.*

## AMBEDKAR'S ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVES AND CONTRIBUTIONS - AN ASSESSMENT

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### Abstract

Babasaheb's economic theories were not widely accepted in modern economics because he was better known as a dalit leader than an economist. By examining how his economic theories were embraced at various stages in India's economic history, one may judge the importance of his opinions. The Indian Constitution is credited to Dr. BhimRaoAmbedkar as its founder. He is also well known for being an amazing lawyer, an outstanding economist, and a superb dalit leader. The first person to seek a PhD in economics from a country other than India was Babasaheb. The Present Problem in Indian Currency, The Problem of Rupee: Its Origin and Its Solution, Ancient India Commerce, and Administration and Finance of the East India Company are just a few of the theses, dissertations, and papers written by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. New water and electricity programmes, state socialism, and contributions to labour law reform are also mentioned. In 1861, once legislation was passed, Indian rupees were recognised as legal money.

In 1893, the manufacturing of silver coins was halted, and Indian rupees were recognised as legal tender. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar opposed the notion of linking the availability of gold and money. Instead of gold, he believed that commodities should serve as a reliable unit of measure for money. Ambedkar's Canon of Public Expenditure was cited by the Financial Commission of India as a key reference. The government is obligated to provide basic amenities to taxpaying citizens. Every government should be committed to ensuring that its citizens have access to transportation, healthcare, and law and order.

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**Keywords:** *Modern Economics, Indian Constitution, Indian Currency, Commerce, Administration, Finance, State Socialism, Contributions to Labour Law and Canon of Public Expenditure.*

## DR. B.R AMBEDKAR'S PERSPECTIVE ON INDIAN AGRICULTURE - AN ASSESSMENT

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### Abstract

Dr. Ambedkar's advice to practise collective and cooperative farming still holds true in the context of India. He emphasised the pressing need for industrialization to support the growth of India's economy and agriculture. A slow and steady decline in agricultural growth has been occurring in the contemporary globalisation era. A significant concern for Indian agriculture is the ongoing decline in average landholding size. The fundamental reason India's agriculture is so underdeveloped is the subdivision and fragmentation of landholdings. Industrialization, according to Dr. Ambedkar, is the cure-all for all agricultural ailments. With landholdings of less than five acres, 78% of Indian farmers come under the category of small and marginal farming.

The current administration is implementing Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's proposals for the agricultural sector in various states, including Maharashtra, in an effort to aid farmers. In India, Dr. Ambedkar played a number of important roles, including those of politician, social reformer, economist, and lawyer. He was a social justice, labour, and women's rights campaigner who founded numerous Dalit organisations. I've tried to evaluate his descriptive research of Indian agriculture in this article. After a protracted battle, the khoti system was abolished in 1949. Land rights were granted to khots, who were also in charge of tax collection from farmers. India's low agricultural surplus, which has an impact on wealth development, causes savings to tend to diminish. According to Dr. Ambedkar, there are too many people who are unemployed but are misrepresenting their situation by appearing like they are employed in Indian agriculture.

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**Keywords:** *Industrialization, Indian Economy, Globalization Era, Indian Agriculture, Landholdings, Agricultural Ailments, Politician, Social Reformer, Economist, and Lawyer.*

### Introduction

Dr. Ambedkar was created on April 14, 1891, in Mhow, which is today a part of Madhya Pradesh. The fourteenth and final child of Ramji Maloji Saknal, he was born. He was an influential individual in India who had multiple roles, including those of politician, social reformer, economist, and lawyer. He was the first minister of law in India and had a significant role in the drafting of the constitution. Additionally, he was the founder of many Dalit

## INDIA'S RESERVATION QUOTA FOR ECONOMICALLY WEAKER SECTIONS OF THE POPULATION WITH A FOCUS ON THE MARGINALIZATION INVOLVED AND THE CONSEQUENCES - AN ASSESSMENT

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### Abstract

Reservations in India allow historically underrepresented communities to participate in government programmes, politics, the workforce, and other areas. It allows the Union Government to set reserved quotas or seats at a specific percentage in educational admissions, employment, political bodies, promotions, and so on, based on Indian Constitutional provisions. Prior to this EWS reservation policy, untouchability in India predominated. This action by the constituent assembly was required because the Indian people had granted the right to equality. Ambedkar, who comes from a lower caste family and experienced untouchability and prejudice from society, was lucky to have the chance to educate himself on the caste system's exploitative nature and never have to depend on anybody else. People who do not belong to the SC, ST, or OBC categories but earn less than Rs. 8 lakh per year are classified as economically weaker.

Reservations exist for admission to higher education institutions and for legislative seats and other government jobs. There is currently a 10 percent reserve for applicants from economically weaker sections for government positions and higher education. The amendment is intended to provide for those who do not fall under the 15 (5) and 15 (4) reservations (effectively, SCs, STs, and OBCs). The Economically Weaker Section Reservation was augmented to include members of the general caste or higher caste in 2019. This evaluation is theoretical, observational, descriptive, and diagnostic in nature. It is time to update the reservation system to include reservations for economically disadvantaged people. Based on the foregoing, the current study is timely, socially relevant, and critical.

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**Keywords:** *Reservation, Reservation System, Education, Economically Weaker Section, Jobs, Financial Aid, Underprivileged Section, and Financial Limitations.*

## AN EVALUATION OF THE DEMOGRAPHICS, EMPLOYMENT SCENARIO, AND RELIGIOUS ASPECTS OF TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA AND TAMIL NADU

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### Abstract

In 2011, India's population was 1,210,854,977, and its literacy rate was 74.04%. The majority of indigenous people live in Tamil Nadu, where there are 1,042 more females than males for every 1,000 persons. Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) are groups that the Indian government recognizes. The tribal population in India is made up of more than 570 distinct tribes, and the majority of these regions are experiencing slow economic development. Tribal people are known for their small stature, emphasis on kinship ties, habitation of hilly and forested regions, lack of written language, and practice of their native faith. Tribal communities blame job patterns, drinking culture, and foreign liquor for problem drinking, and community-based interventions may be more successful. The 86% of scheduled communities in Tamil Nadu are made up of the 310,042 residents of the Malayali, Irular, Kattunayakan, Kuruman, Paniya, Todas, Kota, and Konda Reddi tribes. With the majority of people residing in rural regions, only 15.4% of people live in urban areas. The scheduled tribe community in Tamil Nadu has 980 females for every 1000 boys, with Thanavur having the highest ratio and Perambalur the lowest. Traditional norms, families, and society were all documented using qualitative methods. When it comes to common socioeconomic and demographic factors like poverty, illiteracy, a lack of developmental resources, and a lack of appropriate basic health facilities, Indian tribal societies are regarded as the most vulnerable segments of the population. Tribes are disadvantaged due to geographical and cultural isolation, lack of proper health facilities, inability to satisfy basic needs, lack of control over resources and assets, education and skills, malnutrition, lack of shelter, poor access to water and sanitation, vulnerability to shocks, violence and crime, lack of access to proper infrastructure, and lack of political freedom and voice. In considering this context, the study article brings up a significant, pressing, and timely problem that is pertinent from a social, political, and economic standpoint. The subject of the research article is obvious and taken seriously from the title alone.

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**Key words:** Scheduled Tribes, Economic Development, Traditional Norms, Poverty, Illiteracy, Cultural Isolation and Developmental Resources.

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## **ENTREPRENEURSHIP'S IMPACT ON INDIA'S ECONOMIC GROWTH AN EVALUATION**

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### **Abstract**

Entrepreneurship, which is the process of creating or removing value, is crucial for economic expansion. It acts as the center of the spark that starts the economy. Through making the most of available resources to generate wealth and income for the nation, entrepreneurship helps to boost the economy and rise the per individual income and the net national product of the nation. This industry consists of first-generation business owners, startups, and SMEs. With business, value can be added or taken away. Entrepreneurship improves living conditions, makes it easier to obtain goods and services, and promotes economic expansion. Due to its positive effects on capital formation, employment creation, living standards, wealth creation, per capita income, export trade, and nation-wide development, entrepreneurship has a positive impact on economic growth.

Entrepreneurship is a skill set that can be applied to both large and small companies and is a combination of money, technology, and human talent. By establishing new businesses, bringing about employment growth, and enhancing indicators like Gross Domestic Product (GDP), exports, and standard of living, it promotes economic growth. To increase local wealth, diversify the economy, promote employment growth, and broaden the tax base, economic development is an endeavor. To increase the effectiveness of the investigation, secondary data is gathered and summarized with a thorough and analytical emphasis. This research paper mainly focuses on the impact of entrepreneurship on Indian economic growth with the help of secondary sources of information and statistical data pertaining to the theme of the research article. Therefore, this study seeks to assess how entrepreneurship has impacted India's economic growth from a social, political, and economic perspective.

**Keywords:** Entrepreneurship, Economic Expansion, Capital Formation, Employment Creation, Wealth Creation, Per Capita Income, Export Trade and Gross Domestic Product.

### **The Theme of the article**

Entrepreneurs who are also business leaders seek out and implement ideas to promote economic progress. One of the key drivers of economic growth is entrepreneurship. Via his or her business decision, the entrepreneur serves as the head of the trigger that ignites economic activity. He is essential not only to the growth of a nation's industrial sector but also to the growth of its agricultural and service sectors. A person who has the drive, aptitude, and ambition to launch his own company or business and who constantly aspires to greatness is referred to as an entrepreneur. In addition to working for the greater good, he is a social change agent. For financial advantage, they search for chances,

**POPULATION GROWTH AND INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT WITH REFERENCE  
TO UNEMPLOYMENT, RESOURCE SCARCITY, INEQUALITY, AND POVERTY - AN  
ASSESSMENT**

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**ABSTRACT**

The world's population is growing by 83 million people year, and 57 billionaires control 70% of the nation's wealth. According to the medium-variant prediction, there will be 8.6 billion people on the planet in 2030, 9.8 billion in 2050, and 11.2 billion in 2100. Population expansion has a negative influence on the economy, increasing costs and lowering savings, which causes hardship for the working and middle classes. A major contributor to poverty in developing countries is overpopulation, which also contributes to unemployment, food shortages, low per capita income, problems with capital formation, high levels of pressure, social problems, economic insecurity, social insecurity, increased environmental pressure, and societal instability. Overcrowding, poverty, crime, pollution, and political upheaval are all effects of India's population increase, which has also resulted in overuse and loss of fertile land. In order to support human flourishing in a globalised world, this study offers a theoretical assessment of the process for population expansion and Indian economic development.

There are a number of major issues that India is dealing with, including overcrowding, which has decreased as a result of government initiatives. Strong legislation and regulatory measures must be implemented to address this in order to make the best use of the resources at hand and transform the nation's human resources into priceless assets. Using secondary sources that include data and information pertinent to the study's problem, this research is descriptive and is theoretically grounded. From a theoretical perspective, it is both a descriptive and diagnostic design. In order to promote human flourishing in a globalised society, this article analyses population increase and Indian economic development. This study tries to assess the population increase and Indian economic development processes in relation to poverty, inequality, resource scarcity, and unemployment.

**KEYWORDS: Population, Wealth, Population Expansion, Overpopulation, Unemployment, Economic Insecurity, Social Insecurity, Poverty and Societal Instability.**

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The population of the globe is increasing by 83 million people per year, according to the most recent estimates. India is at its limit due to overpopulation. 57 billionaires in India are in control of 70% of the country's wealth. Economic inequality has several negative effects, including poverty, a lack of social security, access to free healthcare, and substandard living conditions. The medium-variant forecast projects that the world's population will reach 8.6 billion in 2030, 9.8 billion in 2050, and 11.2 billion in 2100, even if fertility rates continue to decline. The world's population is expanding at an increasingly rapid rate, which worries every nation on earth. Natural resources are in danger of being extinct because their availability is running out. It is crucial to create policies, programmes, and awareness campaigns that can help solve the major issue of population explosion in light of the current surge in population. The rising population is one of the issues facing developing and underdeveloped nations. The economy is negatively impacted by population growth. Prices are increasing, which reduces savings and increases the risk of economic hardship for the working and middle classes.

**STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

People in poor nations are compelled to live in substandard conditions without access to clean water or enough food. Unemployment, food shortages, poor per capita income, issues with capital creation, high pressure, social issues, economic insecurity, social insecurity, increased pressure on the environment, and societal instability are all caused by overpopulation. A large population has also resulted in problems with food security and safety. The nation's resources are finite and steadily running out, despite the rising demand for commodities. An increasing population will stress food poverty and increase the effects of climate change. Malnutrition is impacted by climate change in many different ways. The size, composition, organisation, distribution, and movement of a population can



## DR. B. R. AMBEDKAR'S VIEWS ON POLITICS, DEMOCRACY AND REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALISM - AN ASSESSMENT

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### Abstract

Ambedkar passionately believed in individual freedom and criticised caste society. His accusations of Hinduism as being the foundation of the caste system made him controversial and unpopular among Hindus. His conversion to Buddhism sparked a revival in interest in Buddhist philosophy in India and abroad. The ideas he proposed of democracy internalize the values of liberty, equality, and fraternity in their entire entirety. Ambedkar's political thought is based on social morality and religion. Because of how intricate it is, understanding it might be challenging. The modernity of the dalit movement has made Ambedkar a major political philosopher, but power structures and academic groups have misread and suppressed his ideas. Ambedkar's philosophy, which is motivated by the symbolism that the general public and Dalit communities have attached to him, is a search for ideas of social reconstruction in India. The symbolism associated with him compels political parties and academics to research him. After Ambedkar converted to Buddhism, interest in Buddhist theory increased because it contended that the caste system put the pure and impure at opposite ends of a social hierarchy.

Ambedkar campaigned for social fairness, exhorted Dalits to be courageous citizens, defended personal freedom, and criticized the caste system. Interest in Buddhist philosophy was revived as a result of his conversion to Buddhism. Despite being a staunch conservative and severe Marxist, Ambedkar prioritized Dalit independence, which has consequences for remaking Indian society. He thinks that in order to comprehend his political theory, a new language is required. Through connecting morality to a democratic, humanistic, and rationalistic religion, Ambedkar's political view has the ability to unite Western liberalism with communitarian traditions. In consideration of the aforementioned, the main objective of this research article is a comprehensive analysis of B.R. Ambedkar's political thought and contemporary society from a theoretical standpoint. From a social, political, and economic aspect, the subject matter discussed in the research article is important, urgently needed, and pertinent.

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**Keywords:** *Political Thought, Democracy, Liberty, Equality, Social Morality, Social Reconstruction Caste System, Citizens and Indian Society.*

**DR. BHIMRAO AMBEDKAR'S THOUGHTS ON INDIAN AGRICULTURE,  
LAND OWNERSHIP, STATE SOCIALISM, AND LAND REFORM  
-AN ASSESSMENT**

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**|Abstract**

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was a pioneering socio-economic theorist who linked caste and untouchability systems to the economy and championed state socialism. It continues to be important now to support economic development and land reform, as Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar advocated. Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar, he was born into poverty, proposed the Bombay Money Lenders' Bill and the Land Ceiling Act, both of which were finally put into law. The ideas of Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar on agriculture and India continue to hold true now. The economic holding of Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar is a modest piece of land that has the potential to provide enough money to sustain a respectable standard of living, but it needs reform to assure maximum productivity and little investment. In order to guarantee high production and little investment in the agricultural industry, Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar idea of the economy and collective agriculture is important. Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar suggested communal agriculture, a single tax system for both agricultural and non-agricultural businesses, inspection identification, and a one-man rule of succession to reduce the cost of land and prevent the splitting and disintegration of a concentrated asset. Based on Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar, community farming is required to address the labor shortage in agriculture, and the appropriate ratio of more agricultural variables to a unit of land ensures economic feasibility.

In contrast to the labor and resources of the farmer, Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar believed that the size of the agricultural sector determines the productivity of the industry. In order to solve the problem, he suggested intensive farming, and in 1949 he ended the British government's exploitative approach. The decrease in agricultural productivity results from the agricultural sector's poverty and ignorance, which prevent them from making large investments and using complex methods of agriculture. In consideration of the aforementioned, the main objective of this research article is to examine Indian agriculture from Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar's standpoint from all theoretical aspects. This point of view considers the problem at present as becoming increasingly necessary, as well as socially and historically significant.

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**Keywords:** Economic Development, Land Reform, Poverty, Standard of Living, Single Tax System, Agricultural Productivity, state socialism and Land Ceiling Act.

## IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON AGRICULTURE - A CONCEPTUAL ANALYSIS

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### Abstract

Human emissions of carbon dioxide and climate change have a considerable impact on agricultural productivity, but the full impact has never been adequately assessed. Water availability is critical, yet rainfall is erratic, and the Palmer Drought Index of severity fails to compensate for every factor. Climate change in other parts of the world could have an impact on agriculture, whereas enhanced water utilization could contribute to preventing droughts. Because of fertilization with carbon dioxide and O<sub>3</sub> destruction, agricultural output estimates are unreliable, and a comprehensive investigation of the repercussions of climate change on diseases and pests has not yet been achievable. Climate change has a consequential effect on infestations and conditions, yet it has no effect on productivity in agriculture globally.

As well as decreasing agricultural production and a rise in insect and weed infestations, climate change can result in soil deterioration, saltwater intrusion, landslides, increasing desertification, water damage, and loss of topsoil. In India, agriculture yield and output are suffering as a consequence of droughts, hurricanes, extremely high temperatures, rising seas, glaciers thawing, and warming oceans brought on by climate change. The temperatures in India are expected to rise by 3–4 °C by the end of the century, contributing to a 3-26% decrease in overall agricultural revenues. Climate change has a considerable impact on agricultural production worldwide, based on Met Office Hadley Center estimations for 2020 and 2050. The paper presents an overview of the numerous aspects of climate change that impact the productivity of agriculture. In consideration of the aforementioned, the main objective of this research article is to conduct a conceptual investigation into the theoretical impact of climate change on agriculture. This point of view considers the issue at present as urgently necessary, as well as socially and historically significant.

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**Keywords:** Human, Carbon Dioxide, Climate Change, Agricultural Productivity, Rainfall, Soil deterioration, Landslides, Warming and Agricultural Revenues.

**TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT IN TAMIL NADU WITH REGARD TO THE ECONOMY,  
POPULATION, OCCUPATION, PANCHAYATI RAJ, AND NONPROFIT  
ORGANIZATIONS -AN ASSESSMENT**

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**Abstract**

The population of tribal people has been recognized as the country's original inhabitants. They have created cultural patterns that are hospitable to their physical and social circumstances by living a modest life based on the natural environment for ages. Development is typically understood in economic jargon to refer to a progression towards higher consumption levels and a higher quality of life. All disparities should vanish because social justice-focused growth has been recognized as the nation's ultimate ideal stage. Tribal societies are frequently associated with poverty in the literature on economic development. Whenever discussing circumstances when even the most basic requirements for physical endurance are not met, poverty is a completely different idea and solely has an impact on tribal perspectives. The advancement process's foundation in individual achievement and competition is its first notable feature. The entire tribal concept as it exists today is merely passing through a minor stage.

In the process of transition, this phase may be typical. There is no adequate tool for the tribal sub-plan approach to capture this tendency. The socioeconomic circumstances of indigenous tribes vary greatly even within the same region and are quite difficult across the nation. Tribal development cannot be achieved by creating a position formula due to the frequently changing circumstances. One of the errors made in the early attempts to expand tribal tribes in India was this. In this case, this research focuses primarily on the economic dimensions of the tribal development process in Tamil Nadu. This makes the paper's title appropriate, socially significant, and necessary.

**Key Words:** Tribal Population, Aboriginal People, Natural Environment, Consumption Levels, National Goal, Economic Development, Tribal Society and Poverty.

**Theme of the article**

A tribe is described as a collection of native people with a brief history, a common name, a common language, endogamy, unique customs, rituals, and beliefs, a straightforward social hierarchy and political structure, and shared ownership of resources and technological advancements. The typical habitat of tribal societies is remote terrain like a jungle or mountain. Within their tribes, tribal people coexist like extended families. They collaborate as a whole. They resemble hunters and gatherers in many ways. They are closely connected to one another. Tribal residents share a specific topography as a common area with all other tribal members that live in that area. Endogamous groups, shared dialects, blood ties, protection awareness, distinct political organizations, and shared cultures all contribute to a sense of unity. Both of the governments in India implemented a number of welfare initiatives for the advancement of tribes.

The most crucial of these is the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP). It serves as a plan for the quick socioeconomic advancement of tribal people. It is an element of the State/UT's Annual Plan. The advantages provided by the TSP to a State's or UT's tribal members and areas are in addition to those that naturally flow from the State's or UT's overall plan. The article provides an overview of tribal development as well as laws and policies pertaining to the welfare of India's Scheduled Tribes. This subject deals with Indian tribes and their wellbeing. A tribe is a hypothetical form of human social organization in anthropology that is made up of a number of smaller groups (known as bands), with temporary or permanent political integration, and that is characterized by customs of shared ancestry, language, culture, and philosophy.

## **AN ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF CONSUMER SATISFACTION WITH ELECTRONIC BANKING SERVICES, SPECIFICALLY REGARDING THE VELLORE DISTRICT OF TAMIL NADU**

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### **Abstract**

Banks that are traditional must offer electronic banking services in order to be competitive in the global banking industry and provide customers with specialized services that are both accurate and reasonably priced. The most modern and cost-effective method of distribution offered by commercial banks is electronic banking, which offers customers simplicity of use and cheap transaction costs. Through nationalization, privatization, and globalization, banks emerged in India. While platforms for transactions allow users to carry out financial transactions, websites with informational content give customers knowledge. Banks are the most significant institutions in society that provide financial services, and the advent of electronic banking has changed how banks and their customers interact in order to better satisfy their needs.

Because of its low operating costs, simplicity, integrated financial services, security, and privacy, electronic banking is growing in popularity. Through internet banking, customers can access virtual banking features and services, simplifying account management and empowering informed decision-making. Businesses may immediately discover and address issues before they have an impact on operations thanks to the convenience, quick money transfers, and security measures offered by electronic banking. Banking services have been revolutionized by electronic banking, which helps consumers save time, effort, and money. Internet banking services are offered to pleased customers in Tamil Nadu's Vellore District, underlining the significance of information technology and computer communication. Considering the information above, the primary goal of this research article is to conduct an economic analysis of customer satisfaction with electronic banking services, specifically with reference to the Vellore District of Tamil Nadu. Based to this viewpoint, the present crisis is both historically and economically significant as well as becoming more and more recognized as needed.

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**Keywords:** Electronic Banking, commercial banks, Cost-Effective Method, Financial Services, Privatization, Globalization, Financial Transactions, Decision-Making and Quick Money Transfers.

**COVID-19, GLOBAL INVESTMENT, UNSECURED DEBT, AND THE RISKY  
ECONOMIC SITUATION OF DEVELOPING NATIONS  
- A GLOBAL MACROECONOMIC THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVE**

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**Abstract**

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a substantial impact on practically all of the Sustainable Development Goals, causing a shift in governmental objectives and research. India has been particularly hard hit, with both domestic demand and exports falling precipitously. Imprudent management, lending, and rising interest rates have all contributed to the debt problem that has afflicted many developing countries. Over the years, the COVID-19 outbreak is expected to cost the global economy up to \$8.5 trillion in output, wiping out previous four-year gains. Climate risk, energy poverty, export marginalisation, and debt are among the development difficulties confronting the least developed countries. The coronavirus outbreak has disrupted India's economic activities, culminating in a debt crisis caused by reckless banking and lending practises as well as rising interest rates.

Emerging-country public debt reached \$11.5 trillion in 2021, with vulnerable low-income countries owing only a small fraction. In a worldwide macroeconomic viewpoint, this paper explores COVID-19, global investment, unsecured debt, and developing nations' fragile economic condition. International cooperation is required to address global health and climate challenges such as vaccine supply, intellectual property issues, climate change reduction and adaptation, and debt restructuring. The research presented here employs aggregate statistics, growth rates, and market exchange rate conversions to determine patterns in a variety of global economic sectors. Considering the foregoing, the primary goal of this paper is to provide a theoretical evaluation of the COVID-19, global investment, unsecured debt, and the risky economic situation of developing nations in a global macroeconomic theoretical perspective using secondary sources of information and statistical data relating to the theme of this research article. From a social, political, and economic aspect, the subject matter discussed in the research article is important, urgently needed, and pertinent.

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**Keywords:** *COVID-19, Domestic Demand, Imprudent Management, Public Debt, Low-Income, Global Investment, Unsecured Debt, Global Health and Climate Change.*

**CUSTOMER SATISFACTION WITH HOUSING LOAN SERVICES IN VELLORE  
DISTRICT OF TAMIL NADU - AN ANALYSIS**

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**Abstract**

India's housing finance sector faces obstacles such as poor infrastructure, exorbitant land costs, and a lack of long-term investment capital. If the quality is seen to be higher than expected, customer satisfaction should be high. Poor loans have the potential to lower bank equity and make it more challenging to make fresh loans. Through controlling their risks, banks can lower losses on their assets and loans while increasing earnings. Home repairs, additions, and improvements are paid for via mortgage loans. Urban overcrowding is a serious problem, and consumer satisfaction can be raised by appealing to their perceptions of value, quality, and service.

In India, the banking services sector has grown thanks to the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, promoting housing-based economic development. Loans have been a mechanism of trading financial assets between lenders and borrowers since the Indian government nationalized the Imperial Bank in 1955 to better serve rural areas. This study focuses on customer satisfaction with housing loan services in Tamil Nadu's Vellore District. The data were collected, collated, and evaluated with a sample size of 60 respondents. It is beneficial for employees and researchers to understand the desires and problems of customers throughout loan processing and settlement. In this background, the main objective of this research article, taking into account the aforementioned facts, is consumer satisfaction with housing loan services in the Vellore District of Tamil Nadu in relation to housing loan options, preferences, and challenges through a theoretical analysis with the help of secondary sources of data and statistical information pertinent to the article's topic.

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**Keywords:** Housing Loan, Banking Services, Poor Infrastructure, Land Costs, Investment Capital, Economic Development, Globalization, Risks and Customer Satisfaction.

**Theme of the article**

Housing provides room, protection, and security and is a fundamental need for people, society, and the economy. However, a lot of individuals reside in ghettos, shanties, and transient shelters, which impedes their ability to grow personally and socially. To address the requirements of its expanding population and spur economic progress, India must concentrate on the lodging sector. The Reserve Bank of India is now empowered to grant additional licenses thanks to the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, which could result in an increase in the number of banks. The Reserve Bank of India and the Indian government are providing financial services to rural areas, creating up to two million jobs and replacing traditional ways of doing things with modern technologies. Economic development is essential for meeting people's basic demand for a place to live, allowing for peace and happiness. Housing is essential for fostering responsible citizens, protecting human dignity, and advancing societal stability and health. Housing is an essential social and economic institution, affected by capital markets, governmental operations, urbanization, and economic structural conditions.

Demand for home loans has increased, with both public and private sector banks offering attractive schemes. The demand for home loans has increased due to globalization, income tax advantages, and the rise in the capacity of young Indians to create income. In spite of the foregoing, the main objective of this research article is to assess consumer satisfaction with housing loan services in the Vellore District of Tamil Nadu in relation to housing loan options, preferences, and challenges through a theoretical analysis with the help of secondary sources of data and statistical data relevant to the subject of the paper.

**AN ANALYSIS OF SATISFACTION AMONG CONSUMERS WITH GOOGLE PAY,  
FOCUSING ON VELLORE CITY, TAMIL NADU**

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**Abstract**

Google Pay's digital payment service has 67 million monthly active users just two years after its introduction in India. In 2019, 59% of all digital transactions used Google Pay. Google Pay is the second-most used UPI platform after PhonePe. Banks are necessary for a country's stability and prosperity, thus Google Pay is becoming more and more significant. People may use Google Pay services to send and receive money without visiting to a bank. Although it offers security and simplicity, Google Pay has flaws including inconsistent payment processing and a small amount of financial transfer. Consumers can run their own seminars utilizing these services without paying extra charges like transportation. In order to use cashless transactions, consumers must borrow money. Customer behavior, attitude, belief, and difficulties have all been impacted by Google Pay. Enhancements that should be made to the offerings in order to encourage repeat business and draw in fresh customers.

In order to facilitate wireless communication between Android devices, Google Pay requires physical authentication. Applications for mobile wallets make cashless economics possible without actual money. Through digital payments, Google Pay wants to encourage cost-effectiveness. The ease of use, 24-hour access, and balance checks are provided through Google Pay. Users can call online retailers to make payments using electronic payment systems. Age, education, occupation, and mindfulness were all associated with Google Pay usage. For the benefit of those using substances, the government should encourage cashless purchases like Google Pay. For identifying the percentages of Google Pay desertion, information was obtained from both primary and secondary sources. Considering the facts mentioned above, this research article's main purpose is to analyze consumer satisfaction with Google pay, focusing on Vellore City, Tamil Nadu, from a variety of conceptual angles. Based to this perspective, the current issue is becoming more and more significant while also having a significant social and historical backdrop.

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**Keywords:** Google Pay, Digital Payments, Money, Financial Transfer, Borrow Money, Customer Behavior, Cost-Effectiveness, Mobile Wallets and Cashless Economics.

**Theme of the article**

Information and communication technology is crucial in today's cashless economy for making payments utilizing a variety of payment methods. A contemporary technique for eliminating the need of actual currency is the mobile wallet app. The mobile wallet keeps track of all transactions with specific payment references and holds users liable for paying taxes. A digital wallet platform and online payment system called Google Pay was created to support in-app and tap-to-pay transactions on mobile devices. Users may use Google Pay to make purchases using their Android phones, tablets, or watches.

Google Chrome's auto fill feature's branding was replaced by it. With its peer-to-peer, in-store, and online payment options, Google Pay incorporates the functions of both Android Pay and Google Wallet. Near Field Communication is used by Google Pay to send card information, allowing money transfers to merchants. By enabling the user to upload them in the Google Pay wallet, it replaces the credit or debit card chip and pin or magnetic stripe transaction at point-of-sale terminals. With the inclusion of two-factor verification, it is comparable to contactless payments, which are currently popular in many nations. Using a Near Field Communication antenna, host-based card emulation and Android security, the service enables wireless communication between Android smartphones and point-of-sale systems. In cases where they are accessible, physical authentications like fingerprint ID are used by Google Pay. Google Pay is activated using a password on smartphones without finger



## DEMONETIZATION AND ITS IMPACT ON GENERAL PUBLIC WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO PERNAMBUT TOWN – AN ANALYTICAL STUDY

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### Abstract

Demonetization has consequences including a slowdown in the economy and liquidity problem, nevertheless it is vital to fight corruption, fake currency, and tax evasion. It should be carried out with extreme caution. Demonetization is the process of replacing an antiquated form of payment with a more contemporary one in order to control counterfeit money and put an end to the black market. Demonetization decreases market liquidity and cash flow, freeing up more funds for programs that promote social and economic growth. Demonetization is a technique for putting an end to illicit activity and establishing a new monetary system. Demonetization in India produced chaos and fear, making daily wage workers unemployed and driving up the cost of creating new currency. Low-income people were forced to rely on unsecured loans, and manufacturing and agriculture took the most blow. Customers with accounts receive incentives for promoting this kind of use.

Demonetization was a smart move to help India fight corruption and stop counterfeiting, but because of how it affected the informal sector, its social impact may have been greater. Although reducing black money in India was the main objective of demonetization, its consequences have been inconsistent. India's economy has suffered as a result of demonetisation, which has slowed growth, bank savings, interest rates, workers, small business owners, and manufacturing. Long lines and a desire for digital payments have resulted from demonetization in India, which has had a detrimental impact on the populace. Panic brought on by people's fear of changing their currency has culminated in reduced employment and bank constraints. Despite the facts above, the major goal of this study article is to investigate demonetization and its impact on the General Public, with particular reference to Pernambut Town in Vellore District of Tamil Nadu, from a variety of theoretical angles. According to this viewpoint, the current issue is both socially and historically significant and is becoming more and more recognized as vital.

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**Keywords:** Demonetization, Liquidity, Fake Currency, Tax Evasion, Monetary System,  
Black Money, Social and Economic Growth and Informal Sector

## **ECONOMIC SITUATION OF THE SOCIAL INTEGRATION OF MIGRANT WORKERS IN VELLORE DISTRICT OF TAMIL NADU - A THEORETICAL ANALYSIS**

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### **Abstract**

Migration involves individuals leaving one location for another, often temporarily or permanently, to seek employment or better lifestyles. It can increase inequality, as wealthy individuals have limited access to remittances. Migrant networks create affordable migration options for less wealthy individuals, enabling millions to work abroad and support daily expenses. Currently, 3.0 percent of the world's population is made up of migrants, and they give recipient nations more than US\$ 300 billion each year, generating welfare. In a study from the International Fund for Agricultural Development, it is said that "remittances of the migrant workers' wages returned home to their relatives, have been a major method of financial support for centuries.

The widespread migration from developing countries is the consequence of economic crises and armed conflicts, which has negative social, economic, and political effects. These newcomers contribute to population growth, national displacement, declining incomes, transculturation, and loss of traditions. Receiving countries gain from skills and government support, but they also deal with shifts in the labor market, a concentration of migrants, divisions between the formal and informal economies, and moral decay. Since transmittals represent a significant flow of foreign currency into the majority of nations and directly contact millions of homes, or around 10% of the global population, their influence is now acknowledged in all developing regions of the world. As a consequence, the major focus of this study article is on the socioeconomic views on the quality of life of migrant workers in Tamil Nadu's Vellore District. This study is urgently necessary and contemporary.

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**Key Words:** Migration, Migrant Networks, World Population, Foreign Currency, International Fund for Agricultural Development, Remittances, Earnings and Quality of Life.

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## AN ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT OF DEMONETIZING RS. 2000 ON THE INDIAN ECONOMY

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### Abstract

The Reserve Bank of India is removing Rs. 2000 notes from banks and cash deposit machines more cautiously, enabling customers to trade them in for notes of smaller denominations. This method of phased withdrawal seeks to lessen dependency on cash while boosting efficiency, transparency, and financial inclusion. The reduction of the 2000-rupee currency could potentially be advantageous for the Indian economy; however there are worries about inconvenience, difficulty for some businesses, effects on liquidity, and currency replacement. The letter was published by the RBI to address the re-monetization process. Several positive and negative effects on the Indian economy may result from the discontinuation of the Rs. 2000 currency. Through September 30, 2023, the 2000-rupee currency note will be gradually phased out of circulation, and residents are urged to deposit or swap them. This should result in a smoother transition and lessen any negative effects on India's economy.

The Reserve Bank of India has withdrawn Rs. 2000 currencies in an effort to reduce hoarding and illicit funds. In order to combat currency fraud, eradicate black money, and advance a digital economy, the elimination of Rs. 2000 notes was advocated. For the purpose of preventing hoarding, stop the transfer of unreported wealth, and promote more financial system transparency, the Reserve Bank of India has decided to stop accepting Rs. 2000 notes. The Reserve Bank of India's decision to abolish the Rs. 2000 currency promotes transparency and financial inclusion. Notwithstanding the facts above, the main purpose of this research the article is to consider the consequences of the cancellation of the rupee 2000 currency on the Indian economy in 2023 from an assortment of theoretical aspects. In accordance to this viewpoint, the current issue is both historically and socially significant and is becoming more and more accepted as a necessity.

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**Keywords:** Reserve Bank of India, Cash Deposit, Currency, Illicit Funds, Customers, Financial Inclusion, Liquidity, Black Money, Financial System and Indian Economy.

**AN ANALYSIS OF CUSTOMER SATISFACTION ON VKC FOOTWEAR WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO VELLORE CITY**

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**Abstract**

In a market where competition is fierce, success, survival, and development depend on an understanding of consumer behaviour and desires. In India, a company's ability to satisfy its customers is crucial. Customer satisfaction is a statistic that organizations may use to improve or change the products and services they offer. Customer happiness boosts lifetime value, brand reputation, and customer retention. Customers are necessary for a nation's economic framework, which forces producers to create. Whenever choosing products and services, a consumer's degree of fulfillment is measured by their level of customer satisfaction. Based on economic factors, businesses utilize customer satisfaction statistics to improve their products and services in order to draw in new consumers and keep existing ones. Goal clarity and support for proposed solutions, including consequences, are provided by issue statements.

India produces more footwear for males and is the second-highest producer of shoes. In the domestic chappal and sandal market, non-leather materials are often used, with production centres in Chennai, Ranipet, Ambur, Mumbai, Kanpur, and Agra. In order to dominate global trade, the Indian leather sector relies on innovative design, high quality, and consistent delivery. Because of its access to raw supplies, regional markets, and international markets, India is a popular site for technology and investment. In order to increase net sales, a company must concentrate on the quality of its products, marketing, customer comprehension, and a pleasant environment. Customer satisfaction was evaluated by VKC Group, the largest maker of branded PU footwear in India. In order to increase customer satisfaction, VKC footwear should concentrate on creating new styles and presenting novel deals. For their product selection to improve, marketers must prioritize quality. Product, pricing, service, and communication all have an impact on customer satisfaction. Indian economy, as well as a consequence, the main goal of this research paper is to evaluate customer satisfaction with regard to VKC footwear in particular with regard to Vellore City. This study is both critically required and current.

**Keywords:**

Customer Satisfaction, Consumer Behavior, Desires, Lifetime, Brand, Production, Pricing, Technology and Investment.

**Theme of the article**

The competition in the corporate world today is the fiercest ever. In a highly competitive economic development system, a firm's success, survival, and growth depend on its ability to accurately predict customer behavior and demands. Understanding the consumer is therefore a key duty for any marketing manager, organization, and business unit. Nevertheless, a key component of any business unit's performance is customer satisfaction, which is entirely dependent on solid client relationships. In addition is customer happiness a way to make money, but it also serves as the socioeconomic reason for a company's continued existence. Profits are without a doubt the key driver for starting a business and a requirement for keeping it going. Customer-focused plans and strategies may be used to successfully integrate and coordinate all company activities in order to profitably satisfy customer demands. Only having the correct product coupled with the right advertising at the proper time, location, and price can ensure future success.

The customer decides what is right. India has a diverse culture, religion, language, way of life, and so forth. The demands of consumers differ from one customer to another. Any sort of

**AN ASSESSMENT OF THE CONSEQUENCES OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP ON  
INDIA'S ECONOMY**

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**ABSTRACT**

Entrepreneurship is crucial for encouraging the development of new products, fostering societal change, and fostering economic progress. It can raise money, foster economic growth, and enhance living standards. The progress of the economy, however, might be harmed by excessive entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurship fosters innovation, opens up new markets for goods and services, boosts personal wealth, and creates new employment prospects and opportunities for advancement in the economy. By introducing new goods, practices, and manufacturing procedures to the market, it can have an impact on a nation's economic performance. Communities gain from it as well since taxes are raised, jobs are created, and other perks. The ability and willingness to design, organize, and run a business with the intention of making a profit define entrepreneurship. Finding finance, functioning in a complex regulatory environment, and missing advice and resources are common challenges. Entrepreneurship promotes the economy by supplying financial resources, public works, raw materials, labor, and the market, so producing public employment.

The decision-makers and business owners must weigh the benefits and drawbacks of entrepreneurship before promoting it. This includes being aware of sneaky traps and challenges faced by merchants. In order to promote innovation, competitiveness, employment growth, and exports, entrepreneurship is crucial for economic growth. It increases competition, expands market opportunities, and stimulates the economy. India's prosperous corporate environment fosters innovation and possibilities for employment. Entrepreneurs make investments in easily accessible products and services to address societal disparities. Despite the information above, the main purpose of this research article is to analyze the consequences of entrepreneurship on India's economy from a variety of theoretical perspectives. Due to this viewpoint, the present challenge is both historically and economically significant and is becoming increasingly recognized as an essential need.

**KEYWORDS: Entrepreneurship, Societal Change, Economic Growth, Living Standards, Innovation, Jobs, Decision-Makers, Employment Growth and Financial Resources.**

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**THEME OF THE ARTICLE**

The significance of entrepreneurship is essential for an assortment of reasons, from promoting new product invention to assisting in the growth of societal change. For the best results, entrepreneurs are also seen as national assets. Due to their inventiveness, science, and entrepreneurship, some of the most developed nations are among the most powerful in the world. On a local and a national level, great entrepreneurs have the power to alter the way we live and work. Their innovations have the potential to improve living conditions. They can also boost an expanding economy like India's by producing internet jobs. Along with wealth-building and business endeavors. Clearly, each of these justifies the essence of entrepreneurship. Since it can raise living standards and generate revenue, entrepreneurship is crucial. This holds true for both entrepreneurs and connected businesses. Entrepreneurship, where new and improved products enable the emergence of new markets, is another way that businessmen contribute to change. Nevertheless, excessive entrepreneurship may be detrimental to economic expansion.

Entrepreneurship serves a significant part in economic growth. Entrepreneurs influence the economy through creating new employment and opportunities, stimulating innovation, and creating new markets, products, and services. They also construct enterprises and increase their own personal wealth. Numerous risks, including bankruptcy, financial risk, competitive risk, environmental risk, reputational risk, and political and economic risk, are faced by entrepreneurs. Entrepreneurs not only employ themselves, but also other individuals. Entrepreneurial

**INDIAN TRIBAL POPULATION, EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND  
EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS, PARTICULARLY FOR TRIBAL WOMEN  
- A THEORETICAL ASSESSMENT**

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**Abstract**

Scheduled Tribes (ST), who number around 10.4 crore, make up about 8.6% of India's population. The Indian Constitution's Article 342 notifies more than 730 Scheduled Tribes. Tribal populations in India deal with a variety of ecosystems and natural hazards, which have an impact on their finances, politics, and social stability. Considering that they make about half of the population, tribal women have worse access to education, employment, and healthcare than other women. Segregation, restrictions on economical, medical, and educational progress, and denial of women's fundamental rights are all results of British control. Since British domination, the Indian tribal population has experienced segregation, which has hindered economic and educational growth and denied access to essential services, especially healthcare for women. Tribal communities lack services and protections, necessitating a methodical approach to boosting employment, literacy, and health. Economic independence and the empowerment of indigenous women depend heavily on education. The government promotes the education of indigenous children, but expanding educational opportunities and giving them access to fulfilling employment are crucial for changing their status. Study employs secondary sources for data and statistics, concentrating on the subject of the piece, requiring little effort and investigation. In consideration of the aforementioned, the main objective of this research article is a comprehensive analysis of Indian Tribal Population, Educational Attainment, and Educational Problems particularly for Tribal Women in a theoretical assessment with the help of secondary sources of information and statistical data pertaining to the theme of the study. From a social, political, and economic aspect, the subject matter discussed in the research article is important, urgently needed, and pertinent.

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**Keywords:** Scheduled Tribes, Tribal Women, Indian Constitution, Social Stability, Fundamental Rights, Educational Attainment, Healthcare and Employment.

**THE FOREMOST ISSUES RELATED TO UNORGANIZED SECTOR EMPLOYMENT IN INDIA - AN EVALUATION**

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**Abstract**

In India's labour market, the Unorganised sector or Informal sector is significant because it employs people who receive social security benefits from their employers, while leaving workers in the formal sector unemployed and without access to social security. Only 0.66 percent of people work in the formal sector. However, the Unorganised wage and self-employment sectors have substantially higher ratios, 1.14 and 1.86, respectively. The creation of goods or services with the primary goal of creating employment and income for the people involved is how the Unorganised sector is generally described. It is a registered business and must pay taxes. Under the heading of "formal sectors" are banks and other corporations.

They also do not contribute to the tax base. Thus, economic growth in areas or nations with sizable Unorganised sectors continues to be below potential. Workers who are self-employed or who support self-employed individuals are referred to as being in the "Unorganised sector." Self-employed people are typically not on payrolls and are therefore not subject to taxes. Many unofficial labourers do their operations in unsafe and insecure environments. Women who work in this unregulated, industry generally do not have access to or protection from labour laws, as well as social benefits like pensions, health insurance, and paid sick leave. Those who work in disorganised environments or households are referred to as "unorganized workers," with the exception of regular employees who receive social security benefits from their employers. The Unorganised sector consists of businesses that are independently owned and operated by employees or unorganised businesses that hire workers. In India, the unorganised sector employs 90% of the female labour force. Women make up just over 40% of all vendors, and 30% of these women are the only wage earners in their families. Their pay and effort are equal to those of male employees when they work for themselves. From a social, political, and economic standpoint, the research article raises an important, pressing, and current issue in this area.

**Keywords:** Creating Employment, Unorganised Sector, Working Hours, Unorganised Economy, Productivity, Moneylenders, Health Insurance, Social Security, Economic Growth and Job Security.

**Introduction**

The Unorganised and formal dichotomy, which cuts across all sectors, has superseded the old classification of the Indian economy's dualistic character into agriculture and non-agriculture (commonly referred to as traditional and modern) sectors. The difficulty is in transforming the unorganised sector and closing the gap between it and the regulated one. Internationally, the terms "organised" and "unorganised," as they are used in India, are known as "formal" and "Unorganised ." The definitions of the unorganized/Unorganised sector and unorganized/Unorganised employment in the Indian context are not conceptually clear or consistent across the various economic sub-sectors. For the manufacturing sector, the Central Statistical Organization defines a "organised enterprise" as a small unit with 10 or more workers who have access to electricity or 20 or more workers who do not.

Unfortunately, this concept could not be applied to the service sector because there were no comparable statistical data available up to this point. As reported by the Directorate General of Employment and Training, employment in the unorganised sector has historically been calculated as a residual of total employment less employment in the organised sector (DGET). The Unorganised /unorganized employment in the formal/organized sector, a phenomena that is becoming more and more prominent in the Indian economy, is not included in the DGET data. Manufacturing,

## **PRIMITIVE KOTA TRIBES OF NILGIRIS FOCUSING ON TRADITIONAL, SOCIAL, AND ECONOMIC FACTORS – AN ETHNOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENT**

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### **Abstract**

The Kotas, a Scheduled Tribe in Tamil Nadu's Nilgiri Hills, are prosperous farmers, doctors, and postmasters with a population of 2400 in 2021. Their traditional customs and prosperity influence their relationships and socioeconomic status. Kokkal, or Kotagiri, are seven nuclear villages in Tamil Nadu and Kerala, home to the Kotas, a Dravidian tribe with linguistic ties to early Tamil and Malayalam. They believe a black cow guided them to their hamlets, serving as a spiritual hub and ritual site. The study in Tamil Nadu's Nilgiris district used conversational approach to analyze the anthropological characteristics of primitive Kota tribal people. A South Indian ethnic group known as the Kotas is polyandrous and freely consumes carrion and meat. They eat a variety of foods and disagree with the holiness of the buffalo. Kota women had more sway over marriage and economic decisions, could get a divorce, and worked in ceramics. They tend to the crops and take care of home duties; the ladies specialize in singing and blacksmithing. At funerals, members of the Indian tribe known as the Kotas perform as musicians and expert crafters, with a focus on smithing, rope-making, and umbrella-making. Men cultivate seeds, gather materials, and perform at festivals while women labour in the fields. Hindu Kotas worship the gods Aynor and Amnor in temples, with priests in charge of rites. They claim property, pay taxes, and execute ritual obligations without hierarchy.

In consideration of the foregoing, the study paper's main emphasis is on the Kota Primitive Tribes of the Nilgiris in Tamil Nadu, with an anthropological examination encompassing traditional, social, and economic aspects. The study's main topic is significant in today's society and historically relevant in the modern context.

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***Key words:* Kotas , Population, Socioeconomic Status, Economic Decisions, Hierarchy, Traditional Customs, Conversational Approach and Blacksmithing.**



**SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS INFLUENCE LIFE, LIVELIHOODS AND CULTURE  
AMONG THE PRIMITIVE KOTA TRIBES IN THE NILGIRIS DISTRICT OF TAMIL  
NADU - AN ASSESSMENT**

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**Abstract**

The Kotas are a tiny indigenous primitive tribal group in the Nilgiri Hills and are classified as a Scheduled Tribe in Tamil Nadu. They have become well-known in urban areas under the name Kov and have successfully made the shift from being servants to heads of postmasters, physicians, government employees, and bankers. Their versatility and choice to stay away from service connections with Badagas and Todas in response to their perceived mistreatment are credited with their success in contemporary Indian contexts. Tamil Nadu's Kota tribes relocated to the Nilgiris Hills, creating the first settlement called Kollimalai near Ketti village. The Kota-Giri, an exogamous clan, lived in Nilgiris, a traditional Indian farming village with mud and brick walls. They rely on cows for sustenance and grow crops like beans, potatoes, and carrots, using chemical fertilizers carelessly. Despite being vegans, they raise animals and consume rice, mutton, or chicken as offerings. A Hindu clan called Kotas works in skilled trades including Silversmithing, Blacksmithing, and making musical instruments. In temples, silver jewelry is worn, and deities connected to Shiva are worshipped. They believe in science, practice conventional medicine, and are afraid of Kurumbas and Irulas because of their magic.

This study employs a theoretical and conversational framework, ethnographic and descriptive techniques, and secondary sources for objectivity and validity to analyze the prehistoric Kota tribal affairs in the Nilgiris district of Tamil Nadu. Despite what was said earlier, the overarching objective of this study is to investigate, from a range of theoretical vantage points, how social and economic conditions affect life, livelihoods, and culture among the Kota Tribe in the Nilgiris District of Tamil Nadu. This viewpoint makes the current issue relevant in terms of both history and the economy, and it also helps to increase its recognition as an essential demand.

**Keywords:** Kotas, Primitive Tribal Group, Silversmithing, Blacksmithing, Tribal Affairs, Culture, Livelihoods, Social and Economic Conditions.

**Theme of the article**

In Tamil Nadu's Nilgiris district, there is a significant tribal population with unique social structures, marital practices, and linguistic groups. The major ethnic groups, which are distributed throughout various altitudinal regions, include Todas, Kota, Kurumba, Irula, Kattunayaka, and Paniya. The Kotas are an ethnic group native to the Nilgiris mountain range in Tamil Nadu, India. They also go by the names Kothar or Kov. They are one of the numerous tribes that inhabit the area. The Todas, Irulas, and Kurumbas are the others. Since the early 19th century, Todas and Kotas have been the focus of extensive anthropological, linguistic, and genetic study. The study of Todas and Kotas has also had a significant impact on the growth of anthropology. Kotas have lived in seven villages for the past 160 years and have never numbered more than 2050 as a community. People have continued to lead a multi-talented existence as musicians for other groups as well as potters, farmers, leather makers, carpenters, and black smiths. They have taken advantage of educational opportunities since the British colonial era, improved their socioeconomic standing, and are no longer dependent on the conventional services offered to make a living. They have been referred to as a caste by certain anthropologists rather than a tribe or an ethnic community.

The Dravidian language family includes the Kotas' own distinct language, which split off

## IRULA PRIMITIVE TRIBES IN THE NILGIRIS DISTRICT OF TAMIL NADU WITH REFERENCE TO THE STATE OF LIVING, WEALTH, CULTURAL PRACTICES, RELIGIOUS BELIEFS, HEALTH, AND SETTLEMENTS - AN ASSESSMENT

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### Abstract

The Irula Scheduled Tribe of Tamil Nadu is similar to their Hindu neighbors in that they practice both traditional Hinduism and pantheism. They can be found in the districts of Changalpattu, North Arcot, and South Arcot, and they speak Tamil as their first language. A lowland people known as the Nilgiri Irula may be related to ancient ancestors who suffered from British plantation agriculture. They coexist with other agricultural castes and Kurumba, famed healers and magicians, as uplanders with ties to both the uplands and the lowlands. The Irula people grouped their homes following the British ban in the 1880s using customary patterns and "coolie lines" by plantation owners. They are well-known for their koppamanais and neem, tamarind, and jackfruit trees that can withstand drought. The eastern Nilgiri Hills' lowland Irula were well-known for their farming, gardening, hunting, livestock, and New World flora. They currently take part in the collection of forest products and the production of irrigated rice. They have difficulties with both land management and finding work.

In the past, the Tamil Nadu tribe known as the Irulas made money by catching rats, hunting snakes, and collecting honey. They were made to live in mud huts and perform enslaved labour. Lethal snake bites can be successfully treated by producing anti-venom, which entails immunizing horses with snake venom. By offering socioeconomic advantages, the Irula Snake-Catchers Industrial Cooperative Society hopes to maintain the tribe's unity. Many Irula tribal members were tricked into buying snakeskin when wildlife protection regulations were in force because it was marketed in clandestine markets. The cooperative used their bravery and skill to preserve snake venom extracts and save lives. Despite what was previously stated, the main goal of this research is to examine, from a variety of theoretical angles, how the socioeconomic circumstances of the Irula tribes in the Nilgiris District affect their standard of living, wealth, and cultural traditions, as well as their faith, health, and settlements. This point of view increases the relevance of the current issue in terms of history and the economy as well as its identification as a crucial need.

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**Keywords:** Irula Tribes, traditional Hinduism, Farming, Cooperative Society, Hunting, Livestock, Catching Rats,

**THE STANDARD OF LIVING, SOURCES OF WEALTH, AND CULTURAL PRACTICES OF THE TODA TRIBES IN NILGIRIS DISTRICT OF TAMIL NADU - A SOCIO -ECONOMIC ANALYSIS**

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**Abstract**

The Todas, a herding tribe in southern India, likely originated in South India and left the Malabar Coast region in the eleventh century. They evolved due to British expansion and social and economic improvements. The tribe exchanges dairy products, provides forest products, and worships buffalo as their central religion. However, dwindling buffalo herds threaten their way of life. The Toda people were cut off from their traditional heritage when the Nilgiri Hills were declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2012. Toda embroidery acquired popularity as a symbol of their symbiotic relationship with nature. Since the 1820s, the Toda munds, who live in Ooty, have experienced changes in their habitat, way of life, and occupation. The Todas culture has evolved due to environmental destruction and external influences. The Kota Tribe faces challenges in combining modern life with traditional crafts, highlighting social and economic issues impacting their way of life, subsistence, and culture in Tamil Nadu.

The Toda people, a small ethnic group in southern India, speak the Dravidian language Toda. Their pastoral economy relies on buffalo dairy products, and their religion centers around the sacred buffalo. They are vegetarians and consume plain rice, dairy items, and buffalo milk. Toda needlework, produced by the Nilgiris Toda Tribes, showcases art using loosely woven threads for delicate, elegant embroidery on cotton fabric, involving 2000 people with unique customs and traditions. Toda tribes in Nilgiris Mountains, skilled embroiderers, showcase unique culture by raising buffaloes. In spite of what was previously stated, the main goal of this study is to examine, from a variety of theoretical perspectives, how the socioeconomic circumstances of the Toda Tribes in Tamil Nadu's Nilgiris District have a significant impact on their standard of living, readily accessible sources of wealth, and cultural traditions. This frame of view increases the current issue's historical and economic relevance as well as its acknowledgement as a crucial need.

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**Keywords:** Toda Tribes, Occupation, Environmental Destruction, Dravidian Language, Pastoral Economy, Standard of Living, Wealth, and Cultural Traditions.



**ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER**

**Economics**

**THE PRIMITIVE PANIYAN TRIBES IN NILGIRIS WITH REFERENCE TO CULTURES, CONFLICTING SOCIO-ECONOMIC OUTLOOKS, TRADITIONS, AND DWELLING CONDITIONS - AN ASSESSMENT**

**KEY WORDS:** Paniyan Tribe, Living Standards, Vulnerability, Indebtedness, Socioeconomic, Agriculture, Hunting, Income, Health, Physical Labour and Behaviour.

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**ABSTRACT**

The Paniyan tribe in Tamil Nadu, which coexists in remote highlands with Aboriginal and hill tribes, has poor living conditions, is vulnerable, and is indebted. The Nilgiris region in Tamil Nadu, India, is a well-known tourist attraction and is home to a diversified population, a mountainous landscape, and numerous Tamil Nadu tribes. The Paniyan, a primitive Tamil Nadu tribe, face difficulties from newer generations who are adopting varied customs and socioeconomic advances. They are impacted by industrialization and urbanization and engage in agriculture, hunting, and hunting skills. They follow odd religions, have negotiated unions, and prefer monogamous partnerships; however some tiny towns continue observing homosexuality. Paniyan members' relationships include spouses, relatives, and consanguineous ties. Kinship language is descriptive and divided into statuses. Many Paniyas follow local religions such as Hinduism. The study paper investigates the Paniyan Tribe's cultural and socioeconomic traditions, focusing on their level of living, income, and health. The study emphasizes the Paniyan tribal tribe's socioeconomic and cultural presence in Nilgiri communities. There are 36 scheduled tribal communities in Tamil Nadu, and the rest are unrecognized. The districts of Selam, Nilgiris, Tharmapuri, and Thiruvannamalai have the highest tribal populations, accounting for 80% of the total. Their principal source of revenue is physical labour, and they have limited work habits and economic possibilities. Notwithstanding what was previously stated, the main focus of this study the article is to examine how the Paniyan Tribe's significant socioeconomic circumstances influence their standard of life, income, and behaviour while involves seeking health from a variety of theoretical standpoint points. This point of view makes the current issue both historically and economically relevant, and it also contributes to its growing recognition as a crucial requirement.

**Theme of the article**

In Tamil Nadu, there is a short, dark-skinned tribe known as the Paniya that has African ancestry. They have a 5,700-person population and were brought to Tamil Nadu by the Mandatan Chetties. 9,824 Paniyans were counted in the Nilgiris district as of the 2011 census, with six of these tribes being designated as highly vulnerable tribal groupings. Paniyas have few needs, and they lack goods, modern healthcare, and education. They work as coolies in tea estates and agricultural fields and make between 150 and 200 rupees per day. Paniyan tribes continue to live in poverty, ignorance, indebtedness, and harmful behaviours despite government efforts to improve the economy. In Tamil Nadu, particularly in the Gudalur block, Paniyans have a distinct social structure that is impacted by factors such as religion, economics, society, and the environment. The socioeconomic level and living conditions differ between settlements, but they follow ancient customs and practices. The Nilgiris hills were a part of the Chola, Pallava, and Hoysala Kingdom in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. Aboriginal, Adivasi, and hill tribe communities all reside in isolated hills and provide agricultural labour.

In addition to its natural attractiveness and comfortable environment, the Nilgiris, a region of great natural beauty, was a favourite vacation spot for Europeans. Kotagiri, which was later discovered by John Sullivan, the Collector of Coimbatore, was found by Mr. Whish and Kindersley in 1818 close to Rengaswamy peak. The name "Nilgiris" is a synonym for "Blue Hills," and the Silappadikaram is where the name first appears. The Nilgiris became a part of the Coimbatore district after being ceded to the British in 1789. It was established as a district in 1882, and a Collector was chosen. The first collector of Nilgiris was Richard Wellesley Barlow. The Karnataka State, Coimbatore, Erode, South, and West borders form the boundaries of the Nilgiris District. It features a steep, undulating topography, with slopes covering 60% of the arable land. Six taluks, four panchayat unions, two municipalities, 88 revenue villages, and 15 revenue firkas make up the district. Scholars reject the term "tribe" since it refers to a wide variety of social groups without having a clear definition. Groups of ethnicity are preferable. Although the economic, political, and social structures of the people in

colonized areas varied widely, Europeans initially referred to them as tribes.

Eventually, the phrase was changed to "primitive group." There are tribal populations everywhere, and Tamil Nadu is geographically separated into two areas: the eastern coastline and the hilly region to the north and west. Along the state's western boundary, the Western Ghats—which include the Sahyadri hills extend until Kanyakumari. The Orissa-born Eastern Ghats travel through Andhra Pradesh, through Thiruvannamalai, Salem, and Coimbatore, before entering Tamil Nadu. Offshoots of either the Eastern or Western Ghats include significant hill groups such as the Jawadhu hills, Yelagiri hills, Kalrayan hills, Pachamalais, Kollimalais, Anaimalais, Sitteri hills, and Palani. Malayali, Irula, and Kuruman tribes are among the several tribes that call the Nilgiris mountains in Tamil Nadu home. The Western Ghats, which flow southward at a converging angle in the state, encircle these hills. The mountains, which were formerly covered in dense forests, are now home to several tribes, including the Toda, Kurumba, Kota, Irula, and Paniya, who cultivate tea, coffee, and other crops there. The Paniyas are a South Indian tribal group that primarily resides in the states of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, and Kerala. They are a tiny, dark-skinned people that are descended from Africans, with big noses and curly hair. They are economically and educationally disadvantaged, have little social awareness, and resemble Africans.

**Statement of the Problem**

The younger generations' adoption of various cultures and socioeconomic developments threaten the cultural survival of the Dravidian group known as Paniyans. The purpose of this study is to pinpoint current trends and local customs. Agriculture, hunting, and hunting techniques are practices by the Paniya people, who live primarily in the northern Western Ghats. Industrialization and urbanization have caused social change among the Paniyas, a primitive tribe in Tamil Nadu. They are mainly located in isolated hills and practice unusual religions. Negotiated unions are the norm for them, and Kuttan, Muppan, or Elder is the local authorities in charge of them. An elaborate religious system including ceremonies and rituals for the worship of spirits is practised by the Paniyas, a tribal group in the Nilgiri area. They shun

**ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) AND ECONOMIC GROWTH WITH  
REFERENCE TO DECISION-MAKING, SOCIAL GOVERNANCE,  
ACCELERATE INDUSTRY 4.0, AND FOSTER INNOVATION  
- A THEORETICAL ASSESSMENT**

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**Abstract**

AI is changing a number of sectors, including the financial, economic, and service sectors. Sustainability is the most important source of the expanding field of AI on Economic Development (AI&ED). Artificial Intelligence (AI) boosts productivity, expedites service economies, and opens up global commerce prospects. On the other hand, over-reliance on AI might result in risks like joblessness and privacy problems. Future research opportunities and knowledge gaps are identified by this study. By grouping related study streams together, bibliographic coupling is a technique for spotting current trends in AI and education research. It shows a logical network of bibliographic references and distinguishes five main groups that are classified as Industry 4.0, labor, capital, social governance, AI support, and innovation. The study explores the use of AI in economic decision-making, focusing on forecasting, predictive modeling, energy demand evaluation, and financial analysis of urban development plans, highlighting research gaps and field boundaries in AI and ED research. Despite the aforementioned, the main objective of this research article is to carry out a macroeconomic theoretical assessment of artificial intelligence (AI) and economic growth in relation to decision-making, social governance, accelerating Industry 4.0, and fostering innovation. To do this, secondary sources of information and statistical data relevant to the research article's subject matter are consulted. The focus was on artificial intelligence (AI) and economic growth, with particular attention given to decision-making, social governance, Industry 4.0 acceleration, and innovation-fostering. According to this perspective, the current problem is both socially and historically significant and desperately needed.

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**Key words:** Artificial Intelligence, Economic Development, Demand Evaluation, Decision-Making, Social Governance, Accelerating Industry 4.0, Predictive Modeling, Financial Analysis, Urban Development and Fostering Innovation.



**SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONCERNS, CULTURAL PRACTICES, LIVING CONDITIONS, AND  
HEALTH-SEEKING BEHAVIORS AMONG THE PRIMITIVE KATTUNAYAKAN TRIBES IN  
THE NILGIRIS DISTRICT OF TAMIL NADU  
- AN EXPLORATORY STUDY**

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**Abstract**

The Kattunayakan tribes, commonly referred to as forest chiefs, are a hunter-gatherer group that lives in forests, practices traditional medicine, and shuns contemporary Indian culture. In Tamil Nadu and Kerala, the landless Kattunayakan tribe is well-known for their foretelling abilities, aluminum vessel sales, pig herding, and work in the public sector. Speaking of Kattunayakan, they are grouped among 44 communities. They depend on honey for trade, food, and healing. They compete with bears and bees, and their dance and singing are historical reflections of their civilization. Few people who rely on honey and forest products have become Christians. Forests and forest products are essential to the Kattunayakan tribe, a traditional hunter-gatherer society in Tamil Nadu's Nilgiris. They are forest lords and practice a powerful religion. They use simple technologies, work as day laborers, watchmen, guides, and fishermen, and their economy is based on the forests. Using ethnographic and descriptive research techniques, the study investigates caste inclusion in the Indian Census, a contentious tool for developing public policy. It uses both quantitative and qualitative approaches and gathers information from secondary sources. This study looks into the effects of socioeconomic factors on cultural traditions, prosperity, and living standards. This point of view elevates the current issue's historical and economic significance, as well as its recognition as a critical need.

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**Keywords:** Kattunayakan Tribes, Traditional Medicine, Indian Civilization, Hinduism, Traditional Religion, Hunting, Indian Culture and Cultural Traditions.

**CONSEQUENCES OF GLOBALIZATION ON INDIAN SOCIETY, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, AND THE ECONOMY - AN EVALUATION**

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**Abstract**

Globalization has significantly impacted Indian culture, with consumers accessing digital cameras, mobile phones, and televisions from international manufacturers. India, the sixth largest economy globally, has experienced economic and social changes due to globalization. The nation has the lowest nominal GDP per capita (\$2,277). Indian society has been greatly touched by globalization, which has changed its social and industrial systems. The production of goods and services has expanded as a result of the information technology sector's rapid growth. The Indian government wants to remove barriers and create international standards for business expansion. India must weigh the advantages of globalization against its drawbacks in order to navigate its complexities. India has been thrust onto the world stage by globalization, which has the potential to shape the country's future in many ways. The global economy in India has improved, yet there are still issues like laws, corruption, and poverty. It provides multinational businesses with a competitive edge by providing access to vast consumer and labour pools and strategic investment opportunities. India has some of the top tech workers in the world, thus tech companies should take advantage of this. In India, globalization has expanded job opportunities and technological advancements, but it has also brought about changes in society, culture, governance, and the economy, including resource misallocation, cybercrime, and environmental protection. Despite the aforementioned, the main purpose of this research article is to examine the Consequences of Globalization on Indian Society, Sustainable Development, Economy and other issues in a macroeconomic theoretical analysis with the help of secondary sources of information and statistical data pertinent to the subject of the article. This kind of view considers the current situation to be simultaneously critically important and economically and socially relevant.

**Keywords:** Globalization, Global Economy, Indian Culture, Indian Society Economic and Social Changes, Labour Pools, Job Opportunities, Cybercrime, and Environmental Protection

**Theme of the article**

The consequences of Globalization on Indian Society: Modernization refers to the process by which technological advances and trade have linked and interrelated the world. It includes the resulting economic and social transformations. Consumers in the modern era are confronted with a plethora of options for goods and services. The latest digital cameras, mobile phones, and televisions are available from prominent manufacturers all over the world. The panorama of Indian highways demonstrates the impact of globalization, since new automotive models are introduced each season. Globalization has revolutionized the customer experience, offering additional choices and market shifts due to improvements in trade and technological advances, substituting conventional representatives and Intermediaries. Regardless of where in the world you are reading this post, globalization and its advantages are felt worldwide. It has made it possible for individuals all over the world to connect like never before. The most significant benefit of globalization is that it has enabled companies to grow in ways that weren't previously conceivable on a local level.

India, though, is the nation that has likely been most affected by the phenomena of globalization. India, which is known for having one of the largest populations in the world and is currently the sixth-largest economy in the world, has very quickly established itself as a tremendous supplier of manpower in the technology sector. It had a nominal GDP of \$3.17 trillion in 2021, growing

## ECONOMIC RENAISSANCE AND ITS IMPACT ON INDIAN ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPECTS - AN ASSESSMENT

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### Abstract

Economic development results in increases in income, employment opportunities, and educational achievement. Communities benefit from economic development since higher income levels are a direct result of more jobs. During the Renaissance, capitalism supplanted feudalism. In addition, the Black Plague provided a backdrop for the middle class's rise throughout this historic time. Abernethy claimed that the emergence of a capitalist market economy and the demise of feudalism were the two most significant social changes of the Renaissance. A rudimentary middle class emerged as a result of increased trade and the Black Death's impact on labor shortages. The political and economic landscape of Italy saw adjustments during the Renaissance, which hinted to more significant developments for the continent as a whole. A burgeoning urban economy that depended more on trade than on agriculture and strong national governments both evolved during the Renaissance.

The population gained in wealth, which led to an increase in trade, travel, and the spread of new ideas. Together with supporting the advancement of the arts, science, and education, the increased wealth also stimulated new inventions and discoveries. Governments of the Renaissance were primarily concerned with reforming the impact of religion on the political and economic realms of society. The Renaissance held an impact on science, politics, and the arts. The transition to renewable energy, international outsourcing, and digitalization are all fostering India's economic Renaissance. Trade was controlled by Italy, but the Renaissance had an impact on Europe's cultural and economic environment. Clear objectives and corrective actions are necessary for India's post-COVID-19 industry, employment, and poverty eradication. Considering this context, the research paper concentrates mainly on the Economic Renaissance, its impact on the growth and prospects for the future of the Indian economy, and other associated macroeconomic issues. According to these viewpoints, the current situation is crucial and pertinent to politics, society, and the economy.

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**Keywords:** Economic Renaissance, Economic Development, Trade, Employment Opportunities,



## **ANALYZING INDIRECT TAX COLLECTION AND ASSESSING RECOVERY INITIATIVES IN CONSIDERING THE IMPACT OF THE GST UNDER VARIOUS REGIMES AND SECTORS**

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### **Abstract**

In India, the Goods and Services Tax (GST) has had a considerable influence on the Indian economy, increasing indirect tax income and economic activity. Based on the one-nation, one-tax premise, the GST system collects a maximum of 20% from national and state governments, with particular commodities such as alcohol, gasoline, and natural gas subject to higher indirect tax rates. The Goods and Services Tax (GST) has had a substantial influence on India's logistics business, increasing stock points and decreasing channel inventories. The GST has expedited the clearing process, which has reduced transportation times and increased business revenue. The logistics industry is now the backbone of the Indian economy, and its execution has resulted in less unethical practices, higher company revenue, and lower logistical expenses. The GST in India increased the cost of banking services from 15% to 18%, necessitating separate registrations and the implementation of SGST and CGST while simplifying transactions and increasing the value of banking services.

In India, the Entertainment Tax benefits high-levying areas by lowering consumer pricing, hurting the hospitality and tourism industries through indirect GST legislation, affecting hotels and tour operators. The GST has a huge influence on the entertainment business, increasing taxes on movie tickets and concessions. States with high taxes see minor increases, whereas states with low taxes see modest increases. Local Body Tax can be levied by governments. The GST system in India supports the economy by integrating indirect taxes, stimulating corporate sector expansion, and lowering the tax-to-GDP ratio by fostering universal taxation and transparency. In spite of the foregoing, the main objectives of this research article are to assess recovery initiatives and analyze indirect tax collection while taking into account the impact of GST across various regimes and sectors as well as other related issues in a macroeconomic theoretical perspectives using secondary sources of information and statistical data pertinent to the topic of the article. This viewpoint holds that the current state of affairs is important and relevant to both the economy and society as a whole.

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**Keywords:** Goods and Services Tax, Indian Economy, Indirect Tax, Transportation, State Goods and Services Tax, Central Goods and Services Tax, Gross Domestic Product, Entertainment Tax and



## **IMPACTS OF GLOBALIZATION ON THE WORLD ECONOMY AND THE INDIAN ECONOMY: AN ASSESSMENT**

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### **Abstract:**

It is possible to move goods, services, money, and technology across international borders thanks to globalization, which is the globalization of enterprises and societies. The Silk Road is one of its earliest manifestations, and it has existed since the days of ancient trading networks. Global trade and the Industrial Revolution were launched at the start of the Age of Discovery in the 15th century. Globalization is essential for fostering trade and cooperation, as well as for exchanging wealth, ideas, and expertise. Using secondary sources and information pertinent to politics, economy, and society, this study paper examines its impact on the Indian economy and the global economy using a global economy. Advancements in technology, transportation, and communication have accelerated globalization, transforming economies, cross-cultural engagement, and traditions, influencing society's life and promoting instability or wider social safety nets. Global markets, foreign investment, and cross-cultural exchange, particularly in the tourism industry, have bolstered the Indian economy. Governments must put social justice first as MNCs push global trade. Trade possibilities, new markets, efficiency, and competitiveness provided by economic expansion enable enterprises and governments to adapt to and benefit from globalization. Globalization impacts economic development, leading to job losses, industry decline, income disparity, and environmental harm. Governments and businesses must diversify, invest in SMEs, and fund education for sustainable growth. Globalization affects Indian agriculture, culture, identity, and education. Despite the aforementioned, the main purpose of this research article is to examine the Impacts of Globalization on the World Economy and the Indian Economy and other issues in a macroeconomic theoretical analysis with the help of secondary sources of information and statistical data pertinent to the subject of the article. This kind of view considers the current situation to be simultaneously critically important and economically and socially relevant.

**Key Words:** Globalization, World Economy, Indian Economy, Global Trade, Industrial Revolution, Social Justice, Economic Development, Job Losses, Income Disparity, Agriculture, Culture, Identity, and Education.

### **Theme of the Article:**

Since the beginning of time, people have looked for places to settle, produced commodities, and traded goods. The 19th century saw the start of globalization in Europe, made possible by technology and transportation. After World War - II, protectionism became a popular monetary strategy. India abruptly opened 34 industries/sectors on the suggestion of the IMF on July 24, 1991, and thereafter began the New Economic Policy (NEP). Since its entry into the global economy in 1991, India's economy has developed dramatically. The Indian economy shifted from a "closed-door or inward-looking economy" to a "open-door or outward-looking economy." This is how globalization came to India. Globalization has had a substantial impact on Indian agriculture, a vital rural occupation, and the economy since 1990. Since the 18th century, advances in communication and transportation technologies have hastened globalization, leading agriculture to struggle, particularly in rural areas. The United States revived international commerce and investment in the 1940s, which sparked the second phase of globalization also known as proliferation, development, and growth, and had a huge impact on the global economy. Countries have benefited greatly from globalization, which has increased international investment and economic growth. India, which was first implemented in 1991, has had a significant impact on its economy, generating income, jobs, and foreign investment. With the availability of goods like color television and Levi's jeans on the market, globalization has also had an effect on the culture of the nation. India serves as an illustration of how globalization has changed how individuals access and buy goods and services.

### **Statement of the Problem:**

Globalization is the process through which businesses and societies achieve international influence and operate on a global scale, supporting the cross-border movement of goods, services, money, and technology. It accelerates the worldwide exchange of products and people. Globalization has existed since ancient trade routes and international organizations, with some claiming it dates back to the first century BC. The Silk Road, a

## RESERVATION POLICY AND ECONOMIC VARIABLES INFLUENCE SOCIAL JUSTICE IN INDIA AND TAMIL NADU - A THEORETICAL ANALYSIS

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### Abstract

The Indian Constitution upholds social, economic, and political fairness for all citizens while promoting equal resource distribution and adult suffrage. Article 5 guarantees the rights of citizens, whereas Article 14 ensures equal protection under the law, forbids discrimination, and enables taxation by the government. Examining the issue and how it hampers social and economic equality is the goal of research studies. Notwithstanding criticism, reservations are a key political issue in India that promotes affirmative action for underprivileged communities through government jobs and educational institutions. Despite significant criticism, the Indian Constitution's 23<sup>rd</sup>, 45<sup>th</sup>, 62<sup>nd</sup>, 79<sup>th</sup>, and 95<sup>th</sup> amendments established and prolonged the duration of holding reserve seats in government jobs and educational institutions. Reservations in promotions, as implemented by the 77<sup>th</sup> and 85<sup>th</sup> amendments, have raised concerns.

The Indian Constitution guarantees that no one is above the law and that everyone is treated equally in front of the law. While Article 16 guarantees equal opportunity in employment and appointments, Article 15 prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, caste, sex, religion, or place of birth. Mandatory state residency, scheduling appointments for poor groups, and taking into account the concerns of Scheduled Castes and Tribes are some examples of exclusions. Article 17 forbids untouchability, and anyone found infringing on this clause may face legal action. In spite of the foregoing, the main objective of this research article is to examine how reservation policy and economic variables influence employment in India and Tamil Nadu through a theoretical analysis with the help of secondary sources of data and statistical information pertinent to the article's topic. This viewpoint sees the issue at hand as urgently necessary as well as socially and historically significant.

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**Keywords:** Indian Constitution, Political Fairness, Resource Distribution, Taxation, Economic Equality, Equal Opportunity and Employment.

## IMPACT OF THE ISRAEL-HAMAS CONFLICT ON GLOBAL ECONOMIES, INCLUDING INDIA - AN ASSESSMENT

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### Abstract

The Israel-Hamas conflict and Gaza assault are causing global economic issues, leading to increased food and energy prices. The conflict could exacerbate global economic effects, especially in the Middle East, and lead to food insecurity. India is considering technology-driven trade finance options to mitigate these impacts. The Israel-Hamas conflict has strained regional relations, caused Palestinian deaths, and impacted economics, yet Israel's GDP increased in Q2 2023. Geopolitical possibilities include Europe's recession, regional forces seizing control, Lebanon war, and Iran targeting nuclear facilities. The Gaza humanitarian crisis has sparked concerns about mass displacement in Egypt and Jordan, potentially impacting regional stability. Israel's relations strain, leading to diplomatic withdrawals.

The Israel-Hamas war escalates, posing risks to global economies. The crisis in Syria could exacerbate economic concerns. The Israeli-Palestine conflict, Israel-Hamas crisis, and Russia-Ukraine conflict pose global economic threats, potentially eroding interdependence and affecting globalization. Support for Israel could worsen trade relations and inflation, while rising global crude oil prices could impact industries. The article employs a conceptual, diagnostic, and descriptive research design, utilizing empirical support and utilizing secondary sources for data collection and analysis, ensuring effective results and conclusions. Despite the above, the main objectives of this research article are to analyze the Israel-Hamas conflict's impact on world economies, including India, as well as other related issues in a macroeconomic theoretical analysis using secondary sources of information and statistical data relevant to the article's topic. According to this point of view, the current situation is both critically important and relevant in terms of both the economy and society.

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**Keywords:** Israel-Hamas Conflict, Economic Issues, Technology-Driven Trade, Regional Relations, Humanitarian Crisis, Economic Threats, Inflation, Russia-Ukraine Conflicts and Globalization.

## THE GROWING ECONOMY AND STRONG ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE OF INDIA - A REVIEW

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### Abstract

India's 6.7% growth in fiscal year 24 is predicted due to a supply-side economy, stable rural demand, services, tourism, and private consumption expenditure. The Central Government is expected to meet its deficit target due to increased revenue collection and tighter spending controls. Trends for youth and gender indicate lower rates of unemployment, higher rates of participation, and more advanced skill development. Through the contact-intensive services sector driving growth and private consumption and employment growth, India's economy is predicted to surpass the UK in the first quarter of 2023. Tax buoyancy, streamlined tax laws, and digital tax filing will support the government's future economic capital expenditure. It is estimated that in 2023–2024, India's nominal GDP will amount to Rs. 301.75 trillion. India performed well in the second quarter of its fiscal year 24 and ranked fifth in terms of foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows. With a 1.2% increase in revenue expenditure to capital outlay, capital expenditure climbed by 37.4%. Exports of products and services rose by 8.39% and 29.82%, respectively, in spite of the pandemic. The CPI-C inflation rate dropped by 5.02%, and port congestion also decreased. Because of government initiatives, business gains, and a drop in bank non-performing loans, India's investment is anticipated to continue strong despite growing input costs. Strong exports are anticipated, with services exports driving growth. Core inflation moderation and worldwide declines in crude oil prices are expected to restrain inflation. The government and RBI are concerned about inflation since it affects the value of the rupee and the balance of payments. It is anticipated that India will continue to grow in fiscal year 24 and possibly experience a longer economic cycle as a consequence of investments in digital technology and public infrastructure. It only makes use of secondary data from well-researched sources that are pertinent to the subject of the study. The research paper provides insight into an important topic that is crucial from a social, political, and economic perspective. It is also urgent and pertinent. The topic of the study article is clear from the title alone and is taken exceptionally seriously.

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**Keywords:** Indian Economy, Supply-Side Economy, Consumption Expenditure, Employment Growth, Capital Expenditure, Inflation, Digital Technology and Public Infrastructure.

### Theme of the article

The rating agencies have maintained growth at 6.7% for the fiscal year 24 and raised medium-term potential growth by 70 basis points, demonstrating India's economy's resilience in the face of the global repercussions. The fiscal year 24 will see a confident supply-side economy because to the quick acquisition of rice and wheat, which will boost food buffers. Demand in rural areas is steady, and manufacturing is expanding. Favourable demand conditions and new ventures lead to an increase in services activity, and the expansion of the hotel and tourism industries elevates the general mood. Private final consumption expenditure (PFCE) is the main driver of India's growth in the fiscal year 24, and demand is further supported by the festive season. This growth may also be attributed to rising real estate values and equity market capitalization. A shift towards a cashless economy is indicated by digital consumption, which includes UPI transactions.

October 2023 saw the largest increase in India's goods exports in 11 months, and the country's services exports were also growing rapidly. India's external sector performance is supported by the net buying by foreign portfolio investors in November 2023. The continuous revenue collection, careful spending control, and the recent drop in the price of crude oil globally have all contributed to the Central Government's expected to achievement of the deficit target for the current fiscal year. In October 2023, core inflation decreased, resulting in a decrease in consumer

## **ASIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT WITH A FOCUS ON LOW-COST RUSSIAN ENERGY, CHINA'S REOPENING, AND REGIONAL INFLATION - AN ASSESSMENT**

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### **Abstract**

In 2023 and 2024, the Asia-Pacific economy is projected to expand by 4.8% as a result of China's increased tourism and remittances as well as its decision to abandon the zero - COVID policy. Private consumption, investment, and tourism are all rising in spite of Russia's invasion of Ukraine. Growth is being aided by China's openness and the movement of the services industry. It is anticipated that the US, Japan, and the euro zone would shrink while the price of food and energy will stay high. China's economic reform may improve Asia's chances, resulting in regional growth and decreased commodity prices worldwide. Risks to Europe's and America's financial stability are increasing due to the rising rate of inflation. As a result of PRC liberalization, Asia's growth is anticipated to improve, helping Thailand's tourism industry. But growth in the US, Japan, and the euro zone might slacken. Because of the PRC's liberalization, growth in Asia is predicted to improve by 5.0% this year and 4.5% in 2024. Thailand's tourism sector will gain from China's reopening, but household savings will gradually decline.

However, it is anticipated that growth would slow in the US, Japan, and the euro zone. While China's inflation is predicted to drop to 4.2%, growth in South Asia is expected to stay steady. The paper focuses on the topic by providing a thorough, comprehensible, and approachable study design through the use of empirical data and secondary sources, including academic consultation. Despite the aforementioned, the main objectives of this research article are to carry out a macroeconomic theoretical analysis of the Asian economic development using secondary sources of information and relevant statistical data, with a particular focus on low-cost Russian energy, China's reopening, and regional inflation, among other related issues. According to this point of view, the situation as it stands now is important and relevant to both the economy and society.

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**Keywords:** Asia-Pacific Economy, Zero - COVID Policy, Private Consumption, Economic Reform, Tourism Sector, Financial Stability, Liberalization and Inflation.



# **Dr. B. R. AMBEDKAR'S THOUGHTS ON TAX AND REVENUE DURING THE BRITISH PERIOD – AN EVALUATION**

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## **Abstract**

After many years of neglect, B.R. Ambedkar's ideas appear to be gaining traction. While his views on Indian society and politics have gotten more attention, some of his economic ideas deserve to be heard as well. In contrast to John Maynard Keynes' advice that India accepts a gold exchange standard, Ambedkar argued in favour of a gold standard. He claimed that a gold exchange standard gave the issuer more freedom to control the money supply, threatening the monetary unit's stability. The East India Company as a Political Sovereign and its finances will be the subject of this essay, rather than the company's shift from a commercial concern to a Political Sovereign. The East India Company's achievement in establishing suzerainty over India, as we showed in our last discussion, is nothing out of the ordinary.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was a renowned economist with a worldwide reputation. He was involved in the formation of India's economic policies both before and after independence. The current study paper looks at India's public finances from Dr. Ambedkar's standpoint, which is both relevant and realistic. In India, the government's fiscal operations do not meet Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's standards. In India, taxation does not promote economic equality or social justice. The government plays a little role in economic development in general, and in the development of agriculture and industry in particular. In these circumstances, a review of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's views on tax and revenue during the British period is pertinent, socially relevant, and necessary. As a result, the focus of this article is on Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's views on tax and revenue during the British period.

**Key words:** Economic Ideas, John Maynard Keynes, Political Sovereign, Money Supply, India's Economic Policies and Public Finances.

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**A Theory-based Evaluation of the Causes and Consequences of Women-Headed Households in Vellore Town**

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**Abstract**

In most nations, women are not regarded household heads until there is no adult male living continuously in the home. In India, a female headed household is described as one in which the woman is the primary breadwinner due to divorce, separation, immigration, or widowhood. Housewives are one of society's most disadvantaged groups, facing a slew of barriers, limits, evils, and hardships. Women-headed homes are more than twice as likely to be impoverished as all other households. Respondents' households face a variety of issues, including poverty, economic insecurity, social and political impotence, and health concerns. Despite this, women-headed households have a significantly lower standard of living than their male-headed counterparts. As a result, this research is particularly focused and relevant to the current situation, as well as socially and timely important one and need of the hour.

**Keywords:** Women-Headed Households, Poverty, Economic Insecurity, Health Issues, Standard of Living Index and Family Structure.

**1. Introduction**

Family structure has influenced a range of interconnected aspects in India, including economical, educational, political, psychological, legal, and demographic issues like population growth, immigration, and urbanization. Allow us to consider the many stages of industrialization, urbanization, and transition as factors impacting current household arrangements. The terms single mother and sole mother are used interchangeably in different countries to describe the same family structure.

In most nations, women are not regarded household heads until there is no adult male living continuously in the home. Bias against women is the assumption that a typical household leader is always an adult person, even when a woman's financial contribution to the household's maintenance is considerably greater than a man's. In developing countries, more and more women are becoming the principal source of financial support for their families.

A household in which the lone or primary income provider and decision-maker is an adult woman. A female family in India refers to a woman who is in charge of the household relationship breakdown, detachment, economic migration, or death of a spouse. Women-headed households are one of society's most vulnerable groups, facing a variety of difficulties, limits,





# ANALYTICAL PERSPECTIVES ON INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT AND MOTIVATIONAL SOURCES FOR MICRO CREDIT ENTREPRENEURS IN VELLORE DISTRICT

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## **Abstract**

Micro-credit enables entrepreneurs and small business owners in impoverished or rural areas to receive small sums of capital that would otherwise be difficult to obtain. A number of micro – credit institutions have sprung up to help arrange and organize this type of lending as well as provide financial services. Financial institutions assist small and medium-sized businesses in their early stages of operation. They supply both long-term and short-term capital to these businesses. Long-term funds aid in capital formation, whereas short-term funds meet their day-to-day working capital requirements. Peripheral funding sources for micro-credit include a variety of lenders and donor funds. A line of credit, credit from various micro-credit financial institutions, a commercial bank loan, and credit from other institutional and non-institutional sources of finance encompass the credit financing.

The goal of this paper is to conduct an investigation into the analytical perspectives on institutional support and motivational sources for micro-credit entrepreneurs in Vellore. The strategy and conclusions provide previously unseen levels of investigation into previous research of Indian micro-credit entrepreneurs. Similarly, the study's findings will improve entrepreneurs' expertise, consciousness, and perspective. Microcredit entrepreneurs can prepare and adapt to the business conditions in which they operate through their own skills and abilities, and this work may aid them in their decision procedure regarding the capital structure of their microcredit business concerns in the presence of a time frame when the issue of microcredit entrepreneur financial support is gradually arising in the Indian entrepreneurial climate. The vast majority of Indians are illiterate and destitute. Credit access refers to microcredit given to



# THE IMPACT OF COVID- 19 ON INDIA'S CURRENT ECONOMIC CHALLENGES

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## Abstract

Covid-19 pandemic has wreaked havoc on the global economy, hitting every sector. Protectionism and chauvinism have become more powerful. The stress and well-being explanation should be the focus of future research. In such a critical situation, technology is the only way to keep the economy on track. In the fiscal year 2020-21, India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) shrank by 7.3 percent in April-June. The government should be organised so that billions of dollars may be invested to fight the health crisis. COVID-19 would have an impact on India's current financial problems, concerns, and issues. COVID-19 was combated using India's social optimal separation approach.

The first phase, known as Pre-Lockdown, lasted from January 1, 2020, until March 24, 2020. All Indians were urged to stay at home during this time and only leave the house for vital services. COVID-19 has had a significant impact on practically every element of life. The World Health Organization (WHO) has issued a set of guidelines for both the general population and experts. The quality and resilience of people's social and psychological environments will affect their ability to cope with the pandemic. India must retake its rightful place in the global economic structure that is evolving. In order for India to play a key part in global supply chains, efforts need be made to attract foreign investment.

In this background, this research mainly concentrated on the impact of Covid-19 pandemic on India's Current Economic Challenges in theoretical perspectives using secondary sources of information and statistical data.

**Key words:** *Covid-19 Pandemic, Global Economy, Gross Domestic Product, Health Crisis, World Health Organization, Psychological Environments and Economic Challenges.*

## Introduction

The COVID-19 outbreak has wreaked havoc on the global economy, affecting every industry. During this pandemic, rising protectionism and chauvinism have gotten stronger. Because of the inadequacies in the literature around the economy and economic environment, future study should concentrate on the stress and well-being explanation. The current global epidemic is wreaking havoc on health-care systems and the lives



# CRITICAL EVALUATION OF THE TAMIL NADU STATE FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY

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## Abstract

Tamil Nadu is the most economically successful state in India. Cities are home to about 60% of the country's population, accounting for 10.6% of the country's urban population but just 6% of the average Indian population. The survey collects data on fertility, infant and child mortality, family planning use, maternal and child health, reproductive health, nutrition, anaemia, and the use and quality of health and family planning services in India at the state and national levels. In 2011, the population of Tamil Nadu was 72,147,039 people. In India, the National Family Health Study (NFHS) is a massive-scale multi-spherical survey. The National Family Health Survey 2019-21 (NFHS-5) is the fifth in the series, and it contains information on India's population, health, and nutrition. Abdominal and circumference measurements have been added to the scope of diagnostic, anthropometric, and histopathological examination.

The overall objective of this study is to properly assess the Tamil Nadu State Family Health Survey from a theoretical standpoint, using secondary sources of data and statistical data on household profile, adult characteristics, marriage and fertility, infant and child mortality rates, current use of family planning methods, unmet need for family planning, quality of family planning services, and maternal and newborn health. India's population is expected to reach 1.39 billion people by 2021. Tamil Nadu is one of India's most populous states. In many places in India, gender-based violence is still a major public health concern. In these circumstances, this study article is both socially and chronologically relevant, as well as a requirement for understanding the Tamil Nadu State Family Health Survey 2019–2021.

**Key words:** *Economically Successful State, Urban Population, Child Mortality, Family Planning, Maternal and Child Health, Nutrition, Anaemia and Newborn Health.*



# COMPONENTS INFLUENCING SCHOLASTIC PERFORMANCE OF Ph.D., RESEARCH SCHOLARS IN THIRUVALLUVAR UNIVERSITY OF TAMIL NADU

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## Abstract

One of the key purposes of higher educational institutions is academic achievement, which is assessed by academic performance. For instance of Thiruvalluvar University, there is a lack of adequate investigation into what variables affect the educational attainment of Ph.D., research scholars. As a result, the researcher would like to predict and explain the academic success of Ph.D., research scholars at Thiruvalluvar University, with particular emphasis on enrollment focuses, socio - economic status, and academic backgrounds. The purpose of this study was to look at the elements that influence Ph.D. Scholars' academic performance at Thiruvalluvar University. The focus was on attempting to establish a link between admission, parents' socioeconomic position, previous academic background, and Ph.D. Scholars' performance at Thiruvalluvar University. The validity and reliability of research tools were established, and data was collected from 50 Ph.D. scholars from Thiruvalluvar University who were selected using a simple random selection procedure.

**Key words:** *Higher Educational Institutions, Academic Performance, Teaching Knowledge and Skills & Educational Attainment.*

## Introduction

The purpose of this study was to look at the elements that influence Ph.D. Scholars' academic performance at Thiruvalluvar University. The focus was on attempting to establish a link between admission, parents' socioeconomic position, previous academic background, and Ph.D. Scholars' performance at Thiruvalluvar University. The validity and reliability of research tools were established, and data was collected from 50 Ph.D. scholars from Thiruvalluvar University who were selected using a simple random



# AN EVALUATION OF THE IMPACT OF URBAN LAND PRICES AND HOUSING DEVELOPMENT IN VILLUPURAM TOWN

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## Abstract

Ability to deal are acknowledged as determining factors for city-level housing and land prices, but the relationship between housing and land prices has been questioned. Housing price and land price have an exogenously interrelationship, with housing price having a greater influence on land price overall. Per capita disposable income not only influences land prices but also has a direct impact on housing prices. Housing price has the greatest influence on lag house price, implying that increased house price is the expected effect of housing price.

In today's context, land valuation refers to the process of determining the monetary value of a piece of land. It does not include man-made enhancements. This research paper presents a comprehensive assessment and modeling of land value and its determinants. Economic factors are the most important in determining land value because there should be a direct relationship between housing and land prices. To investigate the relationship between land values and housing prices, some endogenous variables and some exogenous variables were used. The city's land value is primarily determined by the economy, urban cover, location, land use, infrastructure availability, and land scarcity. This paper examines all of the factors that influence land value and concludes that land value analysis is critical in urban planning.

**Keywords:** Housing, Land Prices, Land Scarcity, Exogenous Variables, Economic Factors, Per Capita Disposable Income and Endogenous Variables.

## Introduction

Today's scenario is basically depends on the economy of the middle class hailers because they predominantly contribute a major portion of national income. Their ultimate goal is to live in a safety place i.e., their dream is to build a house which should be comfortable and safe. For this purpose they earn and ready to pay for any price to buy either a house or plot. The price of the land is a basic needle of the magnetism and the economic value of a specific site and the amenities available at that location. In



# NATURE, PATTERN AND SIGNIFICANCE OF AYURVEDA MEDICINE AMONG POOR IN TAMIL NADU– AN ASSESSMENT

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## Abstract

Ancient Indian medicine, or Ayurveda, is based on ancient texts that promote a holistic approach to physical and mental health. Ayurvedic treatment consists of a mixture of items derived primarily from plants, but also from animals, metals, and minerals, as well as a diet, exercise, and way of life. By removing impurities, lowering symptoms, strengthening illness resistance, reducing concern, and enhancing life harmony, Ayurveda aims to improve a person's health. Ayurvedic medicine makes considerable use of herbs and other plants, as well as oils and ordinary spices. When used in conjunction with regular, conventional medical care, Ayurveda can be effective. Pregnant and breastfeeding women should seek medical guidance. Any disease or condition diagnosis must be made by a healthcare provider who has had considerable traditional medical training and competence. Ayurveda has the ability to completely change the healthcare landscape. Natural herbs, extracts, and plants are used in Ayurvedic medicine. Its herbs and plants have no side effects that are similar to those encountered in conventional medicine. Patients can use both Ayurvedic and allopathic drugs without experiencing any undesirable effects. Based on the preceding debate, this study focuses on the nature and pattern of the Ayurvedic medicinal system and the poor in Tamil Nadu, using secondary sources of information and statistical data.

**Keywords:** *Ancient Indian Medicine, Ayurveda, Ayurvedic Treatment, Conventional Medical Care, Allopathic Drugs and Traditional Medicine.*



# INDIA'S THOUGHT AND INTERVENTION ROADMAP FOR BECOMING A WORLD LEADER BY 2047

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## Abstract

In the year 2047, India will be devoid of unemployment and high-profile jobs, allowing everyone to live a happy existence. In 2050, India's GDP will be \$406 billion larger than it is today. Roadmaps to help the public and private sectors become world leaders in a specific time frame. This article focuses on evaluating India's strategy and priorities for achieving global leadership by 2047, as well as the philosophical impact of globalisation on India's society and economy. Secondary data is collected from a range of published and unpublished sources.

The roadmap for a "future-ready India," Vision India in 2047, is timed to coincide with the country's centenary. Agriculture, trade, infrastructure, industry, the built environment, security and military, technology, and governance are all key issues. A strategic roadmap for a "future-ready India" is Vision India 2047. By May 2022, ten Sectoral Groups of Secretaries will have completed a framework. In 2050, India's Gross Domestic Product will be \$406 billion larger than it is today. By the year 2047, the country will be devoid of unemployment and high-profile positions. Based on the foregoing analysis this research paper mainly concentrates on India's thought and intervention roadmap for becoming a World Leader by 2047.

**Keywords:** Unemployment, High-Profile Jobs, Philosophical Impact, Global Leadership, Globalization, Gross Domestic Product and Environment.

## Introduction

1947 was a defining moment in Indian history, as the country gained independence from the British monarchy, leading in the division of India and Pakistan. During partition, many people perished, and India became a democracy. India to be free of unemployment and high-profile jobs in 2047, enabling everyone to live a happy life. My vision for India is for people to live in peace and love, despite their diverse traditions and faiths. Increasing wealth, offering the greatest services in both urban and rural areas, preventing

# Urban Land Prices and Their Impact on Housing Development – A Structural Equation Model Analysis

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## Abstract

The term "land" means different things to different people. It is both diverse and geographically specific. A farmer, for example, may think of land as something he harvests; a city dweller may see it as something that may be used for housing or factories. Economic fundamentals are recognized as determining factors for urban housing and land prices, but the relationship between housing and land prices has been contested. Place and location, housing planning policies, industrialization, transportation routes, trade and commerce, playgrounds and parks all have an impact on land use and land price in urban areas the Government policies, entertainment facilities.

The growth premium may easily account for half of the average land price in fast-growing cities, resulting in a considerable discrepancy between the price of a house near the border and the value of farmland rent. At two levels, many studies relating to land value trends and spatial variations, as well as the impact of environmental factors on land values, are investigated. One is the macro aspect of urban land value trends, while the other is the micro aspect of environmental factors' impact on land values and geographical variations. A parcel of land is a unique creation and a priceless offering to humanity and all other things on this earth.

Thus, depending on the viewpoint of the individual, a land is viewed from various angles. Using a structured equation model, this research article examines three important factors such as increases in urban land prices, housing development and enhancement, and urban land endorsement. On the whole, this study is current and relevant to society in the modern era.

**Keywords:** Economic Fundamentals, Housing Development, Land Prices, Promotion of urban land, Environmental Factors, Farmland Rent and Structured Equation Model.

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## I. Introduction

Land economics is one of the fields of economics that has just recently developed into a genre. Richard T. Ely was the first to recognize it when he began his undergraduate course on Landed Property at the University of Wisconsin in 1882. The United States Department of Agriculture created a separate section in 1919. In this discipline, the Economists created a solid foundation in 1920. In 1922, the first course materials dedicated to Land Economics were produced. Based on their views and interests, different people suggest different interpretations of the term "land." The solid section of the earth's surface is the most widely acknowledged. Land is defined as the ground, soil, or dirt on which people can walk, build a house, cultivate a garden, or grow a crop. These definitions of land are not to be confused with the more technical ideas used by lawyers and economists.

The most important resource for humanity is land. It is used in agricultural crafts and diverse biological materials for food consumption, medical purposes, and other minerals like as fiber and vitamins, among other things. In terms of the cultivation process, humans are the only ones who use land for agriculture, and they are very concerned about land for this reason. Land-resource issues are intertwined with land-reform efforts. People require ongoing land reform efforts that will result in a more equitable distribution of land rights. Other issues develop as a result of increased worldwide competition for certain fundamental resources, as well as our expanding demand for non-food items including textiles, building materials, minerals, and energy supplies. Food shortages and demands for land reform are unimportant to everyone in India. Some of these challenges are related to the specific contractor's business decisions, management decisions, and willingness to





# **SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF AGRICULTURE LABOURERS IN GUDIYATHAM BLOCK - A HYPOTHETICAL PERSPECTIVE**

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## **Abstract**

In India, 69 percent of the population still relies on agriculture for a living. Agriculture's share of the total economy has been rapidly declining. However, it plays an important role in the rural economy. Research paper mainly concentrates on the socio-economic status of Agriculture Labourers in Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu has carved out a unique position in the policy formulation process. In the agro-related sector, mechanization resulted in high levels of underemployment and actualization. Migration of agricultural labor from rural to urban regions is a typical occurrence. The poorest component of the Indian agricultural population is agricultural laborers, who are mostly landless. They are members of the economically disadvantaged and oppressed sections of society. Increasing agricultural production raises demand for other sectors such as fertilizers, pesticides, machinery, transportation, and communication.

The study aims to investigate the socio-economic status of agricultural labourers in the Gudiyatham block of Vellore district in Tamil Nadu. It also aims to identify the causes of landlessness and wage disparity among landless farm labourers, and suggest suitable policy measures for their development. The study is based on data obtained from government and semi-government sources about agricultural laborers. The Gudiyatham block of Vellore District in Tamil Nadu State was purposefully chosen for the study. A field survey was conducted as part of the study in a few selected villages. There are no social security measures in place to cover risks and maintain basic living standards for agricultural labourers. Overall, labourers face dangerous and precarious working conditions. Agriculture mechanization is the best option, but it has some disadvantages, including high maintenance costs and small landholding.



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# A THEORITICAL PERSPECTIVE ON UNEMPLOYMENT IN INDIA – AN EVALUATION

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## Abstract

All developing countries, including India, are dealing with one major issue unemployment. In India, there are a limited number of jobs available, and the population of children is increasing on a daily basis. Here, there is an excess of demand and a scarcity of supply, resulting in unemployment and a rate of era that is very fast, similar to a compound charge. Unemployment refers to a situation in which a skilled and gifted individual wished to engage in an activity but was unable to do so. However, due to a variety of factors, I am unable to find an appropriate task. In the agricultural and commercial sectors, there is a lot of risk and unpredictability. India's growing unemployment crisis is, without a doubt, a serious one. We cannot expect to find contentment in any area without putting in some effort, and this may be especially true as the population grows. We need to address unemployment in such a way that everyone may find suitable employment and contribute to the country's growth.

For adolescent Indians, poverty and the layers of human capital are key roadblocks. In both rural and urban areas, adolescent adult males are regularly hired in informal jobs. Rural men are progressively moving away from farming in favour of non-agricultural jobs, whereas urban lads are predominantly employed in the service sector. In consideration of this, the focus of this research paper is on unemployment in India from a theoretical viewpoint.

**Key Words:** Unemployment, Population, Employment, Poverty, Human Capital, Commercial Sectors, Social Conditions and Educational Attainment.



# A Study of the Traditional Health Care Practices in Ancient Tamil Nadu – An Assessment

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**Abstract:** India is known around the world for its diverse civilizations and mystical rituals. Scholars and philosophers of the time formed a century-old tradition in the depths of this culture. Despite a long history of being viewed as unscientific, scientists and doctors are now aware of the benefits of traditional Indian health care. Many investigations on traditional medicine and its apparently magical qualities in the treatment of terminal diseases are currently being done. Home remedies are used all around the world, but they are recognized as science in India only. Two traditional Indian medicinal traditions: Ayurveda and Siddha are progressively gaining traction in the global healthcare business. In this article, some of India's most odd and effective medicinal practices, as well as the benefits of each therapy will be reviewed. Throughout history, traditional medicines were the only source of primary healthcare, and they made a substantial contribution. Knowledge of how to use medicinal plants to treat various ailments was highly valued by ancient cultures. Until the mid-nineteenth century, plants were the principal therapeutic agents used by humans, and they continue to play an important role in pharmaceutical formulations. Traditional medicine is used by around 80 percent of people in undeveloped countries for their primary health care needs because of its low prices, effectiveness, frequently restricted availability of modern medicine, and cultural and religious preferences. Plant research in the traditional system of medicine is becoming increasingly significant in the development of global healthcare and conservation efforts. Traditional medicine systems are being used to uncover biologically active chemicals that are useful to the pharmaceutical industry. To this end, as much information possible is presented about these areas in this article. There are a number of geographically specific traditional health behaviors and are well reviewed in this paper.

**Keywords:** Ayurveda and Siddha, Herbal Medicine, Homeopathy, Traditional Indian Health Care, Unani.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

In India, the history of healthcare systems can be traced back to 5000 B.C., as evidenced by ancient texts such as the 'Rig-Veda' and 'Atharva-Veda.' Later literatures, such as the 'Charak Samhita' and 'Sushruta Samhita' (about 10th century BC), emphasised the use of plants in healthcare systems. In India, a variety of ethnic groups with varied cultural origins practise their own form of traditional medicine. For their healthcare, 80 percent of Indians use non-allopathic (Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani, and Homeopathy) herbal-based medicines acquired from cultivated and wild resources. Siddha medicinal system is a traditional medical system used by Tamil people since prehistoric times, and it is now being recognised as a supplemental or alternative medicine. In Siddha medicine, plant-based (moola vargam), mineral-based (thaathu vargam), and animal-based (jeeva vargam) medical methods were used. There has been a significant growth in the documenting of medicinal plants utilised by diverse indigenous peoples throughout India during last few centuries [1]-[3].

The Ayurveda system, which deals with mental, spiritual, and physical well-being, and the Unani herbal medical practise are the two main forms of traditional medicine practised. Ayurvedic practitioners are known as vaidyas, whereas Unani or Greek practitioners are known as hakims. These are often traditional vocations. Specialization in indigenous practice of medicine is offered by a number of institutes. In this regard, health cannot be viewed as an unreachable target for exploitation unless the other factors affecting health, whether positively or negatively are also addressed concurrently and effectively. Traditional medicine encompasses health practises, approaches, knowledge, and beliefs that include plant, animal, and mineral-based medicines, spiritual therapies, manual techniques, and exercises, which are used individually or in combination to treat, diagnose, and prevent illnesses, as well as to maintain well-being. Traditional practitioners have always freely shared their knowledge and experience, defining the phrase "open-access" long before it was coined. Modern medicine, on the other hand, has strict intellectual property rules and a sophisticated patenting system in place to safeguard knowledge about pharmaceuticals and medical practises [4]-[6].

Herbal medicine, also known as botanical medicine or phytomedicine, refers to the medical use of a plant's seeds, berries, roots, leaves, bark, or flowers. Herbalism has a long history of using traditional medicine's exterior surface. It is appealing in addition to being conservative, since perfection in evaluation and quality controls, as well as advances in scientific study, illustrate the value of herbal medicine in the prevention and treatment of viruses [7]-[10].

## 2 HISTORY OF HERBAL MEDICINE

Before recorded history, people employed plants for healing purposes. Plants' healing properties are described in ancient Chinese and Egyptian papyrus literature. Native American and African cultures used herbs in healing rituals, while other ancient medical systems, including Ayurveda and Traditional Chinese Medicine, rely on botanical medicines. Researchers found that people used the same or similar plants for similar purposes all throughout the world.



# An Evaluation of Indian Ayurvedic Medicinal Plants

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**Abstract:** Ayurveda, or conventional Indian medicine, emphasizes the importance of choosing a naturally comprehensive approach to maintaining one's bodily and mental well-being. It's not a diet for people looking for an escape or an excuse to keep abusing their bodies or minds. It is well known that Ayurvedic herbs are completely safe, have a unique flavor and aroma, and serve as the best mechanism for preserving a healthy balance between the mind and body. They are non-toxic and safe by nature because they are self-sufficient and nutritious. Antiseptics are frequently used and have excellent therapeutic benefits. Several herbs, including ginger, chamomile, cardamom, peppermint, coriander, and basil, help the body's blood circulation in a healthy way. The interaction between a person's personality, mental, emotional, and spiritual process determines whether they are ill or well. Ayurveda is a traditional medical system from India that promotes healthy food and active lifestyles. The tips in this article can help to adapt oneself to the surroundings. Aloe, ginger, tulsi, pepper, elaichi, and turmeric are all used in Ayurvedic natural remedies. The economic worth of Ayurvedic medicine is at an all-time high. The rise of a full-rate vital generation poses a serious challenge to contemporary life. According to the WHO, 36 million of the 57 million fatal cases reported globally in 2008 were caused by illnesses other than infections. This research has proved the value of therapeutic herbs to people in poor nations. The two biggest risks to therapeutic plants are the loss of Ayurveda and misuse of recognized species. Indigenous methods and expertise have been utilized to gather, utilize, and manage them for a very long time.

**Keywords:** ayurveda, ayurvedic herbs, Indian medicine, therapeutic herbs and health Care, traditional medical system

## 1 INTRODUCTION

The entire Indian medical system known as Ayurveda is founded on the Constitution. It attempts to offer flexible teaching to help people achieve a state of good health. The methods and treatments can be modified to meet the requirements of patients with medical conditions. Ayu (life) and Veda are two Sanskrit basic terms that make up the term "Ayurveda" (knowledge). It is legitimate to refer to Ayurveda as the "Science of Life" rather than just a method of ailment treatment because of this [1].

Historically significant Indian medical systems include Ayurveda, Siddha, and Unani. The Vedas and other prehistoric religious texts provide descriptions of medical systems. Between 2500 and 500 B.C., the Ayurvedic philosophy emerged and thrived in India. Ayurveda literally translates as "science of life," since the traditional Indian healthcare system emphasizes concepts of man and his illness. It has been said that individuals in good health have balanced metabolisms. Ayurveda is frequently referred to as the "science of longevity" since it offers a comprehensive strategy for living a long and healthy life.

It offers diet and nutrition regimens to aid in the renewal of the body. It offers therapeutic possibilities for a range of prevalent illnesses, such as food allergies, for which there aren't many available treatments right now. The patient must fully cooperate for the Ayurvedic diet to be effective, so it's crucial to keep in mind that it's not a "magic bullet" fix. It is an interactive system that is user-friendly and instructive. It teaches the victim to be responsible and self-sufficient. Ayurveda is not a diet for people looking for a way out or a justification to keep mistreating their bodies or brains. It encourages independence, wellness, and self-reliance. Ayurveda, or ancient Indian medicine, places a strong focus on taking a "natural" and comprehensive approach to maintaining bodily and mental health. Ayurvedic medicine, which has its roots in India, is one of the oldest medical systems still in practice [2].

## 2 USES AND IMPORTANCE OF MEDICAL PLANTS

Ayurvedic herbs have been used for thousands of years for their therapeutic properties and other applications. They are well acclaimed for their medicinal capabilities because of their strong nutritional value. They are well renowned for being completely safe, having a unique flavor and aroma, and, when frequently ingested, functioning as the ideal mechanism for preserving a healthy balance between the mind and body. Instead of focusing solely on one organ or area of the body, they revitalize the entire mechanism [3].

### 2.1 Benefits of Medicinal Plants

- These support healthy digestion and absorption and use a comprehensive approach.
- These do not target any condition, but instead function as a preventive medicine that strengthens the immune system and benefits general health and wellbeing.
- Those are comparable to allopathic medications and occasionally have a reputation for being successful in treating conditions like cancer and autoimmune illnesses.
- These are self-sufficient and nutritious by nature, making them non-toxic and safe.



# Medicine Systems used by Indian People – An Evaluation

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**Abstract:** Medicines are substances that are used to treat, identify, and prevent disease and illness. The ancient civilization of India fostered the growth of numerous medical systems. India offers both the allopathic medical system and the traditional Indian medical system. In addition to one type of allopathy, India has five distinct traditional medicinal systems in use: Siddha, Ayurveda, Unani, Homeopathy, and Naturopathy. In developing countries, traditional medicine is becoming increasingly popular, especially in rural areas. Ayurveda, which translates as "the science of life," is a holistic medical strategy that emphasizes keeping one's body, mind, and spirit in good shape. The three doshas (constitutional types) are the basis of ayurvedic doctrine, and the patient's constitution is more heavily considered during diagnosis and treatment. Astrology and incantation are also used in Siddha medicine. Tamil Nadu, India's most southern state, uses it the most commonly. In addition to mineral or metallic medications, adjuvants (like honey, ghee, milk, betel leaf juice, and hot water) are frequently administered. Clean air, food, water, physical movement and rest, psychological movement and rest, sleep and alertness, and the retention of beneficial materials and outflow of waste materials from the body are the six elements of illness prevention and health promotion. With origins in the Reformation, homeopathy in Germany enjoyed a golden age in the 17th and 18th centuries. In 1995, the Department of Homeopathy and Indian Systems of Medicine was established. One of the objectives of the organization is to develop standards for Ayurvedic, Unani, Siddha, and homeopathic medicines. Folk knowledge about the traditional application of herbal remedies is very prevalent in ethnic cultures. People become physically and psychologically weaker when they don't take their medication, which makes them more susceptible to contracting new ailments. In addition to allopathy, India has five additional traditional medical systems. Among these are Siddha, Ayurveda, Unani, Homeopathy, and Naturopathy.

**Keywords:** allopathy, ayurveda, homeopathy, naturopathy and ancient civilization, siddha, traditional Indian medical system, Unani.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

Medicines are chemical substances used in the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of disease and illness. The use of medicines is governed by the underlying science of illness and disease. Numerous medical systems were able to evolve thanks to India's ancient civilization. As specialists worry about environmental contamination and the ensuing disaster, people get weaker physically and mentally and are exposed to a wide range of new diseases. Because of this, this industry is growing more quickly everywhere, especially in India. There are two different types of medicines available in India: the allopathic system and the traditional Indian system [1][2].

In India, traditional medicine has a long history, is well-established, and is included in the broader medical system of the nation. Additionally, traditional treatments are becoming very popular in poorer nations. India has five different traditional medical systems in use, including Siddha, Ayurveda, Unani, Homeopathy, and Naturopathy, in addition to one style of allopathy [3].

### 1.1 Statement of the problem

The development of several medicinal systems was supported by India's ancient culture. The Siddha, Ayurveda, Unani, Homeopathy, and Naturopathy traditional medical systems are among the five that are now practiced in India. Traditional medicine is gaining popularity in emerging nations, especially in rural. In Germany during the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, homeopathy gained popularity. It has its roots in the Reformation. India has five additional traditional medical systems in addition to allopathy. Folk wisdom regarding the conventional use of herbal treatments is quite common throughout ethnic communities. Creating standards for Ayurvedic, Unani, Siddha, and homeopathic medications is one of the goals of the Department of Homeopathy and Indian Systems of Medicine [4][5].

### 1.2 Methodology of the study

The subject is essentially technological in nature, whether it is pure ISM informatics or pure health informatics. In practical terms, this is outside the subject of this article; as a result, it has not been addressed. Based on a thorough examination of the literature, this article presents a snapshot or an overview of the advances in the Indian healthcare information system. For the sake of this study, a variety of literatures, including published articles, books, and monographs in the relevant field, underwent a systematic review that also applied to web-based resources [6][7].

## 2 MEDICINE SYSTEMS USED BY INDIANS

The medicine systems used by Indians may be categorized into several classes as shown in Fig. 1.

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**Inequality, Labour Markets, Economic Development and the Impact of Migration on Poverty, Patterns and Employment Dynamics in India  
- A Macroeconomic Development Viewpoint**

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**Abstract**

The Indian economy has experienced a transformation from a mixed-plan economy to an emergent middle-income social market economy with strong state intervention in major industries. India has experienced very low average growth rates and significant annual swings since gaining its independence in 1947. The growth rate of India was marginally greater in the 1990s than in earlier decades, and it has since increased. Together with China, its expansion is the key engine powering the continuous expansion of the world economy. Its previous enormous boom contrasts sharply with its current modest growth of 8%. Growth rates and per capita income disparities are much higher in developing countries than in the global average. Low employment growth and the subcontracting of labour to unorganised industries are the causes of the significant decline in the share of workers in the organised sector. This type of employment growth has a small but comparatively significant impact on lowering rural poverty.

This research is descriptive and has theoretical foundations. The analysis of theories and points of view in this study is organized. The compilation of secondary data involves using a variety of reports, both published and unpublished. This research article's overall goal is to assess the theoretical aspects of inequality, labour markets, economic development, and the impact of migration on poverty, patterns, and employment dynamics in India from the perspective of macroeconomic development in order to foster human growth in the context of a globalised economy. The research article raises a significant, urgent, and contemporary subject that is relevant from a social, political, and economic point of view.

**Keywords:** Indian Economy, Market Economy, Inequality, Labour Markets, Economic Development, Migration, Poverty and Employment Dynamics.

**1. The Theme of the article**

India's economy has undergone a change from a mixed planned economy to a mixed middle-income emerging social market economy with significant state intervention in key industries. By nominal GDP, it is the fifth-largest economy in the world, and by purchasing power parity, it is the third-largest. India was ranked 125th by GDP and 142nd by nominal GDP by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on the basis of per capita income. India's 8 percent plus growth between 2002 and 2007 has been lauded as a remarkable achievement. This



# Threats From Around the World In Relation To Global Policy Issues, Pricing Control Economies and Inflation - A Theoretical Perspective

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## ABSTRACT

The consequences of the Russian Federation's invasion of Ukraine are predicted to cause global economic growth to slow down more swiftly. Effects of the Ukrainian conflict include high commodity prices, supply problems, food insecurity, and poverty. Numerous factors, including rising commodity prices, supply issues, food insecurity, and poverty, are impacted by the situation in Ukraine. The growth of developing economies is predicted to decrease from 6.6% in 2021 to 3.4% in 2022. Policymakers must strike a challenging balance in order to ensure price stability and fiscal viability. The growth forecast for 2022 for Emerging Market Developing Economies (EMDE) has been decreased by 1.2 percentage points. The greatest crisis to impact educational institutions in the last century is currently affecting EMDEs. International intervention is needed to minimise the growing human misery inflicted on Ukraine. Over the past decade, public education funding has decreased in two-thirds of low- and lower-middle-income nations. Research work on worldwide risks associated with worries about global policy, economies with price controls, and inflation is vital in the current climate and is regarded as essential. This work's basic intention is to provide a theoretical assessment of the procedure for problems relating to global policy issues, price control economies, and inflation from a theoretical perspective, which is important in light of the aforementioned. Conceptualizing and describing how a subject and its surrounds function, as well as looking into or simulating the effects of those requirements, are all part of this type of research. It only makes use of secondary sources that include data and information pertinent to the issue under study. In order to gather secondary data, a range of reports both published and unpublished are used. In the research article, a significant, urgent, and important topic is raised that is relevant from a social, political, and economic angle. From the title alone, it is clear what the research paper's theme is, and it is handled quite properly.

**Keywords:** Emerging Market Developing Economies, Lower-Middle-Income Nations, Global Policy, Price Control, Inflation and Global Economic Growth.

### The Theme of the paper

Global economic activity is expected to slow down more quickly as a result of the fallout from the Russian Federation's invasion of Ukraine. High commodity costs, supply hiccups, food insecurity, and poverty are all effects of the Ukrainian conflict. Forecasts indicate that in 2023, global growth will just marginally pick up to a still-weak 3 percent. The prediction is also susceptible to a variety of negative factors, including a rise in financial instability, tightening supplies, worsening food insecurity, and rising geopolitical tensions. These risks emphasise the need for a strong policy response. The international community must intensify efforts to minimise food insecurity and ameliorate food crises brought on by the war in Ukraine and other conflicts across the world if it wants to guarantee a long-lasting conclusion to the pandemic. Policymakers should hold off on enacting export limitations or pricing controls since doing so could amplify the rise in commodity prices. Spending can be reprioritized toward targeted assistance for vulnerable households because tightening financial conditions, increasing inflation, and high debt levels are severely restricting policy options. Long-term initiatives, such as minimising trade network fragmentation, enhancing education, and increasing labour force participation, will be needed to undo the harm caused by the simultaneous shocks of the pandemic and the war on economic future.

The invasion of Ukraine by Russia has caused a humanitarian disaster, a slowdown in the region, and significant adverse global spillover effects. Pre-existing strains from the epidemic, such as bottlenecks in international supply chains and sharp rises in the price of several commodities, are being amplified by these spillovers. The consequence of the worldwide takeover of the energy and commodity markets has caused inflation to surge in all countries. The invasion's impacts have

# Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar's thoughts on Selected Economic, Political and Social Issues in India

Dr.G. Yoganandham

***Abstract---** Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar was an Indian intellectual and social reformer. He dedicated his life to removing the caste system's societal injustices in India. Jawaharlal Nehru appointed Babasaheb as India's first law minister. The major subject of this review article is Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar's Thoughts on Selected Economic, Political, and Social Issues in India. Reports from various government offices relevant to the article's issue, as well as published and unpublished journal papers, books, and periodicals, are among the data sources. B.R. Ambedkar was a human rights activist, economist, sociologist, legal luminary, educationalist, journalist, Parliamentarian, editor, and social revolutionist. He was a proponent of a gold standard with a set exchange rate. His economic ideas could be effective in resolving the country's economic problems.*

*Babasaheb Ambedkar was the first Indian to study economics outside of India. He was a leading influence behind land reform and the state's economic development. State control of agricultural land, maintenance of productive resources, and just distribution were the three pillars of his State Socialism ideology. Using secondary sources of information and statistical data, this research study focuses on Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar's theoretical opinions on specific economic and social challenges in India. The issue of the paper is socially and timely relevant to the current environment, and it is urgently needed to embed Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar's socioeconomic principles in the minds of future scholars and researchers.*

***Keywords---** Social Reformer, Societal Injustices, Social Issues, Economic Problems, Economic Development, Productive Resources, Social Challenges and Socio-Economic Principles.*

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## I. THE THEME OF THE PAPER

The Indian Constitution's Father, B.R. Ambedkar, is often referred to as B.R. Ambedkar. Babasaheb was appointed Minister of Law and Chairman of the Constitution Drafting Committee by the Union Government. He was a firm believer in the value of both social and economic democracy. Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar was an Indian social reformer and academic. He devoted his life to eradicating societal injustice caused by India's caste system. State ownership of agricultural land and a reasonable allocation of productive resources were the three pillars of his Governmental Socialism ideology.

Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar is renowned as the Father of the Indian Constitution since he was the guy who single-handedly authored the Indian Constitution with the help of a drafting committee. He was a former Indian lawyer who also had economic skills. Ambedkar possessed exceptional legal and legislative abilities. He possessed an insight into social justice issues. Above all, he had been successful in his own anti-social injustice campaigns. As a result, Nehru appointed him as India's first law minister. Because Ambedkar had the bravery and conviction to wake up the depressed classes of society who had suffered for so long in the past, Nehru referred to him as "a symbol of insurrection.

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# The Indian Medicine System and Homeopathy- An Overview

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**Abstract:** The Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy include Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani, and Homoeopathy in addition to practices like Yoga and Naturopathy. While some of these systems are indigenous, others have over time assimilated into Indian society. The Indian system of medicine has established its value in treating several diseases that Allopathy is vying to treat. The Indian medical system has a long history that is significantly older than the current Allopathy, which begs the question of whether affection is necessary. The oldest and most effective kind of traditional Indian treatment is Ayurveda. India has one of the world's oldest medical systems. The term for it is Ayurvedic medicine (Ayurveda). Ayurveda is the science of life since in Sanskrit, Ayur means "life" and Veda means "science" or "knowledge." These include Homoeopathy, Natural Therapeutics, Yoga, Siddha, and Unani. Homoeopathy arrived in India in the 18th century, but it quickly got fully integrated into Indian culture and enriched like any other system, making it a part of Indian medical systems today. Homoeopathy and the Indian System of Treatment are preferred by most Indians for their healthcare practices over allopathic medicine because of cost-benefit analysis. The Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy in India are hence the main topics of this research paper's overview.

**Keywords:** ayurveda, ailments, allopathic, cost-benefit analysis, homoeopathy, Indian culture, siddha, Unani.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

Medicines are medicinal products used in the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of disease. The underlying condition and disease science serve as guidance for drug use. India's ancient culture aided in the development of many medical and pharmaceutical systems. Scientists fear that environmental degradation will lead to a catastrophic catastrophe, making people physically and psychologically fragile and causing many new diseases [1]-[3]. As a result, this industry is growing more quickly both internationally and in India. In India, there are two different medical systems: the allopathic medical system and the traditional Indian medical system. In India, traditional medicine has a long history, is well-established, and is included into the overall healthcare system of the nation. Additionally, traditional remedies are becoming more and more well-liked in poorer nations. India has five different traditional medical systems, including Siddha, Ayurvedic, Unani, Homeopathy, and Naturopathy, in addition to one style of Allopathy [4]-[6].

### 1.1 Statement of Problem

The Indian medicine has paved the road in a number of ailments where Allopathy competes with them. The Indian medical system has a long history that is nearly as old as the modern allopathic system, which calls for consideration. In this area, India has six renowned medical systems, each of which is distinct. There are several of them, including Naturopathy, Homoeopathy, Ayurveda, Siddha, and Unani. In India, Ayurveda is regarded as a complete physical system in addition to promoting physical, psychological, intellectual, ethical, and spiritual well-being. It places a high value on how science and nature interact with the cosmos [7].

### 1.2 Objectives and need of the Study

The study and the research objective are to assess the Indian medicine, specifically with regard to homoeopathy, from a theoretical standpoint. It encourages a better environment and promotes the accessibility of healthcare services for our population, particularly for those without health insurance, through preventive, traditional, mitigating, and curative interventions provided by the Indian System of Medicine and homoeopathy. Promoting health and expanding access to care for our population, especially for those without health insurance, through preventive, basic, mitigating, and curative Indian System of Medicine and homoeopathic intervention.

### 1.3 Methodology

This analysis is both descriptive and diagnostic, and it is purely dependent on secondary information about the study's theme. The secondary sources of data and information include a variety of journal articles, magazines, reports from governmental and non-governmental organizations, books, daily newspapers, periodicals, research papers, websites, and other published and unpublished materials related to the topic of the research paper. These sources are carefully analysed while keeping the study's objective in mind to produce the results, findings, and conclusions for the study [8]-[9].



# Dr. B.R. AMBEDKAR AND THE EVOLUTION OF THE FEDERAL FINANCIAL SYSTEM PRIOR TO INDEPENDENCE IN INDIA - A THEORETICAL ASSESSMENT

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## Abstract

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was a complex individual who, during his lifetime, had a significant influence on India's social, political, and economic life. His contributions to India have mostly gone unnoticed by economists. This article examines his important contributions to federal finance, a crucial area of economics. The first Indian to study economics overseas was Babasaheb Ambedkar. He had a distinctive personality and significantly influenced social, political, and economic life in India. His work on federal finance and his leadership in the establishment of independent India's Federal Finance serve as two major axes on which his contribution to public economics may be evaluated.

Babasaheb Ambedkar's analysis of the country's public debt and tax structure between 1833 and 1919 had a significant impact on the evolution of India's financial system. Prior to independence, India's financial sector was dominated by a top-to-bottom decentralisation structure, emphasising the value of local decision-making. The process of cataloguing and comprehending how a topic interacts with its environment is known as describing a topic. It uses secondary sources that have pertinent data and knowledge for the subject at hand. Secondary research frequently makes use of the internet, libraries, archives, institutions, and other information sources. Ambedkar was able to highlight the shortcomings of British colonialism as a system and never shied away from confrontation. He had important policy positions during colonialism and had a just perspective when it came to development. He insisted on a federal financial system primarily for the benefit of the populace's economic health. The research article's theme is significant to the contemporary environment and relevant from a social and historical perspective.

**Keywords:** Economic Life, Financial System, Financial Sector, Decision-Making, Contemporary Environment and Historical Perspective.



# Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's Contributions to Indian Society, Including Water Conservation, Women's Empowerment And The Aryan Invasion Theory - An Assessment

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## ABSTRACT

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was the first Indian to study economics abroad. He was a key role in the struggle for Indian independence and contributed to the constitution's writing. His major justifications for the Aryan invasion theory, women's rights, and water conservation all aimed to better the general population's standard of living. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar proposed in 1928 that the concept of a universal adult franchise for elections be integrated into India's future Constitution. On May 13, 1952, the Lok Sabha, or House of People, convened for the first time. He made the 14-hour workday in India into an 8-hour one. Saubhagya Scheme aims to reach 30 million rural families, of which 20 million have access to the internet. Hindu Code Bill gives all Indians access to constitutional protections for women.

Article 17 ended untouchability and forbade discrimination on grounds of race, religion, caste, sex, and place of birth. The Maternity Leave Benefit Act 1961 was passed as our first maternity leave law. Babasaheb Ambedkar believed that the Shudras were Aryans and vehemently opposed the idea of an Aryan invasion. He agreed with the Marxist thesis that the wealthy few's exploitation of the underclass caused poverty to persist. This descriptive study exclusively draws data and information from secondary sources that are relevant to the topic at hand. It is a descriptive and diagnostic design from a theoretical standpoint. Secondary data is compiled from a variety of reports, both published and unpublished.

A theoretical review of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's theoretical contributions to Indian society, including his work on women's empowerment, the Aryan Invasion Theory, and water conservation, from an analytical perspective is the overall objective of this article in the context of the aforementioned. The study paper raises a significant, urgent, and relevant subject that is pertinent from a social, political, and economic standpoint. The theme of the article is immediately apparent from the title alone and is taken very seriously.

**Keywords:** Indian Independence, Aryan Invasion Theory, Women's Rights, Water Conservation, The Hindu Code Bill, Maternity Leave Benefit Act 1961 and Poverty.

### The Theme of the Article

Babasaheb Ambedkar was the first Indian to pursue an economics degree abroad. He received his MA and PhD from the prestigious London School of Economics and Columbia University in the United States, respectively. He was a specialist in anthropology, political science, sociology, and law in addition to economics. After returning from his international vacation, he engaged in a range of pursuits in terms of work and hobbies. He was a great person who made significant contributions to India's social, political, and economic life during his lifetime. Regardless of the fact that Ambedkar's accomplishments to India have mostly been overlooked by economists, he provided crucial suggestions on the sociopolitical-economic system in both imperial and democratic India. The study takes into account his significant contributions to economics in this context and makes an effort to understand and evaluate both his role and the development of the subject. In a developing country like India, he had an important mission to complete. He was a key figure in India's independence movement and one of the architects of the Indian Constitution. His main justification for water conservation, women's empowerment, and the Aryan invasion theory was the creation of a system that could gradually improve the economic standing of the populace without compromising their interests, from local to national levels. Babasaheb



# Reservation in India Concerning Its Political Responses and Newspoints, Supporting And Opposing Parties, And Its Role In The States: An Overview

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## ABSTRACT

Reservation is a proactive measure that allows historically disadvantaged communities access to government programmes, scholarships, and political engagement in India. The Union Government and the States and Territories of India are entitled to set reserved quotas or seats in educational admissions, employments, political entities, promotions, etc. in accordance with stipulations in the Indian Constitution. Affirmative action scheme called reservation allows historically underrepresented communities in India to participate in government initiatives, receive scholarships, and participate in politics. Following independence, the Constituent Assembly and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar added various articles and the reservation policy to the Indian Constitution. Reservations should only be made as an extreme measure of protection or affirmative action, like for a small number of seats. This kind of research includes explaining the way a topic and its surroundings perform and investigating the consequences of those requirements. The analysis and points of view in this article are organised. Only secondary sources with relevant facts and information about the topic at hand are used. This article's major goal is to evaluate India's concerns regarding its political talking points, support for and opposition to political parties, and their role in the Indian States. The study paper raises a crucial, relevant, and up-to-date issue from a social, political, and economic perspective.

**Keywords:** Reservation, Scholarships, Political Engagement, Disadvantaged Communities, Indian Constitution, Reservation Policy and Affirmative Action Scheme.

## THE THEME OF THE ARTICLE

In 1935, the Government of India Act included provisions for reservation. On January 26, 1950, our Indian Constitution went into effect. Following independence, the Constituent Assembly, led by Dr. BR Ambedkar, established the reservation system. For the first ten years, it was made available. Reservation in India refers to the practice of reserving a certain percentage of seats in government institutions for members of under-represented and backward communities. Furthermore, reservation is a form of quota-based affirmative action. Reservations were introduced in India to correct historical injustices against India's backward classes. To ensure that people from all castes have equal representation in state and central government services. To provide an equal platform for everyone, regardless of caste. Reservation is a positive action policy in India that gives traditionally underrepresented communities participation in government programmes, scholarships, and politics. According to provisions in the Indian Constitution, the Union Government and the States and Territories of India are permitted to set reserved quotas or seats, at a specific percentage, in educational admissions, employments, political entities, promotions, etc., for citizens who are socially and educationally disadvantaged.

### Statement of the Problem

Reservation is an affirmative action programme in India that gives historically underrepresented communities participation in government programmes, scholarships, and politics. The main objective of the Indian reservation system is to improve the social and educational status of underserved communities, thereby improving their lives. Due to the pervasive dominance of the caste system in Hindu society, certain castes were subjected to atrocities, social backwardness, and



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**An Overview of the Agricultural Development in Tamil Nadu From 2010 to 2021, Focusing on the Area and Production of Major Crops**

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**Abstract**

In the process of economic development in less developed countries like India, agriculture is crucial. In addition to producing food for the country, agriculture also employs people, saves money, boosts the market for industrial goods, and generates foreign exchange. In some ways, the green revolution helped alleviate the early 1960s food crisis, but it also increased regional inequities in resource use, productivity, and cropping patterns. Promoting certain cash crops at higher prices causes shortages in other crops. Farm income and livelihoods are becoming more and more vulnerable as environmental, economic, and technological variables change. The purpose of the current research was to assess Tamil Nadu's agricultural production and area under cultivation from 2010 to 2021.

Agriculture is the primary source of food and means of subsistence for the vast majority of people in the world, according to the 2011 census. Increasing revenue prospects in the agricultural sector is a key strategy for reducing poverty because the majority of the population relies on it. Examining the area under cultivation and the production of important crops in TamilNadu is main of the study's objectives. From this data, conclusions regarding the elements that have increased output or improved resource usage may be drawn. How well a system will function across places with similar topography or crop production is another question that needs to be addressed. The article's content is urgently required, socially relevant, and current based on the aforementioned criteria. As a consequence, the article's main focus is on the area and crop production of TamilNadu's major crops from 2010 to 2021 as well as their economic implications on the agriculture sector.

**Keywords:** Agriculture, Economic Development, Productivity, Farm Income, Cropping Patterns, Agricultural Production, Livelihoods, Green Revolution and Agricultural Sector.

**1. Introduction**

A major pillar of the Indian economy, the agriculture industry employs 60 percent of the labour force and generates around 17 percent of the country's GDP. The majority of people on this world depend on agriculture for their food and means of subsistence. According to the 2011 census, 833 million people are thought to reside in India's rural areas. It's fascinating to notice that a large portion of the population in rural India depends on agriculture, mostly farming



# An Evaluation of the Reservation System in India

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## ABSTRACT

In India, the reservation system was established to uplift the people and give them their rights; it has been effective in promoting social equity and upward mobility. However, those from disadvantaged communities still face barriers to social mobility. The scholarly community has not yet shown interest in studies on sub-quota within quota. The opportunity to participate equitably and be represented in politics or the educational system is provided by a reservation system. It was established as a consequence of the long-standing social structure with the intention of advancing the people and securing their rights. It is specifically mentioned in the Indian Constitution's Articles 15(4), 15(5), and 15(6). The history of India's reservation policy begins with the exclusion of the untouchable Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya, and Shudra classes from society. The Supreme Court of India recently rejected the Maharashtra State Reservation for Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBC) Act, 2018. The current reservation scheme in India is covered in this article. Reservations ought to be tailored to the requirements of various communities and only given to people who truly need them.

The untouchable castes are the most oppressed due to unequal and hierarchical privileges in Indian society, which is characterized by systemic inequality and discrimination. This research provides a well-organized analysis of theories and points of view by conceptualizing, explaining, and simulating the interactions between a subject and its environment. It reviews literature in the relevant areas and draws information from secondary sources. In order to analyze the nature and dynamics of social and political mobilization as well as the function of political parties, this paper looks at the present reservation system in India and Tamil Nadu.

### The Theme of the Article

A reservation system gives those who are less fortunate the chance to participate equally and be represented in politics or the educational system. In English, it refers to granting underprivileged individuals access to educational schools, governmental positions, or the legislative branch. Affirmative action strategy is another name for it. A reservation system gives those who are less fortunate the chance to participate equally and be represented in politics or the educational system. In plain English, it refers to granting underprivileged individuals access to educational schools, governmental positions, or the legislative branch. Affirmative action strategy is another name for it. The reservation system in our nation was founded as a result of the long-standing social system. The system's primary goal is to elevate the populace and grant them their rights. This system's goal is to provide reservation for the development of Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST), as well as for any socially or educationally underprivileged classes or Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) of our country. Articles 15(4), 15(5), and 15(6) of the Indian Constitution explicitly mention it. Additionally, Articles 16(4) and 16(6) of the Indian Constitution mention the need to give the economically disadvantaged or members of the lower classes sufficient representation, as well as the need to give everyone a level playing field regardless of caste.

### Statement of the Problem

India's reservation strategy dates back many years. The origins can be found in prehistoric India. The caste system, which included the untouchable Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya, and Shudra groups, used to separate society. The Shudras belonged to the lowest caste, while the Brahmins adhered to the highest. They were handled horribly and were viewed as polluted and unclean. The Maharashtra State Reservation for Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBC) Act, 2018, which grants the Maratha Community reservation in public jobs and education, was recently overturned by the Supreme Court of India.



# The Covid-19 Problem, Slowing Employment Growth, Rising Poverty and Access to Vaccines- A Global Macro Economic Assessment

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## ABSTRACT

This paper examines the COVID-19 problem, slowing employment growth, rising poverty, and access to vaccines in a global macroeconomic assessment. These economic assessments will lead to a vicious cycle of further ecological degradation, inequality, and domestic abuse that exacerbates both the drivers of the pandemic and the vulnerability of poorer populations. Instead, an inclusive development approach can lead to a virtuous cycle by emphasizing human health, well-being, and ecosystem regeneration, investing in accountable states and tax justice, and enabling greater global solidarity.

Multilateral collaboration, fiscal policy, structural reforms, and monetary policy are needed to fight inflation and transition to green energy. Vaccination is essential to revive economic activity and restore production. To combat inflation and accelerate the transition to green energy, multilateral collaboration, fiscal policy, structural reforms, and monetary policy are required. Vaccination is critical for resuming economic activity and manufacturing, and the G20 must act promptly to expand vaccine supply. The epidemic has intensified inequality and division, resulting in unequal access to work opportunities, environmental damage, a slowing of poverty-fighting efforts, and an increased danger of social unrest or political instability.

The current analysis, in a globally macroeconomic assessment, integrates theoretical and observational research approaches to investigate the COVID-19 problem, sluggish employment growth, rising poverty, and vaccination access. In this context, this research paper focuses mostly on the COVID-19 problem, sluggish employment growth, rising poverty, and vaccination access from a global macroeconomic standpoint. The theme of the study article is both socially and historically relevant and significant in the modern context.

**Keywords: Social Unrest, Employment Growth, COVID-19 Problem, Poverty, Human Health, Economic Activity and Structural Reforms.**

A general slowdown in global economic activity is being caused by a number of factors, with the US, Europe, and Latin America experiencing the most weakness. The global economy is slowing down, and inflation is higher than forecast. The forecast for 2023 is 0.2 percentage points greater than expected but lower than average historically. These factors include the COVID-19 pandemic, the cost-of-living crisis, the tightening of financial conditions, and Russia's invasion of Ukraine. Thanks to China's recent reopening, the recovery may happen faster than expected. A 2.3% increase in global real gross domestic product is expected for 2023, which is less than the historical average of 3.8%. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, tightening financial conditions, Russia's invasion of Ukraine, and the cost-of-living crisis, the world economy is currently suffering a broad-based and more severe-than-anticipated slowdown.

The weakest development trend since 2001 is anticipated, with global growth decreasing from 6.0% in 2021 to 3.2% in 2022 and 2.7% in 2023. A more significant than expected decline in global economic activity is currently taking place, and inflation is at its highest level in decades. It is expected that global inflation will decline to 6.6% in 2023 and 4.3% in 2024, marking the lowest rate of growth since 2001. With the exception of the COVID-19 pandemic and the worldwide financial crisis, this development rate is the lowest since 2001. Forecasts indicate that global inflation will increase from 4.7% in 2021 to 8.8% in 2022 before falling to 6.5% in 2023 and 4.1% in 2024. To combat inflation and hasten the shift to green energy, multilateral cooperation, fiscal policy, structural reforms, and monetary policy are required.





# Tamilnadu Budget, 2023–24 - A Comparison of Government Spending and Forecasts for Fiscal Year 2023–24 - An Assessment

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## ABSTRACT

Tamil Nadu is a global hub for industries. It is India's most industrialized state with strong industries. Industries with strong points include automobiles, engineering, pharmaceuticals, clothing, textiles, leather products, and chemicals. The state's gross domestic product (GSDP) is expected to increase by 14% in 2023–2024 as a result of increased spending and debt payments, with a resulting income shortfall and budget deficit of Rs 92,075 crore. In the fiscal year 2023–2024, there would be 3,65,321 crores in spending, Rs. 90,120 crores in net borrowing, and Rs. 2,73,246 crores in receipts. Both revenue and capital expenditures are 3% and 11% below expectations, respectively. Tamil Nadu has set aside 14.1% of its budget for areas such as education, health care, agriculture, urban development, law enforcement, and roads and bridges, which is expected to increase by 8% and 9.1% respectively. The government's funding gap has decreased to 30,000 crore, while Tamil Nadu has set aside 14,063 crore for subsidies.

The state budget promised a breakfast programme for students attending public schools, Rs 1,000 in assistance for women who are the heads of homes, and free transit for women on government buses. For the scheme, up to Rs 7,000 crore have been set aside. The establishment of a global sports city in Chennai, the renovation of the Jawaharlal Nehru Outdoor Stadium, the extension of the free bus pass, the Annal Ambedkar Business Champions Scheme, and the allocation of Rs. 6,967 crore to the Higher Education Department were among the additional announcements.

Despite the foregoing, the main objective of this paper is to provide a theoretical assessment of the Tamil Nadu Budget, 2023–24, using statistics relevant to the subject of this research article as well as a comparison of government spending and forecasts for the fiscal year 2023–24. Considering a social, political, and economic standpoint, the study article's central issue is noteworthy, important, and pertinent.

**Keywords:** State's Gross Domestic Product, Budget Deficit, Spending, Debt Payments, Income Services, Agriculture, Capital Expenditure and Subsidies.

## INTRODUCTION

Tamil Nadu, India's fifth-largest state economy, has a high Human Development Index and is on the verge of becoming a middle-income economy, with a GDP of around \$50 billion. It boasts India's third highest Human Development Index (HDI) and is on track to accomplish the major millennium development goals. Tamil Nadu, which combines high-performing manufacturing centers with a quickly rising IT industry, is well positioned to shift to a middle-income economy within the next five years. Poverty, child malnutrition, HIV/AIDS, TB, and non-communicable diseases are among the many development issues that Tamil Nadu faces. Tamil Nadu's Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is anticipated to increase by 14% from 2022–2023 to Rs 28.3 lakh crore in 2023–24 (at current prices) (Rs 24.8 lakh crore). The expected expenditure for 2023–24 is Rs 3,65,321 crore excluding debt payments, an increase of 14% from the updated estimate for 2022–23.

Also, the state will pay back a debt totaling Rs 43,826 crore. Spending (excluding debt payments) is anticipated to be 4% less in 2022–23 than anticipated in the budget. The expected receipts (excluding borrowings) for 2023–24 are Rs 2,73,246



# **Consequences of the Digital Revolution and Demonetization on the Indian Economy - A Theoretical Assessment**

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## **ABSTRACT**

In consequence of a decrease in the costs of mobile phone services and an 85.9 mobile teledensity, India has evolved into the digital age. Government initiatives are helping those without access to financial services, notwithstanding the limited popularity of point of sale devices. The use of digital technology can increase transparency and competitiveness, allow for non-tax revenue to be received through electronic payments, and increase the effectiveness of tax collection. The Direct Benefit Transfer program, Central Public Procurement platform, Government e-Marketplace, Goods and Services Tax Network, and electronic filing have all been implemented by the government to combat tax evasion. Although the government uses technology to automate public finances, digitize property records, and streamline rural operations, demonetization has had immediate as well as long-term consequences. Indirect and service taxes have decreased, while personal income taxes have increased as a result of the demonetization of Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 denomination notes. Demand deposits have grown, which has slowed credit expansion.

Demonetization encouraged digital transactions and raised tax revenues, resulting in a decline in income disparity and counter feiting. By 2025, the Digital India initiative could boost the gross domestic product of the nation by up to \$1 trillion, which would have an effect on macroeconomic variables like job growth, labor productivity, and revenue leaks. Although India is using technology to increase access to mobile services, infrastructure and coverage still need to be improved. The informal economy suffered from diminished output and poorer disposable income as a result of demonetization. Unreported income has barely changed, and bank credit growth has decreased. Notwithstanding the aforementioned information, the main objective of this research article is to examine the economic consequences of demonetization and the digital transformation in India from numerous theoretical viewpoints. Depending to this perspective, this present problem is simultaneously socially and historically essential as well as obtaining growing increasingly deemed necessary.

**Keywords:** Financial Services, Digital Technology, Electronic Payments, Tax Collection, E-Marketplace, Demonetization, Infrastructure, Labor Productivity, GDP and GST.

### **Theme of the Article**

The process of demonetizing involves removing a monetary unit's legal tender status. It happens each time the national currency is changed. The present form of money is removed from use and retired, frequently to be replaced by fresh notes or coins. Demonetization aims to transform India from a society that does not pay taxes into one that does, requiring economic formalization and a hit to black money. India's modernization strategy is vulnerable to data misuse due to low point-of-sale device adoption and lack of access to a cell network. Digital technology can boost openness and competition, enable non-tax receipts through electronic payments, and improve tax collection efficiency. Government launched Direct Benefit Transfer and Central Public Procurement to address information asymmetry. The government has created the Goods and Services Tax Network to reduce tax evasion. Government is using technology to streamline operations and automate public finances. Digitalization has had both short-term and long-term effects on India's fiscal policies. The Reserve Bank of India abolished the Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 denomination notes to remonetize the economy. Demonetization has had a significant impact on tax base and revenue collection, with service and indirect taxes declining and personal income taxes rising. India has started to speed up digitalization, with two main areas of focus being internal operations and direct communication with inhabitants, citizens, and private organizations. Policies that have an impact on locals, citizens, and private organizations need careful examination. From a social, cultural, political, and economic



# Economic Development in Tamil Nadu - A Theoretical Assessment

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## ABSTRACT

Tamil Nadu is the second-largest economy in India and contributes 8.8% to the national GDP, with a diverse manufacturing and service sector and Chennai as the SaaS market capital. Tamil Nadu has become an industrialized and innovation-based state due to advancements in other industries. The Tamil Nadu economy is expected to develop at a 6.5% annual rate between 2023 and 2024 due to global uncertainties. The government of Tamil Nadu has taken a number of initiatives to improve the agricultural sector, such as increasing net area and double-cropping area, and spending Rs. 230 crore on an all-village integrated agricultural development program. Tamil Nadu is one of India's largest states, with \$3,329 million in foreign direct investment and an installed power producing capacity of 33.71 Giga-Watt (GW). The service sector is the third sector in a three-sector economy, contributing 54% to the gross domestic product of Tamil Nadu, with the government being the largest investor. The research techniques used in this study are theoretical and observational, examining concepts and perspectives from a macroeconomic perspective. Secondary sources of information and statistical data are used to supplement the material, creating a design framework that can both describe and assess. The Tamil Nadu economy is predicted to increase by 7% as it recovers from the COVID-19 pandemic. Agriculture and its allied activities are the largest employer in Tamil Nadu, thanks to the state government's aggressive measures to draw in investments, create jobs, and implement policy changes for sustainable growth. Technology improvements have led to a boom in the service sector. In this background, this research paper mainly concentrates on the current state of Tamil Nadu's economic development using secondary sources of information and statistical data in a macroeconomic theoretical assessment. The theme of the study article is both socially and historically relevant and significant in the modern context.

**Keywords:** Tamil Nadu Economy, Gross Domestic Product, Three-Sector Economy, Investments, Sustainable Growth and Technology

### Theme of the Article

Tamil Nadu is the second-largest economy in India and contributes 8.8% to the national GDP, with a diversified manufacturing and servicing sector and Chennai as the software-as-a-service (SaaS) market capital of India. Tamil Nadu, which lies on India's southern coast, has experienced phenomenal economic growth for decades and contributes significantly to the country's GDP. Tamil Nadu's substantial employer is still agriculture, despite a dramatic fall in the gross domestic output. At the end of 2019–20, the state's GDP was estimated to be worth USD 265 billion. Its manufacturing and service industries are diverse, and it leads the way in a number of industries, including engineering products, IT & ITES, pharmaceuticals, textiles, and leather goods.

### Statement of the Problem

The state of Tamil Nadu was historically an agricultural one, but because of advancements in other industries, it has become industrialized and innovation-based, creating rivalry for land and other resources. River water and monsoon rains are crucial for agriculture. Tamil Nadu's strategic location, accommodating business environment, infrastructure, government, and industrial ecosystem make it a financial powerhouse. Due to its sound macroeconomic foundation, robust industrial base, and skilled labor force, it draws foreign direct investment. In terms of good administration and ease of living, India comes in first. Each year, international colleges and universities produce 10 lakh graduates.

Tamil Nadu is the one of the largest state in terms of Gross Domestic Product in India, has a high HDI, and is well-positioned to move toward a middle-income economy. It faces significant development challenges, though, including



# **Global Economic Policies with a Focus on Transparency, Financial Difficulties, and Debt Reduction- A Macro Economic Theoretical Assessment**

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## **ABSTRACT**

The COVID-19 epidemic has hampered growth, poverty, and inequality, and governments have reacted with emergency aid measures to minimize the effects. It is necessary to address private debt. Financial instability caused by the COVID-19 crisis and non-transparent debt pose increasing hazards to developing countries. To avoid prolonged recessions, excessive inflation, and an unfair burden on the poor, it is crucial to manage public debt in a timely and orderly manner. Emerging countries must build stronger banking sectors to ensure an equitable recovery. Low-income people have limited access to financing due to non-performing loans and concealed debt. Expand loan access and capital allocation to reduce financial insecurity. Society must reform the global economic structure to maximize the benefits of globalization while limiting its drawbacks. The Indian government implemented measures to reduce private debt to mitigate the pandemic. Over the next two years, it is predicted that the COVID-19 epidemic will cause the global economy to lose up to \$8.5 trillion in output. Reforms are recommended to reduce credit market opacity and resolve debt crises. Governments must prioritize recovery, access credit, and use digital tools to fight COVID-19. In this background, policy actions needed to address economic fragilities in emerging economies. Governments can assist the financial sector via early policy adjustment and the gradual elimination of favorable measures. In spite of the foregoing, the main objective of this research article is to examine global economic strategies and policies with a focus on transparency, financial difficulties, and debt reduction in a macroeconomic theoretical assessment with the help of secondary sources of information and statistical data. It concentrated on the global economy with an emphasis on accessibility, liquidity issues, and overall debt reduction. This viewpoint sees the issue at hand as urgently necessary as well as socially and historically significant.

**Keywords:** *COVID-19 Epidemic, Debt Crises, Poverty, Inequality, Financial Insecurity, Global Economy, Economic Strategies and Emerging Economies.*

### **Theme of the Article**

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused a surge in global debt, with the average debt burden of low- and middle-income countries increasing by 9 percentage points of the GDP in 2020. Fifty-one countries experienced a downgrade in their sovereign debt credit rating. Policy makers are struggling to create the conditions needed to restore economic activity and growth. Governments and private debtors are facing hidden risks that could stymie economic recovery due to increased complexity and opacity in sovereign debt markets and pandemic response programs. Problems in one sector can quickly spill over to the rest of the economy, leading to higher risk of loan defaults and less willingness to provide credit. The World Development Report puts forward a policy agenda to reduce opacity in credit markets and accelerate the resolution of debt distress. It seeks to reduce opacity in credit markets, increase transparency, and improve insolvency proceedings. Governments must prioritize and mobilize the political will to take action to create a lasting, inclusive recovery, based on prevailing conditions and capacity. The COVID-19 pandemic caused the largest global economic crisis in more than a century, with 90% of countries experiencing contraction in economic activity and global poverty increasing for the first time in a generation (Mahler et al. - 2021).

The Indian government used a combination of fiscal, monetary, and financial sector policies to mitigate the effects of the pandemic. This included a two-month national lockdown, a fiscal stimulus package, a monetary policy reduction, a debt repayment moratorium, and a credit guarantee scheme to ensure small and microenterprises had access to credit (Kugler and Sinha -2020). India's response to the economic crisis recognized the interconnectedness of its economy, but extended



Cover Page



## IMPACT OF GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES, CORRUPTION, TAXES, AND POLICY ON CURBING BLACK MONEY IN THE INDIAN ECONOMY - A THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVE

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### Abstract

The black economy refers to the practice of hiding black money from the authorities. It consists of unlawful practices like tax evasion, money laundering, and people trafficking. When the economy contains more black money, corruption frequently increases. Since the early 1920s, black money has been a significant issue in India. It is not reported for tax purposes because it was earned illegally. Citizens must take action to fix black money problem. Black money has been eliminated in some measure thanks to demonetization, but much more work needs to be done to solve the problem. As a result of the use of black money, the Indian economy has fallen behind other countries.

Black money is a problem because it represents a lost opportunity to enhance social infrastructure, create more employment possibilities, and feed 90 to 95% of the world's poorest people. Senior government officials and elected officials can make a huge difference by paying taxes to raise morals in society. Realistic taxation need to be the rule, and the agency in charge of collecting taxes ought to be reliable and uncorrupt. Rewards should be given to the Economic Intelligence Unit, and incentives should be provided to encourage people to declare their income. Unreported to the authorities for tax purposes, black money is earned unlawfully. It might lower lending rates, create a cashless society, and legalize India's shadow economy. The only solution is to criminalize it, impose a fine, and enable all proceeds to go toward growing the economy. In context of the previously mentioned, the main objective of this research analyze is to examine the theoretical impact of government initiatives focused on at reducing black money on the Indian economy and modern society as a whole. In this perspective, the research article's problem is socially and timely important, as well as an urgent necessity.

**Keywords:** Black Economy, Black Money, Tax Evasion, Demonetization, National Policies, Social Infrastructure, Shadow Economy, Realistic Taxation and Cashless Society.

### Introduction

#### Theme of the article

The GDP of India, national income, etc. do not account for black money, which is kept secret from the government. White money is acquired legally, is accounted for, and is subject to income or other taxes. Every dollar that is exchanged should have a clear trail of ownership in a perfect economy. All money made illegally or otherwise legally but not recorded for tax purposes is referred to as black money. Corruption often rises when there is more black money in the economy. A portion of a nation's economic activity that derives from sources that don't comply with that nation's laws and regulations governing commerce is known as the black economy. Depending on the products and/or services involved, the activities might either be legal or criminal. A fraction of commercial activities that are carried out disregarding a country's official economic regulations are referred to as the black economy. These are informal activities, not necessarily unlawful ones. Tax evasion, money laundering, human trafficking, and other instances are a few.

In numerous countries, black money is a significant problem, and when it comes to a nation like India, it is one of the major problems. For India, this is not a recent problem; it is a persistent one from a long time ago. Before grasping the essence of this problem, one must comprehend what it really means. Money earned through any illicit action that is subject to national legislation is known as black money. Such earnings are typically made in cash from a variety of activities and are not reported for tax purposes. In the early 1920s, the phrase "black money" first appeared. Black money first came to public attention in the post-independence era, when the nation first began to develop, but in more recent years, it has taken center stage in shaping national policies, dictating new economic ventures, and even occasionally dictating domestic law.

#### Statement of the problem

To halt the market's flow of black money. Can contribute to lowering the interest rates charged by the current banking system. To assist in the establishment of a cashless economy. Anything that is made illegally or differently lawfully that is not reported to the government for tax purposes is referred to as black money. Increased corruption is frequently a result of more black money in the



# **An Economic Analysis of Consumer Satisfaction and Commitment to Choices for Mobile Phones, Specifically With Reference to the Tamil Nadu District of Vellore**

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## **ABSTRACT**

Mobile phone makers must provide cutting-edge functions and aesthetics to appeal to the younger generation of consumers, yet excessive use can lead to addiction, sadness, as well as time squandering. Customer loyalty is an emotional tie that exists between companies and their patrons, and India is the country with the fastest-growing wireless connections. The Mobile phone service business may develop in emerging countries with huge populations. Mobile phones have made it possible for businesses to communicate, boost sales, and raise worker productivity. Mobile phones make it possible to communicate data quickly, fostering teamwork and increasing income. Due to their ability to facilitate online trade and communication, mobile phones aid in economic growth. Overuse of mobile phones may cause addiction, sadness, and time wastage, all of which are bad for one's health. Dependence to mobile phones causes time loss and mental health problems. Mobile phones may significantly affect society, yet being overly dependent on them can cause dejection, nervousness, and isolation. Numerous facets of human society have benefited from the use of mobile phones, which have made life easier and more accessible for people. Mobile phones may be utilized for enjoyment daily tasks, and satisfaction enhancement. Combining quality, value, and service to create positive client interactions and encourage customer loyalty. Even while they can have negative effects on mental health and time management, mobile phones have transformed the world, enhancing societies and simplifying daily living. Notwithstanding the aforementioned facts, the main focus of this research article is to examine an economic analysis of consumer satisfaction and commitment to choices for mobile phones, specifically with reference to the Tamil Nadu District of Vellore from a range of conceptual approaches. This point of view contends that the current problem is important in terms of social and historical context as well as growing in importance.

**Keywords:** Mobile Phone, Customer Loyalty, Economic Growth, Worker Productivity, Human Society, Satisfaction Enhancement, Client Interactions Mental Health and Time Management

### **Theme of the Article**

The loyalty phase consists of four stages, cognitive loyalty, emotional loyalty, conative loyalty, which expresses the purpose of the socially committed consumer to rebuild, and loyalty action, which is a commitment to the act of repurchase. Cognitive loyalty focuses on performance elements. Connectivity, coverage, cost, availability, quality, brand name, and ads are some of these characteristics. With innovative technology and designs, mobile phone manufacturers must entice Generation users in order to profit from them and gain their loyalty. The brand's promise is constant with dependably high quality, dependable services, and all-around psychological fulfillment. Customer loyalty is a continuing emotional bond between you and your customers that shows in their willingness to interact with you and make repeat purchases from you as opposed to your competition. When a consumer has a good experience with you, loyalty develops naturally and helps to build trust. With the advent of new generations of mobile phones and the upgrading of 4G networks, India is the nation with the fastest growth in wireless connections. Manufacturers of mobile phones must concentrate on user friendliness, processing speed, apps, and technological requirements to create strong preference and provide a particular brand an advantage. To boost communication and knowledge, they must also supply more information and support multitasking.

Government regulations have changed the telecom sector, utilizing both code-division multiple access and worldwide technology. Emerging nations with sizable populations have the potential to significantly contribute to the expansion of the cellular industry since branding is a potent differentiator in a cutthroat market. Additionally, mobile phones have benefited from economic growth and success in several nations. The majority of businesses, factories, and business centers utilize



# **Client Acceptance, Commitment to Adopting E-Banking Services, Benefits, and Suggestions for Development- A Theoretical Economic Analysis**

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## **ABSTRACT**

Traditional banks must adopt electronic banking for global competitiveness, offering accurate, affordable, and user-friendly services with modern, cost-effective distribution methods. . India's banks emerged through nationalization, privatization, and globalization, providing financial services and enhancing customer interaction through electronic banking. Because of its low operating costs, simplicity, integrated financial services, security, and privacy, electronic banking is growing in popularity. Through internet banking, customers can access virtual banking features and services, simplifying account management and empowering informed decision-making. Businesses may immediately discover and address issues before they have an impact on operations thanks to the convenience, quick money transfers, and security measures offered by electronic banking. Banking services have been revolutionized by electronic banking, which helps consumers save time, effort, and money. Internet banking services are offered to pleased customers in Tamil Nadu's Vellore City, underlining the significance of information technology and computer communication. Considering the information above, the primary goal of this research article is to conduct an economic analysis of Customer approval and devotion with electronic banking services, specifically with reference to the Vellore City of Tamil Nadu. In spite of the foregoing, the main objective of this research article is to examine customers' feelings about electronic banking services in Vellore City, empathize with issues, assess satisfaction, and provide recommendations for improving internet banking services with the help of both primary and secondary sources of information and statistical data. This viewpoint sees the issue at hand as urgently necessary as well as socially and historically significant.

**Keywords: E - Banking, Global Competitiveness, quick money transfers, Customer approval, Decision-Making and Information Technology**

### **Theme of the Article**

The information and communication transformation in the financial markets has altered the objectives and strategies of banks in recent decades. This has led to the development of electronic banking services in addition to traditional banking services. These services include providing websites for account balances, money transfers, and stock purchases and sales. They also consist of providing information and responding to customer inquiries. Traditionally, bankers' goods and services usually insufficient to satisfy the demands and wishes of their customers. Consumers are increasingly demanding excellent services that are tailored to meet their specific requirements, at low expenses, and done correctly. It is only possible by means of the use of technological advances in the sector of banking. Both the present day scenario, Electronic banking products and services play an essential part in recruiting new consumers and keeping existing ones. No traditional bank can thrive in this global banking sector absent Electronic banking services. Electronic banking refers to the conduct of banking transactions using digital means.

The consumer is able to access his account and make transactions for business using his computer or mobile phone through Electronic banking. Electronic banking is also known as Internet banking, virtual banking, online banking, and internet bank. Electronic banking is the most current and medium-sized channel of distribution available from commercial banks. It provides a variety of advantages to customers in terms of ease of use and low transaction costs; it can be accessed via the web, the phone, or other forms of electronic means of transportation.

The nationalization was a significant structural change in the efficiency of commercial financial institutions, which brought about the establishment of banks in the public sector.



# Global Collaboration, Migration, Social Challenges, and Immigrant Rights with Regard to India - A Theoretical Perspective

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## ABSTRACT

Migration is a concern since there are 184 million migrants globally, 43 percent of whom reside in low- and middle-income countries. The World Development Report 2023 suggests fostering financial and economic opportunities, reducing obstacles, and improving governmental responses as ways to manage migration. Origin countries can make the most of the advantages of growth, but destination countries are responsible for managing its social and economic repercussions. Demographic change, aging populations, and low-income countries drive migration, impacting global labor market. Policymakers should align immigration with migrants' talents and focus on development. Over a decade, the number of refugees doubled due to conflict, violence, and persecution. Economic migration and forced relocation patterns differ, with vulnerable individuals making up 41%. Policymakers can use the Match and Motive Matrix and international law to protect migrants. The World Development Report 2023 emphasizes immigration as a solution to labor market gaps, but emphasizes social and cultural conflicts. Integration through nondiscrimination laws and economic inclusion is crucial, but similar talents may lead to job loss, education, and poverty reduction. Addressing political, social, economic, and climate change imbalances is essential. Based on the information aforementioned, the main objective of this research article is to analyze Global Collaboration, Migration, Social Challenges, and Immigrant Rights with regard to India from a theoretical perspective, using primary and secondary sources of information as well as statistical data pertinent to the article's theme.

**Keywords:** Migration, Economic Migration, Cultural Conflicts, Global Collaboration, Social Challenges, Economic Growth, Population Expansion, Poverty and Immigrant Rights

### The Theme of the Article

Globally, there are 184 million migrants, 43% of whom live in low- and middle-income countries, making migration a critical global issue. Migration concerns are growing more widespread as a result of financial gaps, job possibilities, demographic shifts, and climatic expenses. Migration helps economic growth and poverty alleviation, but it also brings complications and risks. The World Development Report 2023 suggests approaches to manage migration in destination, transit, and origin countries, with an emphasis on economic and financial possibilities and reducing migrants' obstacles. With a focus on labor economics and migration causes, the World Development Report 2023 assesses migration trade-offs using a match-motive approach. The approach suggests improving policy responses through bilateral, plurilateral, or multilateral actions to increase migrants' opportunities and benefits. By encouraging remittance inflows, enhancing educational possibilities, encouraging investment, and providing assistance to returning migrants, origin nations can maximize the development benefits of labor migration. Destination nations can address social and economic repercussions, meet long-term labor market demands, and treat migrants humanely. To alleviate troubled migration and secure international cooperation in hosting refugees, transit nations must collaborate with destination countries. The research discussed in this paper serves as an example of the challenges and complexity surrounding migration. It assists decision-makers in making informed choices and putting into action useful communal and personal initiatives.

### Statement of the problem

Rapid demographic change, aging populations, and population expansion in low-income countries all contribute to the growing necessity of migration. The global labor market becomes more competitive as a consequence of this. Of the 184 million individuals living on the globe, 37 million are refugees, making up 43% of households with low and medium incomes. In order to align the requirements and immigration goals of destination nations with the talents and characteristics of migrants, the article offers an outline for policymaking. This sets out the advantages and obligations under international law for destination countries, including those hosting refugees. Policymakers can react appropriately with the aid of the match and motive structure. While a bad match necessitates multilateral cost sharing and lower refugee hosting expenses, a strong match favors migrants and their respective countries. Maximizing benefits





# **India's G - 20 Presidency Prioritizes Economic Stability, Growth, Climate Finance, Global Investment and Mitigation – A Theoretical Assessment**

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## **ABSTRACT**

India, a G20 member since 1999, will take over as chairman on December 22 for one year. In order to promote multilateralism through collaboration and consensus-building, India's vision focuses on technology, food security, climate change, and global development. India's tourism working group prioritizes green tourism, digitization, skills, MSMEs, destination management, climate finance, and sustainable development as part of the G20's focus on global economic challenges. Climate change, renewable energy, technological breakthroughs, and the channelization of power generation will all be discussed at the 18th G20 Summit in New Delhi. The economy of India is predicted to expand, resulting in more job openings. The 2030 Agenda prioritizes environmental preservation, sustainable development, and collaboration with developing countries. Indonesia chaired the G20 from 2021-2022. This study analyzes India's G-20 presidency with an emphasis on global investment, mitigation, economic growth, and climate finance. Using secondary sources and information from India's G-20 website, this study analyzes the priorities of the G-20 Presidency of India for economic stability, growth, climate finance, international investment, and mitigation. To arrive at conclusions, the data is theoretically evaluated. G-20 promotes global trade, stability; India's Global South involvement addresses geopolitical, economic issues, including inclusive growth, digital economy, and women's empowerment. Despite the aforementioned, the primary goal of this research piece is to examine, using secondary sources of information and statistical data, India's aims for the G-20 presidency in terms of economic stability, growth, climate finance, global investment, and mitigation. This kind of view considers the current situation to be both critically important and historically and socially relevant.

**Keywords:** India's G-20 Presidency, Multilateralism, Sustainable Development, Mitigation, Economic Growth, Global Investment, Climate Finance, Inclusive Growth and Digital Economy.

### **Theme of the article**

India, a G20 member since 1999, will take over as chairman for a year on December 22. Prices for gas, energy, and food are all impacted by the conflict between Russia and Ukraine. India's vision emphasizes technology, food security, climate change, and global development while fostering multilateralism through cooperation and consensus-building. The EU and 19 other countries founded the G20, which seeks to democratize international organizations and strengthen multilateralism. Due of its adaptability and growth, India is a desirable choice for the Global South. Green development, climate finance, and climate change are the main topics of the inaugural summit, which is being hosted by India.

Global economic issues including lowering greenhouse gas emissions and advancing sustainable development are of interest to the G20. Its increasing agenda currently includes trade, climate change, health, agriculture, energy, the environment, and anti-corruption. Green tourism, digitalization, skills, tourism MSMEs, destination management, green development, climate finance & LiFE, accelerated, inclusive & resilient growth, accelerated progress on SDGs, technological transformation, and digital public infrastructure are the five priority areas identified by the tourism working group in India. The 18th G20 Heads of State and Government Summit in New Delhi will focus on addressing climate change, renewable energy, technology advancements, and the channelization of power generation.

The Indian government adopts a policy framework to deal with crises, strengthen community capacity, and encourage economic development. It promotes open trade, foreign investment, the improvement of the infrastructure, and domestic business. Indian middle-class residents and businesses are responsible for the country's competitive advantage in the G20. Through conversations at the G20 that highlight India's technological prowess and economic opportunities, global trade,



# **Socio-Economic Conditions of Primitive Tribal Groups in Nilgiris District Considering Environment, Societal Issues, And Education - An Assessment**

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## **ABSTRACT**

Tribes, a small segment of India's population, struggle with marginalization and issues with cultural identity. Their problems continue notwithstanding the Constitution's protections. Indigenous tribes with a high literacy rate and traditional practices include the Paniya, Badaga, and Todas. Since the 18th century, the Todas, an ethnological community in Tamil Nadu, have ruled Ooty. While the Paniya people, a Dravidian group with African origin, have 1,042 more women per 1,000 people than men, the Toda lands, which are a part of the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve that has been designated by UNESCO, experience poverty, disease, and illiteracy. They primarily work in agriculture and manual labor, but face cultural loss due to social changes and younger generations assimilating foreign cultures. Their unique religious customs include marriage through bargaining and monogamy or polygamy in some cities.

The assignment analyzes socioeconomic developments, lifestyle, customs, and culture from Tamil Nadu government reports and secondary sources. It highlights challenges in sustainable tribal community development due to ignorance and lack of knowledge. The government should focus on tribal heritage, traditional ways of life, and languages, raise literacy rates, and implement targeted programs with clear goals. Due to societal, cultural, and religious changes, they struggle with issues including exploitation, homelessness, and poverty and speak Dravidian. Housing design has an impact on health seeking behaviour, while urban settings provide better access to healthcare. Despite the information above, the main purpose of this research article is to analyze the Socioeconomic Circumstances of the Scheduled Tribes in Tamil Nadu's Nilgiris District from a variety of theoretical perspectives. Due to this viewpoint, the present challenge is both historically and economically significant and is becoming increasingly recognized as an essential need.

**Keywords:** Indigenous Tribes, Marginalization, Monogamy, Polygamy, Tribal Community, Healthcare, Exploitation and Traditional Practices.

## **THEME OF THE ARTICLE**

Tribes, who make up a relatively small fraction of India's population overall, are marginalized from society and have created their own distinct cultural identity. Their battles are still ongoing despite provisions in the Constitution designed to lessen their suffering. Tribes are social communities that ensure self-sufficiency and a connection to nature through clearly defined boundaries, common names, ancestors, superstitions, and taboos. There are 762,141 people living in the Tamil Nadu city of Ooty, and 59.65% of urban households have an 81.44% literacy rate. The Paniya, Badaga, and Todas tribes are among the indigenous people. They are mostly cattle farmers and are well-known for their silver jewelry and embroidered shawls. The Todas were regarded as the top tribe in a community with a caste-like structure before the late 18th century.

Since the late 18th century, the Todas, a minor ethnological community in Tamil Nadu, have controlled Ooty and the surrounding surroundings. They interact with their neighbors through the trading of dairy products in their local communities, known as "Mundus." They practice ceremonies and base their faith on the buffalo. The Todas' customary polyandry has been abandoned, and cultivation and afforestation have destroyed their pastureland. However, attempts have been made to rehabilitate their ecosystem, which is culturally sensitive. The Toda lands are currently being considered for World Heritage Site classification and are a part of the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve, which was designated by UNESCO. Tamil is the most widely used language, and regional languages including English, Kannada, Malayalam, and Hindi are



# **The Consequences of Digital India on the Emancipation of Rural Women in Vellore District of Tamil Nadu - An Economic Analysis**

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## **ABSTRACT**

The Indian government's Digital India plan seeks to advance digitization, create jobs, draw investment, enhance infrastructure, and support small companies in order to increase women's financial stability, academic performance, and skill set. Through community-based reserve fund groups that encourage financial literacy, skill development, self-assurance, access to information, and community involvement, India's technical sector provides prospects for women's empowerment. This promotes women as capable leaders in their homes and communities. Citizens benefit from India's digital infrastructure, which makes public services accessible and affordable. The focus of Digital India is on women's empowerment, Indian languages, and digital literacy. The main objective of this study is to ascertain how the Digital India initiative contributes to the emancipation of women. The present research is descriptive by nature and seeks to understand how rural women's emancipation in Tamil Nadu's Vellore District would be impacted by Digital India. A multi-stage sampling technique is used for the current study. The Vellore District is the site of the study. The sample villages will be chosen using the random sampling approach. There were 160 responders chosen from the entire Vellore District. 160 responses were received after the questionnaire was delivered to the participants. It is possible to gather more accurate first-hand information by integrating quantitative and qualitative data. According to the report, women's life are becoming better because to digital India. Digital India promotes universal digital literacy, the accessibility of digital materials or services in Indian languages, and the digital emancipation of women. A study on the effects of Digital India on the emancipation of rural women in the Vellore District of Tamil Nadu is the main objective of this research piece, which takes the aforementioned information into account. According to this point of view, the current crisis is significant historically and economically and is also becoming more and more seen as a necessity.

**Keywords: Digital India, Create Jobs, Infrastructure, Women's Financial Stability, Skill Development, Women's Empowerment, Indian Languages and, Academic Performance**

## **Theme of the Article**

The use of information technology assists in the empowerment of women. From earlier, their position has changed. Women are now able to engage in all aspect of life because to the advancement of IT. By increasing their education, skills, and income, it has empowered the women. More women are entering the workforce thanks to flexible scheduling and work from home options using the internet. IT is now contributing more to the empowerment of women. Its power to overcome social, political, and economic hurdles is exactly the leverage that women need to create for themselves a new identity and a more respectable position in society as a whole. With the use of information technology, the Indian government has started a number of initiatives and policies to improve the status of women at all levels. Digital India is one such initiative.

Because countries with developing economies, information and communication technologies have the enormous potential to present both new opportunities and difficulties. Since the 1990s liberalization wave, India has embraced technology and undergone extensive economic changes to open its markets to foreign trade and investment. However, in recent times, the Indian government has intensified its emphasis on accelerating digitalization and has started to embrace India's potential to become a true technological leader. Through 2025, it is predicted that India's digital economy would have a 1 trillion dollar ecosystem. This will have a number of beneficial effects, including an increase in jobs, foreign investment, and the development of domestic digital infrastructure, the emergence of small and medium-sized businesses, and an overall improvement in the economic growth of the nation. India has many obstacles on its way to becoming a trillion-dollar economy, including a widening digital gap, a diverse demographic makeup, and a lack of technological infrastructures.



# **Impact of Globalization on India's Urbanization, Economic Growth, Environment, Human Rights, and Economic Crisis – A Macro Economic Theoretical Perspectives**

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## **ABSTRACT**

Globalization in India is a significant global phenomenon that has significantly impacted the country's economy, society, and culture. Globalization and its benefits can be felt across the globe, regardless of where in the world you are reading this article from. It has helped people from around the world connect like never before. Most importantly, globalization has paved the way for businesses to expand in a way that wasn't possible on a local scale. Nonetheless, India is a nation that has perhaps experienced the most effects of globalization. Known for having one of the largest populations in the world, India has very quickly become a great source of labor in the technology sector and is currently the sixth-largest economy in the world. In 2021, it enjoyed a nominal GDP of \$3.17 trillion at a growth rate of 8.9 percent. However, because of its large population of 1.41 billion people, India's nominal GDP per capita is the lowest of the top 10 world economies, at \$2,277. India has been greatly impacted by globalization, as developed nations have pushed for the liberalization and flexibility of economic regulations. Reduced excise taxes on devices by the World Bank and IMF have increased connectivity and produced low-paying jobs, but they have also caused social and economic upheavals, altered family arrangements, and the loss of regional cultures. The main objective of this research article is to examine, taking into account the aforementioned facts, the impact of globalization on India's urbanization, economic growth, environment, human rights, and economic crisis from a macroeconomic theoretical perspective with the help of secondary sources of information and statistical data pertinent to the article's topic. This viewpoint sees the issue at hand as urgently necessary as well as socially, politically, and historically significant.

**Key words:** Globalization, Population, Urbanization, Economic Growth, Environment, Human Rights, Economic Crisis, Liberalization and Flexibility of Economic Regulations.

### **The Theme of the Article**

People around the world are impacted differently by globalization, which promotes the interconnection and integration of economies and cultures. It may result in fresh chances or the loss of a living. For instance, growing competition and the import of waste paper from industrialized nations have hurt women silk spinners in Bihar, Indian fishing vessels, and city rag pickers due to the availability of Chinese and Korean silk yarns. Globalization has profound societal ramifications, but opinions on its effects vary; some contend it helps the wealthy and powerful, while others claim it is nothing new. In addition to opening up opportunities, globalization may also cause women to lose their jobs as a result of less expensive production techniques. Although it encourages awareness and equality, it can also make gender disparity worse in patriarchal systems, especially in developing nations. Economically speaking, it can result in women being marginalized in unpaid labor and becoming impoverished. According to a UN Development Fund for Women assessment, during the past 20 years, globalization has led to an increase in inequality both within and between nations.

Domestic economic developments have been impacted by the growing interconnection and competition across economies brought about by globalization. These days, the global economy essentially controls India's economic activity. The liberalization and privatization process has benefited the Indian economy. Increased innovation, easier access to international capital markets, greater room for the private sector, the growth of tourism, and a revolution in the IT and



# MANAGING MIGRATION, MAXIMIZING ECONOMIC GAINS, EMPLOYING LABOUR, CONTROLLING PROBLEMS AND ENCOURAGING SOCIAL INCLUSION AND INTEGRATION – A THEORETICAL ASSESSMENT

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**ABSTRACT:** People moving across countries are a widespread human activity that is linked to global issues such as economic development, poverty, and human rights. While migration has beneficial social and economic consequences, it can also have negative consequences such as family separation, education, employment possibilities, escaping conflicts, persecution, terrorism, or environmental difficulties. Controlling foreigners' acceptance and presence, protecting refugees, and guaranteeing orderly and humane cross-border migration are all government obligations. Natural population growth and migration have an impact on population growth. A large natural growth can offset net in-migration, but a little rise can stymie it. Migration improves income, poverty, health, education, productivity, and financial access, while addressing complex political and societal challenges in diverse origin, transit, and destination countries.

Remittances to low- and middle-income countries have surged, reaching \$605 billion in 2021. Migrant characteristics, including low-skilled workers, high-skilled migrants, and women, impact inflows. Effective migration management requires cooperation, human rights policies, open communication, trust-building, and joint action. Despite the foregoing, the main purpose of this research article is to investigate from a theoretical standpoint Managing Migration, Maximizing Economic Gains, Employing Labor, Controlling Problems, and Encouraging Social Inclusion and Integration using secondary sources of information and statistical data. This viewpoint regards the problem at hand as both urgent and historically and socially significant.

**KEYWORDS:** Human Activity, Economic Development, Poverty, Human Rights, Remittances, Migration Management, Terrorism, Employing Labor, Social Inclusion and Integration.

## 1. THEME OF THE STUDY

People relocating from one country to another are a common human activity, and it is frequently associated with international problems like economic development, poverty, and human rights. While migration has positive social and economic effects, there are drawbacks as well. Some people move to be closer to family, to explore possibilities for education, to obtain job, or to pursue economic prospects. Others move in order to escape conflict, persecution, terrorism, or violations of human rights. Some people move away in response to unfavorable environmental factors like natural disasters or climate change. A term used to describe a number of governmental responsibilities carried out as part of a national system for the orderly and humane management of cross-border migration, particularly the control of foreigners' entry and presence within the borders of the State and the protection of refugees and other people who need protection.

The rate of population growth is comprised of the natural increase rate and the effects of migration. Because of this, a high rate of natural increase can be countered by a high level of net in-migration, whereas a low rate of natural increase can. For the destination nation, migration and the remittances that follow increase incomes, reduce poverty, enhance health and educational outcomes, and foster productivity and financial access. Although there is some individual variance, the economic impact is mainly and significantly positive. Remittances, knowledge transfers, and positive effects on the labor market result when migrant talents and traits match demands in their destination country. Regular migrants gain greater benefits than irregular migrants, who encounter problems like brain drain.



# **Impact of Artificial Intelligence (Ai) on India's Economic Growth and Population - An Assessment**

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## **ABSTRACT**

The primary functions that AI and ML systems mimic in human brain activity are pattern recognition, prediction, and control. They can also be employed in the military, agriculture, medical, energy, monetary policy, and other industries. AI-powered robots improve security, productivity, and efficiency. The article considers self-accumulation capability and non-rival quality when analyzing the effects of AI development on economic growth and wellbeing. Using qualitative and bibliometric methods, it assesses the economic applications of AI technology. The study examines issues such as the global economy, its potential to widen the gap between workers, organizations, and nations, automation technology, the development of human capital, and economic growth and wellbeing to highlight the significance of big data, IoT, and forecast research in the sector informed judgment, too. Despite the foregoing, the primary goal of this study is to conduct a macroeconomic theoretical evaluation of the impact of artificial intelligence (AI) on India's economic growth and population. For this, secondary sources of data and statistics pertinent to the topic of the research piece are consulted. The emphasis was on the effects of artificial intelligence (AI) on the global economy, its potential to expand the gap between workers, organizations, and nations, automation technology, the creation of human capital, and economic growth and wellbeing. This viewpoint holds that the current issue is both socially and historically relevant and urgently required.

**Keywords:** Human Brain, Human Capital, Automation Technology, Self-Accumulation Capability, Monetary Policy and Economic Growth And Wellbeing.

### **Theme of the Article**

Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) algorithms are designed to mimic the functions of the human brain, with a focus on pattern recognition, prediction, and control. Despite the lack of research on the topic, AI has potential applications in the fields of energy, monetary policy, military, agriculture, and medicine (Aly, H, 2020). AI-powered robots boost productivity, efficiency, and safety by reducing labor costs, unscheduled downtime, product defects, and factory efficiency by 33%. Global weather affects everyone, and artificial intelligence is able to precisely forecast weather changes (Yoganandham. G., Elanchezian. G, 2023). Since low production is partially caused by natural weather conditions, precise weather predictions could greatly benefit agricultural land, which contributes to and employs the population. The management of traffic is a global concern, particularly in cities. Traffic flow may be optimized using AI algorithms, which can also lower emissions and increase supply chain efficiency. The environment gains from timely decongestion since less time spent in traffic results in lower fuel and pollutant usage.

AI algorithms are data-driven and help manage monetary policy and promote economic stability by precisely forecasting economic indicators such as growth rates, interest rates, exchange rates, and inflation rates. Not only can they forecast price changes for trading assets such as stocks and bonds, but they may also possibly execute deals without requiring human interaction (Aly, H, 2020). Businesses can better understand consumer behavior over time with the use of AI algorithms, especially in marketing. They collect information, examine it, and forecast upcoming visits, making behavior predictable. Customers and sellers gain from this since it decreases customer churn, streamlines target marketing, and lowers expenses associated with customer interaction management. In the field of education, artificial intelligence (AI) is essential because it facilitates learner-centered curriculum development, precise exam marking, performance analysis, and matching student interests with professional objectives.



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**INEQUALITY AND  
POVERTY**



## The Challenges improving Human Development Parameters key enabler for Social Mobility

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### Abstract

Eliminating extreme poverty by 2030 is the most contentious issue in India and the entire world. As a socio-economic phenomenon, poverty and inequality are strongly linked. It has negative impacts on productivity, efficiency, and human health, all of which have an impact on a person's income. For those in the impoverished segments of society, it is nearly hard to meet even the most basic needs—food, clothing, shelter, health care, and education. Planning Commission is the key organisation for estimating poverty in India. "Poverty line is drawn on the basis of barest minimum desirable nutritional standards of 2400 calories per person per day in rural areas and 2100 calories in urban areas<sup>10</sup>," according to the Planning Commission of India. Poverty prevalence is measured differently in rural and urban areas at the federal and state levels. Poverty is the state in which a segment of society is unable of obtaining even the most basic needs.

### Introduction

"Overcoming poverty is not a gesture of charity. It is the protection of a fundamental human right, the right to dignity and a decent life." — Nelson Mandela, Former President of South Africa

Over the past five years, there has been a notable decrease in poverty, as seen by the percentage of people living below the poverty line (BPL) falling from 35.97% in 1993–1994 to 26.1% in 1999–2000. The latest figures from the Planning Commission show that during the course of five years, the percentage of BPL people in rural India decreased to 27.09% from 37.27%, while in urban India it fell to 23.62% from 32.36%.

The population of BPLs has decreased from 32.04 crore in 1993–1994 to 26.03 crore in 1999–2000, a decrease of more than 19% in absolute terms. At 19.32 crore, there are more rural poor people than urban poor people (6.71 crore). Although Orissa's BPL population proportion decreased from 48.56% to 47.15% at the state level. It has surpassed Bihar to earn the top spot for the greatest rate of poverty. Assam (40.86%; 36.09), UP (31.15%; 40.85), West Bengal (27.02%; 35.66), and Madhya Pradesh (37.43%; compared to 43.52%) were the other major states with the highest incidence of poverty.

The Planning Commission has issued a warning, stating that there are some differences between the poverty ratios for the two time periods (1993–1994 and 1999–2000). Over the course of the two surveys conducted in 1993–1994 and 1999–2000, the survey technique has changed. It would be a good idea to keep in mind that 26 crore is a fairly big number before getting too excited about the BPL decline in India. Two fundamental prerequisites must be met by any programme aimed at eliminating poverty. First, a reorientation of agricultural relations to distribute land ownership among a greater number of people. Second, in an economy beset by inflation and rapidly rising prices, no policy aimed at eliminating poverty can be successful. Thus, an initiative to end poverty has to share the excess with the affluent. These two requirements include the national leadership's strong political determination to carry out the critically important structural reforms.

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Moreover, population control, universal primary education, family welfare, and job creation—particularly in rural areas should be the cornerstones of the government's plan for the growth of the social sector. Though we have long believed that poverty can be eliminated through economic development, these and other components of poverty alleviation have not received any attention in our strategy.

## Review of Literature

Martin (1990) noted that policy design decisions about coverage and compensation rates affect how cost-effective public employment is as a tool for reducing poverty. Programmes that strive for broad coverage at possibly low wages and those that limit participation to enable more beneficiaries to transcend poverty are the options available. A wide range of poverty metrics are used to determine how stylized policy solutions should be ranked. It is shown that the optimal course of action is contingent upon the level of the budget, the administrative expenses, the baseline wage distribution, and the policy maker's aversion to poverty. While there is limited coverage for some measures, empirical simulations based on the data in this study usually show wide coverage for distributional sensitivity poverty indicators.

According to Raghav (1991), the Planning Commission estimated that there had been a significant decline in poverty in the early 1980s, which it primarily attributed to the Sixth Plan's approach to reducing poverty. A significant decline in rural poverty was attributed to the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP). A macro viewpoint is used to compare a few anti-poverty measures using data from an applied general equilibrium model.

In terms of their capacity to reach and assist the rural poor, Robinson (1992) assessed that government-run programmes for poverty reduction frequently pale in comparison to those of non-governmental organisations. The rationale for these similarities has been examined through four comprehensive assessments of NGO loan and income-generation projects in south India, which provide evidence for this study. According to these evaluations, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) succeeded in improving the financial standing of the impoverished; nevertheless, they encountered challenges when attempting to reach the most economically disadvantaged segments of rural communities.

According to Kannan (1995), there is no way to account for the decrease in poverty other than the economy's slow rate of expansion overall and agriculture's in particular. Parallel to the previous point, reaching the poverty line does not necessarily depend on salaries in rural areas growing more quickly than the consumer price index. The single most significant factor in lowering rural poverty is thought to be the expansion of state-directed schemes. An approximate estimate of the impact of public intervention projects is that they account for one-fifth of rural worker households' spending. To mitigate poverty, development policies should incorporate social protection, which is defined as providing for the basic needs of the impoverished, particularly those who are most vulnerable.

Rakodi (1995) conducted an analysis on the magnitude of urban poverty, focusing on the defining of poverty lines and the measurement of the percentage of the population living below them. While these analyses are vital, there are issues with their oversimplified definition of poverty and their limited ability to explain its continuation, decrease, or deepening. Nevertheless, some of the methodological issues can be resolved. It is discovered that recent research on rural poverty, which makes a distinction between immediate triggers and underlying factors in understanding the impoverishment process, is applicable to metropolitan settings. The impoverished are implied to be active by this more nuanced view of poverty and deprivation, which views them as a system of interactions and a process rather than a "state."

According to Rao and Gupta (1995), states with lower incomes tend to have bigger concentrations of impoverished individuals, as well as lesser abilities to address poverty and higher opportunity costs. Federal transfers are a tool to guarantee that these states carry out nationally optimal levels of poverty alleviation in addition to providing a cost-effective technique for them to do so. Examining how intergovernmental transfers were distributed in India during the seventh five-year plan, it is suggested that, in terms of reducing poverty, general-purpose and specific-purpose transfers were insufficient and poorly thought out.

In order to promote mobilisation, Joshi and Moore (2000) explained the function of "friends of the poor" in government or other agencies' management of anti-poverty projects. They examined the options, outlined the benefits and drawbacks of the more direct approaches, and argued in favour of the indirect, or parametric, approach, which entails establishing an institutional framework that supports pro-poor mobilisation efforts by the underprivileged, social activists, and grassroots political entrepreneurs.

Government programmes to reduce poverty, according to Gaiha Imai and Kaushik (2001), are not target specific and frequently do not help the people who deserve them; instead, it is noticed that the wealthy, powerful, and close relatives profit from these programmes.

The SHG women in this study, according to Kumari and Sambasiva (2001), are involved in minor trades and businesses such as creating candles, tuff, purses, leaf plates, and baskets, as well as internal lending and other activities that are associated with DWCRA organisations. Merely 34 groups received support, while the remaining groups operated solely on their own funds. It was recommended that in order for SHGs to manage their expenses, savings, and revenue, the government should support them more.

The functioning of SHGs and its influence on the rural poor in Himachal Pradesh were found to be dependent on the NGOs' regional coverage, programming, implementation, efficacy, popularity, and leadership, according to Sharma et al.'s (2001) assessment of their success in microfounding SHGs in the region. Prioritising investments in education, social rites, and agricultural output, farm families used the loan mostly for spending. With regard to the NGOs' popularity and stability, most respondents felt that their democratic operations, long-term planning, forward-thinking management, honest administration, and diligent officials had a significant influence on SHG members' ability to obtain credit at the appropriate time, type, and amount.

Bigman and Srinivasan (2002) described a system for mapping poverty at the level of very small geographical areas inside national borders. They used data from 24 States and 66 districts in India to exemplify their methodology. Programmes in India to reduce poverty currently exclusively aim to address state-level issues. Many non-poor homes are found in every state, but many impoverished households that reside in states that have not been chosen for the targeted programmes are left out.

In the Indian state of Maharashtra, Raghav and Katsushi (2002) investigated the employment guarantee scheme's (EGS) capacity to reduce poverty. The change in focus from the static to the dynamic consequences of the EGS targeting, quantified in terms of people entering and exiting poverty between 1979 and 1984, serves as a starting point. By differentiating between the EGS's promotional and protective functions, it is possible to determine if the programme helps the poor escape poverty or keeps the vulnerable from becoming impoverished. Most of the time, the ability to reduce poverty is modest, according to simulations conducted with a broad variety of poverty criteria and varying assumptions regarding the distribution of EGS revenues.

## Objectives of the Study

1. To study the situation of poverty and employment scenario in India.
2. To study the role of MSMEs in poverty alleviation and rural development

## Research Methodology

The study is descriptive and nature and is based on secondary data. The shreds of evidence produced have been taken from journals, Magazines, web-pages, annual reports of Ministry of MSME, Report of the 73 rd National Sample Survey, ILO working paper etc. the important facts have been stated through tables and charts.

Improving Human Development Parameters 'Human Development' is the key enabler for upward social mobility. The challenges posed by the aftermath of the peak of the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020 and 2021 and the ensuing Russia-Ukraine conflict in 2022 have impacted the development trajectory of India and the world. In the wake of these developments, there was a global decline in human development. According to United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) report, 90 per cent of countries have registered a reduction in their Human Development Index (HDI) value in 2020 or 2021, indicating that human development across the world has stalled for the first time in 32 years. India ranked 132 out of 191 countries and territories in the 2021/2022 HDI report. India's HDI value of 0.633 in 2021 places the country in the medium human development category, lower than its value of 0.645 in 2019. However, India's HDI value continues to exceed South Asia's average human development. It has been steadily increasing and moving towards the world average since 1990 due to priority placed on investment in social infrastructure, including ensuring universal health and education. On the parameter of gender inequality, India's Gender Inequality Index (GII) value is 0.490 in 2021 and is ranked 122. This score is better than that of the South Asian region (value: 0.508) and close to the world average of 0.465. This reflects the Government's initiatives and investments towards more inclusive growth, social protection, and gender-responsive development policies. The country's progress in dealing with multidimensional poverty is presented.

**Table: 1 India's Position and Trends in the Global HDI 2021**

Country	HDI 2021		HDI Rank 2020	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Expected years of schooling (years)	Mean years of schooling (years)	Gross national income per Capita (2017 PPP \$)
	Rank	Value					
Switzerland	1	0.962	3	84.0	16.5	13.9	66,933
Norway	2	0.961	1	83.0	18.2	13.0	64,660
United Kingdom	18	0.929	17	80.7	17.3	13.4	45,225
Japan	19	0.925	19	84.8	15.2	13.4	42,274
United States	21	0.921	21	77.2	16.3	13.7	64,765
China	79	0.768	82	78.2	14.2	7.6	17,504
Brazil	87	0.754	86	72.8	15.6	8.1	14,370
South Africa	109	0.713	102	62.3	13.6	11.4	12,948
Indonesia	114	0.705	116	67.6	13.7	8.6	11,466
India	132	0.633	130	67.2	11.9	6.7	6,590
South Asian region		0.632		67.9	11.6	6.7	6,481
World average		0.732		71.4	12.8	8.6	16,752

MPI for India The 2022 report of the UNDP on MPI was released in October 2022 and covers 111 developing countries. As regards India, the survey data for 2019-21 has been used. Based on these estimates, 16.4 per cent of the population in India (228.9 million people in 2020) is multidimensionally poor while an additional 18.7 per cent is classified as vulnerable to multidimensional poverty (260.9 million people in 2020). The intensity of deprivation in India, which is the average deprivation score among people living in multidimensional poverty, is 42 per cent. The MPI value, which is the share of the population that is multidimensional poor adjusted by the intensity of the deprivations, is 0.069.

The report also compares multidimensional poverty with monetary poverty measured by the percentage of the population living below the 2011 PPP of US\$1.90 per day. It shows that monetary poverty does not present the complete picture. The headcount or incidence of multidimensional poverty is 6.1 percentage points lower than the incidence of monetary poverty. This implies that individuals living below the monetary poverty line may have access to non-income resources. The findings of the report suggest that in India, 41.5 crore people exited poverty between 2005-06 and 2019-21, demonstrating that the SDG target 1.2 of reducing at least by half the proportion of men, women, and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions by 2030 is possible to achieve.

### Conclusion

In order to address rural poverty through social entrepreneurship, this study is extremely important from both a theoretical and practical standpoint. In order to address how to promote poverty alleviation in rural areas, this study first expands the theoretical research on the process viewpoint in the field of social entrepreneurship. This research closes the gap in the social entrepreneurship theory in the rural area by combining enterprise-level actions with society level concerns about rural poverty. We present the framework for sustainable development of social entrepreneurship from the standpoint of social opportunities, which enhances and augments the sustainability of social entrepreneurship. In actuality, this study offers practical and long-lasting suggestions for utilising social entrepreneurship to address rural poverty.

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