



# सिद्धी प्रकाशन

श्रीनगर, नांदेड.

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Editor in Chief

**Dr. Rajesh Gangadharrao Umbarkar**

Dept. of Economics

N. S. B. Art's, Commerce and Science College, Nanded.

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संस्थेचे नावं काय असावे हा विचार करताना प्रखर राष्ट्रप्रेमी असलेले स्वा. सावरकरांनी स्थापन केलेली अभिनव भारत या क्रांतिकारी संघटनेचेच नावं संस्थेला दिले गेले जी आज "अभिनव भारत शिक्षण संस्था, नांदेड" या नावाने कार्यरत आहे. स्वा. सावरकरांच्या मते, रणाविना स्वातंत्र्य कोणा मिळाले या धारनेला साजेसे असे एक व्यक्तिमत्व डोळ्यासमोर आले ते म्हणजे नेताजी सुभाषचंद्र बोस होय. म्हणून नेताजी सुभाषचंद्र बोस महाविद्यालय हे नाव महाविद्यालयास देण्यात आले.

महान क्रांतिकारक सरदार भगतसिंग यांच्या मातोश्री श्रीमती विद्यावतीदेवी यांच्या शुभ हस्ते भूमी पूजन करून महाविद्यालयाची पायाभरणी करण्यात आली. राष्ट्रप्रेम व राष्ट्रासाठी समर्पनाची भावना असलेला विद्यार्थी घडविणे हा हेतू लक्षात घेऊन आजतागयत संस्था कार्यरत आहे.

महाविद्यालयातील अर्थशास्त्र विभागातर्फे नाविन्यपूर्ण असा उपक्रम नेहमीच घेतला जातो. त्याचाच एक भाग म्हणून आज अर्थशास्त्र विभागातर्फे "भारताची महासत्तेच्या दिशेने वाटचाल" या विषयावर एकदिवसीय ऑनलाइन राष्ट्रीय चर्चासत्राचे आयोजन केले आहे. त्यांच्या या कार्यास माझ्या हार्दिक शुभेच्छा...!

**मा. बालासाहेब बापूराव पांडे**

अध्यक्ष

अभिनव भारत शिक्षण संस्था, नांदेड. (महाराष्ट्रराज्य)

## :: मनोगत ::

स्वातंत्र्यवीर सावरकरांची अभिनव भारत ही संकल्पना डोळ्यासमोर ठेवून राष्ट्रप्रेमी व्यक्तींनी राष्ट्रीय विचाराने प्रेरित होऊन अभिनव भारत शिक्षण संस्थेची 1970 मध्ये स्थापना केली. या संस्थेने नेताजी सुभाषचंद्र बोस यांची शिस्त, कणखर बाणा, अभ्यासूवृत्ती डोळ्यासमोर ठेवून, त्यांच्या व्यक्तिमत्त्वा सारख्या विद्यार्थ्यांच्या पीढ्या निर्माण करण्याच्या हेतूने 1971 मध्ये नेताजी सुभाषचंद्र बोस महाविद्यालयाची स्थापना केली. नेताजी सुभाषचंद्र बोस महाविद्यालयाचे वैशिष्ट्य म्हणजे, या महाविद्यालयाची पायाभरणी शहीद भगतसिंग यांच्या मातोश्री विद्यावती देवी यांच्या शुभहस्ते झाली.

तेव्हा पासून आतापर्यंत महाविद्यालयाने दैदीप्यमान अशी प्रगती केली. महाविद्यालयात शैक्षणिक गुणवत्ते बरोबरच एक आदर्श असा विद्यार्थी घडविण्याचे कार्य अविरतपणे चालू आहे. महाविद्यालयात विविध कार्यक्रमांचे आयोजन दरवर्षी केले जाते. त्याचाच एक भाग म्हणून महाविद्यालयातील अर्थशास्त्र विभागाने दि. 21 मार्च 2024 रोजी "भारताची महासत्तेच्या दिशेने वाटचाल" या विषयावर एकदिवसीय आभासी पद्धतीने राष्ट्रीय चर्चासत्राचे आयोजन केले आहे. निश्चितच या चर्चासत्राद्वारे भारत महासत्तेच्या दिशेने वाटचाल करताना समाजात एक सकारात्मकता निर्माण होऊन आपला देश महासत्ता बनेल, त्या दृष्टीने टाकलेले हे एक पाऊल आहे. या एका नव्या व चालू विषयावर अर्थशास्त्र विभागाने चर्चासत्राचे आयोजन केल्याबद्दल मी या विभागाचे कौतुक करू इच्छितो आणि त्यांच्या या कार्यास हार्दिक शुभेच्छा....

प्राचार्य

**डॉ. सुधीर शिवणीकर**

नेताजी सुभाषचंद्र बोस कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय,  
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## :: संपादकीय ::

प्रिय आदरणीय शिक्षक, प्राध्यापक, सहकारी मित्र, वाचक, अभ्यासक, संशोधक मित्रांनो !

स्वामी रामानंद तीर्थ मराठवाडा विद्यापीठ, नांदेड आणि अभिनव भारत शिक्षण संस्था, नांदेड द्वारा संचलित नेताजी सुभाषचंद्र बोस कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, नांदेड, अर्थशास्त्र विभागाच्या संयुक्त विद्यमाने दि. 21 मार्च 2024 रोजी "भारताची महासत्तेच्या दिशेने वाटचाल" या विषयावर झालेल्या एकदिवसीय ऑनलाइन राष्ट्रीय चर्चासत्राच्या निमित्ताने चर्चासत्रात सादर झालेल्या आणि संकलित केलेल्या शोधनिबंध संग्रहाचा हा सुबक आणि आखीवरेखीव असा संशोधनमूल्य आणि संदर्भमूल्य लाभलेला दर्जेदार संपादित ग्रंथ आपल्या हाती देताना मला किंबहुना आम्हाला मनापासून आनंद होत आहे. यासाठी आपण आम्हाला जे भरभरून सहकार्य केले त्याबद्दल पण मी आपला सर्व प्रथम आभारी आहे.

"भारताची महासत्तेच्या दिशेने वाटचाल" या विषयावर व्यापक अशी चर्चा घडवून आणावी आणि आपण सर्वांनी आपला देश महासत्ता कसा होईल यासाठी प्रयत्न करावे व त्या दृष्टीने एक पाऊल पुढे टाकावे. या यज्ञ कुंडात सर्वांचा खारीचा वाटा असावा. या हेतूने प्रेरित होऊन आम्ही हे चर्चासत्र आमचे मार्गदर्शक संस्थेचे अध्यक्ष मा. बालासाहेब पांडे यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली आणि संस्थेच्या सचिव अड. विनिता जोशी व महाविद्यालयाचे सन्माननीय प्राचार्य डॉ. सुधीर शिवणीकर यांच्या मार्गदर्शनाखाली आयोजित केले होते.

डॉ. विकास सुकाळे, डॉ. वरदराज बापट, श्री मिलिंद मराठे, डॉ. अशोक टिपरसे, डॉ. नामदेव मुंडे, प्रो. डॉ. डी. डी. चौधरी व डॉ. रत्नाकर कांबळे यांनी मार्गदर्शन केले त्यांचा मी कायम ऋणी आहे.

भारत जागतिक महासत्ता होण्याच्या मार्गावर आहे हे अजूनही अनेकांना स्वप्नरंजन वाटते. मात्र भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या दीर्घकालीन भवितव्याबद्दल आंतरराष्ट्रीय नाणेनिधींचा जो अंदाज आहे तो या बाबतीत बरेच काही सांगून जातो.

2000 मध्ये भारताचे देशांतर्गत उत्पादन होते 0.5 लाख कोटी डॉलर्स म्हणजे जगाच्या एकूण उत्पन्नात आपला हिस्सा होता फक्त 1.5(दीड) टक्का. 2011 मध्ये

भारताचे एकूण उत्पन्न झाले 1.9 लाख कोटी डॉलर्स म्हणजे जगाच्या एकूण उत्पन्नाच्या 2.8 टक्के आणि आता ते 8 लाख कोटी डॉलर्सच्या जवळ जवळ जात आहे म्हणजे जगाच्या एकूण उत्पन्नाच्या 7 टक्के. यावरून आपणास लक्षात येईल.

भारत भविष्यात सर्वात मोठी आर्थिक महासत्ता म्हणून उदयाला येईल यावेळी जीडीपी चीनच्या तुलनेत 90 टक्के व अमेरिकेपेक्षा 30 टक्के जास्त असेल असे सेंटर फॉर इकॉनॉमिक्स अँड बिझनेस रिसर्चने आपल्या अहवालात म्हटले आहे.

तथापि आपल्या देशाकडे अनेक संधी आहेत जसे की तरुण आणि शिक्षित लोकसंख्या, समृद्ध इतिहास, वैविध्यपूर्ण संस्कृती, वेगाने वाढणारी अर्थव्यवस्था आणि डिजिटल परिवर्तनाचा स्वीकार या द्वारे भारत आपल्या आव्हानांवर मात करू शकला आणि संधीचा फायदा उठवू शकला व काही कडक निर्णय घेऊ शकला तर 2030 पर्यंत देश जागतिक महासत्ता बनण्यास सक्षम असेल. म्हणजेच महासत्ता बनण्यासाठी अजून बराच कालावधी आहे. पण त्या दिशेने पाऊल टाकल्या शिवाय स्वप्न कसे पूर्ण होईल. ज्यांना हे निव्वळ स्वप्न वाटत आहे त्यांना 370, तीन तलाख, सर्जिकल स्ट्राईक, राममंदिर हे स्वप्नच वाटत होतं, गरज आहे ती फक्त प्रबळ इच्छाशक्तीची यातूनच स्वप्नातील भारत उभा राहील. भविष्यात भारत जागतिक नेता बनेल यात शंका नाही.

म्हणूनच यादिशेने आपले एक पाऊल टाकण्यासाठी भारताची महासत्तेच्या दिशेने होणारी वाटचाल या विषयावर हा राष्ट्रीय चर्चासत्र आयोजित केले आहे.

पायाभूत सुविधांमध्ये सरकारच्या सततच्या गुंतवणुकीमुळे भारत विज्ञान व तंत्रज्ञानात अग्रेसर बनत आहे. बाजाराचा मोठा आकार, परकीय गुंतवणुकीतील वाढ, उच्च भांडवल निर्मिती, उत्तम व्यापार धोरण, पायाभूत सुविधा, उच्च उत्पादकता आणि तंत्रज्ञानातील प्रगती ही काही कारणे आहेत त्यामुळे भारत महासत्तेच्या दिशेने वाटचाल करेल.

आंतरराष्ट्रीय नाणेनिधीने (International Monetary Fund) सहा मार्च रोजी आपला नवा अंदाज प्रसिद्ध केला आहे. यामध्ये सांगण्यात आलंय की, भारत, चीन, अमेरिका आणि इंडोनेशिया हे चार देश जागतिक अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या विकासामध्ये पुढील पाच वर्षात महत्वाचं योगदान देत राहतील.

या रिपोर्टमध्ये भारत महत्वाच्या भूमिकेत असल्याचं सांगण्यात आलं आहे. जागतिक अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या वाढीतील ५० टक्क्यांपेक्षा जास्त योगदान या चार देशांचे

असेल. विशेष म्हणजे आयएमएफने २०२३ मध्ये देखील अशाच प्रकारचा अंदाज व्यक्त केला होता. (Three Other Countries To Contribute More Than Half of Global Economic Growth in Next Five Years)

भारत ही जगातील सर्वाधिक गतीने वाढणारी अर्थव्यवस्था आहे. भारताचा आर्थिक विकास दर हा सात ते आठ टक्क्यांच्या दरम्यान राहिलेला आहे. जगातील अनेक देशांवर आर्थिक संकट आलेले आहे. शिवाय, अनेक देशांचा आर्थिक विकास संथ गतीने होत आहे. अशा स्थितीत भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था चांगली कामगिरी करत आहे. आयएमएफच्या रिपोर्टने एकप्रकारे यावर शिक्कामोर्तब केले आहे.

भारत हा विकसनशील देशांमध्ये मोडतो. अशा स्थितीत भारताला एक विकसित राष्ट्र म्हणून उदयाला येण्यासाठी आणखी काही वर्षे जावी लागणार आहेत. असे असले तरी भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था ही सर्वाधिक गतीने वाढत आहे. सध्या भारताची अर्थव्यवस्था ही पाचव्या क्रमांकाची सर्वात मोठी अर्थव्यवस्था आहे. केंद्र सरकारने भारताला तिसऱ्या क्रमांकाची सर्वात मोठी अर्थव्यवस्था करण्याचे स्वप्न पाहिले आहे.

### मूडीजची रेटिंग :-

जागतिक रेटिंग एजन्सी मूडीजने भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या वाढीचा अंदाज काही दिवसापूर्वी व्यक्त केला होता. मूडीजने यापूर्वी ६.१ अर्थव्यवस्था वाढीचा वेग दर्शवला होता. तो वाढवून आता ६.८ टक्के करण्यात आला आहे.

मागील वर्षाच्या शेवटच्या महिन्यात देशाच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेने वेग घेतला आहे. या कालावधीत जीडीपी वाढीचा दर ८.४ टक्के राहिला. जागतिक सर्वेक्षणात अर्थव्यवस्था वाढीचा वेग ६.६ टक्के असेल असा अंदाज व्यक्त करण्यात आला कारण ऑक्टोबर-डिसेंबर तिमाहीत भारताच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेने वेग घेतला.

या कालावधीत जीडीपी 8.4 टक्क्यांनी वाढला आहे. दीड वर्षात GDPची सर्वात वेगवान वाढ झाली आहे आणि रॉयटर्सने सर्वेक्षण केलेल्या अर्थशास्त्रज्ञांच्या 6.6% अंदाजापेक्षा खूप पुढे आहे. (Moody's raises India's 2024 GDP growth estimate to 6.8 percent)

GVA 6.5 टक्क्यांनी वाढला. GVA हे अर्थव्यवस्थेत उत्पादित वस्तू आणि सेवांच्या एकूण मूल्याचे मोजमाप आहे आणि त्यात अप्रत्यक्ष कर आणि अनुदाने समाविष्ट नाहीत.

ऑक्टोबर-डिसेंबर तिमाहीत GVA आणि GDP मधील तफावत मुख्यतः त्या तिमाहीत सबसिडीमध्ये तीव्र घट झाल्यामुळे होते.

### **भारताच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेची कामगिरी चांगली:-**

भारताच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेने 2023 मध्ये चांगली कामगिरी केली आहे. 2023 मध्ये अपेक्षेपेक्षा आम्हाला 2024 च्या वाढीचा अंदाज 6.1 टक्क्यांवरून 6.8 टक्क्यांपर्यंत वाढवण्यास प्रवृत्त केले आहे. आधीच अपेक्षेप्रमाणे, G-20 अर्थव्यवस्थांमध्ये भारत सर्वात वेगाने वाढणारी अर्थव्यवस्था राहिल. मूडीजने 2024 च्या ग्लोबल मॅक्रो इकॉनॉमिक आउटलुकमध्ये म्हटले आहे.

या वर्षीच्या अंतरिम अर्थसंकल्पात 2024-25 मध्ये 11.1 लाख कोटी रुपयांच्या भांडवली खर्चाचे वाटप किंवा GDP च्या 3.4 टक्के उद्दिष्ट ठेवले आहे, जे 2023-24 च्या अंदाजापेक्षा 16.9 टक्के जास्त आहे. "लोकसभा निवडणुकांनंतर धोरणातील सातत्य आणि पायाभूत सुविधांच्या विकासावर सतत लक्ष केंद्रित करण्याची आम्हाला अपेक्षा आहे," असे मूडीजने म्हटले आहे.

### **खाजगी औद्योगिक भांडवली खर्च वाढण्याची अपेक्षा आहे:-**

एजन्सीने म्हटले आहे की, खाजगी औद्योगिक भांडवली खर्चातील वाढ मंदावली असली तरी, सध्या सुरु असलेल्या पुरवठा साखळीतील प्रमुख उत्पादन उद्योगांना चालना देण्यासाठी सरकारच्या उत्पादनाशी संबंधित प्रोत्साहन योजनेला गुंतवणूकदारांच्या प्रतिसादामुळे वेग वाढण्याची अपेक्षा आहे.

भारत, इंडोनेशिया, मेक्सिको, दक्षिण आफ्रिका, UK आणि US यासह अनेक G-20 देशांसाठी 2024 हे वर्ष निवडणुकीचे वर्ष आहे. अहवालात म्हटले आहे की, आजच्या अशांत जगात, निवडणुकांचे परिणाम सीमेपलीकडे आहेत. तसेच ते आर्थिक आणि सार्वजनिक धोरणाच्या पलीकडे जाऊ शकतात.

भारत ही जगातील सर्वात वेगाने वाढणारी अर्थव्यवस्था आहे आणि जागतिक बँकेपासून ते IMF पर्यंत सर्वांनी तिचे कौतुक केले आहे. सांख्यिकी मंत्रालयाने 29 फेब्रुवारी रोजी जारी केलेल्या आकडेवारीनुसार डिसेंबर तिमाहीत भारताचे सकल देशांतर्गत उत्पादन (GDP) वेगाने वाढले आहे. एवढा सर्व विचात लक्षात घेतल्यास नक्कीच स्वप्नातील भारत साकार होईल.

या चर्चासत्रात भारतातील केवळ महाराष्ट्रच नव्हेतर पंजाब, हरियाणा, आसाम, उत्तरप्रदेश, मध्यप्रदेश, राज्यस्थान, पश्चिम बंगाल अशा विविध राज्यातून रिसर्च पेपर आले आहेत. त्या सर्व संशोधक प्राध्यापक व संशोधक विद्यार्थी यांचे मी अभिनंदन करतो व असेच सहकार्य भविष्यात राहिल अशी अपेक्षा करतो.

या राष्ट्रीय चर्चा सत्रात मला मार्गदर्शन करणारे उपप्राचार्य डॉ. कल्पना कदम, प्रा. के. जे. कांबळे, डॉ. शशिकांत दरगु, प्रो. डॉ. एम. वाय. कुलकर्णी, डॉ. मनीष देशपांडे, डॉ. गिरीष पांडे, माझे मित्र डॉ. भालचंद्र धर्मापुरीकर, डॉ. आनंद अष्टुरकर, डॉ. संदीप काळे, डॉ. सागर साकळे, श्री. बासरकर, श्री. करडखेडकर, श्री. बनसोडे, तथा योग्य दिशा देणारे प्रा. किंगावकर मॅडम आणि सहकारी प्राध्यापक, शिक्षक व शिक्षकेतर कर्मचारी यांचा मी खूप खूप आभारी आहे.

धन्यवाद!

संपादक

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# India's Progress Towards Becoming A Superpower

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## **Abstract**

Today India is recognized as an emerging powerhouse by the world community. The term Superpower was first applied post World War II to the United States and the Soviet Union. It is generally believed that United States, Soviet Union and China too has become a Superpower with its very large economy and growing influence. India is considered to be an emerging superpower, which has the potential, but requires execution and political will. Superpower is a state with a dominant position characterized by its extensive ability to exert influence or project power on a global scale. So, while there is no agreed definition of what is a 'superpower', fundamental characteristics that is consistent with all definitions of a superpower is a nation or state that has mastered the five dimensions of state power: Indian Economy, Indian Military, Indian Education System, India's Space Superpower (ISRO) and Indian Diplomacy. In this article we will discuss about the five aspects of Superpower in reference to India.

India still faces significant challenges in its quest for superpower status, including corruption, poverty, illiteracy, and political instability. India has the potential to become a superpower if it can address its challenges and capitalize on its strengths. India needs to develop stronger diplomatic ties with other major powers and play a more prominent role in international affairs. The country also needs to address its infrastructure deficit, including roads, power, and water, which could hinder its economic growth. However, going by the slogan, “**Man Mai Hai Vishwas, Pura Hai Vishwas, Hum Hongey Kamyab Ek Din**” we shall overcome someday.

**Keywords:** Economic Growth, Innovation and Future, Technology and Advancement, Challenges and Solutions and Development.

## **Introduction:**

Jaishankar wrote in his book, echoing New Delhi's strong pride and rivalry with Beijing, "India's rise will inevitably be compared to that of China, if only because that country has immediately preceded it." If the 21st Century turns out to be India's era, rather than China's, the world would find itself dealing with a superpower that is no less troublesome. In this article, we will examine whether India is likely to become a superpower and what factors may contribute to or hinder its progress.

### **1. Indian Economy:**

India's economy has been growing at an impressive rate, and it is expected to continue to do so in the coming years. With gross domestic product (GDP) 90 per cent larger than China's and 30 per cent larger than the US, Centre for Economics and Business Research (CEBR) said in its latest World Economic League Table report. The report said that India will sustain robust growth, averaging 6.5 per cent from 2024 to 2028, to surpass Japan and Germany as the world's third-largest economy by 2032. "India is expected to overtake both China and the US after 2080, based on demographic estimates and projections." A recent report by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) had also warned that India's general government debt could exceed 100 per cent of GDP in the medium term. The CEBR report has projected the inflation to close at around 5.5 per cent in 2023, despite robust output

growth due to food and energy price shocks. It added, “This deceleration reflects global demand moderation and the Reserve Bank of India's (RBI's) proactive tightening of monetary policy to curb inflationary pressures.”

India, the third-largest economy in the world in Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) terms and the fifth-largest in market exchange rates, has withstood the internal and external challenges alike. According to the Economic Survey 2022-2023, the Capital Expenditure (Capex) of the central government increased by 63.4 per cent in the first eight months of FY23 and became major driver of the Indian economy in the current year. Union Budget visualized India to be a technology-driven and knowledge-based economy with strong public finances and a robust financial sector during Amrit Kaal. The advance GDP estimates for the year 2022-23 is around 7% and GDP growth of 6.0-6.8 per cent is expected in 2023-24, depending on the trajectory of economic and political developments globally.

India's recovery from the pandemic was relatively quick, and growth in the upcoming year will be supported by solid domestic demand and a pickup in capital investment. The issue of inflation (due to increased commodity prices due to European Strife), widening CAD and slowdown in global economy can be a challenge for Indian Economy in upcoming time.

## **2. Indian Military:**

The Army of India was raised under the British Raj in the 19th century by taking the erstwhile presidency armies, merging them, and bringing them under the Crown. The primary mission of the Indian Army is to ensure national security and national unity, to defend the nation from external aggression and internal threats, and to maintain peace and security within its borders.

### **2.1 Ensuring a Secure Environment**

First and foremost, it is the secure environment provided by the army as a guarantor of national and territorial integrity that ensures the path to prosperity and development for the country as a whole. Post COVID-19 pandemic, the Indian economy is set for a northward trajectory and the stress by the government is on inclusive development. All this is not feasible without an adequate assurance of a safe and secure nation and the armed forces represent this insurance policy.

### **2.2 Infrastructure Development**

The Indian army is possibly the leading force for inclusive development. Combined with this the army has always taken the lead in building and running schools, medical facilities and habitat enhancing infrastructure in distant border areas. Interestingly, it has also been playing a key role in ecological sustenance through the various territorial army units.

### **2.3 Humanitarian Assistance**

The Navy has played a stellar role in providing critical help on foreign shores and also evacuation of Indian citizens in distant lands during times of natural as well as human crisis. The Air Force is vital during such disasters due to its speed and reach with both rotary and fixed wing air efforts. However, it is the army with its pan-India presence, especially in the far-flung areas of our country, which is omnipresent during any disaster relief efforts. In recent years, the National Disaster Relief Force (NDRF) has been playing a pivotal role during natural calamities but it is still not large enough to cater for the continental dimensions of India.

### **2.4 Trained Manpower**

Outside its own organization the army has been a great facilitator in human resource development. The army is also a great reservoir of trained, skilled and disciplined manpower, readily

available for lateral absorption in other government organization's as well as the private sector. In that sense development of human resource has always been a hallmark of the Indian army.

### **2.5 Boosting Domestic Manufacturing**

Once again, it's the Indian army which is a major stakeholder in the success of the 'Make in India' pursuit. Manufacture of military equipment not only gives a boost to the defense industry, it also builds up a dual use ecosystem of many smaller items and sub-items which in turn encourages entrepreneurship, generates employment and multiple other benefits. Success of 'Make in India' for defenses equipment will lead to an enhancement of defense exports, accrue forex earnings and contribute significantly to the GDP.

The nation expects the army to perform, whether in war, internal strife, disaster relief or any other contingency beyond other organs of governance and the army can proudly claim that it never ever fails on this count. In fact, it goes far beyond this and will always remain a key element in nation building.

### **3. Indian Education System:**

India must develop a well-educated and skilled nation capable of meeting the human resource demands of the growth path it wants to pursue. Education is the only permanent mechanism for eradicating poverty and overcoming the class divides. The education system in India faces many challenges, including unequal access to education, outdated curricula, and inadequate funding. The education system in India has undergone significant changes over the past few decades. the education system in India has made great strides in recent years. Many universities and colleges have modernized their curricula to better reflect the needs of the modern workforce, and the government has increased its funding for education. Additionally, new initiatives, such as the Right to Education Act, have been introduced to increase access to education for all Indian citizens, regardless of their background or income.

The National Education Policy 2020 is aims to address the many growing developmental imperatives of our country. It is based on the principle that education must develop not only cognitive capacities - both the 'foundational capacities 'of literacy and numeracy and 'higher-order' cognitive capacities, such as critical thinking and problem solving but also social, ethical, and emotional capacities and dispositions.

The teacher must be at the Centre of the fundamental reforms in the education system. Students will be given increased flexibility and choice of subjects to study, particularly in secondary school, so that they can design their own paths of study and life plans. At this point, India's education system is at a critical juncture, with the path not completely clear. The Indian education system must meet the needs of the progressive society with a population of over 1.4 billion. Therefore, if properly executed, NEP 2020 has the potential to shape India's education system.

### **4. India's Space Superpower:**

It's important to note that while India's space program operates on a lower budget than some other countries, it has achieved significant milestones and continues making valuable contributions to space science, satellite technology, and Earth, Mars, Moon and Sun monitoring. This cost-effective approach has allowed ISRO to make space more accessible and affordable, benefiting India and the global space community. The Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) has achieved remarkable milestones, such as the Mars Orbiter Mission, the successful launch of numerous satellites together, and recent soft landings on the Moon's South Pole and the mission to put satellite Aditya to the Sun-Earth Lagrange Point 1 (L1).

The pace of India's space developments is impressive, with almost a 99.9% success rate. ISRO's cost-effective approach can be attributed to several factors:

- India has a skilled science, technology, and engineering workforce, which helps reduce labor costs while maintaining high-quality work.
- Ancient Indian civilizations, particularly the Indus Valley Civilization and later Vedic texts, the concepts of zero, decimal notation, and trigonometry were developed in India.
- The Indian government has supported ISRO's initiatives, providing the necessary funding and resources for space missions.
- Some notable Ancient Indian astronomers like Aryabhata, Brahmagupta, and Varahamihira, who made significant contributions and their observations of celestial bodies and their movements made detailed. These observations laid the foundation for understanding celestial phenomena and were used in early space exploration.

These achievements showcase India's dedication to expanding its presence and influence in space and contribute to the global scientific community's understanding of the Moon, Mars and the Sun.

### **5. Miscellaneous Play Plans:**

India completed its 76 years of Independence this year. It is natural for India to now aim at becoming a developed country and join the league of USA, UK or Japan, etc. India needs a strong leadership and a strengthened role of decentralization of government at the state, village level. Decentralization of government can accelerate democratic India's growth. Streamlining the top-down decision-making process can accelerate its growth. India is fast moving towards digitization.

**5.1 Make in India** is an initiative by the Government of India to create and encourage companies to develop, manufacture and assemble products made in India and incentivize dedicated investments into manufacturing.

#### **"Make in India" Had Three Stated Objectives:**

- To increase the manufacturing sector's growth rate to 12-14% per annum
- To create 100 million additional manufacturing jobs in the economy by 2022
- To ensure that the manufacturing sector's contribution to GDP is increased to 25% by 2022 (later revised to 2025)

Make in India focuses on the following sectors of the economy: Aviation, Automobiles, Construction, Electrical machinery, Media and entertainment, import and Exports, Information technology, Oil and gas, Railways, Textiles and garments, Roads and highways, Mining and Space and astronomy, Tourism, Thermal power etc.

**5.2 Startup India** is a scheme of the Government of India. It was announced by Prime Minister on 15 August 2015. 'Startup India Campaign' boost startup talent in India by providing tax exemptions with the condition. These benefits are available to new startups only.

#### **Startup India Campaign's Objectives:**

- **Startup Registration:** Startups can register and obtain various benefits under this scheme, including tax exemptions, easier compliance, and access to government procurement opportunities.
- **Ease of Doing Business:** The initiative aims to simplify regulatory processes for startups, reducing the bureaucratic hurdles they face when starting and operating businesses.



- **Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Protection:** Startup India provides assistance in filing patents and trademarks and offers incentives to encourage the protection of intellectual property.
- **Funding Support:** The government has set up funds to provide financial support and venture capital to startups. This includes the creation of the Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS).
- **Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Protection:** Startup India provides assistance in filing patents and trademarks and offers incentives to encourage the protection of intellectual property.
- **Tax Benefits:** Eligible startups can avail of income tax benefits, such as a three-year tax holiday, to encourage entrepreneurship.
- **Networking and Collaboration:** Startup India promotes networking and collaboration among startups, industry associations, and educational institutions to facilitate knowledge exchange and partnerships.
- **Innovation Hub:** The initiative encourages research and innovation through the establishment of innovation hubs and research parks.

**5.2 Digital India** is a campaign launched by the Government of India to make its services available to citizens electronically via improved online infrastructure and by increasing Internet connectivity. The initiative includes plans to connect rural areas with high-speed internet networks. It consists of three core components:

The development of secure and stable digital infrastructure, delivering government services digitally, and universal digital literacy. Some of the facilities which will be provided through this initiative are Bharat, digital locker, e-education, e-health, e-sign, e-shopping and the National Scholarship Portal. As part of Digital India, Indian Government planned to launch Botnet cleaning centers.

The Indian government has implemented various programs such as "Make in India," "Aatmanirbhar Bharat," "Skill India," and "Digital India" to improve the country's manufacturing sector.

#### **The Future Looks Promising:**

India's manufacturing capacity is expected to reach \$20 trillion by 2047, attracting global manufacturing. Technological advancements, cost-effectiveness, and efficient supply chains are driving growth. The "Make in India" campaign, Production Linked Incentive scheme, and labor laws are promoting this growth. The government aims for 25% of India's output to come from manufacturing by 2025.

#### **Conclusion:**

India's rise to becoming a superpower and future world leader is evident in its economic growth, diplomatic engagements, and innovation. As it continues to address internal challenges and collaborate with the international community, India's ascent on the world stage is a promising sign of its potential leadership in the future. India faces challenges, including poverty, infrastructure development, and environmental sustainability. Addressing these issues will be essential for its journey towards superpower status. world's largest democracy of India, has made remarkable strides on the global stage. With a rich history, diverse culture, and a rapidly growing economy, India is poised to become a superpower and a future world leader.

However, we have to overcome the mistakes of the past as we look forward to developing a new India that has more service-enabled offerings rather than just focusing on manufacturing expansion. We are at the crossroads. We do have choices to make. We should focus on how we distribute the gross across the people of the country and aim to make every Indian happy.

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# Critical Analysis of Trade Balance and GDP Growth Rate in India

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## Introduction:

Trade is considered as one of the most important Economic Factor for the growth of a country. After the model of economic reform of Liberalization, Privatization, and Globalization (LPG) aimed to make the Indian economy more dynamic and competitive on a global scale. The primary goals of the policy adjustments were to establish an autonomous economy and lower the high rates of poverty that were present. India being a developing country have always faced a negative trade balance for each and every year from 2000-01 to 2022-23. A negative net export of goods and services (X-M) shows that the local economy is consuming more than it is producing. The Current Account and Balance of Payment are both suffering from this unfavorable trade imbalance. The primary reason for India's current account deficit appears to be the country's large imports relative to exports. Capital account surplus must be used to cover any shortfall in the current account balance. On other side the GDP growth rate of Indian Economy have been in range of 3% to 9% from 2000-01 to 2022-23. The paper is will to look in the trends for Trade balance in India, with that it will also analyze the correlation between the trade balance and the GDP growth rate. The data of almost 20 years have been taken for the study.

**Keywords:** Growth, Indian Economy, Trade Balance, GDP, Trade Deficit

## Objectives of the Study:

1. To study the Trends of Trade Balance of India from 2000-01 to 2021-22.
2. To Find out the Correlation between GDP and Trade Balance.

## Research Methodology:

- **Tools for Data Collection:** Secondary Data published in Reserve Bank of India- Handbook of Statistic on Indian Economy has been used for this study.
- **Tools for Data Analysis:** Tabular forms, simple percentages and Pearson Correlation Coefficients have been used for analysis of the study.

## Review of Literature:

**Chakraborty & Basu (2002)** have looked at the relationship between FDI and GDP growth in India over the years 1974–1996 using a structural cointegration model with a vector error correction model (VECM) mechanism. Long-term FDI and GDP have a two-way relationship, according to the empirical findings, but short-term FDI flows and GDP in the nation have a one-way relationship.

**Manu K.S., Kalra and Nayak (2020)** have looked at the relationship between the USD/INR exchange rate, gold, and crude oil and how they affected India's trade imbalance between 2004 and 2019. The findings were empirically verified by the study using the Granger causality and the Auto Regressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) bound test technique. India's dependence on imports and uncompetitive exports have caused its trade deficit to worsen. It is important to pay close attention to the factors that influence the trade imbalance. This study analysis discovered that the long-term effects

of the USD/INR and crude oil prices on the trade imbalance are negative. The study also found that gold had no effect on the trade deficit. In order to maintain a sustainable trade balance, the Indian government and policymakers should work to encourage the exports and decrease imports of gold and crude oil.

**Jadhav and Arora (2023)** This study looks into how trade liberalization has affected employment numbers in India's organized manufacturing sector at three different employment patterns. Three categories of workers that are disadvantaged by these job patterns include contract versus regular, women versus men, and unskilled versus skilled. Using a panel analysis with fixed effect model, a theoretical and empirical framework has been created and evaluated for a sample of Indian organized manufacturing industries, relating employment patterns to trade, foreign investment, R&D intensity, and capital intensity. The results imply that trade negatively affects employment as a whole. Employment levels are impacted by imports and foreign investment.

#### Data Analysis:

**Table No. -1**

**Trade Balance (Exports – Imports) of Indian Economy from 2000-01 to 2022-23 (US\$ million)**

Year	India's Exports in US\$ million	India's Imports in US\$ million	Trade Balance US\$ million
2000-01	44560	49975	-5415
2001-02	43827	51413	-7586
2002-03	52719	61412	-8693
2003-04	63843	78149	-14306
2004-05	83536	111517	-27981
2005-06	103090	149166	-46076
2006-07	126414	185735	-59321
2007-08	162904	251654	-88750
2008-09	185295	303696	-118401
2009-10	178751	288373	-109622
2010-11	251136	369769	-118633
2011-12	305964	489319	-183355
2012-13	300401	490737	-190336
2013-14	314416	450214	-135798
2014-15	310352	448033	-137681
2015-16	262291	381008	-118717
2016-17	275852	384357	-108505
2017-18	303526	465581	-162055
2018-19	330078	514078	-184000
2019-20	313361	474709	-161348
2020-21	291808	394436	-102628
2021-22	422004	613052	-191048
2022-23	450958	714042	-263084

Source: RBI- Handbook of Statistic on Indian Economy.

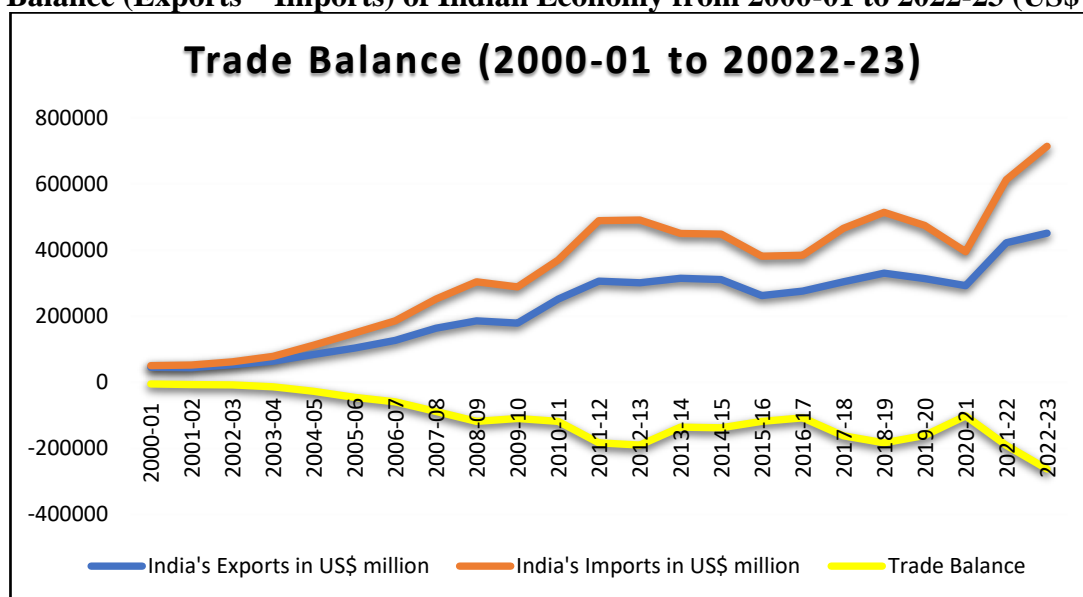
Table No. 1 represent the data of India's Exports, Imports and Trade Balance from year 2000-01 to 2022-23 (US \$ Million). It is clearly observed that the Exports of India has been Consistently showing an increasing trend from 2000-01 to 2022-23. Only for year 2015-16 and 2020-21 the exports have declined and again increased. The increasing trend for export shows that the production in India is increasing. On other hand the Imports of the country are also showing an increasing trend but it has

fluctuations for some years it has declined and again increased. Similarly, as of Exports the Imports have also declined and again increased for year 2015-16 and 2020-21.

The Trade Balance which is calculated by Exports – Imports has observed a negative figure for each and every year from 2000-01 to 2022-23 which represent that there is a Trade Deficit for all years. The Trade deficit has continuously increased from 2000-01 to 2022-23, from 2000-01 to 2012-13 the deficit has increased thereafter for 4 years it has declined for year 2013-14 to 2016-17 and again have increased at an increasing rate. For year 2020-21 Trade Deficit has declined mainly due to the lockdown. The above data shows that the local economy is consuming more than it is producing as Imports for all year are higher than the Exports. The primary reason for India's Trade balance deficit appears to be the country's large imports relative to exports.

**Graph No. 1:**

**Trade Balance (Exports – Imports) of Indian Economy from 2000-01 to 2022-23 (US\$ million)**



Source: RBI- Handbook of Statistic on Indian Economy.

The graph no. 1 represents the data of India’s Exports, Imports and Trade Balance from year 2000-01 to 2022-23 (US \$ Million). From the above graph it is clearly seen that are imports are all time higher than country’s exports which results in the negative effect on the Trade balance of the country. The gap between the imports and exports had started increasing after 2003-04, for year 2008-09 it has widened. In year 2020-21 the Gap between imports and exports has reduced due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

Table No 2 represent the data of India’s Trade balance and the GDP Growth rate of the country. As its always said that increase in country’s export will help the economy to grow. GDP Growth rate depends on many economic factors such as Investment, Exports, Government Spending Technology, Interest Rate etc. From the below data we will find out if there is any correlation between the GDP growth rate and Trade Balance.

**Table No. -2**

**Trade Balance (US\$ million) and GDP Growth rate (in %) for year 2000-01 to 2022-23**

Year	Trade Balance	GDP Growth
2000-01	-5415	3.84
2001-02	-7586	4.82
2002-03	-8693	3.8
2003-04	-14306	7.86

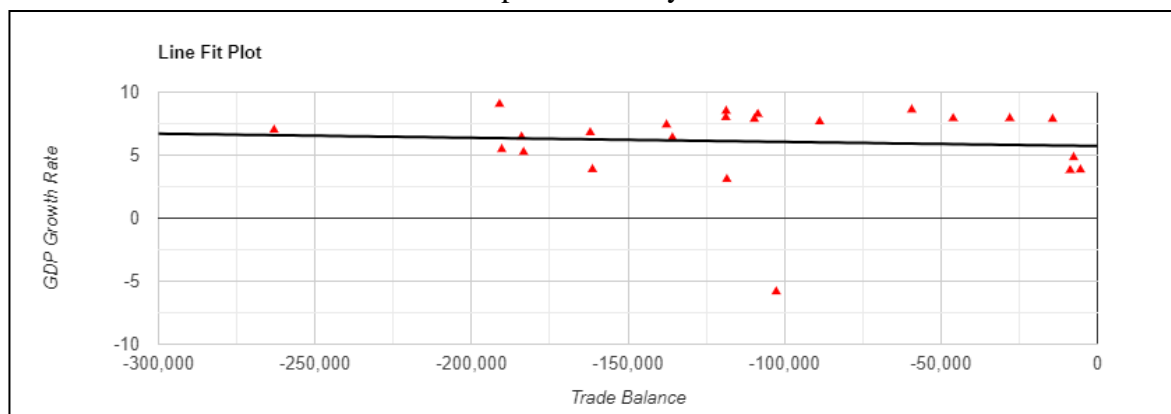
2004-05	-27981	7.92
2005-06	-46076	7.92
2006-07	-59321	8.6
2007-08	-88750	7.66
2008-09	-118401	3.09
2009-10	-109622	7.86
2010-11	-118633	8.5
2011-12	-183355	5.24
2012-13	-190336	5.46
2013-14	-135798	6.39
2014-15	-137681	7.41
2015-16	-118717	8
2016-17	-108505	8.26
2017-18	-162055	6.8
2018-19	-184000	6.45
2019-20	-161348	3.87
2020-21	-102628	-5.83
2021-22	-191048	9.05
2022-23	-263084	7

Source: RBI- Handbook of Statistic on Indian Economy.

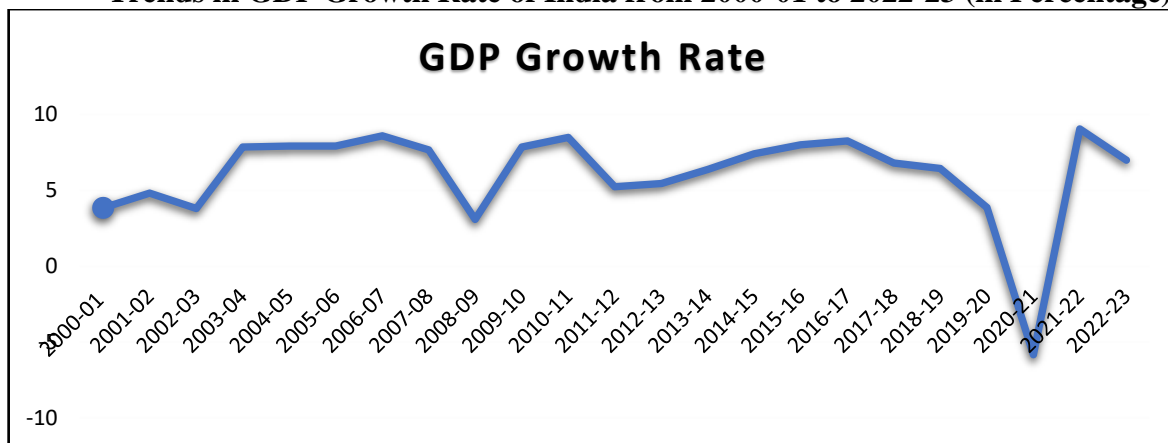
### Pearson Correlation Coefficients

Parameter	Value
Pearson correlation coefficient (r)	-0.073
r <sup>2</sup>	0.0054
P-value	0.7395
Covariance	-16216
Sample size (n)	23
Statistic	-0.337

Result of the Pearson correlation indicated that there is a non-significant very small negative relationship between Trade Balance and GDP Growth Rate of the country, thus as per data result we can conclude that there is no significant relationship between the two variables. The results might be opposite because as said above the GDP depend on many factors.



**Graph No. 2:**  
**Trends in GDP Growth Rate of India from 2000-01 to 2022-23 (in Percentage)**



Source:

RBI- Handbook of Statistic on Indian Economy.

From the above graph it is seen that the India's GDP Growth Rate has fluctuated between 3% to 9% in year 2000-01 to 2022-2023. Only for year 2020-2021 the GDP rate was negative i.e. -5.83 % as it was the lockdown period for the world all together. In year 2021-22 India has observed the highest increase in the GDP growth rate to 9.05% from 2000 onwards.

#### Findings:

- The Imports are all time high as compared to the Exports of the Country which results in trade deficit of the Current Account.
- Trade Deficit is showing an increasing trend which is not supposed to be a good indicator,
- Pearson correlation coefficient indicated that there is a non-significant very small negative relationship between Trade Balance and GDP Growth Rate of the country.
- There is no Correlation between the GDP Growth Rate and Trade balance.
- India's GDP Growth Rate has fluctuated between 3% to 9% in year 2000-01 to 2022-2023.

#### Conclusion:

The Trade which is consider as one of the Important elements of an Economy has consistently being deteriorating by passing years which is widening the Trade Deficit on the Current account. Government should come up with the solutions to reduce this gap by encouraging the exports of our country and reducing the imports. On the other hand, for year 2021-22 even though the Trade Deficit was -191048 the Growth Rate was 9.05% which clearly tell us that there is no relationship between the trade deficit and the GDP Growth rate. India being the most populated country in world has to work hard to achieve the required growth rate and also to reduce its imports.

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# “Development of Indian Economy: Opportunities & Challenges”

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## **Introduction:-**

Economic development is a process whereby there is a gradual increase in gross domestic product, national income, per capita income, economic welfare of the people and reduction in the economic and financial disparities of the people. The economy of India is the twelfth largest economy in the world by nominal value and the fourth largest by purchasing power parity. In 21<sup>st</sup> century, India is an emerging economic power with vast human and natural resources and huge knowledge base. Economists predict that by 2020, India will be among the leading economies of the world. We liberalized our economy and make our market global such as think locally and act globally. Our static economy changed viable, Various changes taken place. Every day there is a change so that the world markets become competitive. Revolutionary changes taken place such as close economy to open economy, regulated economy to deregulated economy. India becomes one of the fastest economies in the world. The GDP of India increased from 3% to 8%.

As we reflect upon the journey of the Indian economy from 1947 to 2023, it becomes evident that India has witnessed remarkable growth and transformation. From the challenges of independence to becoming one of the world's fastest-growing economies, India has come a long way. Let's take a closer look at the key milestones and factors that have shaped India's economic landscape over the years..

## **Objectives:-**

- i) To study the Development of India
- ii) To study the opportunities of development.
- iii) To study the challenges before India

## **Research Methodology:-**

The paper is based on mainly secondary data such as relevant books, journals and internet etc.

## **Development of India :**

As we reflect upon the journey of the Indian economy from 1947 to 2023, it becomes evident that India has witnessed remarkable growth and transformation. From the challenges of independence to becoming one of the world's fastest-growing economies, India has come a long way. Let's take a closer look at the key milestones and factors that have shaped India's economic landscape over the years.

### **1. Post-Independence Challenges (1947-1990):**

The period immediately following India's independence was marked by numerous challenges, including poverty, a large agrarian economy, limited industrialization, and inadequate infrastructure. The government adopted a planned economy approach, focusing on import substitution industrialization, and implemented policies aimed at self-reliance.

### **2. Economic Reforms and Liberalization (1991-2000):**

In 1991, India faced a severe balance of payments crisis, leading to a turning point in its economic policies. The government initiated a series of economic reforms and liberalization measures,



dismantling the license raj, opening up the economy to foreign investment, and encouraging private sector participation. These reforms paved the way for higher economic growth and integration with the global economy.

### **3. Information Technology and Services Boom (2000-2010):**

The 2000s witnessed the rapid growth of India's information technology (IT) and services sector. India emerged as a global hub for IT outsourcing, software development, and business process outsourcing. This sector played a crucial role in driving economic growth, job creation, and foreign exchange earnings.

### **4. Infrastructure Development (2010-2020):**

The last decade saw a significant focus on infrastructure development. The government launched initiatives such as the National Highways Development Project, Smart Cities Mission, and Digital India. Investments in transportation, energy, and digital infrastructure aimed to enhance connectivity, support economic activities, and improve the quality of life.

### **5. Shift towards Innovation and Startups (2010-2023):**

In recent years, India has witnessed a surge in entrepreneurial activity and a thriving startup ecosystem. The government's initiatives such as Startup India and Make in India have fostered innovation, technological advancements, and job creation. Sectors such as e-commerce, fintech, and healthcare technology have seen rapid growth, attracting domestic and foreign investments.

### **6. Social and Human Development:**

Alongside economic growth, India has made significant strides in social and human development. Initiatives like the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Pradhan Mantri Jan DhanYojana, and Swachh Bharat Abhiyan have focused on poverty alleviation, financial inclusion, and sanitation, improving the **overall** well-being of its citizens.

### **7. Incomes expand**

Since 1947, India has achieved tremendous progress in raising growth, income levels and standards of living. The gross domestic product (GDP) increased from Rs 2,939 billion during 1950-51 to Rs 56,330 billion during 2011-12 (2004-05 constant prices). In 2018-19, India's GDP was valued at an estimated Rs 1,40,776 billion (2011-12 constant prices). At the same time, the average Indian citizen earned an income of just around Rs 7,513 during 1950-51 which increased to Rs 41,255 during 2011-12 (2004-05 constant prices) and further to Rs 92,565 during 2018-19 (2011-12 constant prices).

### **8. Agriculture and allied sectors boom:**

The agricultural sector continues to be an important sector in the Indian economy and generates livelihood for more than half the population. The real gross value added by the agriculture, forestry and allied sectors went up from around Rs 1,502 billion in 1950-51 to around Rs 22,263 billion as per the 2011-12 calculations. . India continues to be one of the largest producers of rice, wheat and various fruits and vegetables in the world and is also the leader in milk production.

### **Industry diversifies:**

India has also made significant strides in terms of industrial development since Independence. The Industrial Policy of 1991 constituted a major economic reform and was introduced to reinvigorate the industrial sector. The policy dismantled the system of industrial licensing and opened the sector for greater private sector participation as well as foreign investment.

In terms of real gross value added, manufacturing, construction and electricity, gas and water supply sector stood at around Rs 401 billion during 1950-51. Presently, the sector is valued at around

Rs 36,684 billion (2011-12 series) In pharmaceuticals, India is now a major producer and undertakes research to develop new drugs. New sectors such as Information Technology and telecommunications have transformed the landscape, creating new opportunities such as e-commerce and startups. India's IT skills are renowned the world over.

### **Building India:**

India has also made significant headway in infrastructure and has worked over the years to establish a robust transport network. The length of roads increased from around 0.4 million km during the 1950s to around 5.9 million km post 2016-17. India's power sector has also diversified significantly and made substantial progress since Independence. The total energy generated by the hydro, thermal and nuclear sectors increased from only 5.1 billion KWH during 1950-51 to 1,303.5 billion KWH during 2017-18. India's installed plant capacity went up from a mere 2.3 thousand MW during 1950-51 to 399 thousand MW as of 2017-18.

### **Converging with the world:**

The process of liberalization that was started during the mid-1980s to make the Indian economy more open to trade and external flows gained pace during the 1990s. The objective was to improve the efficiency of the Indian economy through reduction in trade barriers such as import tariffs. Today, India has developed a significant footprint in the global economy. The value of exports of goods and services stood at just around USD 0.1 billion during 1950-51 while merchandise exports was valued at USD 330 billion in 2018-19. In services exports, India has emerged as the top exporter of IT services.

### **Development progresses:**

India has also come a long way in terms of improving its human development indicators. Literacy rates have increased significantly, from 18.3% during 1950s to 52% during 1990s to 73% during 2011. This has been accompanied by major improvements in other socio-economic indicators such as increase in the gross enrollment ratios in school and rise in the number of recognized educational institutes in the country, among others. Households' access to safe drinking water at the all-India level improved from 81.4% during 1991 to 91.4% during 2011. In healthcare, the advent of sophisticated and modern technology has led to reduced prevalence of diseases and increased longevity.

### **Promise of the future:**

The reform pace continues at a fast pace with major reforms such as the introduction of the landmark Goods and Services Tax, the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, and Ease of Doing Business reforms, among many others, being introduced. All these promise to contribute to an ever growing and ever evolving economy and spur further economic growth. India@75 is the new milestone on which the country has set its sights, the year 2022 when it completes 75 years of Independence. The Indian growth story continues as it celebrates yet another glorious year as an independent nation.

### **Challenges /problems in development of India:**

India currently has deficient levels of development for various reasons such as money, education, gender inequality etc. Challenges Such as poverty, healthcare access, and education quality require ongoing efforts and policy initiatives. Poor medical conditions, population growth, malnutrition, contagious diseases, pollution, epidemics and more have been posing a great threat to human development. . Following are the challenges of Indian economy

1. Poverty & Income inequality
2. Unemployment and under employment

3. Agricultural Distress
4. Infrastructure deficit
5. Fiscal deficit and public debt
6. Inflation
7. Corruption and red tape
8. Environmental sustainability
9. Healthcare and social welfare
10. Unequal Distribution of Income and Wealth
11. Population Explosion in India

**SUGGESTIONS:-**

To improve our Development we have to improve in

- 1) Building infrastructure
- 2) Quality education
- 3) Fair income distribution
- 4) Rising income
- 5) Increased security
- 6) More employment opportunities
- 7) Improving literacy levels
- 8) Improve in economic management.

**Conclusion:-**

The economic development is a power full tool for assessing and comparing the well-being and development of nations. Improving health facilities, more employment opportunities, and improving literacy level are the efforts that should be made by any country to improve its development. The current situation in India clearly shows that although quite lot of development has been made in improving the Development of India, the government of India aims for poverty reduction, no discrimination and better education for the people.

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# Digital India Program Key To India Become Superpower

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## **Abstract –**

Digital India is a program was launched by government of India the main object of this programs is to make India digital improving online infrastructure as well as internet connectivity the main vision digital India is the development in the field of electronics service manufacturing job oriented scheme etc

Digital India is technology includes software applications of mobile and to connect service sector governance sector to people by cloud computing is causes and important role in rapid development for economic growth to help the developed country as a super power country by this paper overview the concept of digital India its challenges and opportunities.

## **Introduction –**

Digital India program was launched by prime minister NarendrajiModi on July 2015 it has three essential factor these are universal digital literacy delivery government services digital e and development of secure and stable digital infrastructure. Digital technology including mobile applications and cloud of computing increasing day by day in everyday lives in reference to communications to transactions including retail stores to government offices and to create job opportunities with digital technology digital India as term defined something which is provide digitally using informations and communications technology and contributing to improve growth in economy employment and productivity.

## **Digital India concept -**

Indian talent + Information technology =India tomorrow

## **Methodology -**

The paper is based on secondary data that have been collected from magazines newspaper, internet journals and National analytical datas available on government sites.

## **Objectives -**

This paper is study of the following objectives

1. Overview of digital India in the country
2. to study the opportunity of digital India
3. To find out the challenges faced in implementation of this programme.

## **Concept of digital India –**

The tagline of digital India is power to empower. The government increased focus to create a digital E- economy is forecast to benefits all sectors where in core digital sectors such as information technology and business process management digital communications service and electronics manufacturing are increase year by year from starting of digital India scheme in 2015

## **The vision is a centred on 3 areas**

- Provide digital infrastructure with a quality to every citizens
- To provide services as per the demand of Govt. services to people
- Digitally empowering citizens in every sector.

### **Nine (9) pillars of digital India**

Digital India Aims to provide the much needed trust to the 9 pillar of growth area namely

1. Broadband highways
2. Universal access to mobile connectivity
3. Public internet access program
4. Egovernance reforming government through the technology
5. e-Kranti electronic delivery of service
6. Information for all sector
7. Electronics manufacturing
8. IT Education for jobs
9. Early harvest programs

### **Initiative of digital India -**

The initiative is implemented for power to empower to peoples the governors with shift from e-governance to m-governance (mobile governance) it help in creating participative transparent and responsive governments

**1.MyGov-** It was launched to brings the government closer to people and interface for the exchange of idea by providing digital knowledge.

**2.Aadhar-** This is 11 number of digital unique identification.The number provide to every Indian. This Aadhar number its saved Thums and retina identification used to digital signing in different e-governance logins

**3. Digi locker -**It's clouds based platform to issue exchange and verify essential documents or certificate

**4. Bharat net -** its launch to connect all 2,50,000 gram panchayats in the country and provides 100mbps internet connectivity.

**5. Common service centre-** Under the digital India programs CSE to established a self sustaining networks of 2.5 lakh CSC centres in gram panchayat

**6. Digitalisation of post office -** Under the digital India programs the government AIIMS to convert 1,50,000 post offices into multiservice centres.

**7. E sign framework-** This initiative would unable users to digitally sign a documents online using Aadhar authentication

**8. National scholarship portal -**This initiative AIIMS at making the scholarship process easy from submitting the application verification sanction and disburse to add beneficiary everything related to government scholarship can be provide on this single portal online.

**9. Swachh Bharat mission app -**The app is enable organisation and citizen to access information regardings the cleanness drive and achieve the goal of the mission.

**10. UPI money transaction -** Unified Payment Interface commonly referred as UPI as an instant payment system developed by National payment corporation of India its work as the interface faciliate internet broadband peer to peer (P2P), and person to merchant (P2M)transaction.

### **11. Universal access to mobile -**

It was launched to provides mobile connectivity to 55,600 Villages in India

**12. India Stack -** India stack is the monitor for a set of open APIs and digital goods that aim to unlock the economic primitive of Identity data and payments at population scale. It's can be applied to any nation. It's rapid adoption by billions of individual and businesses has helped promote financial and social inclusion and positioned the country.

**13.Public Wi-Fi Hotspot** -It was introduced to developed public Wi-Fi hotspots to allow people to access Internet without relying on mobile data.

**14. Pradhanmantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan** - it's help to people in rural area becomes digital literate.

**15.E-Health** -It is introduce to provide healthcare service timely and such as online registration payment office appointment online diagnostic reports checking on the availability of blood online etc.

**16.E-education** -It was started to provide online education in remote and urban area using technology such as smartphone apps and internet services.

**17. Electronic development funds**-The first will be set up to support the manufacturing of electronics products that would help create new jobs and reduce import also fund will be promote innovations researches and product development to create a resources pool within the country.

#### **Opportunities in digital India program -**

Digital India program has faced many challenges in its implementation but its has some prospect which are mention below

1. To prepare India for a knowledge future
2. Digital India programs M2 reduce paper work which will help to save trees and protect environment.
3. Each person of India will be having bank account
4. Easy access to a common service centre
5. Cradle to grave digital identify thats is unique lifelong online and authentic cable to every citizen.
6. Universal digital literacy
7. Making technology Central to enabling change.

#### **Challenges of digital India program -**

1. The speed of internet is slow as the compared to other developed country as well as Wi-Fi spots
2. There is a lack of skilled manpower in the field of digital technology
3. We need a strong anti cyber crime team wish the clock maintaining the database and protects database system which is stored with us and it is needed to prevent any cyber attack from hackers
4. changing mind set is one of the important things in the mind set and it is not ready to change it as easily as possible because we are very much habitual.

#### **Conclusion –**

Government of India is provide full design with very good approaches to provide all the facilities online to the people this is a very important steps towards India becoming a superpower people of India are now using the digital India scheme in very good way and are using it in their day today activities and it has been people lives easier as well as digital India scheme will play a lions share in preparing the Indian citizen to complete globally in the future.

Therefore it is highly expected to expendable the initiations of the digital India program.

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# A study on Livelihood Strategies for Migrants in Pune District

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## **Abstract:**

Maharashtra is the second recorded populous state in India, with vast socioeconomic and geographical variations reflected in the pattern of temporary and seasonal migration. Labour is the only significant determinant in determining national income. Poverty is the primary obstacle to the development of any nation, and it is a critical phenomenon in which a portion of the population is unable to satisfy basic needs such as food, clothing, shelter, and education. People are unemployed in rural areas; their primary source of income is agriculture, and in some instances seasonal work in agriculture; as a result, workers face numerous challenges. In India's extensive Tribal Regions, intrusion by outsiders, settlements by out migrants, and the movement of the indigenous tribal people all played a significant role in migration.

**Keywords:** Migration, Maharashtra, Women.

## **Introduction:**

Migration is the process of relocating to a new location to live and work. Migration is the migration of people from their native region, state, or country to another for reasons including employment, shelter, or other needs. Migration acts as a barometer for changing socio-economic and political conditions at the national and international levels. It is also a sign of wide disparities in socio-economic conditions between the origin and destination. It is a natural outcome of inequality in the distribution of resources. Migration and development is a growing area of interest. There has been much debate on the negative impact of migration on development and vice versa. On the one hand, it is argued that underdevelopment is a cause of migration, and on the other hand, prosperity leads to migration. The history of migration is the history of people's struggle to survive and to prosper, to escape insecurity and poverty, and to move in response to opportunity. In developing countries like India, migration mostly takes place not due to the so called pull forces of the destination place as usually happens in case of developed countries, but because of poverty, unemployment, natural calamities and underdevelopment at the origin place. Migration in developing countries like India is still viewed as a survival strategy. In India, internal mobility is critical to the livelihoods of many people, especially for people from rural areas. Internal migration is considerably more significant than international migration and has enormous potential to contribute to economic growth, social cohesion, and urban diversity. Migration has been defined differently by different experts. In ordinary parlance, migration is defined as the permanent or semi-permanent change of residence of an individual or group of people over a significant distance. Migration indeed may be international, inter-regional, inter-urban, rural-urban or intra-urban. It may be temporary or permanent (as per time criteria), long or short (distance criteria, individual or mass (number criteria), may be family or clan (social organization criteria) and may be economic, social, political or religious (cause criteria).

## **Literature Review:**

The empirical studies (H. Brownings, 1971) have shown that the migrants were somewhat selective, resourceful and better educated than the city dweller and have seized the opportunity for better jobs, which increased their income and thereby their standard of living (Kenneth G. Wills, 1974).

The same has been observed by Weiner (1973), who had stated that the migrants were able to have occupied better earning occupation in cities like Bombay. However, Bock E. W and I. Sugiyama (1969) have stated that the migrants generally do not enjoy such advantages at the initial stages. This kind of rural to urban migration has also helped not only in getting more income but also in getting relevant training and skills in urban area which could be used to implement modern technology in agriculture and also to market the agricultural produces in the urban centre for better prices. Besides these, the migrant workers have also helped the towns to get improved public services in many developed countries (Harold Dunning, 1985). In India, rural out-migration, rural to rural migration consists of larger proportion of women, most of whom form the marriage-migration. However, a larger proportion of the male is found in the rural to urban migration for employment (Census of India 2001). Another aspect of the migration is that most of the rural out-migrants belong to lower castes. This was supported by the study conducted by Gupta (1988) in Punjab. Another study by D.Ramesh (2007) corroborates this fact; he has found that migration, being among all the communities, was somewhat more prevalent among the scheduled and backward castes.

**Objectives of the Study:**

1. To investigate the causes of rural to urban migration in Pune District.
2. To examine the need and socio-economic characteristics of Rural Migrants.

**Locale of the Study:**

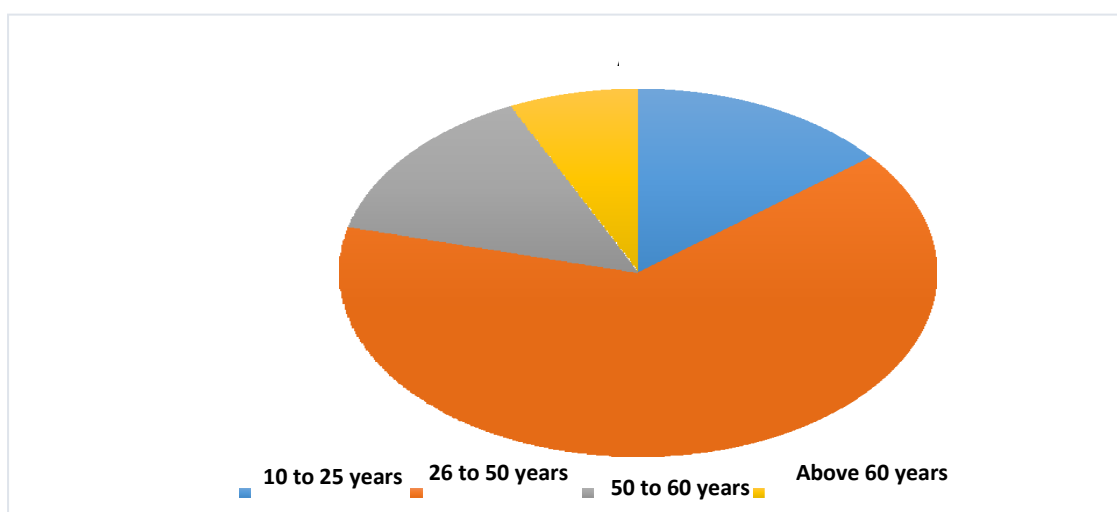
The study is primary done through survey method in Pune district specially in Maval and Khed Taluka

**Hypothesis:**

1. There is no statistically significance difference between Pull & Push Factor by Age of respondents.

**Frequency Analysis:**

Age	Counts	% of Total
10 to 25 years	57	14.2 %
26 to 50 years	259	64.8 %
50 to 60 years	56	14.0 %
Above 60 years	28	7.0 %





**Interpretation:** The given data represents the distribution of individuals based on their age in four categories: 10 to 25 years, 26 to 50 years, 50 to 60 years, and above 60 years.

There was a total of 400 individuals in the sample population, and out of these, the highest percentage of individuals (64.8%) were aged between 26 to 50 years. The next highest percentage was for the age group of 10 to 25 years, which accounted for 14.2% of the total population.

The age group of 50 to 60 years and above 60 years accounted for 14.0% and 7.0% of the total population respectively. This indicates that the population is relatively younger, with around 78.4% of individuals aged below 50 years.

**Testing of Hypothesis:**

1. **There is no statistically significance difference between Pull & Push Factor by Age of respondents.**

**Results:**

The one-way ANOVA with Welch's correction was conducted to determine if there were significant differences in the mean scores of pull factor and push factor based on education levels. The results showed that there was a significant difference in the mean scores of pull factor across education levels ( $F(4, 85.8) = 2.579, p = 0.043$ ), but no significant difference in the mean scores of push factor across education levels ( $F(4, 84.1) = 0.124, p = 0.974$ ). (table 1)

**Table 1:**

One-Way ANOVA (Welch's)				
	F	df1	df2	p
Pull factor	2.579	4	85.8	0.043
Push factor	0.124	4	84.1	0.974

**Conclusions:**

In conclusion, the socio-economic profile analysis of respondents from Pune District provides valuable insights into the characteristics and experiences of individuals who have migrated to urban areas. The findings shed light on various aspects of their demographic composition, educational background, migration patterns, reasons for visiting their native villages, and the impact of migration on their livelihoods.

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# An Analytical Study Of The Changes In Disasters Management In India

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## **Introduction:**

The term disaster is derived from a French word “Desastre” which implies ‘bad/evil star’. Disasters are debilitating events in which there is widespread loss of life and property in a given society. The social and environmental losses are beyond the capacity of community to cope using its own resources. Therefore, external support is required to overcome its effects.

The increasing frequency and severity of man-made and natural disasters may well be changing the global environment. All of these threats to the environment have been apparent in recent disasters. Current response to disasters need to be based on the premise that disasters affect the environment when they have direct or indirect effects on ecology and human settlements that last far beyond the scope of immediate humanitarian response. Changing ecological conditions can provoke emergencies by placing concurrent stresses on the environment. Mitigating the effects of disasters are primary components in global efforts to ensure environmental security.

It is clear that further coordination and cooperation on environmental matters depends on the global community's ability to set an environmental agenda for disaster management, and in particular, to pay attention to the environmental conditions that lead to disasters, and to natural resource management for disaster prevention and reduction.

Disasters may cause huge loss of life, property, infrastructure and environment, which can be at times, irreversible. Therefore, there is need of preparedness and effective response mechanism to cope with a disaster.

## **Meaning & Definition of Disaster?**

According to The Disaster Management Act of India, “A catastrophe, mishap, calamity or grave occurrence in any area arising from natural or man-made causes or by accident or negligence, which results in substantial loss of life or human suffering or damage to and destruction of property or damage to, or degradation of environment and is of such a nature or magnitude as to be beyond the coping capacity of the community of the affected area.”

The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) defines disaster as: “A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society involving widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses and impacts, which exceeds the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources.”

From the above definitions, it can be said that disaster is an event which either causes serious loss to the people or disrupts the normal pattern of life. It is to be remembered that only when people or public life is affected, it amounts to a disaster; without people there can be no disaster. An earthquake or flood in an uninhabited place cannot be considered as a disaster.

## **Resons of Disaster:**

Landslides and floods due to deforestation, unscientific land use and construction activities in fragile areas are some of the disasters that are the results of indirect human actions. It is a common experience that human-made disasters have increased both in their numbers and magnitudes over the years and concerted efforts are on at various levels to prevent and minimise their occurrence.

The UNISDR describes disaster as: a product resulting from exposure to a hazard, vulnerability of a community to such exposure and insufficient capacity of the community to deal with the adverse consequences due to such exposure. Thus, disaster risk involves the presence of three variables, i.e., hazards, vulnerability and insufficient coping capacity. The people, through their action or inaction can either escalate or reduce the impacts of disasters. In order to understand the causes of disaster, we must understand certain terms like hazard, vulnerability, insufficient capacity and disaster risk.

**What is Hazard?:**

The UNISDR defines a hazard as “a dangerous phenomenon, substance, human activity or condition that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, loss of livelihoods and services, social or economic disruption or environmental damage”.

Hazards are such natural or human caused events which can possibly become a disaster with negative consequences when people are exposed to it. Typical examples of hazard can be the absence of rainfall leading to drought, excessive rainfall causing flooding or leakage of chemicals from manufacturing units. Such events near to human settlement are regarded as hazardous as they expose human beings to peril. When there are widespread negative impacts of such events on humans, then hazard turns to become disaster. It is to be noted that if such natural or man-made events occur far away from human settlement and do not pose any threat to people or property, then they are merely a natural/manmade occurrence and not natural/man-made hazard.

**Vulnerability:**

The term vulnerability implies the possibility of being harmed. In respect to disaster, it signifies the extent of exposure of the people to suffer damage due to hazard. UNISDR explains the vulnerability as “a set of prevailing or consequential conditions arising from various physical, social, economic and environmental factors, which increase the susceptibility of a community to the impact of hazards”.

**Coping Ability:**

The coping ability implies availability of such means and mechanisms within the household and community at large, which can help people prepare, deal, prevent and recover from a disaster. The higher is the coping capacity of a society, lesser is the risks of disasters. Coping capacity is necessary for a resistant community. It must be remembered that hazards are always present, but it becomes a disaster only when the community is highly vulnerable and has less capacity to deal with hazards.

**Disaster Risk:**

Risk signifies the chances that damage will occur due to exposure to the hazardous situation. Risk is the degree or extent to which human experiences the negative consequences. Accordingly, disaster risk refers to the possibility of suffering damage. Different communities are at different level of risk to suffer the loss due to their vulnerability

**Changes in of Disasters & its impacts:**

The impacts of disasters, whether natural or man-made, not only have human dimensions, but environmental ones as well. Environmental conditions may exacerbate the impact of a disaster, and vice versa, disasters have an impact on the environment.

The high volume of wastes from disasters, from households and debris from forests and rivers, also constitute a major concern for proper disposal. A study conducted by Japan's Ministry of

Environment also showed that air pollution from urban and industrial sources has led to increased acid rain by hurricanes and typhoons.

We have only now come to realize that taking care of our natural resources and managing them wisely not only assures that future generations will be able to live sustainably, but also reduces the risks that natural and man-made hazards pose to people living today. Emphasizing and reinforcing the centrality of environmental concerns in disaster management has become a critical priority, requiring the sound management of natural resources as a tool to prevent disasters or lessen their impacts on people, their homes and livelihoods.

Environmental degradation combined with human activities are at the origin of numerous catastrophes such as flooding, desertification, fires, as well as technological disasters and transport accidents.

Thus, there is a clear need to reinforce the importance of environmental concerns in the entire disaster management cycle of prevention, preparedness, assessment, mitigation and response and to integrate environmental concerns into planning for relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and development. This will also require the enhancement of capacities to undertake short and medium-term activities in disaster management based on long-term environmental considerations.

#### **Disaster/Risk Management:**

Disasters are bound to happen. The natural hazards are inevitable phenomena, manmade hazards are also inescapable owing to rise of population, urbanization and industrial development. In order to overcome the losses due to disaster, we need to make systematic efforts towards disaster risk reduction. The modern day disaster risk management focuses on Total Risk Management (TRM), which includes both pre-disaster and post-disaster planning and preparedness.

The contemporary study of disaster risk management is divided into two schools. These schools are named as Constructivist and Objectivist (Realist) schools of thought. Kelman distinguished both the schools of thought by referring first one to be as a view disaster risk as a social construct. There can be no disaster without human beings, constructivists regard that the conditions of risk are found in the society. Such conditions make the less developed societies vulnerable to disaster risk, whereas, developed societies are able to cope with these risks. Social scientist's focus and second one as a physical scientist's focus on disaster risk. The constructivists view disaster risk as a social construct.

#### **Disaster Preparedness:**

##### **US Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) defines preparedness as–**

“The leadership, training, readiness and exercise support and technical and financial assistance to strengthen citizens, communities, state, local and tribal governments and professional emergency workers as they prepare for disasters, mitigate the effects of disaster, respond to community needs after the disaster and launch effective recovery efforts.”

##### **The US National Emergency Management Association (NEMA) has identified twelve elements of preparedness, they are:**

- a. Laws and Authorities;
- b. Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment;
- c. Hazard Mitigation;
- d. Resource Management;
- e. Direction, Control and Coordination;
- f. Communication and Warning;
- g. Operations and Procedures;

- h. Logistics and Facilities;
- i. Training;
- j. Exercise, Evaluation and Corrective Actions;
- k. Crisis Communication, Education and Information;

**l. Finance and Administration.**

The above stated twelve elements are part of the four phases of disaster risk management cycle.

As disaster risk management focuses both on hazard and disaster, preparedness is also concerned to both the areas. Disaster management is a cyclic process which revolves around the four phases of loss reduction, i.e., mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery.

The Disaster risk preparedness aims at getting ready to deal with disaster situations. It implies capacity building to deal with disaster situations. The preparedness measures may include numerous activities both long term and short term to deal with hazards.

**The action plan may include:**

1. Communication plan/infrastructure (information, contact list, etc.)
2. Maintenance of supplies and building inventory
3. Availability of emergency services (ambulance, fire fighters, social workers, etc.)
4. Multi-agency coordination and chain of command
5. Development of early warning systems
6. Evaluation plan/training/procedure

Broadly, preparedness includes chalking out a plan of action and then implementing it. The plan of action should focus on:

- a. **Hazard Knowledge:** It includes impact and vulnerability assessment, dissemination of knowledge about hazard to all stakeholders, carrying out an estimation of expected loss, knowledge of different kinds of expected disaster situation (earthquake, flood, tsunami, cyclone, etc.) and potential impact on health, safety, infrastructure, environment, economy, etc.
- b. **Management, Direction and Coordination:** The administrative functions related to disaster preparedness include creation of institutions for disaster management, delineating line of authority, streamlining inter-agency cooperation and coordination mechanism, setting the scope of authority, directions related to accumulation of required resources, how the resources will be managed and used, ensuring representation of concerned stakeholders in the management, etc.
- c. **Specific Planning:** Specific planning implies organising man and material to deal with the disaster not only within the administrative agency, but also outside it. It includes planning about deployment of resources, evaluation, sheltering, communication, collaboration between state and private players, finance, electricity, medicine and others.
- d. **Resources:** Availability of the key resources is an important aspect of a plan of action. It includes manpower, food, water, electricity, fuel, medicines, and specialized equipment's according to the kind of disaster, transportation, mortuary services, and resources for displaced persons, etc.

**Reducing the risk of disasters or Disaster Prevention:**

Business leadership of 'prevention' actions in civil society and industry needs to occur as a complement to government policies and institutional arrangements. Such an approach relies on industry codes and standards as a supplement to regulations, thus achieving enhanced reduction of civil society's vulnerability to potential disasters.

- There is a need to highlight the role that comprehensive environmental management can play in reducing the risk of disasters, and to mitigate the consequences if they should nevertheless occur - both on human lives and on the broader ecology. We also need to explore the link between environmental systems and disasters, and also the synergies between man-made and natural disasters.
- Specifically, we need to examine the need for a multi-stakeholder partnership that links local governments, private sector entities, and civil society organizations in order to facilitate more effective disaster prevention and mitigation.
- We need to compare successful partnership models between corporations, communities and the government, examining the way entities prepare for disasters themselves, as well as the need to be part of a larger partnership that strengthens local communities' ability to prevent, mitigate and recover from disasters.
- Much work needs to be done in facilitating a sustained dialogue between different decision makers in the fields of both disaster and environment at global, regional and national levels. This dialogue will stem from raising greater awareness of the interface between disaster risk and environmental change, and identifying gaps in the understanding of critical hazards and risks at the local level. The dialogue will have to lead to new approaches in managing risk, and the environment, at the same time.
- It is clear that further coordination and cooperation on environmental matters depends on the global community's ability to set an environmental agenda for disaster management, and in particular, to pay attention to the environmental conditions that lead to disasters, and to natural resource management for disaster prevention and reduction.

**Conclusion:**

There is a clear need to reinforce the importance of environmental concerns in the entire disaster management cycle of prevention, preparedness, assessment, mitigation and response and to integrate environmental concerns into planning for relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and development. This will also require the enhancement of capacities to undertake short and medium-term activities in disaster management based on long-term environmental considerations.

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# Changes In The Healthcare Sector

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India is experiencing a plethora of new healthcare developments, ranging from affordable medical gadgets to creative approaches to healthcare delivery. In the long run, these technologies could save costs and enhance healthcare outcomes. India's healthcare regulations are changing to guarantee patient security, encourage superior care, and keep expenses under control. India's healthcare regulatory system is changing to improve patient safety, quality of care, and cost control. The government is making efforts to simplify the regulatory system and make sure that healthcare providers meet high standards. The private healthcare sector plays an important role in attaining universal health coverage in India, as acknowledged by the government. Efforts are being made to prevent and control the non-communicable diseases that are becoming more prevalent in India. This covers programs that encourage healthy living, raise public awareness of illness prevention, and offer those with chronic illnesses specialized care and treatment. By providing healthcare services at affordable prices, India is attracting international patients looking for quality care at affordable prices.

The private healthcare industry has made tremendous strides in terms of infrastructure, technology, and specialized services, as well as in terms of access to healthcare. Private healthcare players have invested in state-of-the-art hospitals, clinics, and diagnostic centers that are equipped with cutting-edge medical technology. They have embraced advanced developments like electronic clinical records, telemedicine, well-being applications, and remote observing frameworks to work on persistent considerations.

Health insurance coverage has made it easier for people to access private healthcare services. Insurance companies have partnered with private hospitals to provide insurance coverage to patients. The government has promoted public-private partnerships (PPPs) to improve access to healthcare and infrastructure, especially in underprivileged areas.

Public-private partnerships and targeted interventions can help bridge the gaps and make the healthcare system more inclusive. India has arisen as a famous objective for clinical the travel industry lately, drawing in patients from around the world. The elements adding to India's developing clinical travel industry incorporate financially savvy therapy, talented clinical experts, cutting-edge innovation, many claims to fame, elective medication, English language capability, and simplicity of movement. Regardless of the difficulties, the Indian medical care framework has gained huge positive headway as of late, particularly in terms of expanding access to healthcare services and improving health outcomes.

Healthcare services developments range from e-conferences, telemedicine, and continuous determination to getting to computerized therapeutics given by drenching innovation instruments. Technology advancements in healthcare like genetic analysis, clinical data storage, and big data and analytics enable the development of precision medicine. The purpose of this paper is to review the biggest and most positive optimistic revolutionary changes in healthcare industrial sectors.

The exact spotlight is on the advancement and execution of clinical IT frameworks in the Danish medical services area. The critical components of this positive change in India's healthcare framework are the **National Health Mission, Ayushman Bharat, and medical tourism**. The National Health Mission (NHM) was launched in 2013 and comprises the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)

and the National Urban Health Mission (NUHM). The shift towards advanced medical care in India is changing how medical care administrations are conveyed, especially in distant regions. Telemedicine, computerized well-being records, and portable well-being applications are being utilized to further develop medical care administration quality and efficiency. To survey change readiness, a questionnaire has been developed. The survey has been tried in a medical clinic division as a piece of a pre-examination connected with the improvement and execution of an IT quality confirmation framework. The review shows an overall uplifting outlook to the IT framework and the hierarchical changes, connected with the execution and utilization of the framework. It also supplies the project organization with specific information, useful to the project organization to continue the essential dialogue with the healthcare professionals during the change process. Furthermore, it provides a useful tool for planning the continuous creation and ongoing development processes. A few other medical services associations are right now entering the review Networks of Training are advanced in the medical services area of creating and sharing information and working on hierarchical execution.

Communities of Practice (CoPs) are promoted in the healthcare sector as a means of generating and sharing knowledge and improving organizational overall performance. CoPs in the medical services area shift in structure and reason. While specialists are expanding their endeavors to look at the effect of CoPs in medical services, developing further medical services and their execution requires a more prominent comprehension of how to lay out and uphold CoPs to boost their capability to further develop medical care. CoPs in the healthcare sector vary in structure and purpose. While specialists are expanding their endeavors to look at the effect of CoPs in medical services, developing CoPs to further develop medical services execution requires a more prominent comprehension of how to lay out and uphold Police to boost their capability to further develop medical care.

Over the course of the last ten years, knowledge management (KM), as an idea and a bunch of practices, has entered the texture of hierarchical and administrative cycles in the medical services area, which has been the site of various innovative KM practices. Thus, researchers from a scope of academic (and non-academic) fields have started to report how KM is considered and practiced in medical care, what the repetitive issues are, and the way that they can be addressed.

Public hospitals represent a fundamental part of the health care system in our society. They address the most fundamental part for some reasons, like the development of metropolitan settlements (medium and huge urban communities) to the detriment of provincial settlements shrinkage, and the idea of the administrations given by these public hospitals, which are described by exceptionally elevated requirements with high specialization.

### **The Greatest Patterns Revolutionizing Healthcare In 2024**

On the innovation and technology side, artificial intelligence (AI) promises to decisively change everything from the way we develop medicine and treat patients to the business and commercial side of healthcare. Its emergence is the primary driving force behind many of the patterns outlined below. Furthermore, similarly as strong will be the progressions that are being made to shift the focus from reactive to preventive care in the hope of preventing an aging population from becoming an overwhelming burden on healthcare systems around the globe.

Considering these variables, here's my outline of what I accept will be the most conspicuous patterns in 2024.



### **Generative AI (Simulated) In Healthcare**

AI (Simulated) will be instrumental in a lot of the patterns here, but generative AI will be especially significant throughout the following year. It will democratize access to other transformative AI applications, making it more straightforward to execute and interpret results and create customized proposals. It will make engineered information that can be utilized to prepare clinical computer-based intelligence calculations (Algorithms) without compromising patient protection or where there isn't sufficient applicable genuine information. Furthermore, it can make chatbots and virtual assistants to help at each phase of the patient journey. The utilization of generative simulated intelligence in medical services is essentially boundless.

At a significant level, this term refers to the creation of tailored treatment plans for individual patients. Practically speaking, this is progressively being finished with innovation and information. The most developed applications are in genomics, where artificial intelligence is being utilized, where AI is being used to analyze patients' DNA to diagnose and treat diseases, and to create medicines that are personalized to specific people down to the molecular level. Many researchers believe that a personalized approach to healthcare leads to better patient outcomes and more efficient use of medical resources and will play an increasingly important role in addressing the healthcare challenges of the future.

### **Virtual Healthcare Assistants**

Virtual assistants and chatbots can help researchers by providing advice on treatments, diagnoses, and medications. They can also assist patients by answering questions about their care and connecting them with the information they need to make more informed decisions about their care. Increasingly, they will interface with electronic health record systems and be used to book and schedule appointments. They can also help patients stay compliant by reminding them to take medications or exercise. They can even provide companionship for patients who live alone or in remote areas to improve their psychosocial health.

### **Digital Twins**

A digital twin is a virtual model of a real-world system, object, place, tool, or process. It can be used to simulate anything from a single device, such as a needle, to understand how it works in different conditions to an entire hospital to understand how services are delivered. Digital twins of the human body and individual organs have been developed to model the effects of changes in treatment, medication, and lifestyle choices. Perhaps the most complex digital twin currently imaginable is a twin of the human brain, which researchers hope to advance by 2024.

### **IoT-Powered Virtual Hospitals and Telemedicine 2.0**

This trend includes both telemedicine and wearable devices connected to the global network known as the Internet of Things (IoT). By using connected devices to remotely monitor patients and provide communication channels for healthcare professionals, more elements of care can be delivered remotely. We call this "**telemedicine 2.0**" because it goes beyond the simple delivery of remote care, such as remote consultations, to a holistic approach to remote patient care and treatment. Virtual hospital wards are an example of this trend in action in 2024 - where a central location acts as a hub for monitoring multiple patients in their own homes.

### **Preventative Healthcare**

This covers many topics, including exercise, wellness, and immunizations, but it all boils down to the adage that prevention is better than cure. This shift from reactive to proactive approaches will be a strategic priority for healthcare providers in 2024. Research has shown that it can create long-

term benefits for patients, as well as reduce the costs associated with treating preventable conditions. Technological advances, including AI and wearable technology, will also play a major role here, enabling early warning and rapid intervention.

### **Virtual And Augmented Reality in Healthcare**

The use of virtual reality (VR) in healthcare is beginning to take off, with several innovative use cases now entering the standards. In particular, it is effective in helping patients manage long-term chronic pain. It is more effective and causes fewer side effects than traditional pharmaceutical pain management, leading to improved quality of life for patients and reduced hospital stays. Meanwhile, augmented reality (AR) is increasingly being used by surgeons to provide digital information as they work without the need to look at separate screens. Another application is wound care management, which it enables non-invasive assessment of the severity, healing status, and best treatment options for a patient's wound.

### **Elderly Care**

Many developed nations have aging populations, which will inevitably put increasing pressure on healthcare systems as people live longer and require more support in later life. Innovative and trending stronger solutions that enable the elderly to remain in their own homes for longer, rather than taking up space in hospitals, clinics, and nursing homes, will come to the fore. There will also be an increased focus on developing new treatments for diseases that occur specifically in old age and put a strain on care systems such as Alzheimer's and Parkinson's. Other trends discussed here, including preventative care, virtual hospitals, and healthcare assistants, will also have important implications.

### **3D Printing - From Implements to Organs**

Additive manufacturing - where products are constructed using processes such as 3D printing has a major impact on healthcare. In parts of the world where medical equipment is hard to come by, it can be used to print tools and devices on demand, including surgical instruments, orthopedic or dental implants, and prosthetics. Research is also underway into the viability of 3D-printed organs for transplant using biological tissue taken from the patient's body. If proven effective, this could provide a solution to the chronic shortage of organs available for transplant and dramatically reduce the cost of these procedures.

### **Convergence Of Mental and Physical Healthcare Delivery**

For most of the history of medicine, mental and physical health care has been relatively stockpiled. The COVID-19 pandemic has changed that, as providers increasingly recognize the intrinsic links between physical and mental well-being and the need for a holistic approach. Examples of this in action in 2024 will include frontline healthcare providers, such as primary care physicians, increasingly screening for ways in which mental health issues may impact the treatment and recovery of physical ailments.

While there are still significant challenges to overcome, such as healthcare access disparities and the burden of disease, the continued investment in healthcare and innovation in the sector are reasons to be optimistic about the future of healthcare in India. However, sustained efforts and investments are required to ensure that the benefits of these initiatives reach the intended beneficiaries and lead to lasting improvements in health outcomes.

And in the end, I must say, you treat a disease, you win, you lose. If You treat a person, I guarantee you, you'll win — no matter what the outcome.

# Changes In Indian Economy

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## Abstract:

Indian economy had been suffering various kinds of problems like low level of agriculture, industrial production and employment ratio in etc.. The corona pandemic challenged Indian Economy with regards to Financial, social and cultural scenario. Through this paper we try to understand what kind of policies adopted by the Indian Economy to develop agriculture, industry and education to make India economic superpower. The government has introduced several policy to promote all sector in an economy to make India economic super power. There is a need for government and organizational leadership to promote growth and development in an agriculture, industry, education sector etc.

**Key Words :** Agriculture, industry and education etc.

## Introduction:

Indian economy is known as agriculture dominated economy. Father of the nation Mahatma Gandhi had said that the development of the country mainly depends on the development of the rural areas because the main occupation of the rural areas is agriculture. But in 1991, Indian economy adopted new economics reforms with industrial sector to promote full employment in an economy. Nowadays Indian government announced various kind of policy to develop agriculture as well as all sector in an economy. During the COVID period there were many changes in the country's economy. Some of which were economic, social and cultural in nature. Although the economy has downgraded due to Covid-19, there are also many promising changes in the economy, in which the following changes and opportunities for development can be seen in such an economy to make India superpower economics.

## AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT IN AN INDIAN ECONOMY

YEAR	GROWTH RATE(%)
2016-17	6.8
2017-18	6.6
2018-19	2.6
2019-20	4.3
2020-21	3.4
2021-22	3.6
2022-23	3.5
2023-24	6.3

During the initial period of covid-19 lockdown, India's agricultural development rate was poor. For the development of agriculture, the government took appropriate steps for development. To develop agriculture and pre-agriculture businesses, the government announced exemptions for development of agriculture sector. In this, seeds, pesticides, fertilizers, etc. were made available to farmers at low prices and national prices. Instead of increasing, agricultural production has declined drastically as the growth rate of agriculture in the period of 2020 and 21 was only 3.4. Considering the above data, India's growth rate was 6.3% in 2023-24, post covid-19 period.

**Measures Undertaken by Indian Government for the development of agriculture sector:**

1) **Kisan Rath:** Kisan Rath App is a mobile app announced by the Government of India. Through this app around two lakh farmers and traders have been connected to each other across the country. This has helped them understand the market conditions.

2) **Agricultural Produce Marketing Committees Act:** This act enabled the farmers to sell their produce across India. Such laws encouraged to capture the domestic market. States like Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Odisha in India are seen having such laws.

Though the government takes the appropriate steps to cope with problems in agriculture sector, the agriculture sector is also affected by the climate changes, in timely raining, cyclones etc. It has severally hampered the financial strength of the farmers.

For the FY 2019-20 export of agricultural goods and services was 2.52 lakh crore and import was 1.47 lakh crore. The data indicates that export is greater than import. After few years Indian economy will emerge as Export dominating country in an agriculture sector. Therefore agriculture sector will play a major role to promote Indian economy to establish stable economy.

**INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT :**

The contribution of industrial sector in India’s GDP amounts for around 27.6 %.It employs over 17% of total workforce in the country. The imposition of lockdown and restriction during covid-19 put an immediate halt to many business activities across globe and also India. The curb on transportation domestically and closing of many ports across globe affected the supply of raw materials and finished goods. This largely affected the production and manufacturing sector Many skilled laborer’s settled in different cities and states, decided to return to their hometown during the nationwide lockdown. The reduced labour availability brought slowdown in labour intensive industries involving manufacturing, real estate, construction and infrastructure. The most affected areas were MSMEs (Micro Small and Medium Enterprises)

Index for Industrial Production (IIP), manufacturing (%), FY 2018-2022 was as follows.

Year	Index for industrial production (IIP)
2017-18	4.6%
2018-19	3.9%
2019-20	-1.40%
2020-21	-9.6%
2021-22	3.1%
2022-23	5.3 %
2023-24	6.1 %

The above data clearly indicates fall in core manufacturing activity during covid 19 period. The measures undertaken by Indian Government showed positive growth of 6.1% for FY 2023-2024.

Some of the key measures undertaken by Indian Government were as follows.

a) **Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan:**

This scheme was formally launched on May 12,2020,by Indian Government .The main aim was to help country recover from corona virus pandemic after effect on the economy and make India self reliant. It increased funding in MNREGA of Rs 48,000 crore for job creation.

The Indian Government also increased expenditure in health sector. Nearly Rs 900 crore was allocated to the Department of Biotechnology to develop Covid-19 Vaccine.

b) **Financial Support to the Industrial Sector:**

The Government announced Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS) 2.0 for the 26 stressed sectors. It announced debt restructuring of two lakh MSMEs.

**c) Make In India :**

The Indian Government aimed to replace major portion of imports with Indian made products in the fields of Medical and health, machinery and manufacturing, Information and Communication Technology, Electronics, Automobiles etc. This will help create job opportunities and also reduce India's dependence on imports. This in turn will lead to growth in India's GDP in industrial sector.

During the covid 19 pandemic the industrial sector was totally closed and it hampered the Indian economy. The Indian Government undertook measures to recover from it, but still there is a need to take necessary action to bring the industrial sector on road.

**EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT**

A change from the mainstream in India's education system is the initiative of online education in the education system. This initiative has changed the shape of the education system in India.

The budget allocation for FY 2021-22 was Rs 93,223 crore. Even with such a huge amount of expenditure, the education system in India seems to be somewhat degraded. Around 82 to 92 percent of children show lower grades, in subjects like mathematics, there is also a mass decline. In India, around 27% of digital devices are available, but only 15.8% of people actually having access to online education. If we consider the Covid19 period, the drop out in education in India which was 1.8% in 2018, has increased to 5.3 by 2020. That's why Indian budget announced the special expenditure on education system for the FY 2022-2023. The expenditure on primary education was Rs 63449 crore which increased to Rs 73008 crore for the FY 2024-2025. In case of higher education for the FY 2024-2025, the government announced expenditure of Rs 73,498 crore.

Education system has been changed in NEP-2020. In case of B.A, B.com students and other students can get admission to other subjects or combination. Students can get the certificates according to their completion of the course. New education policy is a part of globalization. In India, foreign universities will be established as a private university. Nearly 500 hundred universities will open their campuses in India and Indian students will get the education of abroad universities. The NEP aims to improve the teaching standard, learning standard, skill development and provide universal acceptance to education. It will open window of opportunities for the Indian students to gain world knowledge. Definitely this type of expenditure and policies will brighten the future of youth towards making India World Powerful Economy.

**Summary:**

India is suffering from various kinds of problems in different sectors, but the Indian Government has decided various kind of schemes and policies to develop production in different sectors. For example Kisan Credit Card Scheme in agriculture sector. This scheme was started in 1998. This scheme provides broad guidelines to Banks for operations in KCC scheme. In the FY 2023-2024, Kisan Credit Card Scheme provided 20.39 lakh crore of loan to farmers. Interest rate is only 4 % at reasonable basis. It has helped agriculture sector to increase its production and productivity making India self dependent in food supply.

In a dynamic landscape of India's business ecosystem, the Interim Budget 2023-2024 has drawn anticipation among female entrepreneurs and women CEO's which are rising in numbers across industries. It has also helped women to make financial empowerment and also social status.

The focus of NEP, in education sector is on research to help increase knowledge and skill development of students and teachers. Suppose India's education system is built on research, it will help create qualified human capital toward making India World Super Power Economy.

**Conclusion:**

The covid-19 pandemic crisis severely hampered the world economy and as the Indian economy. The world's economy was derailed due to covid-19 pandemic. It is essential to the appropriate action to rectify financial crisis. The Government needs to promote traditional and non-traditional agricultural products export, in the agricultural sector, and must take responsibility to decide proper price policy for agricultural goods by taking farmers into confidence. It is also essential to help and promote micro, small and medium enterprise to promote employment opportunities in the industrial sector. In education policy, there is need for special provision of Scholarship and subsidized education loan.

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# Envisioning India as a Superpower: Its Emergence and Major Challenges

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## **Abstract:**

India has just reached among the first five economic superpowers of the world. We have travelled a long way from the pitiable predicament to attained comfortable self-sufficiency in food. After decades of economic reforms, India has emerged as an economic superpower in the making. The great Indian middle class is currently over 250 million that beckons investors and exporters. We have largest number of trained scientists in the world. India's foreign exchanges reserve has risen from a barely \$ 01 billion to over \$ 622 billion in February 2024. In 2022, India surpassed Britain, its former colonial ruler, in terms of gross domestic production, made this South Asian nation the world's fifth largest economy, according to the International Monetary Fund. India recorded a strong GDP growth of 7.2 per cent in 2022-23. The Centre for Economics and Business Research (CEBR) said in its latest World Economic League Table report that India will emerge as the largest economic superpower by the end of the century, with gross domestic product (GDP) 90 per cent larger than China's and 30 per cent larger than the USA. However, there are many hurdles in this journey of India's emergence of being a Superpower. Therefore, in the present research paper, I will try to evaluate the present scenario in terms of its achievements in Geopolitical and economic sphere and will highlight the major issues and challenges in its emergence as superpower.

**Keywords:** Global Economy, GDP Ranking, Superpower, UNO Permanent Seat, IMF Ranking, WTO.

## **Research Methodology:**

For this research paper, I have selected descriptive-qualitative research methods. Furthermore, I have used observational and library research techniques for the collection of research data. I will use, Governmental reports, newspaper coverage, reports from foreign media, research articles, and reports of various International agencies, economic data by various economic bodies and reviews by national and international political analyst, as a source material for my write-up on the current topic.

## **Introduction:**

India completed its 76 years of Independence this year. Over the last seven decades, India grew to become world's fifth largest economy. In retrospect, we have come a long way from a leading service-led growth engine across industries. A great example is how India fared during the Covid-19 pandemic, when many large countries embraced extreme forms of protectionism as a defence mechanism; India supported the world with lifesaving medicines, vaccines and PPE kits. The future appears bright too, especially at a time when traditional advanced economies are undergoing structural downshifts. IMF recently estimated in another 5 years, India can replace Japan and Germany to become the third largest, behind USA and China. Not just economic growth, politically too, India stands tall in upholding the spirit of Democracy. Our ability to forge multilateral relationships, thrust for a cleaner and greener planet, and leadership in technology and medicines are receiving accolades across global platforms. Despite persisting domestic issues, from economic inequality, unemployment, poverty,

communal issues to shrinking civil liberties, India is thriving in its foreign relations, solidifying its position in Geopolitical sphere and making groundbreaking advancements in Science and technological sector which may help to build India as a new Superpower like USA, UK and Japan etc. India has a vision and aim for 2047, when he will celebrate its 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of independence, to become a developed country and join the league of Supergiant. Whether India be able to deliver on that growth and ambition? Can it leverage its digital transformation and demographic dividend successfully in other countries? Will China accept a superpower neighbour with whom it shares a disputed border? Will it continue to cooperate with its main competitor, the USA? Will India's rise to the top bring a truly multipolar world that is more stable and better equipped to cooperate on specific topics? On the other hand, will the country's complexity and internal divisions slow down its growth, as it has been true in the past? So, in this paper we will discuss and see, how it has emerged as a powerful country and what are the challenges it is facing in becoming the next superpower.

### **Emergence of India as a New Economic Superpower:**

In spite of exiting problems in India, it is my strong belief that it will stand at the cusp of making a greater impact at a global stage. It will be in the way the country does business with the world or working towards becoming a powerhouse for technological innovations. A stable political environment in India has paved the way for significant reforms in taxation, banking, and manufacturing. Increased and improved tax collections have boosted infrastructure spending. The banking sector, revitalized by new bankruptcy laws, is poised for continued growth with an abundance of capital and a dramatic reduction in non-performing loans. Despite a global downturn, India's macro-economic health remains strong. While it has risen over the last months, inflation is still within comfort zones. Interest rates, even after hikes, remain below their 10-year average, a sharp contrast to the developed world, which is currently facing inflation and interest rate challenges. Employment, manufacturing, and services are all seeing a growth phase, marking a vibrant economic landscape. As global companies look to reduce dependency on China due to the ongoing trade and technology disputes, India emerges as one of the primary beneficiaries. With an abundance of resources and labour, it is becoming a preferred hub for companies seeking diversification. Investments in sectors like electronics, auto, and textiles are on the rise. India, now the world's most populous nation, boasts an impressively young population, with a median age of 28 years. This means that India has a very compelling demographic advantage for economic growth. A rising middle class and increasing per capita income set the stage for a boom in consumption and investment. India's budding successes in pharmaceutical, information technology, and automotive parts. The India proposition remains rooted in its compelling demographics in supply of trained workers, build-up of manufacturing expertise, and some notable successes in hosting higher value-added foreign investment.

According to the India Electronics and Computer Software Export Promotion Council (ESC), India is the world's largest exporter of electronics and software. India continues to be the leader in the field of IT and IT-enabled services. Driven by our excellent local talent, innovation and advanced technology India's IT sector is contributes largely in the national growth and attract foreign investments. As the largest exporter of IT products and services in the world, India accounts for 11% of global computer services exports. India has sold \$230 billion worth of IT products around the world between March 2022 and 2023. India is a fantastic country rich in history, culture, and growing technological capabilities and it will continue to play a very strong role in the growth of other developing nations. Over the past few years, India has undergone a remarkable transformation, leveraging a large pool of skilled professionals; the country became a global IT outsourcing hub. The



Strategic government initiatives and educational investments further fuelled this transformation. Recently, the nation has shifted gears, fostering a culture of innovation evident in a surge of start-ups and remarkable achievements in space technology by ISRO. With a thriving IT industry, a culture of innovation and impactful contributions to space exploration, India has emerged as a dynamic force shaping the global technological

With Prime Minister Narendra Modi at the helm, India has set strategic laws and systems that ensure the technology coming out of the country is secure, tested and created ethically. The banking and financial services sector of India is also expanding quickly. India's financial sector has been gathering steam due to the massive amount of policy and technology reforms made by the country's current strong political leadership and its competent financial regulators. The banking sector of India is getting strong and capable of serving anyone who is looking to invest in the country. US President Joe Biden and Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched the US-India ICET in 2022 to strengthen their collaboration in new tech. Since then, there have been notable achievements, including the Quantum Coordination Mechanism, discussions on telecommunications, exchanges on AI and space, an agreement on a semiconductor supply chain, and the launch of the India-US Defence Acceleration Ecosystem (INDUS-X) in June 2023. India is fast moving towards digitization. The thrust from the Government of India with the Digital India initiative and the growing use of digital technology such as Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning and Data Analytics across various private organisations is bringing a phenomenal shift in India's growth and development.

In the energy sector, India's commitment to climate action clean and green energy solutions remains strong. The Indian government's push for green energy sources catapulted the growth of the solar manufacturing sector, which is now the second largest in the world. The country has become one of the most exciting investment destinations in the world for clean energy. India has made significant progress in transitioning to clean and sustainable energy solutions in recent years, which has led to the creation of significant investment opportunities for foreign investors. The Indian market is already the third-largest power market in the world. According to the per capita consumption of energy in India, it will have a power market to the size of the entire European Union in the next 20-30 years. Meanwhile, Indian Oil, the country's largest oil refiner and fuel retailer, eyes more domestic and foreign partnerships in developing green and clean energy technology. We recognize that collaborations create and accelerate better solutions, especially when it comes to saving the environment. From advanced biofuels research to green hydrogen supply and production, we look forward to working with long-term partners to save the planet.

In education sector too, India is becoming an increasingly popular option among international students. India is a powerhouse in the fields of research and innovation with a strong record of accomplishment of attracting foreign students. The vibrant and diverse culture of India allows a that kind of personal development which no academic curriculum in the world can provide. A hub of innovations in information technology and global business solutions, India attracts thousands of international students eager to learn what its universities can offer and how they helped build the world's fifth-largest economy. India has become a top choice for international students due to the three reasons: firstly, its affordable world-class education, secondly, access to cutting-edge technology, and lastly a multicultural approach to education. Due to the continuous government investment in infrastructure, India has become a leader in science and technology. We expect that more universities and organizations from both the public and private sectors to increase spending on

research and development. India has always been at the forefront of scientific discovery, but in recent years, due to the technological innovations presented during India's presidency of the Group of 20 leading economies this year, it increases manifolds.

### **Achievements in Geopolitical Sphere:**

India is emerging as an increasingly important player on the world stage. India has made some strategic moves to counter China's naval expansion into South Asia. It has teamed up with Japan, the U.S. and Australia to form the Quad, a loose strategic coalition in the Indo-Pacific region. It also has deepened ties with Europe, which has its own design for the area. India raises its voice of discontent against developed nations in G-20 summit held in India in 2023. India in its G-20 presidency raises many global issues, due to which under-develop and developing nations suffers from, higher food and energy prices and the global warming and geopolitical tensions etc. Many developing countries raises various issues for which developed nations are solely responsible. The US-India relations are as good today as never ever seen in the past decades. The focus has shifted to on building India-US relations more cordial and investor friendly, particularly if you look at things like artificial intelligence, quantum computing, defense and cybersecurity. India has the fourth-largest military in the world, and it has been modernizing its armed forces in recent years. The country is also a nuclear power and has a strong missile defence system. The Russia-Ukraine war exposed significant divergences in world views. India refrained from publicly condemning Russia's invasion, refused to participate in sanctions against Moscow and continued buying Russian energy and arms despite Western pressure. India was steadfast in its position, arguing it would do what was right for the country, rather than to bow down to Western interests. Former Australian Prime Minister Tony Abbott remarks that, *"India has emerged as a democratic superpower, more than capable of providing the leadership that the world often needs. If a free world has to have a leader after 50 years, it is likely to be India. There is no denying that the international community is looking toward India more expectantly today than it ever has."*

India's foreign policy too has chartered a path that enhances its strength, protects its core interests, and ensures India's continued upward trajectory as a fast-growing and inclusive economy, with a rising profile in global affairs. This has been achieved despite the unforeseen challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic and disruptions caused by armed conflicts with China and Pakistan. India's biggest masterstroke was its effort to ensure the African Union's inclusion in the G20. African countries have been impressed that India no longer allows the West to dictate its morality. India's recognition of this sentiment and the shifting global centre of gravity towards the developing world has informed its positioning. India garnered huge credibility through these efforts because African leaders felt listened to and represented.

### **Major Challenges:**

As of now, India is still far from the status of superpower. At present, we are merely a regional power, which is confine to largely in the South Asian region, or may be South-East Asian region. Undoubtedly, serious deficiencies have remained; fresh weaknesses have emerged; new dangers have arisen. Still, it would be wrong not to acknowledge that India has made substantial all-round progress; its achievements in the last few years have been considerable by any historical standards, especially if we keep in view the level from which it started and 'how difficult was the terrain along which we had to tread. India still faces significant challenges which includes corruption, poverty, illiteracy, and political instability. The country also needs to address its infrastructure deficit, poor rural roads network, power, and water, which could hinder its economic growth. However, India still faces

security challenges from neighbouring countries like China and Pakistan, and it needs to continue investing in its defence capabilities to maintain its strategic position.

However, India still lags behind in the development of cutting-edge technologies like artificial intelligence and robotics. To become a superpower, India will need to invest in research and development and attract more foreign investment in its technology sector. There is no doubt that India has a young and growing population, which is expected to overtake China as the world's most populous country by 2027. A large population can be an advantage in terms of workforce and consumer market, but, it also poses significant challenges in terms of providing basic necessities like food, housing, and healthcare. India will need to invest in education and healthcare to ensure that its population is healthy and productive. Ineffective population control programs, high levels of illiteracy, lack of scientific temper, poor quality of national politics, our economy, despite reforms, is not efficient enough or productive, and does not ensure distributive justice for our vast population, strategic equations with other power centers of the world and crises with neighbours are the major challenges we are facing right now.

### **Conclusion:**

India has the potential to become a superpower if it can address its challenges and capitalize on its strengths. To achieve this status, India needs to continue to invest in its economy, technology, and military capabilities while addressing its challenges in terms of poverty, education, and healthcare. India can be an influential power provided we consolidate our national unity and ensure political stability. We have to undertake a positive programme of public health and public education. We have to pursue the objective of economic reforms and modernization vigorously. We need to undertake the programme to enhance our scientific and technological capacities on a continuous basis. It is our strong belief that only deep Tech and Digital can make India a superpower by 2047.

India needs certain reforms to conquer its quest of becoming a Super Power. India needs a strong leadership and a strengthened role of decentralization of government at the state level, village level. and cordial centre-state relations can accelerate growth of democratic India. We cannot succumb to international pressure and do not reduce our defence, nuclear and missile capacities. Additionally, India needs to develop stronger diplomatic ties with other major powers and play a more prominent role in international affairs. We have to concentrate our efforts to establish a co-operative and working relationship with all our neighbours. India will not become a superpower without a multiple growth in its rural income. With its technological prowess, India can transform the socio-economic condition of its villages. For any nation, a strong workforce is paramount for progress. India has a very large young population, those are very creative and have a strong urge to improve their living conditions. This young population is the biggest strength of India, provided they are trained and employed. Regarding this human capital, steps like focussed skill development programmes, expansion of specialised colleges like IITs, IIMs and AIIMS as well as inclusion of quality and skill-based education in its education policy can harness our demographic dividend to create a new age work force which can empower them and can be as good as one can imagine.

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# Trends of Education Expenditure in India

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## Introduction:

Education is very important for a developing country like India and it is inspiring to growing human development. Higher education in India has experienced remarkable expansion since independence. India has produced scientists, engineers, technologists, doctors, teachers and managers who are in great demand all over the world. Higher Education provides opportunities to the people to reflect on the critical social, cultural, moral, economic and spiritual issues facing humankind. Higher education provides specific knowledge and skilled persons for national development. In next few decades, India will have world's largest set of young people. if we fail to offer education and employment then it will open a downside gateway for Indian economy. Education is an essential tool for achieving sustainability. The Education Commission 1964-66 described the role of education in social and economic transformation through a statement-the density of a nation is shaped in its class rooms. The Kothari Commission had recommended allocation of 6% of GDP on education by the government. Education structure- 10 + 2 + 3. National education policy- 1968 & 1986 was released by the Government based on recommendations of the Kothari Commission. Recommendations made by the Kothari Commission to increase the investment on education up to the level of 6% of GDP as early as possible were accepted by the Government. Recently Government of India announced New Education Policy-2020.

## Objective of Paper:

1. Find out the Trends of Central Government Education Expenditure.
2. Find out the Trends of State Government Education Expenditure.
3. Find out the Sector wise Actual Education Expenditure in 2018-2019.

## Research Methodology:

- **Tools for Data Collection:** Secondary Data published on Ministry of Education has been used for this study.
- **Tools for Data Analysis:** Tabular forms and simple percentages have been used for analysis.

## Review of Literature:

**Vandana Rani (2017)** In this paper Vandana Rani said that Higher education in India is facing big challenges, which need to face by effective policy making and its implementation. Reforms in Higher education are in general seen as substantial threats to specific, social powerful groups. Higher education for any country is a most important component and it is twisted in the socio-political systems of the society. Realistic insights needed to be understood and considered for effectively plan for reforms and improvements.

**A. sagayadass (2018)** In this paper sagayadass focus on the new technology. Older teachers seem to lack an understanding of how new technology works. This lack of an understanding is frustrated when an older teacher is trying to teach a student who grew up using that technology. Every parent wants their child to be successful and have a better life than they did. Embracing new educational technologies is one way to do this. Technologies have great potential for knowledge spreading, effective learning, and efficient education services. Yet, if the educational policies and strategies are not right, and if the prerequisite conditions for using these technologies are not met simultaneously, this potential will not be realized.

**Dr. Piyush P. Solanki (2019)** In this paper said that Indian economy is facing several challenges regarding higher education, which need to be overcome through suitable policy formation and effective implementation. Higher education in India is an extremely important part of recent Indian society and it is intertwined with the political and social systems of the society. It needs change, development, and importance. To effectively plan for reforms and improvement, it is necessary to have realistic perceptions of what is possible and what is not.

**Venkatanarayana Motkuri and E. Revathi (2020)** In this paper said that India is spending around 4 percent of GDP on education but it is also evident from the analysis that only one percent is borne by the Centre while three percent is borne by States together. Central Government is relatively spending lower than the states proving lesser commitment to public education. The National Educational Policy (NEP) 2020 proposes to increase the expenditure on education which is presently at 4 percent of GDP to 6 percent. Whether the Centre is going to shoulder the required increase in education budget is a matter of concern. Centre and states should proportionately share the expenditure on education. Otherwise states are already burdened with spending considerable proportion of their expenditure on education against other competing demands on their development agenda

**Suruchi Tiwari (2022)** In this paper said that Public expenditure has increased over the period as the country focuses on economic expansion. But India is still facing the problem of resource utilization and lack of funds is the key cause that public expenditure in education is below the required level. Low capital expenditure in education is an indication of misallocation of resources. The government should try to reform the education sector for quality education. The second point is that the government should try to achieve the target of allocating 6% of the GDP to the education sector.

**Data Analysis:**

**Total Expenditure on Education by Education & Other Departments (Rs. In crore)**

**Table No: 1**

S.NO.	YEAR	STATES AS % OF GDP	CENTRE AS % OF GDP	(STATES+ CENTRE) AS % OF GDP
1	2000-01	3.63	0.51	4.14
2	2001-02	3.03	0.65	3.68
3	2002-03	2.97	0.69	3.66
4	2003-04	2.74	0.56	3.4
5	2004-05	2.65	0.61	3.26
6	2005-06	2.66	0.68	3.34
7	2006-07	2.61	0.87	3.48
8	2007-08	2.53	0.87	3.4
9	2008-09	2.66	0.9	3.56
10	2009-10	2.9	1.05	3.95
11	2010-11	2.94	1.11	4.05
12	2011-12	2.84	0.99	3.82
13	2012-13	2.8	0.9	3.7
14	2013-14	2.83	1	3.84
15	2014-15	3	1.07	4.07
16	2015-16	3.16	1.04	4.2
17	2016-17	3.15	1.09	4.24
18	2017-18	2.9	0.97	3.87
19	2018-19	2.93	0.96	3.9
20	2019-20 RE	3.29	1.01	4.3
21	2020-21 BE	3.52	1.13	4.64

Source: Government of India, Ministry of Education.

Table no: 1 represents the data for the Total Actual Expenditure on Education by State and Central Government in Percentage of GDP for year 2000-01 to 2018-19. For the State Government Expenditure on Education, it is observed that in year 2000-01 the expenditure was 3.63 % of GDP thereafter it has declined continuously till year 2007-08 i.e. 2.53 % of GDP. From 2008-09 it has increased continuously till year 2016-17 and at present for year 2020-21 it is Budget estimated to 3.52

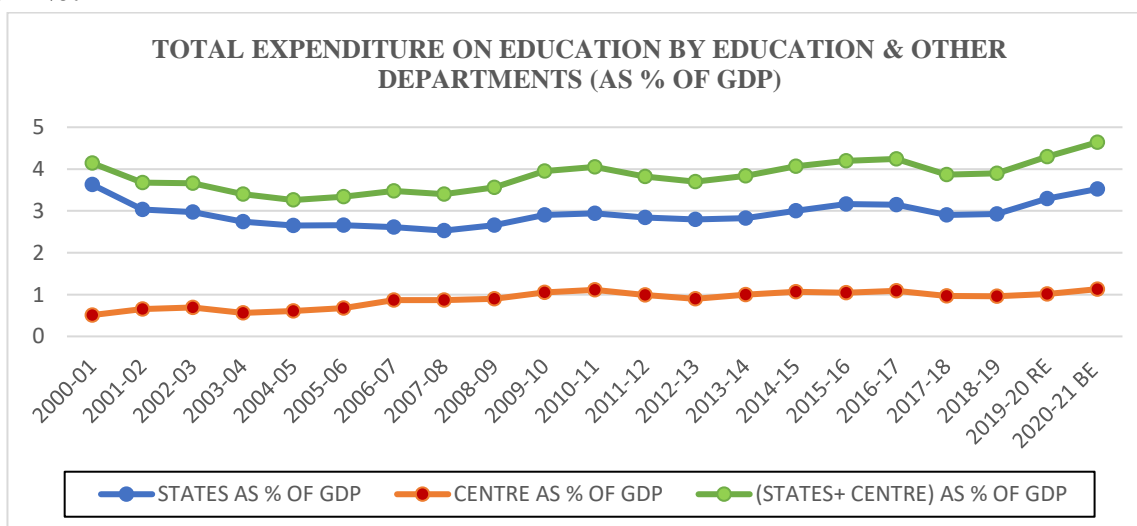
% of GDP by State Government. The Expenditure by State Government was highest in year 2000-01 i.e. 3.63 % of GDP and lowest in year 2007-08 i.e. 2.53% of GDP.

For Central Government Expenditure, it is observed that in year 2000-01 the expenditure was 0.51 % of GDP thereafter it has continuously increased till year 2010-11 i.e. 1.11 % of GDP. For the next two year after 2010-11 it has declined and again increased for next four year. At present for year 2020-21 the expenditure by Central Government is Budget estimated 1.13 % of GDP. The Expenditure by Central Government was highest in year 2010-11 i.e. 1.11% of GDP and lowest in year 2000-01 i.e. 0.51% of GDP.

For the combined expenditure by State and Center Government it is seen that for year 2000-01 the expenditure was 4.14 % of GDP thereafter it declined and again increased in 2010-11 to 4.05% of GDP, as the Central Government Expenditure for that year has increased. For year 2016-17 it reached to 4.24% of GDP and at present for year 2020-21 it is Budget estimated of 4.64% of GDP. The Expenditure by State and Central Government together was highest in year 2016-17 i.e. 4.24% of GDP lowest in year 2004-05 i.e. 3.26% of GDP.

The trends of the Expenditure on Education for year 2000 to 2019 shows that the expenditure has been done in between 3% to 4.5% of GDP by State and Central Government together. The Expenditure done by State Government is highest as compared to the Central Government for Education purpose.

**Graph No: 1**



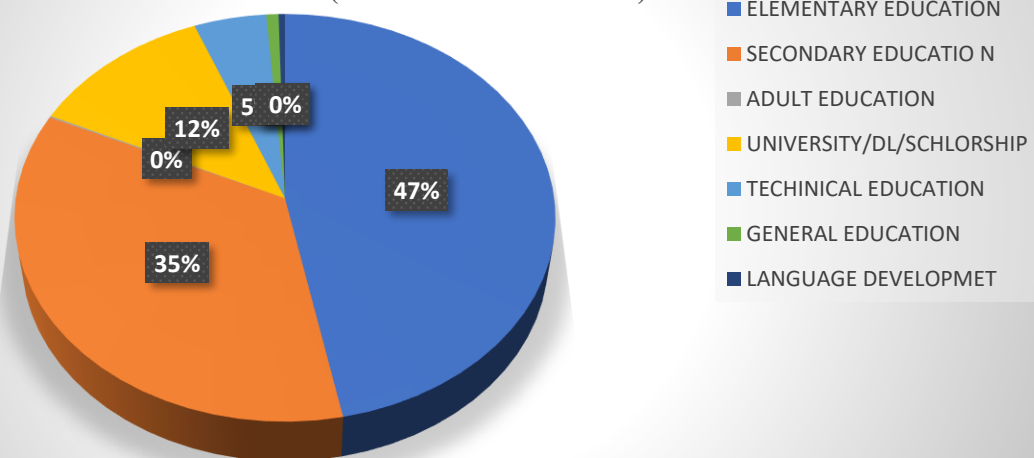
Source: Government of India, Ministry of Education.

**Graph No: 2**

**Sector Wise Expenditure on Education 2018-19 Actual (Revenue Account)**

The below pie-chart shows the sector wise Actual Expenditure on Education for year 2018-19. In the year 2018-19, the total expenditure on education through education department and other departments is shown. Of the total expenditure incurred by the government, 47% is spent on primary education, 35% on secondary education, 0.13% on adult education, 12% on university, departmental level/scholarship education, 5% on technical education, 0.8% on general education. %, 0.42% was spent on language development education.

SECTOR WISE EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION 2018-19 ACTUAL  
(REVENUE ACCOUNT)



Source: Government of India, Ministry of Education.

This indicates that 82% of the total expenditure of the government was spent on primary education and secondary education and a total of 17% was spent on university, departmental level/scholarship and technical education. There was very little expenditure on higher education and technical education.

**Finding:**

- The Expenditure done by State Government is highest as compared to the Central Government for Education.
- The Expenditure by Central Government was highest in year 2010-11 i.e. 1.11% of GDP and lowest in year 2000-01 i.e. 0.51% of GDP.
- 82% of the Total Expenditure of the government was spent on Primary Education and Secondary Education.
- 12% was spent on University, Departmental level/Scholarship.
- 5% was spent on Technical Education.

**Conclusion:**

In 2018-19, it shows that 82% of government expenditure is on primary and secondary education and 12% on university and university level education and only 5% on technology education. From this it can be said that the government needs to increase the expenditure on university and college level education and technology education. India's population is increasing day by day and to provide employment opportunities to the growing population, the government needs to increase the expenditure on university and university level education and technology education. If the expenditure is increased, the skills of the students will increase. After completion of education, they will not depend on the government to get employment.

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# Understanding Stock Market Investment: Strategies, Risks and Returns

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## **Abstract:**

Understanding share market investment involves a comprehensive exploration of strategies, risks, and returns, forming the foundation for informed decision-making in the dynamic world of financial markets. Investment strategies encompass diverse approaches, from long-term value and growth investing to income-focused strategies, each tailored to investor preferences and risk appetites. The risks inherent in market participation, including market, company-specific, liquidity, and credit risks, demand nuanced risk management strategies and thorough due diligence. Returns in share market investment materialize through capital gains and dividend income, both intricately tied to market dynamics and the performance of individual companies. Successful investors navigate this landscape by carefully balancing potential rewards with associated risks, often employing diversification, research, and a long-term perspective to build resilient portfolios. This study encapsulates the essence of navigating the complexities of share market investment, emphasizing the importance of a strategic and well-informed approach to achieve financial objectives.

**Keywords: Stock, Investment, Market, Risk, Return, Strategies, Capital Gain, Dividend**

## **Introduction:**

India has two primary stock markets, the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) and the National Stock Exchange (NSE). The BSE is India's oldest stock exchange. India's exchanges are regulated by the Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI). The two prominent Indian market indexes are Sensex and Nifty. The share market is a platform where buyers and sellers come together to trade on publicly listed shares during specific hours of the day. People often use the terms 'share market' and 'stock market' interchangeably. The stock market is an avenue where investors trade in shares, bonds, and derivatives. This trading is facilitated by stock exchanges. It acts as a platform, a marketplace that connects buyers and sellers.

The Indian share market, also known as the stock market or equity market, is a crucial component of the country's financial system. It serves as a platform for buying and selling shares of publicly listed companies. The market plays a pivotal role in channelling funds from investors to companies, allowing businesses to raise capital for expansion, development, and various projects.

## **Objectives:**

1. Understanding the stock market investment.
2. To Study the signification of stock market investment.
3. Analysing the historical performance of stock market.
4. Understanding the risk and return profiles of stock market.

## **Research Methodology:**

The present study is based on secondary source of data. The study of the received data has been done analytically and descriptively. Books, journals, newspapers, internet have been used for the present study.



### Historical overview of stock market:

The history of share markets dates back centuries, evolving from informal gatherings to sophisticated electronic exchanges. Here's a concise historical overview of share markets:

**1. 17<sup>th</sup> Century - Amsterdam Stock Exchange:** Often considered the world's first official stock exchange, the Amsterdam Stock Exchange was established in 1602 by the Dutch East India Company. It allowed investors to buy and sell shares of the company, providing a formalized marketplace for securities.

**2. 18<sup>th</sup> Century – London Stock Exchange:** The London Stock Exchange, founded in 1698, became a prominent financial centre. The LSE facilitated the trading of shares, government bonds, and other securities. The exchange played a crucial role in financing the Industrial Revolution.

**3. 19<sup>th</sup> Century – Expansion and Regulation:** The 19th century saw the establishment of stock exchanges in major global cities, including Paris, New York, and Tokyo. The development of the telegraph facilitated faster communication, enabling investors to receive timely market information. Regulatory frameworks also began to emerge to address issues such as fraud and market manipulation.

**4. 20<sup>th</sup> Century- Rise of Electronic Trading:** The 20th century witnessed significant technological advancements. The New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) transitioned from manual trading to electronic trading systems. The proliferation of computers and the internet further revolutionized trading, making it more accessible to a broader range of investors.

**5. 1980s – Derivatives and Financial Innovations:** The 1980s saw the introduction of financial derivatives, such as futures and options, providing investors with new instruments for risk management and speculation. Financial innovations, including index funds, also gained popularity.

**6. Late 20<sup>th</sup> Century – Globalization:** The latter part of the 20th century witnessed increased globalization of financial markets. Cross-border trading and the integration of markets became more prevalent. The establishment of the European Union and the adoption of the euro further facilitated international financial transactions.

**7. 21<sup>st</sup> Century – High Frequency Trading and Technology:** The 21st century brought about a rapid evolution in technology. High-frequency trading (HFT) emerged, leveraging computer algorithms for lightning-fast trades. Electronic communication networks (ECNs) and online trading platforms allowed individual investors to trade directly on exchanges.

**8. Recent Trends – Algorithmic Trading and Crypto-currencies:** Algorithmic trading, driven by complex mathematical models and algorithms, gained prominence. Additionally, the rise of crypto-currencies, with Bit-coin being introduced in 2009, introduced a new asset class and decentralized form of digital currency.

### Fundamental Concepts of Stock Market:

Share market investment involves various key concepts that investors should be familiar with to make informed decisions. Here are some fundamental concepts:

**1. Shares/Stocks:** Shares represent ownership in a company and constitute a claim on part of the company's assets and earnings. Investors who own shares are known as shareholders.

**2. Stock Exchanges:** Stock exchanges are platforms where shares of publicly listed companies are bought and sold. Examples include the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE), (in the U.S.), the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE), and the National Stock Exchange (NSE) in India.

**3. Bulls and Bears:** "Bull markets" refer to periods of rising stock prices, while "bear markets" refer to periods of declining prices. These terms are used to describe the overall market sentiment.

**4. Indices:** Market indices, like the S&P 500, Dow Jones Industrial Average, Sensex, and Nifty, represent a basket of stocks and serve as benchmarks to gauge the overall performance of the market.

**5. Market Capitalization:** Market cap is the total value of a company's outstanding shares. It is calculated by multiplying the current stock price by the total number of outstanding shares.

**6. Dividends:** Dividends are a portion of a company's profits distributed to shareholders. Some companies pay regular dividends, while others may reinvest profits for growth.

**7. Risk and Return:** The relationship between risk and return is fundamental to investing. Generally, higher returns are associated with higher risk. Investors need to assess their risk tolerance and investment goals.

**8. Portfolio Diversification:** Diversifying a portfolio involves spreading investments across different asset classes or sectors to reduce risk. A well-diversified portfolio can help mitigate the impact of poor-performing assets.

**9. Market Orders and Limit Orders:** A market order is an instruction to buy or sell a security immediately at the best available current price. A limit order, on the other hand, sets a specific price at which the investor is willing to buy or sell.

**10. Blue-Chip Stocks:** Blue-chip stocks are shares of well-established, financially stable, and reputable companies with a history of consistent performance. They are often considered safer investments.

**11. Volatility:** Volatility measures the degree of variation in a trading price series over time. High volatility can represent increased risk but also the potential for higher returns.

**12. Bullish and Bearish Trends:** A bullish trend is characterized by rising prices, while a bearish trend involves falling prices. Technical analysis often involves studying charts to identify trends.

**13. P/E Ratio (Price-to-Earnings):** The P/E ratio is a valuation ratio calculated by dividing the market price per share by the earnings per share. It helps assess whether a stock is overvalued or undervalued.

**14. Market Timing:** Market timing involves attempting to predict future price movements to buy low and sell high. It's a challenging strategy and often discouraged for long-term investors.

**15. Liquidity:** Liquidity refers to how easily an asset can be bought or sold without affecting its price. Stocks with higher liquidity tend to have narrower bid-ask spreads.

### **Stocks Investment Strategies:**

Understanding these key concepts provides a solid foundation for investors to navigate the complexities of the share market and make informed investment decisions. It's crucial for individuals to continue learning and staying informed about market trends and developments.

Investment strategies vary based on an individual's financial goals, risk tolerance, time horizon, and market conditions. Here are several common investment strategies:

#### **1. Long – Term Investing:**

- **Buy and Hold:** Investors purchase securities with the intention of holding them for an extended period, often years or decades, regardless of short-term market fluctuations.
- **Dividend Investing:** Focus on stocks or funds that pay regular dividends, providing a stream of income in addition to potential capital appreciation.

#### **2. Value Investing:**

- **Seek Undervalued Stocks:** Investors look for stocks trading below their intrinsic value, believing that the market has temporarily undervalued them. The goal is to benefit from future price corrections.

#### **3. Growth Investing:**

- **Invest in High-Growth Stocks:** Focus on companies with strong potential for future growth, even if they may have higher valuations. Growth investors aim to benefit from capital appreciation.

#### 4. Income Investing:

- **Bond Investments:** Allocate a significant portion of the portfolio to bonds, which provide regular interest payments. This strategy is often favoured by investors seeking income and capital preservation.

#### 5. Dollar-Cost Averaging (DCA):

- **Regular Investing:** Invest a fixed amount of money at regular intervals, regardless of market conditions. DCA helps reduce the impact of market volatility and can result in buying more shares when prices are low.

#### 6. Index Investing:

- **Passive Investing:** Invest in index funds or exchange-traded funds (ETFs) that track a market index. This strategy aims to replicate the market's overall performance rather than picking individual stocks.

#### 7. Sector Rotation:

- **Rotate Among Sectors:** Adjust the investment portfolio based on the economic cycle, focusing on sectors expected to outperform in specific market conditions.

#### 8. Quality Investing:

- **Focus on Quality Stocks:** Invest in companies with strong fundamentals, including stable earnings, low debt, and a competitive market position. Quality investors prioritize the financial health of the companies they invest in.

#### 9. Contrarian Investing:

- **Go Against Market Sentiment:** Contrarian investors take positions opposite to prevailing market sentiment. They may buy undervalued assets during market downturns when others are selling.

#### 10. Option Trading:

- **Use Options Contracts:** Options trading involves using financial derivatives to hedge or speculate on future price movements. This strategy requires a good understanding of options and their associated risks.

#### 11. Real Estate Investing:

- **Invest in Real Estate:** Diversify by including real estate assets in the investment portfolio. This can be through direct property ownership, real estate investment trusts (REITs), or real estate crowd funding platforms.

#### 12. Retirement Planning:

- **Tax-Advantaged Accounts:** Utilize tax-advantaged retirement accounts such as 401(k) s and IRAs to maximize tax efficiency and build wealth for retirement.

#### Stocks Investment Strategies analysis:

It's important for investors to carefully consider their financial objectives, risk tolerance, and investment horizon before choosing a strategy. Moreover, staying informed about market trends, regularly reviewing and adjusting the investment portfolio, and seeking professional advice can contribute to successful investment outcomes.

**A. Fundamental Analysis:** Fundamental analysis is a method of evaluating securities, such as stocks or bonds, by analysing the fundamental factors that can affect their intrinsic value. This approach involves examining the financial health and performance of a company to make investment decisions.

Here are key components of fundamental analysis:

##### 1. Financial Statements:

**Income Statement:** Provides information on a company's revenues, expenses, and profits over a specific period.

- **Balance Sheet:** Summarizes a company's assets, liabilities, and equity at a given point in time.

➤ **Cash Flow Statement:** Details the cash generated and used by a company's operating, investing, and financing activities.

**2. Earnings per Share (EPS):** EPS is calculated by dividing a company's net income by its total number of outstanding shares. It helps assess a company's profitability on a per-share basis.

**3. Price-to-Earnings (P/E) Ratio:** The P/E ratio compares a company's current stock price to its earnings per share. It provides insights into the valuation of a company's stock.

**4. Dividend Yield:** Dividend yield is the annual dividend payment divided by the stock's current price. It indicates the percentage return an investor can expect from dividends.

**5. Books Value:** Book value represents the net asset value of a company and is calculated by subtracting total liabilities from total assets. It provides an idea of a company's intrinsic value.

**6. Debt-to-Equity Ratio:** This ratio measures a company's financial leverage by comparing its total debt to its shareholder equity. A lower ratio suggests lower financial risk.

**7. Profit Margin:** Profit margin is the ratio of net income to total revenue, indicating how much profit a company generates from its sales.

**8. Return on Equity (ROE):** ROE measures a company's profitability by comparing net income to shareholders' equity. It assesses how well a company is utilizing shareholders' investments to generate profits.

**9. Growth Prospects:** Fundamental analysis considers a company's growth potential, which may involve examining historical growth rates, future earnings guidance, and industry trends.

**10. Management Quality:** Assessing the competence and track record of a company's management is crucial. This involves analysing their strategic decisions, communication with shareholders, and overall corporate governance.

**11. Competitive Analysis:** Understanding a company's competitive position within its industry is essential. This includes evaluating market share, competitive advantages, and barriers to entry.

**12. Macroeconomics Factors:** Consideration of broader economic factors, such as interest rates, inflation, and overall market conditions, can influence investment decisions.

**13. Industry Analysis:** Examining the industry in which a company operates helps evaluate its growth prospects, potential risks, and competitive landscape.

**B. Technical Analysis:** Technical analysis is a method of evaluating and predicting future price movements of financial instruments, such as stocks, currencies, or commodities, based on historical price and volume data. It relies on the premise that historical price movements and patterns can provide insights into future market behaviour. Here are key components and techniques commonly used in technical analysis:

**1. Price Charts:** Technical analysts use price charts to visualize historical price movements. The most common types of charts include line charts, bar charts, and candlestick charts.

**2. Trends:** Identifying trends is a fundamental aspect of technical analysis. Trends can be upward (bullish), downward (bearish), or sideways (neutral). Analysts use trendlines to connect highs and lows to visualize the trend direction.

**3. Support and Resistance:** Support and resistance levels are price levels where a security has historically had difficulty moving below (support) or above (resistance). These levels can indicate potential reversal or breakout points.

**4. Chart Patterns:** Technical analysts look for chart patterns, such as head and shoulders, triangles, and flags, to identify potential trend reversals or continuations. These patterns are formed by the historical price movements on the charts.

**5. Moving Averages:** Moving averages smooth out price data to create a single flowing line. They help identify trends and potential trend reversals. Common types include simple moving averages (SMA) and exponential moving averages (EMA).

**6. Relative Strength Index (RSI):** RSI is a momentum oscillator that measures the speed and change of price movements. It ranges from 0 to 100 and is used to identify overbought or oversold conditions in a market.

**7. Moving Average Convergence Divergence:** MACD is a trend-following momentum indicator that shows the relationship between two moving averages of a security's price. It consists of a MACD line, signal line, and histogram.

**8. Bollinger Bands:** Bollinger Bands consist of a middle band being an N-period simple moving average, an upper band at K times an N-period standard deviation above the middle band, and a lower band at K times an N-period standard deviation below the middle band. They help identify volatility and potential price reversals.

**9. Volume Analysis:** Volume is the number of shares or contracts traded in a security. Volume analysis helps confirm the strength of a price movement. For example, increasing volume during an uptrend may indicate strong buying interest.

**10. Candlestick Patterns:** Candlestick charts display the open, high, low, and close prices for a given period. Analysts use candlestick patterns, such as engulfing, and hammer, to identify potential reversals or continuations.

**11. Elliott Wave Theory:** This theory suggests that market prices move in a series of waves – up waves (impulses) and down waves (corrections). Analysts use this theory to identify potential turning points in the market.

**12. Fibonacci Retracements:** Fibonacci retracement levels are horizontal lines indicating where support and resistance are likely to occur. These levels are based on the Fibonacci sequence and are used to identify potential reversal points.

**C. Quantitative analysis:** Quantitative analysis is an approach to evaluating securities and making investment decisions that relies on mathematical and statistical modelling, as well as computational techniques. This method involves the use of numerical data and objective metrics to analyse financial instruments, identify patterns, and make predictions about future market movements. Here are key aspects of quantitative analysis:

**1. Data Collection:** Quantitative analysts gather large sets of historical and real-time market data, financial statements, economic indicators, and other relevant numerical information.

**2. Mathematical Models:** Mathematical models are constructed to represent relationships between various financial variables. These models can range from simple statistical models to complex algorithms that use machine learning techniques.

**3. Algorithmic Trading:** Quantitative analysis is closely associated with algorithmic trading, where computer algorithms execute trading strategies based on predefined rules. These algorithms aim to capitalize on market inefficiencies and execute trades at optimal prices.

**4. Back testing:** Before implementing a trading strategy, quantitative analysts often perform back testing. This involves applying a strategy to historical market data to evaluate its performance and assess its viability in different market conditions.

**5. Risk Management Models:** Quantitative analysts develop risk management models to assess the potential risks associated with different investment strategies. These models help quantify the potential for losses and establish risk tolerance levels.

**6. Statistical Arbitrage:** Quantitative analysts may engage in statistical arbitrage, which involves identifying and exploiting short-term pricing discrepancies between related financial instruments. This strategy relies on mathematical models to determine optimal entry and exit points.

**7. Factor Analysis:** Factor analysis involves identifying and analyzing factors that influence asset prices. These factors can include economic indicators, interest rates, company-specific metrics, and more.

**8. Monte Carlo Simulations:** Monte Carlo simulations use random sampling techniques to model the probability of different outcomes in financial scenarios. This is often used to assess the risk and potential return of investment portfolios.

**9. Machine Learning and Artificial Intelligence:** Advances in technology have led to the integration of machine learning and artificial intelligence in quantitative analysis. These tools can analyse vast amounts of data, adapt to changing market conditions, and identify patterns that may be challenging for traditional models.

**10. Portfolio Optimization:** Quantitative analysis is used to optimize investment portfolios by considering factors such as expected returns, risks, and correlations between assets. Modern portfolio theory (MPT) is a fundamental framework in this context.

**11. High-Frequency Trading (HFT):** High-frequency trading involves executing a large number of orders at extremely high speeds. Quantitative analysts may develop algorithms for HFT strategies to exploit short-term market inefficiencies.

**12. Sentiment Analysis:** Quantitative analysts may use sentiment analysis tools to analyse social media, news, and other textual data to gauge market sentiment. This information can be incorporated into trading models to assess investor sentiment.

**Risk:** In investment terms, risk refers to the uncertainty or variability of returns. It encompasses the possibility of losing some or all of the invested capital.

**Types of Risk:**

**Market Risk:** Arises from factors affecting the overall market, such as economic conditions, interest rates, and geopolitical events.

**Company-Specific Risk:** Pertains to risks associated with a particular company, including its financial health, management, and industry trends.

**Liquidity Risk:** The risk that an asset cannot be quickly bought or sold in the market without affecting its price.

**Credit Risk:** The risk of loss due to the failure of a borrower to repay a loan or meet contractual obligations.

**Return:** Return is the gain or loss made on an investment relative to the amount invested. It can be expressed as a percentage of the initial investment.

**1. Components of Return:**

**Capital Gain:** The profit made from the increase in the value of an investment.

**Dividend Income:** The portion of profits distributed by a company to its shareholders in the form of dividends.

**2. Risk-Return Trade off:** The risk-return trade-off is a fundamental concept in finance that states that the potential return on an investment is generally associated with a corresponding level of risk. Investments with higher potential returns often come with higher levels of risk, and vice versa.

**3. Diversification:** Diversification is a risk management strategy that involves spreading investments across different asset classes, sectors, and geographic regions. This helps reduce the impact of poor performance in any single investment on the overall portfolio.

**4. Risk Tolerance:** Risk tolerance is the level of risk an investor is comfortable taking. It varies among individuals and is influenced by factors such as financial goals, time horizon, and psychological factors. Investors with a higher risk tolerance may be willing to accept more significant fluctuations in their portfolio for the potential of higher returns.

**5. Volatility:** Volatility measures the degree of variation in a trading price series over time. Investments with higher volatility are considered riskier, as their prices can fluctuate more significantly.

**6. Investment Strategies Based on Risk-Return:**

**Conservative Investors:** Tend to prefer lower-risk investments with more stable returns, such as bonds and blue-chip stocks.

**Moderate Investors:** Seek a balance between risk and return, often opting for a diversified portfolio that includes a mix of stocks and bonds.

**Aggressive Investors:** Willing to take on higher levels of risk in pursuit of potentially higher returns, often favouring growth stocks, small-cap stocks, and other higher-risk assets.

**7. Risk management Techniques:**

**Stop-Loss Orders:** Setting predetermined levels at which an investor will sell a security to limit losses.

**Asset Allocation:** Allocating investments across different asset classes to achieve a balance between risk and return.

**Research and due Diligence:** Thoroughly researching and analysing potential investments to make informed decisions. It's crucial for investors to carefully assess their risk tolerance, financial goals, and investment horizon when making investment decisions. While risk is inherent in all investments, a well-balanced approach, diversification, and risk management strategies can help investors navigate the dynamic nature of the share market and optimize the risk-return profile of their portfolios.

**Conclusion:**

Share or Stock market investment requires a nuanced understanding of various strategies, risks, and potential returns. Successful investors tailor their approach to align with their financial goals, risk tolerance, and market conditions. Diversification, research, and a long-term perspective are often key elements in building a resilient and rewarding investment portfolio. Regular monitoring and adaptation to market dynamics further enhance the likelihood of investment success.

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# National Education Policy: Implementation and Challenges

(Special Reference To Digital Education)

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## Abstract

In the context of India, it is necessary to provide quality education to all citizens to create global leadership in the fields of economic development, social justice, equality, scientific progress, national integration and preservation of culture. The new education policy focuses on employment generation. Not only is it important for students to learn, but how should they learn? A policy considering this is being implemented. The concepts of logical thinking, creativity, innovation should be included in the education system. The National Education Policy 2020 is the first education policy of the 21st century and aims to address the growing developmental needs of the country. The policy proposes changes and reforms in all aspects including the regulation and management of educational structures with an emphasis on India's great traditions and values. The Digital India campaign is helping to transform the entire country into a digitally enabled and knowledge-based economy. The impact of technology on education can be seen through the creativity of techno-savvy teachers and entrepreneurs. Due to the new technologies like artificial intelligence, machine learning, smartboard, drastic changes are possible in the education system. Therefore, there is a need for extensive research on the technical and educational front.

**Keywords-** NEP, Digital, Technology, Education, Learning

## Introduction

Education is very important for the development of human potential and building a society based on justice. In the context of India, it is necessary to provide quality education to all citizens to create global leadership in the fields of economic development, social justice, equality, scientific progress, national integration and preservation of culture. Universal education of high quality is the best way forward to fully utilize India's rich talent and resources for the welfare of the individual, society, country and the world. The world is changing rapidly in terms of knowledge. Due to the dynamic changes in science and technology, unskilled jobs are being replaced by machines all over the world. This is made possible by artificial intelligence. Along with this, the demand for employees with abilities in various faculties will increase in the future. Due to climate change, the world will have to face the problems of increasing pollution, diseases, epidemics, etc. and for this the need basic research has arisen.

The new education policy focuses on employment generation. Not only is it important for students to learn, but how should they learn? A policy considering this is being implemented. The concepts of logical thinking, creativity, innovation should be included in the education system. A new educational strategy is a strategy that guides how to acquire new content in a new and changing field. In order to develop India in all directions, the curriculum should include basic arts, crafts, humanities, games, sports, health, language, literature, culture and values along with science and mathematics. Education should develop character, so it is the need of the hour to create righteous,



rational, sympathetic citizens.

### **Objectives**

1. To Studying Digital Studies & Teaching.
2. To take overview of digital educational infrastructure in India.
3. To analyze teachers' digital knowledge.
4. To explore the challenges in implementation of National Education Policy.

### **Hypothesis**

1. Many institutes in India offer high quality online education.
2. Digital infrastructure exists in large, though not sufficient, urban areas. Digital education will be effective if the teachers are trained.
3. Although there are obstacles in the implementation of NEP, it is possible to implement.

### **Methodology**

For this research paper, research tools have been used to observe the happenings around the NEP 2020, Govt. drafts, news in the media, news in newspapers, reviews of NEP by various scholars. This research is basically based on Primary & Partially secondary sources for which observational and descriptive research methods have been adopted.

### **Need of Study**

The National Education Policy 2020 is the first education policy of the 21st century and aims to address the growing developmental needs of the country. The policy proposes changes and reforms in all aspects including the regulation and management of educational structures with an emphasis on India's great traditions and values. This policy places great emphasis on the development of creativity of each individual. This policy is formulated keeping in mind the rich tradition of ancient Indian knowledge. In Indian knowledge and philosophy, wisdom and the search for truth have always been considered as the highest goals of human beings. Teachers should be at the center of fundamental reforms in the education system. This policy will help to re-establish the teacher as the most respected and essential member of our society at all levels. Implementation of old policies of education mainly emphasized access and equity. The Action Program of NEP 1986 was revised in 1992. Efforts have been made by this policy to fill up the unfinished business of the previous policy. The major contribution of the 1986-92 policy was free and compulsory education. This provided a legal basis for achieving universal primary education.

### **Scope and Limitations of the study**

India is a global leader in technology and other modern sectors. The Digital India campaign is helping to transform the entire country into a digitally enabled and knowledge-based economy. The impact of technology on education can be seen through the creativity of techno-savvy teachers and entrepreneurs. Due to the new technologies like artificial intelligence, machine learning, smart board, drastic changes are possible in the education system. Therefore, there is a need for extensive research on the technical and educational front. It will be adopted by supporting the use and integration of technology to improve various aspects of education.

National Educational Technology Forum (NETF) is to be set up as an autonomous organization to provide a platform for free exchange of ideas for improving the quality of studies, assessment, planning and administration etc. in both schools and higher education using technology. NETF will aim to simplify the decision-making process regarding the adoption and use of technology. NETF will work on various fronts to stay relevant in the rapidly changing field of educational technology.

NETF will organize several regional and national workshops to seek input from researchers and practitioners in national and international educational technology. Emphasis on the use of technology will primarily be to improve learning, teaching and assessment processes as well as support the development of teachers and professionals. Different types of software are going to be developed to fulfill all these objectives. This software will be available in major Indian languages for all teachers. Efforts will be made to facilitate the use of remote and disabled students. Study and teaching of e-tools will be in all regional languages. Emerging revolutionary technologies that will inevitably transform the education system will require special attention.

When the NEP was prepared in 1986/1992, it was difficult to predict the effects of the revolutionary changes that the Internet could bring about. Inability to cope with these rapid and revolutionary changes creates adversity. Revolutionary changes in technology have been properly anticipated while formulating new policies. Artificial Intelligence (AI) is going to be extensively experimented with in making various devices based on AI. The objective is to promote international research efforts to tackle global challenges in the fields of research, health, agriculture, climate etc. using AI.

### **Analysis and Interpretation**

New situations and realities require new initiatives. It is necessary to create alternative means of digital education in view of the current increasing epidemic situation. So while taking advantage of the benefits of technology, the new policy has also taken into account the dangers of technology. Teachers need proper training and development to be effective online instructors. A good teacher in a traditional classroom cannot be assumed to perform well in an online classroom. Apart from the necessary changes in pedagogy, online assessment also needs a different approach. There are many challenges in conducting large-scale online examinations, such as limitations on the types of questions that can be asked online, network, power supply, copying, etc. Using technology in education is not just an achievement but a journey. Implementation of policy objectives requires the ability of various organizations to come together. Digital infrastructure, digital educational content and coordination are critical to building equity. A dedicated unit is to be created in the Ministry to cater to the e-learning needs of both school and higher education. As technology is changing rapidly and there is a need for experts to deliver high quality e-learning.

### **Various initiatives for digital education in NEP 2020**

In order to integrate general education with online education, students need to get used to e-content, hence efforts are being made to identify institutes like NETF, CIET, INOS, IGNOU, IIT, NIT etc. to conduct a series of pilot studies.

Considering India's huge size, large population and availability of devices, there is a need to invest in building an interoperable scalable public digital infrastructure in the education sector. This will ensure that technology-based solutions do not become obsolete due to the rapid advancement of technology.

A set of safe, simple, rich and supportive tools to monitor student progress will be expanded to platforms such as SWAYAM, DIKSHA etc. It is necessary to develop media such as two way video and audio interface to take online classes.

A digital repository of content including course work, education, augmented reality and virtual reality will be developed. Which will have a clear public system for user ratings on effectiveness and quality? There is also a strategy to develop tools such as games based on Indian art and culture to make the learning process enjoyable. A reliable backup mechanism will be provided for

dissemination of e-materials to students.

A large segment of the population still exists in India with very limited digital access. In view of this fact existing media such as television, radio and community radio will be extensively considered for projection and broadcasting. Such educational programs will be available 24 hours a day in different languages to cater to the diverse needs of students.

Using existing platforms like Deeksha, Swayam and Swayamprabha to create virtual labs, students will have access to quality hands-on experience-based learning. Tools will be developed to provide adequate facilities to students and teachers through appropriate digital devices such as tablets enriched with e-content.

The new education policy mentions rigorous training of teachers on student-centred pedagogy and how to create high-quality e-content using digital platforms. The role of teachers will be significant in this.

The National Assessment Center or related bodies, school boards, NTA or other recognized bodies will prepare the assessment criteria. Various initiatives will be implemented to determine new ways of assessment using educational technologies with a focus on 21st century skills.

The National Education Policy has also highlighted the importance of face-to-face learning while promoting digital learning and teaching. Accordingly, various effective models of blended learning will be explored for appropriate revision of different subjects.

### **Major Findings**

Currently, even though the implementation of the new education policy is gaining momentum, there are endless challenges on the way to its completion. Given the diversity and size of India's educational sector, implementing this policy is going to be a difficult task. For example, let us consider the school education system. With over 15 lakh schools, 25 crore students and 89 lakh teachers, India's education system is the second largest in the world.

The size of the higher education system is also very large. According to the AISHE 2019 report, India's higher education sector has a total of 3.74 crore students studying in nearly 1,000 universities, 39,931 colleges and 10,725 autonomous institutions. Bringing together all the stakeholders at the state, district and taluka levels to implement this new education policy is going to be a very difficult task. Creating a sense of shared responsibility and ownership among the diverse stakeholders at the state and district level will be a major challenge for the Ministry of Education.

Implementation of the new education policy depends on the capacity of countries, states and governments. The draft committee headed by K. Kasturirangan has pointed out that India's education system is underfunded, the entire system is based on bureaucracy and the environment is hostile to new ideas and growth potential in the education system.

This policy will largely depend on the cooperation between the Center and States governments. Although this policy has been drafted by the Central Government with input from various stakeholders including the State Governments, its implementation largely depends on the active cooperation of the States. The main reason for this is that most service-based educational initiatives are run by state governments.

In terms of this policy, the role of the private sector will be important. Almost 70 percent of higher education institutions in India are private. Also, nearly 60 to 70 percent of the total number of students are pursuing higher education in private institutions. Ignoring the fact that the private sector provides financial resources and innovative ideas will not work. Enlisting and recognizing the contribution of the private sector as an important partner in this policy process is an important aspect.

Most importantly, the successful implementation of various initiatives will require sufficient resources in the coming decade. In this context, the country will have to increase public expenditure on education to 6 percent of the gross domestic income to achieve the new policy objectives as stated in the policy. This is definitely going to be a tough task considering the promises made in the past and their actual fulfilment.

### Conclusion

In July last year, India announced the first and most comprehensive education policy of the 21st century. For the first time since 1986, such an education policy has been announced. The policy sought to address the various challenges facing India's education system.

Speaking on the anniversary of the announcement of this new education policy, Prime Minister Narendra Modi said that we are entering the 75th year of independence, in a way the implementation of the new education policy has now become a very important part, this policy plays an important role in creating a new India and future ready youth generation. Education Minister Dharmendra Pradhan has expressed the view that this is the most visionary policy of the 21st century. This will lead to proper utilization of every student's potential, universalization of education, capacity development and transformation in the medium of education.

In the last 16 months since the announcement of this policy, some important milestones in this policy have been completed in the face of the Corona epidemic. Most importantly, the government has done well in creating awareness and interest among various stakeholders about the goals and vision of the new education policy. This was evident from the ten-day teachers' festival attended by the Prime Minister and other key officials. Going further, the government has changed the name of Ministry of Human Resource Development to Ministry of Education. Dharmendra Pradhan, who brought about a major transformation in the Ministry of Power, has been brought in as the Ministry of Education, this Ministry has received a different energy.

The New Education Policy 2020 is certainly a guiding document. Considering the new challenges of the new era, the policy aims to address various educational needs, structural disparities and problems in preparing students for the future. Along with this, the most challenging task of facing many crises in the education system is also to be completed through this policy.

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# “Fraud Resilience: The Role Of Banking Literacy In Safeguarding Financial Well-Being”

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## **Introduction:**

This study explores the pivotal relationship between banking literacy and fraud resilience, focusing on the role of financial education in protecting individual and community financial well-being. Utilizing a mixed-methods approach, the research combines quantitative analysis of banking literacy levels with qualitative insights into real-world fraud incidents. The findings reveal a significant positive correlation between enhanced banking literacy and increased resilience to fraud, highlighting the crucial role of financial knowledge in recognizing, preventing, and responding to fraudulent activities.

Key dimensions of financial literacy crucial for effective fraud prevention are identified, including understanding transaction security, recognizing phishing attempts, and navigating digital banking safely. The study evaluates existing financial education programs and proposes targeted strategies to address literacy gaps, offering recommendations for policymakers, educators, and financial institutions.

As financial landscapes evolve, this research provides valuable insights into the intersection of banking literacy and fraud resilience. The findings underscore the need for collaborative efforts to elevate financial literacy, ultimately contributing to a more resilient society capable of safeguarding against financial fraud.

## **Keywords:**

- 1) Fraud Resilience
- 2) Banking Literacy
- 3) Financial Education
- 4) Transaction Security
- 5) Literacy leakage

## **Definition :**

### **Financial Literacy**

Financial literacy is the ability to understand and use various financial skills, including personal financial management, budgeting, and investing. It involves having the knowledge and confidence to make informed financial decisions, manage money effectively, and navigate the complexities of the financial world. A financially literate individual possesses the skills to assess financial situations, set realistic goals, and make informed choices about spending, saving, investing, and other financial matters.

**Key components of financial literacy include:** 1. Budgeting, 2. Investing, 3. Debt Management, 4. Credit Management, 5. Insurance, 6. Retirement Planning, 7. Taxation, 8. Financial Goal Setting, 9. Consumer Rights and Responsibilities:

### **Banking Literacy**

Banking literacy refers to an individual's understanding and knowledge of various financial concepts, products, services, and processes related to banking. It encompasses the ability to make informed and effective decisions regarding personal finances, banking accounts, and related transactions. A person who is banking literate possesses the necessary skills to navigate the complex world of banking, manage financial resources wisely, and engage confidently with banking institutions.

Key components of banking literacy include: 1. Financial Products and Services, 2. Banking Terminology, 3. Account Management, 4. Budgeting and Money Management, 4. Credit Management, 5. Online and Mobile Banking, 6. Financial Planning, 7. Security Practices, 8. Regulatory Compliance:

**Fraud Resilience:**

Fraud resilience refers to an individual's or an organization's ability to withstand, prevent, detect, and respond effectively to fraudulent activities. It involves a combination of knowledge, skills, processes, and technologies designed to minimize the impact of fraud and financial crimes. A fraud-resilient entity can anticipate potential risks, implement proactive measures, and react swiftly and effectively when faced with fraudulent incidents.

**Objectives**

The objectives of studying the role of banking literacy in safeguarding financial well-being and enhancing fraud resilience can vary depending on the specific context and goals of the research or educational initiative. Here are some general objectives that such a study might aim to achieve:

1. Assessment of Current Banking Literacy Levels
2. Evaluation of the Impact of Banking Literacy Programs
3. Exploration of Social and Economic Factors
4. Enhancement of Digital Banking Literacy
5. Measurement of Financial Resilience

By addressing these objectives, the study aims to contribute valuable insights, improve educational strategies, and inform policies that enhance the financial well-being and fraud resilience of individuals and communities.

**Research methodology:**

The study is conducted based on primary, descriptive analysis and various secondary source information. A thorough check and research has been made from various journals, articles, research papers, official websites of RBI and Indian banking system to collect literature reviews, case studies, committee reports and analyse the objectives of the study, to provide insights on the future of core banking solutions in Indian banking sector.

**Review of Literature:**

**Kamal Gupta et al. (2014),**

Assessed the level of financial literacy amongst 87 micro Entrepreneurs of Kangra district of Himalaya Pradesh based on record keeping, various institutional awareness, savings, investment plans, savings management and various loan products. It is found that most of respondents are responsive of bank loans, less awareness about other financial institutions. Overall possess low financial skills which reflected in deficient record keeping, poor cash management, improper savings habits, less awareness on financial products. Research suggested that to create more awareness and financial alternatives for well-being of micro Entrepreneurs.

**Puneet Bhushan et al. (2013),**

Conducted survey of 516 salaried individuals of Himachal Pradesh using multistage sampling to check the financial literacy level. It is found that overall literacy level is low and financial literacy level of male is more than females. Level of education, income, nature of employment and place of work influence on financial literacy whereas geographical region does not influence on financial literacy.

**Harsha V Jariwala (2014)**

Assessed the financial literacy level of individual investors in Gujarat state, India and its effect on investment decision by considering 44 variables. The research found that 39.2% of 285 respondents are higher level of financial literacy and found that financial literacy does have statistically significant effect on investment decision. Priyanka Agarwal, et al. (2015), emphasis on financial literacy importance for managing finances and investment pattern of both teaching and non-teaching female staff (20 teaching and 20 non-teaching female staff) in education sector of Jhansi District. It is found that most of working women are aware of Investment Avenue and invest their savings in bank and post office fixed deposit. Visa Financial Literacy Survey (2014), depicts Indians are least financially literate people across the globe with youngsters and women struggling most with their financial knowledge. Only 25% of total population in India are financially literate and ranked 23rd among 28 countries.

**Bharati Yelikar (2022)**

This paper on Internet Banking Trends in India: Evolution, Challenges and Opportunities analysed and examined all the aspects regarding the progress made by the internet banking in India. The study revealed about the paradigm shift that happened in the Indian banking system from mass conventional banking to class convenient banking with their products and services provided through the ATM, credit and debit cards, RTGS and mobile banking transactions. The researcher also concluded the study stating that e-banking would be the future from being acceptable mode to being the only preferred mode of banking in India.

**Hypothesis Testing:**

H<sub>0</sub>: There Are Not 50 Percent Bank Literal Persons.

No	Banking Customer Rights	Yes	No	Total
1	Right to open an account	83	17	100
2	Right of fund transfer	56	44	100
3	Compensation in case of check collection delay	44	56	100
4	Right to return security	39	61	100
5	Right to Notice	46	54	100
6	Customer is not guilty of unauthorized withdrawal	43	57	100
7	Right to know the reason for refusal	47	53	100
8	No customer may be coerced into selling third party products	45	55	100
9	Right to confidentiality	62	38	100
10	Grievance Redressal Rights	58	42	100

H<sub>1</sub>: The Are 50 Bank Literate Persons.

$P_0 = 50\% = 0.5$

Observed proposition  $p = 52.3\% = 0.53$

$N = 10$

$$Z = \frac{|P - P_0|}{\frac{p_0(1-p_0)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{n}}$$

$$= \frac{0.53 - 0.5}{\frac{10}{(0.5(1-0.5))^{1/2}}}$$

$$= \frac{0.03}{\frac{10}{[0.5(0.5)]^{1/2}}}$$

$$= \frac{0.03}{\frac{20}{\left(\frac{0.25}{70}\right)^{1/2}}}$$

$$Z = \frac{0.0015}{0.158}$$

$$= 0.00949$$

$$Z_c = 0.0095$$

$$Z_{0.05} = 1.96 \text{ table value}$$

$$\text{Calculate Z value} = 0.0095$$

$$\text{Table tank YZ} = 1.96$$

$$0.0095 < 1.96$$

--->> Ho is accepted

At 5 percent significant level the calculated Z value (0.0095)

Is less than the table value YZ (1.96) Therefore Null hypothesis is accepted it means that three is not 50 percent persons having bank literacy

**Conclusion:**

The analysis of the Banking Customer Rights survey reveals several noteworthy patterns and insights. Here are some key conclusions drawn from the provided data: Strong Support for Fundamental Rights: Fundamental rights such as the "Right to open an account" and "Right to confidentiality" received substantial support, with 83% and 62% in favor, respectively. This indicates a widespread acknowledgment of these core

Banking customer rights. Mixed Sentiments on Fund Transfer and Check Collection Compensation:

The "Right of fund transfer" showed a relatively balanced response, suggesting diverse opinions among respondents. Similarly, there's a split opinion on "Compensation in case of check collection delay," with 56% against, indicating a potential concern or differing views on this compensation right. Resistance to Returning Security: The data suggests a notable resistance to the "Right to return security," with 61% opposing it. This may reflect concerns related to the financial implications of implementing such a right.

Varied Opinions on Notice and Refusal Reasons: The "Right to Notice" and "Right to know the reason for refusal" both demonstrate close splits in responses, indicating varied opinions on the necessity of providing notice and understanding refusal reasons. Concerns about Coercion into Selling Third-Party Products: The data reveals a slight majority (55%) against the idea of customers being coerced into selling third-party products. This highlights a concern for maintaining voluntary customer engagement in such activities. Majority Support for Grievance Redressal Rights: "Grievance Redressal Rights" received majority support, with 58% in favor. This underscores the importance respondents place on having effective mechanisms for addressing customer concerns and complaints.

In summary, while there is strong support for fundamental customer rights, the survey reflects diverse opinions on specific provisions. Financial institutions should consider these findings when designing policies and services to align with customer expectations and preferences. Additionally, addressing concerns related to certain rights, such as the return of security and coercion into selling



third-party products, may be important for enhancing customer satisfaction and trust in the banking sector.

### **Remedies**

Remedies for banking fraud types involve a combination of preventive measures, early detection, and responsive actions. Here are general remedies for various types of banking fraud:

**1. Identity Theft:**

**Prevention:** Regularly monitor bank statements and credit reports.

**Remedy:** Report any suspicious activity to the bank and credit bureaus. Consider placing a fraud alert or credit freeze.

**2. Phishing:**

**Prevention:** Educate users about phishing awareness.

**Remedy:** Report phishing attempts, change passwords immediately, and contact the bank for further guidance.

**3. Account Takeover:**

**Prevention:** Use strong, unique passwords and enable two-factor authentication.

**Remedy:** Contact the bank immediately to report unauthorized access, change passwords, and review account activity.

**4. Credit Card Fraud:**

**Prevention:** Monitor credit card statements regularly.

**Remedy:** Report unauthorized transactions to the credit card issuer, dispute charges, and request a new card.

**5. ATM Skimming:**

**Prevention:** Inspect ATMs for unusual devices.

**Remedy:** Report suspicious ATMs to the bank, and monitor accounts for unauthorized transactions.

**6. Check Fraud:**

**Prevention:** Use security features on checks.

**Remedy:** Report fraudulent checks to the bank, close compromised accounts, and work with law enforcement.

**7. Online Banking Fraud:**

**Prevention:** Use secure internet connections and keep software up to date.

**Remedy:** Contact the bank immediately, change passwords, and report the incident.

**8. Mobile Banking Fraud:**

**Prevention:** Use secure mobile apps and keep devices protected.

**Remedy:** Report any suspicious activities to the bank and update mobile security settings.

**9. Wire Transfer Fraud:**

**Prevention:** Verify the authenticity of requests.

**Remedy:** Contact the bank immediately, report the incident, and work with the bank to recover funds.

**10. Pharming:**

**Prevention:** Use reputable websites and keep antivirus software updated.

**Remedy:** Report incidents to the bank, change passwords, and consider additional security measures.

**11. Social Engineering:**

**Prevention:** Educate individuals about common social engineering tactics.

**Remedy:** Report incidents to the bank, change passwords, and reinforce security awareness.

**12. Malware Attacks:**

**Prevention:** Use reputable antivirus software and keep systems updated.

**Remedy:** Remove malware, change passwords, and report incidents to the bank.

**13. SIM Card Swapping:**

**Prevention:** Use strong authentication methods and protect personal information.

**Remedy:** Report the incident to the mobile carrier and the bank, and strengthen security measures.

**14. Insider Fraud:**

**Prevention:** Implement internal controls and monitor employee activities.

**Remedy:** Investigate, take appropriate disciplinary actions, and review and enhance internal controls.

**15. Friendly Fraud:**

**Prevention:** Monitor account activities and set transaction limits.

**Remedy:** Report incidents to the bank, dispute unauthorized transactions, and consider additional security measures.

**16. Business Email Compromise (BEC):**

**Prevention:** Implement email authentication protocols and educate employees.

**Remedy:** Report incidents to the bank, law enforcement, and implement additional security measures.

**17. Ransomware Attacks:**

**Prevention:** Regularly back up data, use robust cyber security measures.

**Remedy:** Report incidents to law enforcement, restore data from backups, and strengthen security measures.

These remedies emphasize the importance of both proactive measures and quick responses to mitigate the impact of banking fraud. Additionally, individuals and organizations should stay informed about the latest fraud trends and continuously update security practices.

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# India's Multifaceted Engagement With Neighbouring Nations

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## Abstract:

India, a South Asian country, has strong political, social, economic, and cultural ties with its neighbours, including Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. This study examines the dynamics of these relationships, analysing historical, geographical, and contemporary factors. It discusses aspects such as commerce, diplomacy, security, migration, and cross-cultural interactions. The study suggests that promoting greater cooperation and harmony in the region can be achieved by analysing the unique requirements of member nations. India's natural markets offer economies of scale and specialization for regional economic integration, and understanding the unique requirements of these nations can help promote closer economic ties.

**Keywords:** neighbourhoods' policy, India, Relationship, Collaboration

## Introduction:

India's relationships with its neighbouring countries have long been a subject of significance in global geopolitics. The nation shares borders with six countries, each with its distinct historical, cultural, and geopolitical context. Over the years, India's interactions with these neighbours have evolved, influenced by factors ranging from economic interests to security concerns and cultural affinities. This paper aims to analyse the economic, social, political, and cultural dimensions of India's relations with its neighbours and assess the implications for regional stability and cooperation. The South Asian region surrounding India, which includes Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Maldives, Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Sri Lanka, is a complicated geographical area with ties to the past, shared heritage, similarities, and differences. With post-colonial conflicts, liberation movements, nuclear rivalries, military dictatorships, insurgencies, religious fundamentalism, terrorism, drugs, and human trafficking, the region is rife with contradictions, disparities, and paradoxes. Despite having produced many strong female leaders, the region still requires empowerment, with over 540 million people making less than \$1.25 per day.

## Historical Note

The historical ties between India and its neighbouring countries form the foundation of their present-day relations. India's ancient civilizations had significant interactions with regions now occupied by Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, Maldives, Sri Lanka, Pakistan and China. These interactions encompassed trade, cultural exchange, and religious diffusion, shaping the socio-cultural landscape of South Asia. However, historical conflicts and colonial legacies have also left enduring scars, influencing contemporary diplomatic dynamics.



After India's recognition of **Bangladesh's** independence, bilateral relations were established between the two countries in 1971. In observance of India's recognition of Bangladesh, Friendship Day is celebrated. Decades-long border disputes were settled by the 2015 land boundary agreement, but talks on transboundary river water sharing are still ongoing. However, Bangladesh has cancelled state visits to India due to recent anti-India sentiments. Significant progress has been made between 2015 and 2017, including the settlement of maritime and land borders, the signing of over 90 high-tech instruments, and enhanced bilateral cooperation.

**Nepal** is a valuable neighbour of India and holds a unique place in its foreign policy because of the ancient geographic, historical, cultural, and economic ties. Hinduism and Buddhism are closely related in India and Nepal, as Lumbini, the birthplace of Buddha, is situated in modern-day Nepal. In addition to having an open border and unrestricted travel, the two nations are also closely linked by marriage and family ties, a phenomenon known as Roti-Beti ka Rishta. The foundation of the unique ties that exist between India and Nepal is the 1950 Treaty of Peace and Friendship.

India is **Bhutan's** largest trading partner and major export destination, with significant support for hydropower projects and financial assistance. Bhutan and India share strong cultural ties, with Bhutan preserving its Buddhist heritage and promoting carbon-neutrality. India has helped Bhutan in renewable energy, forest conservation, and sustainable tourism. The two countries have agreed to strengthen trade infrastructure, facilitate trade, and modernize facilities, including a modernized Integrated Check Post and development of facilities for the Bhutanese SEZ project.

India's close and multifaceted relationship with **Myanmar** has been strengthened through high-level visits, including the first visit by an Indian Prime Minister in 25 years. The visit saw the signing of 12 agreements and MOUs, including a US\$ 500 million Line of Credit, Air Service Agreement, and the establishment of an Advanced Centre for Agricultural Research and Education (ACARE). India is also working closely with Myanmar on various infrastructure development and cooperation projects, including roads, waterways, power, health, education, industrial training, and telecommunications. By the end of this decade, direct road connectivity to South East Asia will become easier, facilitating trade, tourism, and travel. India is committed to extending assistance and support to the process of national reconciliation and strengthening democracy in Myanmar, as democracy helps bring communities together and deal with the gap between rich and poor.

India and the **Maldives** have a long-standing, well-established relationship that is built on mutual support for political pluralism, stability, and progress. India, a close neighbour, has persisted in promoting the development of democratic institutions and the rule of law in the Maldives in order to fulfil the aspirations of its people. Through high-level visitation exchanges, defence and security cooperation, institution and capacity building, support for the health and education sectors, and collaboration in a wide range of mutually beneficial areas, the relationship was strengthened during that time.

India's policy towards **Sri Lanka** focuses on creating a united Sri Lanka, with a focus on equality, dignity, justice, and self-respect. Since the liquidation of the LTTE, India has adopted a multi-pronged approach, including urging Sri Lankan Tamils to abide by its commitments, reassuring them of their efforts, investing in Northern Sri Lanka reconstruction, listening to Tamil demands, and monitoring Chinese overtures in Sri Lanka.

India and **Pakistan** have maintained less than normal state relations since 1947, with attempts to improve relations often thwarted by the Indian Security Forces (ISI) and Pakistan Army. In 2013, ceasefire violations along the Line of Control (LOC) escalated, leading to the killing of five Indian

soldiers. India's response was strong, with the National Assembly accusing India of unprovoked aggression. The future of India-Pakistan dialogue depends on Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif minimizing Army influence and providing tangible deliveries on India's concerns, particularly regarding cross-border terrorism.

**China** and India have a long history of shared civilization, dating back to when China first gained independence and underwent communist transformation. India recognized Tibet as an independent part of China, supported China's entry into the United Nations, and recognized China. Over the past ten years, India and China have signed more than 60% of the agreements, and their trade has increased dramatically. 2014 was declared the Year of Friendly Exchanges, and a Strategic Plan and Cooperative Partnership for Peace and Wealth was formed. However, problems such as border disputes, China's intention to build dams on the Brahmaputra and China's explosive economic growth have raised concerns.

#### **Economic Relations:**

An essential component of India's interactions with its neighbours is the development of economic ties. Significant bilateral trade agreements and regional economic initiatives such as the BIMSTEC (Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation) and SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) characterise India's trade relations with Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, and Sri Lanka. However, obstacles such as disparities in trade, non-tariff barriers, and limitations on infrastructure impede the complete actualization of the region's economic potential. The economic rivalry between China and India further complicates the situation by affecting investment and trade patterns.

#### **Political Relations:**

India's political relations with its neighbours are characterised by a combination of rivalry, cooperation, and sporadic hostilities. Diplomatic relations are still strained by historical territorial disputes, such as China's boundary disputes and Pakistan's Kashmir issue. Conversely, programmes such as India's "Neighbourhood First" policy seek to improve bilateral ties by promoting greater political discourse, development support, and security cooperation. But these initiatives are frequently overshadowed by geopolitical rivalries, especially those between China and India, which result in regional power struggles and strategic manoeuvring.

#### **Social and Cultural Relations:**

Strong social and cultural ties are essential for promoting understanding and goodwill between neighbouring nations. Due to their shared histories, languages, and religious practices, India and nations like Nepal, Bhutan, and Sri Lanka have strong cultural ties. These ties promote greater regional cohesion by facilitating tourism, educational collaborations, and people-to-people exchanges. However, fostering mutual respect and trust is hampered by historical hostilities and cultural divides, such as those between Pakistan and India.

#### **Security Dynamics:**

India's relations with its neighbours are heavily influenced by security concerns, which are shaped by historical conflicts, territorial disputes, and cross-border terrorism. Militant groups with a base in Pakistan pose a security threat to India, calling for strong counterterrorism measures as well as diplomatic initiatives to address the underlying causes of extremism. In a similar vein, border conflicts with China and sporadic clashes along the Line of Actual Control highlight the necessity of diplomatic talks and confidence-boosting initiatives to stop the situation from getting worse.

Opportunities to improve regional stability exist when cooperation is pursued in fields like disaster management and maritime security.

Indian foreign policy focuses on national security in its immediate neighbourhood, but also includes trade, economic relations, migration, and water management. Unresolved borders and boundary issues with neighbours raise India's security concerns. Neighbouring countries often resent India's dominant position in South Asia, inviting outside great powers to leverage their ties. India shares land and maritime boundaries with eight countries, and its historical, cultural, religious, linguistic, ethnic, economic, and trade relations with all its neighbours remain complex. Since the 1990s, India has adopted a conciliatory approach towards its neighbours, recognizing its primacy in the region.

**Conclusion:**

India's relations with its neighbours are marked by a complex interplay of political, social, cultural, and economic elements. Geographical closeness and historical ties can foster cooperation and integration, but enduring issues like territorial disputes, security risks, and geopolitical rivalry provide formidable obstacles. Sustained diplomatic engagement, steps to boost confidence, and a dedication to promoting mutual understanding and trust are all necessary to address these issues. India is well-positioned to contribute positively to the promotion of peace, stability, and prosperity in the South Asian region through the strategic use of its economic might, cultural soft power, and strategic influence.

India faces uncertainties in its neighbourhood over the next 20 years due to significant changes. Cooperation among nations can advance the region, and India must encourage cooperation. India's actions will influence developments, and a progressive foreign policy approach prioritizing people-to-people ties is likely to be successful. Balancing soft and hard powers is crucial.

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# The Group of Twenty (G20)

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## ABSTRACT:

The Group of Twenty (G20) is the premier forum for international economic cooperation. It plays an important role in shaping and strengthening global architecture and governance on all major international economic issues. India holds the Presidency of the G20 from 1 December 2022 to 30 November 2023. The 18th G20 Summit was successfully conducted at Bharat Mandapam in New Delhi during 9-10 September, 2023. It was a culmination of all the G20 processes and meetings held throughout the year among ministers, senior officials, and civil societies. The Group of Twenty (G20), a collection of twenty of the world's largest economies formed in 1999, was conceived as a bloc that would bring together the most important industrialized and developing economies to discuss international economic and financial stability.

**KEYWORDS:** Agenda of G20, Members in G20, India's Role in G20, Impact of G20 on Indian Economy.

## OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. To understand the aim behind G20 Summit .
1. To study the role of India in G20.
2. To analysis the impact of G20 on Indian Economy .

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

In this research paper the study makes the use of Secondary Data. Secondary data for the study was collected from online sources based on Web links, Government Websites.

## INTRODUCTION:

Canadian finance minister Paul Martin was chosen as the first chairman and German finance minister Hans Eichel hosted the meeting. A 2004 report by Colin I. Bradford and Johannes F. Linn of the Brookings Institution asserted the group was founded primarily at the initiative of Eichel, the concurrent chair of the G7. The Group of Twenty (G20), a collection of twenty of the world's largest economies formed in 1999, was conceived as a bloc that would bring together the most important industrialized and developing economies to discuss international economic and financial stability. The G20 was founded in 1999 after the Asian financial crisis as a forum for the Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors to discuss global economic and financial issues. Wing Commander Gajender from the Indian Air Force displayed the G20 flag at a height of 10,000 feet above the ground on Thursday, a day ahead of the G20 Summit to be hosted in New Delhi. The national capital is all ramped up to host the high profile summit.

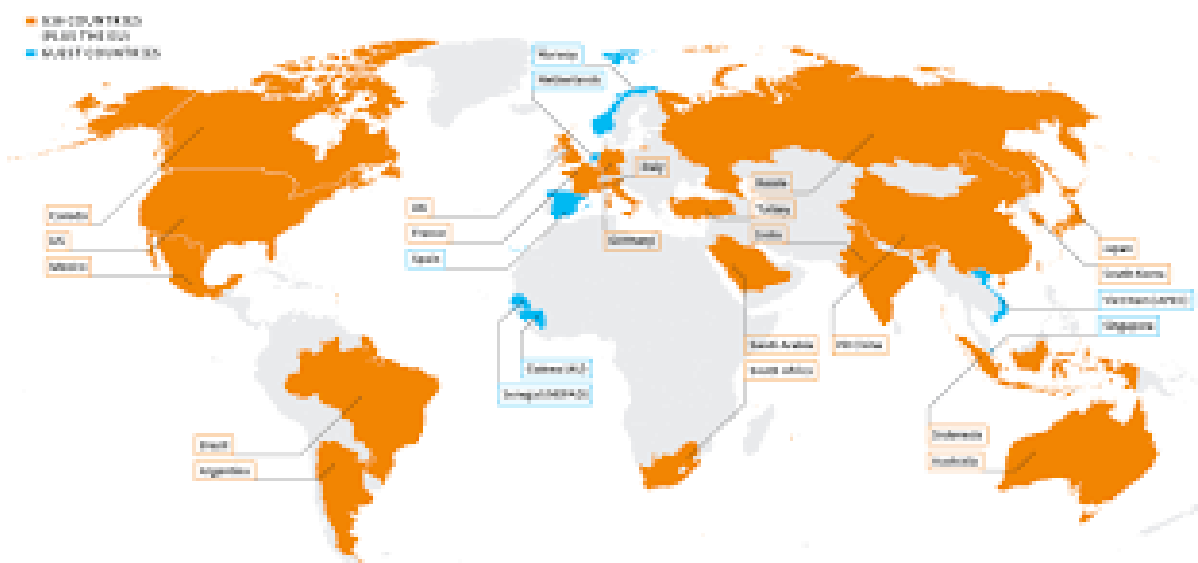


The Group of Twenty (G20) is the premier forum for international economic cooperation. It plays an important role in shaping and strengthening global architecture and governance on all major international economic issues. India held the Presidency of the G20 from 1 December 2022 to 30 November 2023.

- 1999 : Inception of G20: The G20 was founded in 1999 after the Asian financial crisis as a forum for the Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors to discuss global economic and financial issues.
- 2008 : Elevation to Leader’s Level: The G20 was upgraded to the level of Heads of State/Government in the wake of the global economic and financial crisis of 2007, and, in 2009, was designated the “premier forum for international economic cooperation”. The G20 Summit is held annually, under the leadership of a rotating Presidency. The G20 initially focused largely on broad macroeconomic issues, but it has since expanded its agenda to inter-alia include trade, sustainable development, health, agriculture, energy, environment, climate change, and anti-corruption.
- 2023 :Inclusion of AU as G20 Member: India put forth a proposal for the African Union to attain permanent membership status within the G-20, a proposal that garnered unanimous support from all participating nations. Hence, the African Union was accepted as a permanent member of the G20.

### Members in G20:

The G20 Presidency is responsible for bringing together the G20 agenda in consultation with other members and in response to developments in the global economy. The G20 or Group of 20 is an intergovernmental forum comprising 19 sovereign countries, the European Union, and the African Union. It works to address major issues related to the global economy, such as international financial stability, climate change mitigation and sustainable development. The members of the G-20 are: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, the U.K. and the U.S., as well as the European Union, represented by the rotating council presidency and the European Central Bank.



As of 2023, there are 21 members in the group: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South



Korea, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States, the European Union and the African Union. Guest invitees include, amongst others, Spain, the United Nations, the World Bank and ASEAN



Representatives include, at the leaders' summits, the leaders of nineteen countries, the African Union and of the European Union, and, at the ministerial-level meetings, the finance ministers and central bank governors of nineteen countries, the African Union and of the European Union. In addition, each year, the G20's guests include Spain;[52] the Chair of ASEAN; a representative of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and a country (sometimes more than one) invited by the presidency, usually from its own region. The first of the tables below lists the member entities and their leaders, finance ministers and central bank governors. The second table lists relevant statistics such as population and GDP figures for each member, as well as detailing memberships of other international organizations, such as the G7, BRICS and MIKTA. Total GDP figures are given in millions of US dollars. In September 2023, at the 18th G20 Summit, Indian PM Narendra Modi announced that the African Union has been included as a member of the G20, making it the 21st member.



In addition to these 21 members, the chief executive officers of several other international forums and institutions participate in meetings of the G20.[7] These include the managing director and Chairman of the International Monetary Fund, the President of the World Bank, the International Monetary and Financial Committee and the Chairman of the Development Assistance Committee. The G20's membership does not reflect exactly the 21 largest economies of the world in any given year; as the organization states.

#### Agenda of G20:

##### 1) Financial focus:

The initial G20 agenda, as conceived by US, Canadian and German policymakers, was very much focused on the sustainability of sovereign debt and global financial stability, in an inclusive

format that would bring in the largest developing economies as equal partners. During a summit in November 2008, the leaders of the group pledged to contribute trillions to international financial organizations, including the World Bank and IMF, mainly for re-establishing the global financial system. Since inception, the recurring themes covered by G20 summit participants have related in priority to global economic growth, international trade and financial market regulation.

## 2)Growth and sustainability:

The G20 countries account for almost 75% of global carbon emissions.[72] After the adoption of the UN Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Climate Agreement in 2015, more "issues of global significance" were added to the G20 agenda: migration, digitization, employment, healthcare, the economic empowerment of women, development aid[74] and stopping climate change. The G20 countries account for almost 75% of the global carbon emissions and promised in 2009 to phase out 'inefficient subsidies'. Despite these promises G20 members have subsidized fossil fuel companies over \$3.3 trillion between 2015 and 2021, with several states increasing subsidies; Australia (+48.2%), the US (+36.7%), Indonesia (+26.6%), France (+23.8%), China (+4.1%), Brazil (+3.0%), Mexico (+2.6%).[72] China alone generates over half of the coal-generated electricity in the world.

## India's role in G20:

As it takes the G20 Presidency, India is on a mission to bring about a shared global future for all through the Amrit Kaal initiative with a focus on the LiFE movement which aims to promote environmentally-conscious practices and a sustainable way of living. India held the G20 presidency in 2023, with the New Delhi Leaders' Declaration released on 9 September 2023.

South Africa will host the G20 in 2025, followed by the United States of America in 2026. Presidency. The G20 New Delhi Summit is chaired by the Indian Prime Minister, Narendra Modi. The G20 Logo is inspired from India's national flag and contains vibrant colour of the 'Tiranga', ie saffron, white, green, and blue. The seamless combination of lotus coloured in white green and blue with the Earth adds on to the beauty of the logo. Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi last year unveiled the G20 logo, drawing inspiration from the vibrant colours of the National Flag. The G20 logo for 2023 is in the colours of saffron, white, green, and blue as it juxtaposes planet Earth with the lotus, India's national flower that reflects growth amid challenges.



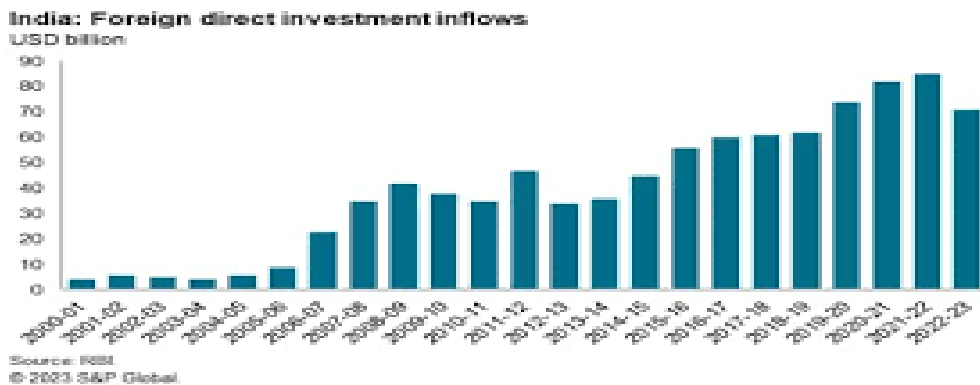
## IMPACT OF G20 ON THE INDIAN ECONOMY:

The G20 has had a positive impact on the Indian economy. It has helped to increase foreign investment, promote trade liberalization, improve financial regulation, and address climate change.

These are all important factors that will help India to sustain its economic growth in the years to come. The G20 has had a significant impact on the Indian economy. In particular, it has helped to:

- ★ Increase foreign investment in India
- ★ Promote trade liberalization
- ★ Improve financial regulation
- ★ Address climate change

1.Foreign investment has been a major driver of economic growth in India in recent years. The G20 has helped to increase foreign investment in India by providing a forum for dialogue between governments and businesses. The G20 has also helped to improve the investment climate in India by promoting reforms such as the introduction of a bankruptcy law.



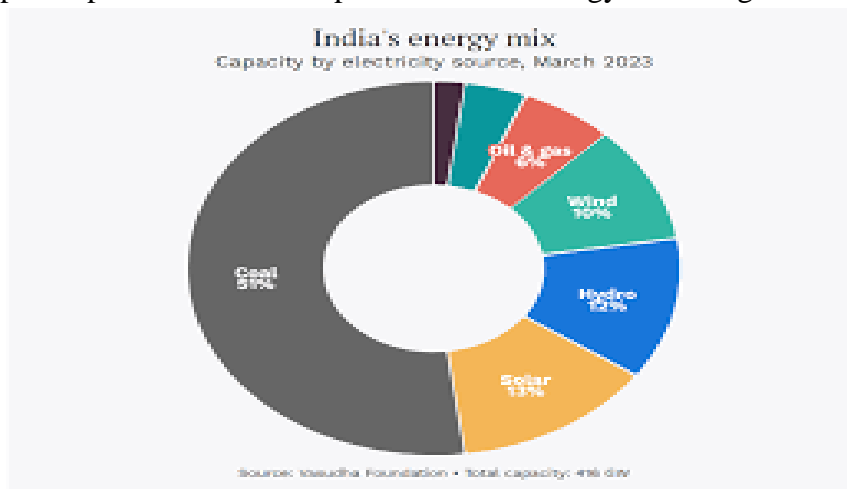
2.Trade liberalization has also been a major priority for the G20. The G20 has helped to promote trade liberalization by negotiating agreements such as the Trade Facilitation Agreement. These agreements have helped to reduce tariffs and other barriers to trade, which has benefited the Indian economy by making it easier for Indian businesses to export their goods and services.



3.Financial regulation has also been a focus of the G20. The G20 has helped to improve financial regulation by promoting reforms such as the Basel III capital requirements. These reforms have helped to make the Indian financial system more resilient to shocks.



4. Climate change is a major challenge facing the world today. The G20 has played a leading role in addressing climate change by setting ambitious targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The G20 has also helped to promote the development of clean energy technologies.



5. The G20 has had a positive impact on the Indian economy. It has helped to increase foreign investment, promote trade liberalization, improve financial regulation, and address climate change. These are all important factors that will help India to sustain its economic growth in the years to come. In addition to the above, the G20 has also helped India to:

- Develop infrastructure
- Improve education and healthcare
- Reduce poverty.

The G20 has been a valuable partner for India in its efforts to achieve economic development and prosperity. The forum has provided a platform for India to engage with other major economies and to share its experiences and perspectives. The G20 has also helped to raise India's profile on the global stage.

**CONCLUSION:**

The G20's prominent membership gives it a strong input on global policy despite lacking any formal ability to enforce rules. There are disputes over the legitimacy of the G20,[78] and criticisms of its organization and the efficacy of its declarations. The G20's transparency and accountability have been questioned by critics, who call attention to the absence of a formal charter and the fact that the most important G20 meetings are closed-door.[80] In 2001, the economist Frances Stewart proposed an Economic Security Council within the United Nations as an alternative to the G20. In such a council, members would be elected by the General Assembly based on their importance to the world economy, and the contribution they are willing to provide to world economic development. The cost and extent of summit-related security is often a contentious issue in the hosting country, and G20 summits have attracted protesters from a variety of backgrounds, including information activists, opponents of fractional-reserve banking and anti-capitalists.

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# G20 and India's Current Foreign Policy

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## Abstract

G20 Theme: India's G20 Presidency theme is “Vasudhaiv Kutumb-Kam” or “One Earth One Family One Future”. The G20 theme represents India's work to bring the entire world together for a better future, with a common goal. There will be no "first world or third world" but "only one world". They oversee negotiations throughout the year, discuss summit agenda items, and coordinate the critical work of the G20. Working groups designed around specific themes operate in both tracks. Includes representatives of respective Ministries from both member countries and invited/guest countries. United Nations (UN), International Monetary Fund (IMF), and economic cooperation and many international organizations like the Development Organization participate in working groups. "A matter of pride for every Indian".

2022: Indonesia handed over the G-20 presidency to India for the coming year at the annual summit. Prime Minister Narendra Modi had said that it is a matter of pride for every Indian. G-20 is an organization of twenty major developed and developing economies of the world. These include Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States and the European Union.

India assumed the presidency of the powerful group G20 on December 1, 2022, symbolizing the motto and exemplifying the philosophy of “Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam”, or “One Earth, One Family, One Future”. India's Year of the Presidency is committed to doing so which will focus on “healing our 'One Earth”, building harmony in our 'One Family' and giving hope to our 'One Future' and Life (Lifestyle for Environment).

During India's presidency, the troika—past, current, and incoming presidents—consists of Indonesia, India, and Brazil, respectively. The Troika is leading the global agenda at the G20 in the current turbulent economic times. Beyond being a forum for policy discussions, it plays the role of reconciling 20 imbalanced peoples. About the group staying together and years of discussion has resulted in mixed success. However, the speed of measurable results may be greater depending on the vision of its member states. As a result, it is more important than ever to examine the process of setting the agenda at a fundamental level with principles in mind, even if the methods for achieving that agenda differ.

## Proposed Principles:

As a leader in navigating the global agenda at various fora, India has a unique opportunity to learn from their experiences. Consequently, it is important to consider:

### 1) Democratization of agenda setting process:

In establishing a global agenda, all partner nations must be brought together to understand their priorities. It will ensure diversity, equity, inclusiveness, sustainability, transparency and long-term commitment. Focusing on factors with a subsequent high degree of commonality increases confidence among group member will grow This can help ensure that domestic policies are aligned and support global priorities. There is a feeling in the international community that if someone is not at the table,

they are on the menu. More focused assistance to small, non-member states to understand how their participation can add value is necessary; Simply inviting them to the summit is insufficient. Private sector and civil society organizations can provide valuable insights, advocacy and recommendations for the G-20 agenda by focusing more on these common priorities. They can also help ensure consistency and follow-up on commitments through robust monitoring and reporting mechanisms. Furthermore, the involvement of these non-governmental sectors could promote transparency and accountability in the G-20 process.

**2) To create a long-lasting effect; Striking a balance between the needs of developing and developing countries.**

Important: As India shoulders more responsibility, it should not act and appear biased. In general, developed nations should instead be more careful with their rich resource pools. They should not come out working globally with good intentions but should not feel biased. Instead of playing a zero-sum game, we should think in terms of multilateralism to create a win-win scenario. India should leave the G-20 presidency with flexibility and vigor to adapt to changing circumstances. Future-proof multilateralism needs to be created through a novel and robust institutional framework. In the long term, this will help developing countries to come up with new solutions and ensure growth for all to challenge their tired legacy systems.

**3) Choose policy directions that guarantee continuity.**

India's agenda of building solidarity with partner nations must last beyond his one-year presidency. It's also hard to remember that if there are too many priorities, there are none. Therefore, the G20 needs to be restrained from suffering—in line with other multilateral forums such as the World Trade Organization (WTO)—from over-extending its mandate. While ambitious in their approach, it is important to set defined, limited long-term priorities.

**4) Set concrete, measurable and tangible goals and milestones with care that they are one-size-fits-all.**

There should not be all viewpoints because all nations are at different stages of development. Measurable results with short, medium and long-term goals are important. Ensure inclusiveness, sustainability and accountability to avoid an agenda falling into a “talk trap” without sustained political action and financial commitment. Apart from economic considerations, rhetoric will not bring any change in human life.

**5) Prevent 'reinventing the wheels':**

To encourage rapid mutual growth, duplication of effort must be avoided. It is important to prevent duplication of existing international institutions, fragmentation of financial resources and weakening of the coordination role of existing multilateral institutions. A 'collaborative' and 'collaborative' framework is critical to successful outcomes.

**6) Prejudice-free communication is essential to promote unity:**

Prejudice on international platforms can pose a threat to global security. Communication as an antidote is a force for conflict prevention, management and resolution.

**7) Breakdown of socio-cultural and geo-political barriers between Global South and Global North:**

To do this requires mutual protection from elements disguised as neocolonialism and hegemony. This is significant because historically, partnerships have often benefited the partner with more resources than the other, resulting in overall humanitarian crises.

## **8) Principle of Antiodaya**

A global lens must encompass every aspect of community through inclusive dialogue. It is important to determine vertical and horizontal planning at the global and national level and keeping in mind the 'last man in line'. It is important for member states to navigate the many priorities and themes of the G-20 Summit and understand the origins and development of each commitment.

## **9) India's role in setting a strong agenda**

The principles mentioned above are consistent with Indian cultural and constitutional principles. The values enshrined in the Indian Constitution and its distinction in diversity contribute to the 'fundamental DNA of democracy' and 'collective decision-making'. With its unique diversity, India has successfully taken the path of progress over the years.

Keeping the essential principles in mind while developing agendas, action-oriented plans and decisions through collaborative efforts has the potential to yield revolutionary and positive results.

### **Conclusion:**

As India's achievements are evaluated and unprecedented hopes are expressed for its future, the country's faith in the global governance structure is reflected in several recent examples, such as the notable roll-out of the Covid-19 vaccine in India. Vaccine Diplomacy Initiative 'Vaccine Friendship'. With one of the world's largest and fastest growing economies, the country has a tough exterior and have earned their stripes in the intervening years. Similarly, India has been ranked among the top five countries in the Global Climate Change Performance Index. Moreover, it has taken the lead in leading the transition towards clean energy sources. Due to its social capitalism, India has achieved a geo-political sweet spot in the world. In short, India, from its vantage point with justly earned global praise for all these achievements, is well-positioned to forge a difficult but necessary consensus on the G20 platform. This country can lead the G20 agenda in a unique way, which the global community has never witnessed. Essential principles in developing agendas, action-oriented plans, and decisions through collaborative efforts Mindfulness has the potential to have revolutionary and positive results. The vision of creating a new paradigm of human-centered globalization is promising, if the global North and South communities provide equal support.

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# "Evolution of Programming Languages in the IT Sector: A Comprehensive Analysis"

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## **Abstract:**

The development of programming languages in IT (IT) has been a dynamic and evolving process, marked by tremendous growth and paradigm shifts. This comprehensive review examines the complex journey of programming languages, exploring their evolution, the impact on the IT industry, the changing landscape of software development. Through intensive research and analysis, this review aims to provide valuable insights into the past, present and future strategies of various programming languages to demonstrate their application in an evolving IT environment the greatest appreciation of the daily.

**Keywords:** Development, Programming Languages, IT, Advanced Research, Software Development, Paradigm Change, Historical Context, IT Industry, Emerging Trends.

## **Introduction:**

The information technology (IT) landscape is intrinsically linked to the evolution of programming languages, a distinct journey of constant innovation, paradigm shifts, and transformational growth. Functional languages are foundational to software development, how applications are designed, . by law, and he was killed. This comprehensive survey examines the complex issue of programming languages in IT, aiming to reveal their historical significance, important milestones, and broader impact in software development.

As the IT industry rapidly evolves, understanding the evolutionary process of programming languages becomes paramount. Interactions between languages, frameworks, and evolving business needs contribute to a dynamic ecosystem that reflects the constant pursuit of applications, resources, and changes. This study does not examine history not only information about programming languages but also provides an overview of upcoming developments and possible future developments.

Through a multi-dimensional approach, this study seeks to uncover the complex relationship between programming languages and the IT industry. By exploring key features, influential language models, and their impact on software development practices, this review aims to provide valuable insights for developers, IT professionals, and researchers -Laying the foundation for innovation which will be done in the project.

## **Literature Review:**

In recent years, artificial intelligence (AI) has undergone rapid and substantial growth, witnessing notable advancements in natural language processing and machine learning. This surge has led to transformative changes across various industries and applications, with particular focus on AI-assisted programming. The advent of advanced language models, such as ChatGPT encompassing GPT-4 and GPT-3.5, has the potential to revolutionize code creation, maintenance, optimization, and testing. This study aims to assess the efficacy of ChatGPT in a range of code generation tasks, comparing the performance of GPT-4 and GPT-3.5 with other popular large language models (LLMs) and identifying challenges and limitations in their application in programming.



OpenAI's release of GPT models, including ChatGPT, signifies a significant milestone in advancing AI capabilities. These models, through iterations, have consistently demonstrated enhanced performance and versatility, generating heightened interest across diverse fields, particularly in programming tasks. The impact of AI in programming is substantial, offering increased productivity, reduced human error, and task automation. Examples include code generation, documentation, and bug detection, streamlining the programming process and allowing developers to focus on more intricate and creative aspects of their work.

To comprehensively analyze the subject, this study adopts a quantitative testing approach with primary objectives, including evaluating ChatGPT's efficiency in various code generation tasks, comparing GPT-4 and GPT-3.5 performance with other LLMs, and identifying challenges in using large language models in programming. Recent advancements in large language models, exemplified by GPT-3, have propelled breakthroughs in automated code generation, surpassing previous state-of-the-art deep learning methods.

Existing research, such as OpenAI Codex, has demonstrated the capability to produce accurate code for unfamiliar programming tasks. However, this study acknowledges the need for a more extensive evaluation and explores the accuracy and quality of code generated by large language models. It references studies that have tested usability but not accuracy, emphasizing the significance of accuracy assessment in AI-assisted programming.

As the AI field experiences exponential growth, this study serves as an initial exploration into AI-assisted programming. The goal is to offer valuable insights to developers, researchers, and the broader technology community, contributing to the ongoing development and shaping of the future of AI-assisted programming. The subsequent sections of the paper will delve into the history of ChatGPT.

### **Methodology:**

The research methodology for "Programming Language Development in IT: A Comprehensive Analysis" includes a systematic approach to understanding the historical and contemporary state of programming languages. The course uses a mixed methods research design that includes qualitative and quantitative techniques together to provide a comprehensive look.

On the qualitative side, this historical context that examines the evolution of programming languages over time by examining detailed literature reviews, historical papers, academic articles, and industry reports will provide insight into factors in the emergence of programming languages and changes in IT field. In addition, qualitative interviews and expert opinions of key individuals within the company will be explored to gain a nuanced understanding of corporate perspectives and experiences.

Quantitatively, comprehensive research will be conducted on statistics of programming language use, adoption rates, and predictors of popularity. Data will be collected from reputable sources such as version control repositories, developer forums and surveys. Statistical tools and visualization techniques will be used to analyze and interpret quantitative data, enabling detailed analysis of extensions and changes in the programming language of choice.

### **Result and Discussion:**

The comparative study has been made and the result has been tabulated in Table-1

**Table-1**

Language	Design Update	Major Release	Technological Shift
C	2	2	2
Cobol	1	0	1
Fortran	0	1	3
Java	0	2	2
JavaScript	1	0	0
Python	0	2	1

**C:** This programming language has had two "language restructurings", two "major releases", and two "technical changes".

**COBOL:** COBOL had one "new language creation," zero "major product releases," and one "technical change."

**FORTRAN:** FORTRAN has no "new language programs," one "major release," and three "technical changes."

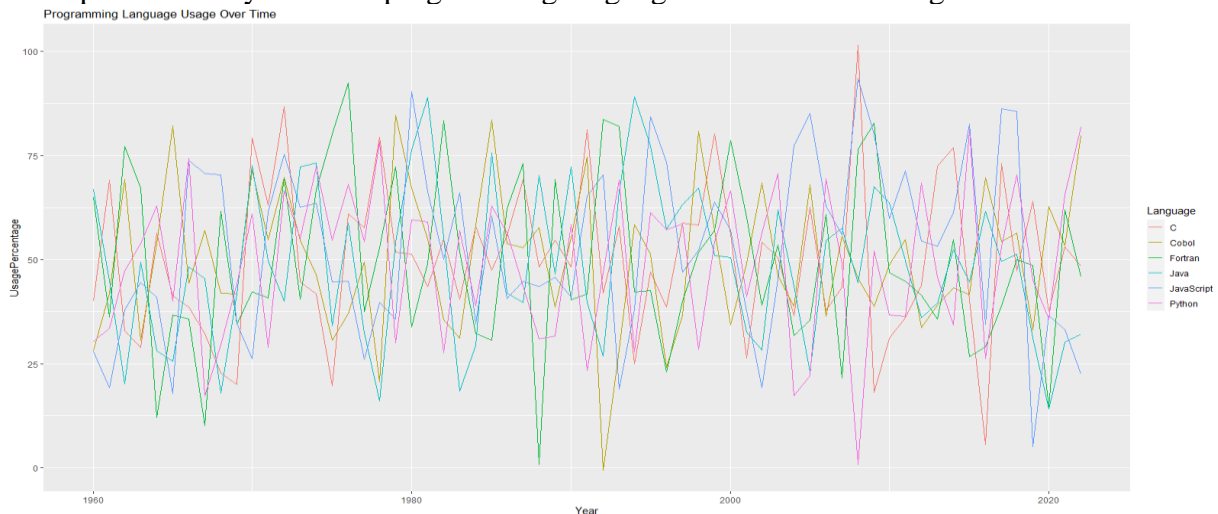
**Java:** Java got no "language programming updates", two "major releases", and two "technical changes".

**JavaScript:** JavaScript has not had one "new language program", zero "major releases", and "technical changes".

**Python:** Python hasn't had a "new language system", two "major releases", and one "technical change".

This table summarizes the milestones achieved by each programming language. It can be useful for development cycles and ongoing multilingual development in information technology. The statistics help to understand the frequency and pattern of modifications or modifications in each language, and contribute to a comprehensive analysis of the evolution of programming languages.

The comparative analysis of the programming languages is shown in the Figure-1 below



The case study result is shown in the table-2

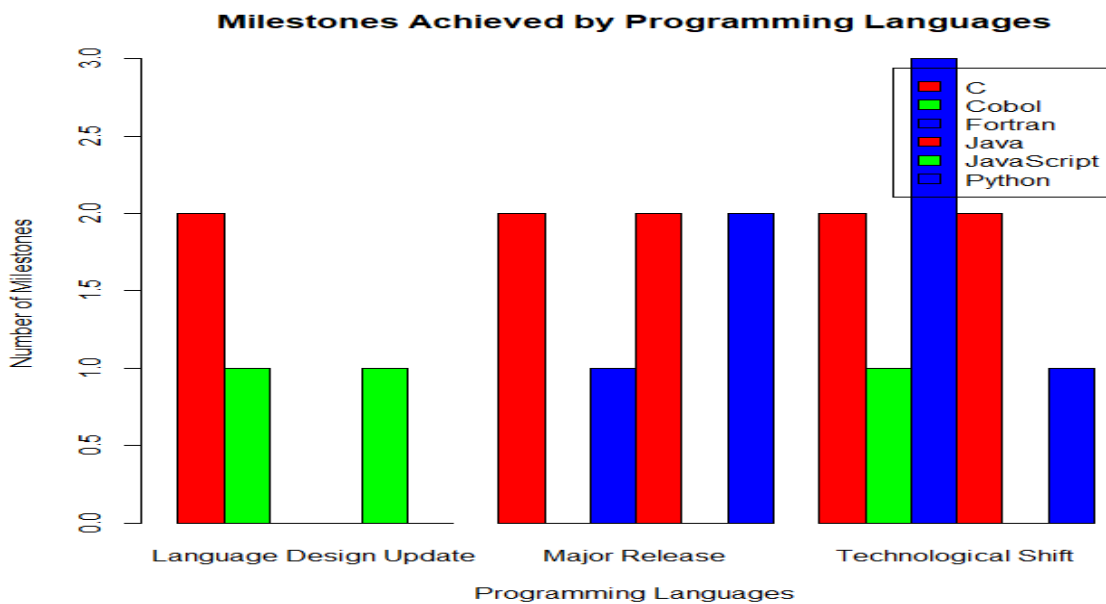
**Table-2**

S.N.	Language	Milestone Year
1	Java	Technological Shift 1983
2	C	Major Release 1972
3	Cobol	Technological Shift 1960
4	Python	Major Release 2001
5	C	Technological Shift 1978
6	Python	Major Release 2016

The table-2 provided shows the milestones achieved by programming languages in different years. Java, underwent a major technological revolution in 1983, showing significant progress. C, the standard language, was widely released in 1972, and showed remarkable changes. COBOL underwent a technological revolution in the 1960s, keeping pace with the technological advances of the time. Known for its versatility, Python had a major release in 2001 and another in 2016, which focused on its continuous and relational development. C, recognized new technological changes in 1978 and adapted accordingly. This notation briefly defines important moments in the timeline of the evolution of these programming languages, providing insight into their development and adaptation to technological change.

The comparative study has been shown in the figure-2

**Figure-2**



The comparative analysis presented in Table-1 provides a detailed overview of the points achieved by different programming languages, such as C, COBOL, FORTRAN, Java, JavaScript, and Python, based on three points it evaluates each language on the basis of necessity: language restructuring, major releases, and technological changes. For example, C experienced two new language designs, two major releases, and two technical changes, in contrast to what emphasized its dynamic development over time, COBOL experienced few changes, with language design one new, no major release, plus one technology. There was also change.

These tables are a valuable reference for developers and stakeholders in the IT industry. Not only does it provide a snapshot of the historical development of any language, but it helps us understand how often and how changes or updates occur. This comprehensive analysis contributes to a nuanced perspective on the development of programming languages, which is critical for informed decision making in the ongoing cycle of multilingual development and software engineering

Figure-1, which is mentioned in the text, is not provided, but it is often assumed that visual representations of comparative analysis in programming languages provide an understanding of complex data and moving objects on is greater, which facilitates the interpretation of comparative results. In addition, Table 2 shows specific examples of milestones achieved by the individual policy languages in the case studies. For example, Java experienced a technological revolution in 1983, while Python experienced a major breakthrough in 2016. This focused presentation provides an in-depth, helpful look at specific events in the development of these languages the detailed parameters are given in Table 1.

### Conclusion:

The detailed analysis of the evolution of the programming languages presented in this review, supported by Table-1 and Table-2, provides valuable insights into points including C, COBOL, FORTRAN, Java, JavaScript, . Python etc. have been able to develop it. The comparative analysis emphasizes various factors the level of development and changes experienced by the users of these languages help them to understand the historical development.

Key discoveries, including new language creations, major releases, and technological changes, illustrate the dynamic nature of programming languages. C emerges as the most frequently updated language, while COBOL and JavaScript exhibit considerable strength. The detailed analysis contributes to a nuanced view of the evolving programming languages.

### Suggestions:

**Ongoing monitoring and evaluation:** Due to the dynamic nature of programming languages, it is recommended that developers and IT staff regularly monitor and analyze the development of languages. This ongoing research will help with informed decisions about language choice and development strategies and keep them abreast of emerging trends.

**Modern language adoption:** The study highlights the importance of technological change in language development. Organizations should consider adopting contemporary languages that outline a technology-first approach. This includes languages such as Python that feature key points, especially in large releases.

**Plan Implementation:** Based on the research, it is important for IT organizations to engage in planning for language adoption and renewal. Understanding historical context and trends can inform decisions about resource allocation, training, and development efforts.

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# Investigating the Influence of Higher Education Policies on Graduate Employability: Case Studies from Developing Economies

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## **Abstract:**

This research paper examines the influence of higher education policies on graduate employability in developing economies. Through a comparative analysis of case studies from diverse regions, the study aims to identify the factors that shape graduates' transition into the workforce and the effectiveness of policy interventions in enhancing their employability. By analyzing policy frameworks, curriculum design, skills development initiatives, and university-industry partnerships, the research provides insights into strategies for improving graduate employability in the context of developing economies.

**Keywords:** Language Proficiency, Geographic Location, Student Engagement, Academic Advising , Workforce Preparation, Lifelong Learning , Educational Attainment, Career Readiness , Professional Development , Skills Gap Analysis , Labor Market Demands

## **Introduction:**

The employability of graduates is a critical concern for policymakers, educators, and stakeholders in developing economies. Higher education policies play a pivotal role in shaping graduates' skills, competencies, and readiness for the job market. However, the effectiveness of these policies in enhancing graduate employability varies across different contexts. This research investigates the influence of higher education policies on graduate employability through case studies from developing economies.

## **Literature Review:**

Previous studies have highlighted the importance of aligning higher education with the needs of the labor market to enhance graduate employability (Brown & Hesketh, 2004). Skills development, experiential learning opportunities, and industry collaboration have emerged as key factors in preparing graduates for employment (Yorke & Knight, 2006). Additionally, the role of government policies, funding mechanisms, and regulatory frameworks in shaping higher education outcomes has been widely discussed (Marginson, 2011). However, there is a need for empirical research to examine the specific impacts of higher education policies on graduate employability in developing economies.

## **Research Methodology:**

**Research Design:** This study will employ a mixed-methods research design, incorporating both qualitative and quantitative approaches to investigate the influence of higher education policies on graduate employability in developing economies. The mixed-methods approach allows for a comprehensive understanding of the research topic by combining the strengths of both qualitative and quantitative data collection and analysis techniques.

**Case Study Selection:** The research will select multiple case studies from developing economies to provide a diverse range of perspectives and experiences. The selection criteria for case studies will include factors such as economic status, geographical location, cultural context, and educational policies. The aim is to capture a broad spectrum of higher education systems and policy environments within developing economies.

**Data Collection Methods:**

a. **Document Analysis:** The study will conduct a thorough review of policy documents, government reports, academic literature, and other relevant sources to understand the higher education policies and their implications for graduate employability in each selected case study.

b. **Interviews:** Semi-structured interviews will be conducted with key stakeholders, including policymakers, educators, employers, and graduates, to gather insights into their perspectives, experiences, and perceptions regarding the influence of higher education policies on graduate employability.

c. **Surveys:** Surveys may be administered to a sample of graduates to collect quantitative data on their employment status, job satisfaction, skills acquisition, and perceived impact of higher education policies on their employability.

d. **Site Visits and Observations:** Site visits to universities, vocational training centres, and industries will be conducted to observe the implementation of higher education policies, the quality of educational programs, and the level of industry engagement.

**Data Analysis:**

a. **Qualitative Analysis:** Data from interviews, document analysis, and observations will be thematically analyzed to identify patterns, themes, and emerging insights related to the influence of higher education policies on graduate employability. Coding techniques such as open, axial, and selective coding will be employed to categorize and interpret the qualitative data.

b. **Quantitative Analysis:** Quantitative data from surveys will be analyzed using statistical software to generate descriptive statistics, inferential statistics, and correlation analyses. This analysis will provide quantitative evidence of the relationship between higher education policies and graduate employability indicators.

**Ethical Considerations:** Ethical considerations will be addressed throughout the research process, including obtaining informed consent from participants, ensuring confidentiality and anonymity, and adhering to ethical guidelines for research involving human subjects

This research employs a qualitative approach, utilizing case studies from developing economies to investigate the influence of higher education policies on graduate employability. The case studies are selected based on criteria such as economic status, geographic location, and educational context. Data collection methods include document analysis, interviews with key stakeholders, and site visits to universities and employers. The analysis focuses on policy frameworks, curriculum design, skills development initiatives, and university-industry partnerships.

here's a chart outlining the potential factors and their influence on graduate employability:

Factors	Influence on Graduate Employability
Quality of Education	Strong Positive
Relevance of Curriculum	Strong Positive
Access to Internships/Work Placements	Strong Positive

Career Guidance and Counseling Services	Strong Positive
Industry Partnerships	Strong Positive
Availability of Job Opportunities	Strong Positive
Alumni Networking	Positive
Entrepreneurial Support	Positive
Research Opportunities	Positive
Diversity and Inclusion Initiatives	Positive
Government Policies	Variable
Economic Conditions	Variable
Technological Advancements	Variable
Global Market Trends	Variable
Cultural Factors	Variable
Social Capital	Variable
Financial Aid and Scholarships	Variable
Employer Perceptions	Variable
Soft Skills Development	Variable
Language Proficiency	Variable
Geographic Location	Variable

This chart outlines various factors that can influence graduate employability, ranging from aspects related to education quality and relevance to external factors such as government policies, economic conditions, and technological advancements. The influence of each factor on graduate employability can vary, with some exerting a strong positive influence while others may have a more variable impact

**Analysis and Findings:**

The analysis of case studies reveals several key findings regarding the influence of higher education policies on graduate employability in developing economies. Firstly, effective policies prioritize the alignment between educational outcomes and labor market demands, ensuring that graduates possess relevant skills and competencies. Secondly, strategic partnerships between universities, governments, and employers play a crucial role in bridging the gap between education and employment. Thirdly, continuous evaluation and feedback mechanisms are essential for monitoring the effectiveness of policy interventions and refining strategies to enhance graduate employability.

**Implications and Recommendations:**

Based on the findings, this research provides recommendations for policymakers, educators, and stakeholders in developing economies to improve graduate employability. These include:

Strengthening collaboration between universities and industry through internships, apprenticeships, and collaborative research projects. Enhancing the responsiveness of higher education curricula to evolving industry needs through regular reviews and consultations with employers. Investing in skills development initiatives, entrepreneurship programs, and career counseling services to support graduates' transition into the workforce.

The discussion section further explores the implications of the research findings and offers insights into the broader implications of higher education policies on graduate employability in developing economies.

**Alignment with Industry Needs:** One of the key findings from the case studies is the importance of aligning higher education curricula with the evolving needs of industries. Developing economies often undergo rapid technological advancements and changes in market demand. Hence, it is crucial for educational institutions to regularly update their programs to equip graduates with relevant skills. This alignment not only enhances graduates' employability but also contributes to the overall economic development by supplying a skilled workforce to drive innovation and productivity in various sectors.

**Role of Government Policies:** The case studies highlight the significant role played by government policies in shaping higher education systems and, consequently, graduate employability. Policies that promote investment in education, foster collaboration between academia and industry, and provide incentives for skills development initiatives are instrumental in improving employment outcomes for graduates. Moreover, regulatory frameworks that ensure quality assurance and accountability in higher education institutions contribute to building trust among employers regarding the competence of graduates.

**Challenges and Opportunities:** Despite the progress made in enhancing graduate employability through higher education policies, several challenges persist. These include resource constraints, outdated educational infrastructure, and socioeconomic disparities that limit access to quality education. Furthermore, the mismatch between the skills acquired through formal education and those required by the job market remains a significant concern. Addressing these challenges requires a multi-faceted approach involving targeted investments, policy reforms, and partnerships between stakeholders.

**Importance of Continuous Evaluation:** The findings underscore the importance of continuous evaluation and feedback mechanisms to monitor the effectiveness of higher education policies and interventions. Regular assessment of graduate outcomes, employer satisfaction, and labor market trends enables policymakers and educators to identify areas for improvement and adjust strategies accordingly. Moreover, fostering a culture of innovation and experimentation within higher education institutions encourages the adoption of best practices and the development of tailored solutions to address local challenges.

**Sustainability and Long-Term Impact:** Achieving sustainable improvements in graduate employability requires a long-term commitment from all stakeholders. While short-term initiatives may yield immediate results, sustained efforts are needed to institutionalize reforms, build capacity, and foster a culture of lifelong learning. Moreover, addressing structural issues such as youth unemployment, gender disparities, and regional inequalities requires a comprehensive approach that goes beyond the scope of higher education policies alone.

**Recommendations:**

Building upon the insights gained from the research findings and discussion, several recommendations can be proposed to enhance the influence of higher education policies on graduate employability in developing economies:

**Strengthening Industry-Academia Collaboration:** Encourage closer collaboration between higher education institutions and industries through initiatives such as joint research projects, internships, and industry advisory boards. Universities should actively engage with employers to understand their evolving needs and tailor educational programs accordingly.

**Promoting Experiential Learning Opportunities:** Incorporate experiential learning components such as internships, apprenticeships, and practical projects into the curriculum. These opportunities



provide students with real-world experience, enhance their skills, and increase their employability upon graduation.

**Investing in Career Services and Guidance:** Provide comprehensive career counseling, job placement services, and entrepreneurship support to students. Equipping graduates with job search skills, resume writing techniques, and interview preparation can significantly improve their chances of securing employment.

**Fostering Entrepreneurship and Innovation:** Create an enabling environment for entrepreneurship by offering courses in entrepreneurship education, providing seed funding for startups, and facilitating access to mentorship and networking opportunities. Entrepreneurial skills are increasingly valued in the modern economy and can lead to job creation and economic growth.

**Continuous Monitoring and Evaluation:** Establish mechanisms for ongoing monitoring and evaluation of higher education policies and programs. Regular assessment of graduate outcomes, employer feedback, and labor market trends will help identify areas for improvement and inform future policy decisions.

**Addressing Socio-Economic Disparities:** Implement targeted interventions to address socio-economic disparities in access to higher education and employment opportunities. Scholarships, financial aid programs, and affirmative action policies can help level the playing field and ensure equitable access to education and employment.

**Building Capacity for Innovation and Adaptation:** Invest in faculty development programs, research infrastructure, and technology-enabled learning platforms to enhance the quality and relevance of higher education. Building capacity for innovation and adaptation within higher education institutions is essential for staying abreast of global trends and meeting the evolving needs of the workforce.

**Promoting Cross-Sectoral Collaboration:** Foster collaboration between government agencies, educational institutions, employers, civil society organizations, and international development partners to leverage resources, share best practices and coordinate efforts towards enhancing graduate employability. Cross-sectoral partnerships can amplify the impact of interventions and address complex challenges more effectively.

### **Conclusion:**

In conclusion, the influence of higher education policies on graduate employability in developing economies is complex and multifaceted. Through the analysis of case studies, this research has highlighted the importance of aligning educational objectives with industry needs, fostering partnerships between academia and industry, and continuously evaluating the effectiveness of policy interventions. By implementing targeted reforms and investing in skills development initiatives, developing economies can enhance the employability of their graduates and unlock the full potential of their human capital. However, addressing persistent challenges and ensuring the sustainability of reforms require concerted efforts from policymakers, educators, employers, and other stakeholders. Moving forward, further research and collaboration are needed to identify innovative solutions and create inclusive education systems that empower graduates to succeed in the rapidly evolving global economy.

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# Understanding Real Estate Development and Redevelopment in Indian Metropolitan Areas

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## Introduction:

Real estate development and redevelopment play a pivotal role in shaping the urban landscape of Indian metropolitan areas. With rapid urbanization, population growth, and changing socio-economic dynamics, the demand for quality infrastructure, housing, and commercial spaces has surged. Understanding the intricacies of real estate development and redevelopment in Indian cities is essential for policymakers, urban planners, developers, and stakeholders to effectively address urbanization challenges, promote sustainable growth, and enhance the livability of metropolitan areas. This study aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of real estate development and redevelopment practices in Indian metropolitan areas, exploring key trends, challenges, opportunities, and best practices shaping urban development initiatives.

## Keywords:

Real estate development, Redevelopment, Indian metropolitan areas, Urbanization, Sustainable growth, Urban planning, Infrastructure, Housing, Commercial spaces, Policy implications.

## Research Methodology:

### Research Design:

This study employs a qualitative research design to comprehensively understand real estate development and redevelopment in Indian metropolitan areas. Qualitative methods allow for in-depth exploration, analysis, and interpretation of complex phenomena, such as urban development processes and stakeholders' perspectives.

### Data Collection Methods:

**a. Literature Review:** A comprehensive review of academic journals, industry reports, government publications, and reputable websites will be conducted to gather existing knowledge, theories, and empirical evidence related to real estate development and redevelopment in Indian metropolitan areas.

**b. Interviews:** Semi-structured interviews will be conducted with key stakeholders, including real estate developers, urban planners, government officials, and community representatives. These interviews will provide insights into the challenges, opportunities, and best practices in real estate development and redevelopment.

**c. Case Studies:** Multiple case studies of real estate development and redevelopment projects in Indian metropolitan areas will be conducted. These case studies will involve site visits, document analysis, and interviews with project stakeholders to understand the context, process, and outcomes of redevelopment initiatives.

**d. Observations:** Direct observations of urban landscapes, built environments, and redevelopment sites will be conducted to supplement data collected through literature review, interviews, and case studies.

### Sampling:

Purposive sampling will be employed to select participants for interviews and case studies. Key informants will be identified based on their expertise, experience, and involvement in real estate

development and redevelopment projects in Indian metropolitan areas. Case study sites will be selected to represent a diverse range of redevelopment initiatives, including brownfield redevelopment, mixed-use developments, and urban renewal projects.

**Data Analysis:**

**a. Thematic Analysis:** Data collected from literature review, interviews, case studies, and observations will be analyzed thematically to identify recurring patterns, themes, and relationships related to real estate development and redevelopment.

**b. Comparative Analysis:** Comparative analysis will be conducted to compare and contrast different approaches, strategies, and outcomes of real estate development and redevelopment projects across Indian metropolitan areas.

**c. Interpretation:** Findings from data analysis will be interpreted to derive meaningful insights, implications, and recommendations for understanding and improving real estate development and redevelopment practices in Indian metropolitan areas.

**Ethical Considerations:**

Ethical guidelines and principles will be followed throughout the research process to ensure confidentiality, informed consent, and respect for participants' rights. Permission will be obtained from relevant authorities and stakeholders before conducting interviews and case studies.

**Limitations:**

Limitations of the study may include constraints in access to data, time limitations, and biases inherent in qualitative research methods. Efforts will be made to mitigate these limitations through rigorous data collection, analysis, and validation processes.

**Validation:**

Triangulation of data sources, member checking, and peer review will be employed to enhance the validity and reliability of study findings. Feedback from stakeholders and experts will be sought to validate interpretations and conclusions drawn from the research.

This research methodology provides a systematic approach for understanding real estate development and redevelopment in Indian metropolitan areas, offering valuable insights into the challenges, opportunities, and best practices in urban development.

**Importance of Redevelopment Initiatives in Urban Areas:**

Redevelopment initiatives are essential for revitalizing urban areas, addressing infrastructure deficiencies, and accommodating the growing population in Indian cities. As urban spaces become denser and land becomes scarce, redevelopment projects offer opportunities to optimize land use, enhance infrastructure, and improve the quality of life for residents. Moreover, redevelopment initiatives contribute to the preservation of cultural heritage, the rejuvenation of deteriorating neighborhoods, and the promotion of sustainable urban development practices.

**1. Objectives of the Research Paper:**

- To provide an in-depth understanding of real estate development practices in Indian metropolitan areas, including key trends, challenges, and opportunities.
- To analyze the importance of redevelopment initiatives in addressing urbanization challenges and promoting sustainable urban development.
- To explore the objectives, methodologies, and findings of research studies related to real estate development and redevelopment in Indian metropolitan areas.
- To offer insights and recommendations for policymakers, urban planners, developers, and stakeholders involved in real estate and urban development projects in India.

- By addressing these objectives, the research paper aims to contribute to the body of knowledge on real estate development and redevelopment in Indian metropolitan areas, informing decision-making processes and guiding future urban development initiatives.

### **Real Estate Development in Indian Metropolitan Areas:**

#### **Urbanization Trends and Population Growth:**

Indian metropolitan areas are experiencing rapid urbanization, with a significant influx of people from rural areas seeking better economic opportunities and amenities. This urbanization trend has led to the expansion of cities and the emergence of large metropolitan areas characterized by dense populations, increasing infrastructure demands, and spatial constraints.

#### **Market Dynamics and Demand Drivers for Real Estate Development:**

The real estate market in Indian metropolitan areas is influenced by various factors, including demographic shifts, economic growth, and urbanization patterns. Increasing disposable incomes, changing lifestyle preferences, and rapid industrialization have fueled demand for residential, commercial, and retail properties. Additionally, government initiatives such as Smart Cities Mission and Housing for All have stimulated investment in real estate development projects, further driving market dynamics in metropolitan areas.

#### **Regulatory Framework and Policy Environment Governing Urban Development:**

Urban development in Indian metropolitan areas is governed by a complex regulatory framework comprising national, state, and local regulations. The planning and development of urban areas are guided by laws related to land acquisition, zoning regulations, environmental clearances, and building codes. Additionally, government policies and schemes aimed at promoting sustainable urban development, affordable housing, and infrastructure development play a crucial role in shaping the policy environment for real estate development in Indian metropolitan areas.

#### **Traditional Real Estate Development Practices:**

#### **Review of Conventional Real Estate Development Models in Indian Metropolitan Areas:**

Traditional real estate development in Indian metropolitan areas has been characterized by conventional models that emphasize land acquisition, construction, and sale of properties. These models typically involve developers acquiring land parcels, obtaining necessary approvals, and constructing buildings for residential, commercial, or industrial purposes. These projects often follow standardized design and construction practices, focusing on maximizing floor area ratios and achieving economies of scale.

#### **Analysis of Residential, Commercial, and Industrial Development Patterns:**

Residential development in Indian metropolitan areas has predominantly focused on the construction of high-rise apartment complexes, gated communities, and townships to accommodate the growing urban population. Commercial development includes the construction of office buildings, shopping malls, and mixed-use developments catering to the needs of businesses and consumers. Industrial development typically involves the establishment of manufacturing facilities, warehouses, and industrial parks to support economic activities and employment generation in urban areas.

#### **Case Studies Illustrating Landmark Real Estate Projects in Major Metropolitan Cities:**

Landmark real estate projects in major Indian metropolitan cities serve as prime examples of traditional development practices and showcase the evolution of urban landscapes over time. These projects encompass a diverse range of developments, including iconic skyscrapers, premium residential complexes, state-of-the-art office parks, and integrated townships. Examples include the Bandra-Kurla Complex in Mumbai, Cyber City in Gurgaon, and UB City in Bangalore, Pune, which

have transformed the urban fabric and skyline of their respective cities. These case studies provide valuable insights into the historical context, design considerations, and market dynamics driving traditional real estate development practices in Indian metropolitan areas.

### **Challenges and Opportunities:**

#### **Identification of Key Challenges Facing Real Estate Development in Indian Cities:**

##### **Real estate development in Indian cities faces several challenges, including:**

**Land Acquisition:** Limited availability of land parcels and complexities associated with land acquisition processes hinder development projects.

**Regulatory Hurdles:** Cumbersome regulatory procedures, bureaucratic delays, and inconsistent enforcement of building codes pose challenges to project timelines and costs.

**Infrastructure Constraints:** Inadequate infrastructure, including transportation, water supply, and sanitation facilities, limits the feasibility and attractiveness of real estate developments.

##### **Opportunities for Sustainable and Inclusive Redevelopment Approaches:**

**Despite challenges, there are opportunities for sustainable and inclusive redevelopment approaches to address urbanization challenges, including:**

**Sustainable Development Practices:** Adoption of sustainable design principles, green building technologies, and energy-efficient infrastructure to minimize environmental impact and promote resource efficiency.

**Inclusive Urban Development:** Integration of affordable housing, mixed-income communities, and social amenities to create inclusive urban spaces that cater to the needs of diverse population segments.

**Transit-Oriented Development:** Leveraging transit infrastructure to promote compact, walkable neighborhoods with access to public transportation, reducing reliance on private vehicles and mitigating traffic congestion.

##### **Latest Trends in Redevelopment:**

##### **Exploration of the Latest Trends in Redevelopment:**

**Transit-Oriented Development:** Focus on development projects located near transit hubs, such as metro stations and bus terminals, to promote connectivity, reduce commute times, and enhance accessibility.

**Mixed-Income Housing:** Integration of affordable and market-rate housing units within the same development to foster socio-economic diversity and address housing affordability challenges.

**Green Building Certifications:** Growing emphasis on green building certifications, such as LEED and GRIHA, to promote environmentally sustainable construction practices and enhance the marketability of projects.

##### **Analysis of Public-Private Partnerships and Financing Models:**

**Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs):** Collaboration between government agencies and private developers to undertake redevelopment projects, leveraging resources, expertise, and risk-sharing mechanisms.

**Innovative Financing Models:** Exploration of financing mechanisms, including real estate investment trusts (REITs), impact investing, and development finance institutions, to mobilize capital for redevelopment initiatives and infrastructure upgrades.

These trends and opportunities present avenues for addressing urbanization challenges and promoting sustainable, inclusive, and resilient urban development in Indian cities.

## **Redevelopment Initiatives in Indian Metropolitan Areas:**

In Indian metropolitan areas, redevelopment initiatives play a crucial role in revitalizing urban spaces, optimizing land use, and addressing the challenges of rapid urbanization. This section provides an overview of various redevelopment projects aimed at urban renewal and revitalization, including brownfield redevelopment and mixed-use developments.

### **Overview of Redevelopment Projects Targeting Urban Renewal and Revitalization:**

Redevelopment projects targeting urban renewal and revitalization aim to transform aging or dilapidated urban areas into vibrant and sustainable communities. These initiatives often involve the demolition or renovation of existing structures to create modern, functional spaces that meet the evolving needs of residents and businesses. Examples include the redevelopment of old industrial sites, obsolete infrastructure, and blighted neighborhoods to create vibrant mixed-use developments, public spaces, and cultural hubs.

### **Analysis of Brownfield Redevelopment Projects Transforming Underutilized Land Parcels:**

Brownfield redevelopment projects involve the revitalization of underutilized or contaminated land parcels, typically former industrial sites or abandoned properties. These projects aim to rehabilitate environmentally compromised sites, mitigate pollution, and repurpose land for productive use. Brownfield redevelopment initiatives often require collaboration between public and private stakeholders, remediation efforts to address environmental concerns, and innovative design solutions to maximize the potential of the site while ensuring environmental sustainability.

### **Examination of Mixed-Use Developments Combining Residential, Commercial, and Recreational Spaces:**

Mixed-use developments are characterized by the integration of diverse land uses within a single project, combining residential, commercial, retail, office, and recreational spaces. These developments promote walkability, accessibility, and urban vibrancy by creating vibrant, mixed-use neighbourhoods where people can live, work, and play in close proximity. Mixed-use developments often include amenities such as parks, plazas, and cultural facilities to enhance the quality of life for residents and create a sense of community.

### **Analysis of Public-Private Partnerships and Financing Models:**

#### **Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs):**

Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) involve collaboration between government agencies and private developers to undertake redevelopment projects. These partnerships leverage the resources, expertise, and capabilities of both public and private sectors to deliver infrastructure and urban development projects efficiently. In PPPs, the government typically provides land, regulatory support, and policy frameworks, while private developers contribute funding, construction expertise, and operational management. PPPs facilitate the sharing of risks and rewards between public and private entities, allowing for the implementation of large-scale redevelopment projects that may not be feasible through traditional procurement methods alone.

#### **Innovative Financing Models:**

Innovative financing models play a crucial role in mobilizing capital for redevelopment initiatives and infrastructure upgrades. These models include:

**Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs):** REITs are investment vehicles that allow investors to pool funds and invest in income-generating real estate assets. By investing in REITs, individuals and institutions can access diversified real estate portfolios without directly owning properties. REITs provide liquidity, transparency, and tax benefits to investors, making them attractive vehicles for financing real estate development projects.

**Impact Investing:** Impact investing involves allocating capital to projects and businesses that generate positive social and environmental impact alongside financial returns. Impact investors seek to address urbanization challenges, promote sustainability, and improve quality of life through investments in affordable housing, renewable energy, and community development initiatives.

**Development Finance Institutions (DFIs):** DFIs are specialized financial institutions that provide long-term financing and technical assistance for development projects in emerging markets. DFIs support infrastructure development, urban renewal, and sustainable growth by offering loans, equity investments, and advisory services to governments, private developers, and non-profit organizations.

**Conclusion:**

In conclusion, understanding real estate development and redevelopment in Indian metropolitan areas is crucial for addressing the complex challenges of urbanization, promoting sustainable growth, and improving the quality of life for residents. This study has provided valuable insights into the key trends, challenges, opportunities, and best practices shaping urban development initiatives in Indian cities.

The rapid pace of urbanization, coupled with demographic shifts and economic dynamics, has led to increased demand for infrastructure, housing, and commercial spaces in Indian metropolitan areas. Real estate development and redevelopment projects play a vital role in meeting these demands, revitalizing urban spaces, and accommodating the diverse needs of urban populations.

However, real estate development and redevelopment in Indian cities face numerous challenges, including land acquisition, regulatory hurdles, and infrastructure constraints. Addressing these challenges requires collaborative efforts from policymakers, developers, and stakeholders to streamline regulatory processes, improve infrastructure, and promote sustainable development practices.

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# Scenario Of Agriculture Robot: Background, Challenges And Policy

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## Abstract

In the realm of digital agriculture, agricultural robots assume a distinctive role, offering numerous advantages in farming production. Since the emergence of the first industrial robots in the 1950s, these machines have garnered attention from both the research community and industry. Recent strides in computer science, sensing technologies, and control methodologies have propelled agricultural robots through a swift evolution, leveraging cutting-edge technologies tailored for various application scenarios. Notably, considerable enhancements have been realized by seamlessly integrating perception, decision-making, control, and execution techniques. Despite these advancements, the majority of agricultural robots still necessitate intelligent solutions, constraining their deployment to small-scale applications due to a lack of integration with artificial intelligence. Consequently, researchers and engineers face challenges in scaling these technologies for mass production. In this comprehensive review, we delve into the current landscape of agricultural robots by examining literature categorized based on the types of agricultural robots discussed. Our aim is to provide a panoramic view of diverse research statuses and applications of agricultural robots, shedding light on both the benefits and challenges associated with their broader deployment.

**Keywords:** computer science; sensing technologies; decision-making; artificial intelligence.

## Introduction

Agricultural robots, encompassing machines specifically tailored for use in farming production [1], constitute a vital segment within the robot family. Typically, these robots are equipped with sophisticated perception capabilities, autonomous decision-making skills, precise control mechanisms, and adept execution abilities. Notably, they excel in attaining precise and efficient production objectives, even in intricate, adverse, and hazardous environments. Driven by the imperative for labor-saving and efficient agricultural practices, the spectrum of agricultural robots has undergone continuous expansion, leading to a more diversified array of application scenarios. Reflecting their diverse targets, agricultural robots are commonly categorized into field robots [2], fruit and vegetable robots [3], and animal husbandry robots [4]. Additionally, through an examination of pertinent literature, research on agricultural robots predominantly centers on field robots and fruit and vegetable robots, with a particular emphasis on the harvesting domain. Despite variations in their specific application contexts, these agricultural robots share commonalities in core technologies. Essential components include a stable mobile platform, collaborative multi-sensor systems, advanced visual image processing technology, intricate algorithms, and adaptable locomotion control—elements typically indispensable for the constitution of an effective agricultural robot.

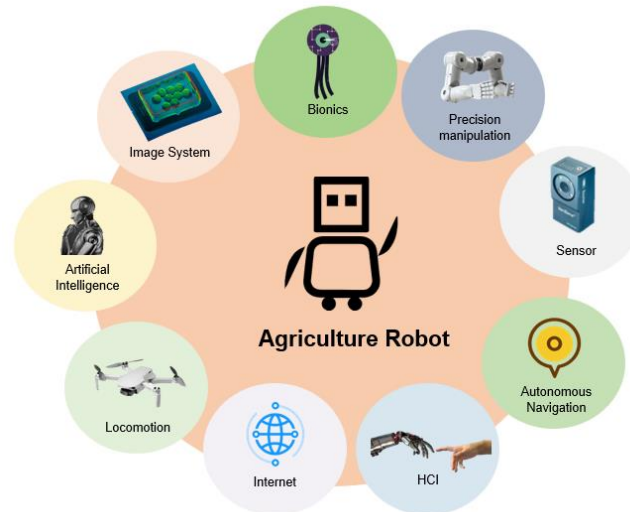


Fig.

### Current Status of Agricultural Robot in World

As of my last knowledge update in January 2022, the field of agricultural robotics has been advancing rapidly, but the specific developments and status may have evolved since then. Here are some general trends and aspects that were relevant at that time:

#### 1. Autonomous Tractors and Harvesters:

Autonomous tractors and harvesters were gaining traction, with several companies working on developing and deploying these machines for various crops. These robots are designed to perform tasks such as plowing, seeding, and harvesting with minimal human intervention. In the initial stages of 2013, Tamaki and colleagues [5] pioneered the development of a robotic system featuring three robots tailored for large-scale paddy farming. The automated system comprised a tillage robot equipped with RTK-GNSS (Real-Time Kinematic Global Navigation Satellite System) and an inertia measurement unit (IMU) or GPS compass, facilitating navigation between the paddy fields.

#### 2. Weeding Robots:

Weeding robots equipped with computer vision and machine learning algorithms were being used to identify and remove weeds selectively. These systems help reduce the reliance on herbicides and promote more sustainable farming practices. Sori and collaborators [7] introduced a specialized robot designed for weeding in paddy fields.

#### 3. Drones for Monitoring:

Unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) or drones were being employed for crop monitoring and data collection. Drones equipped with cameras and sensors provide real-time information on crop health, allowing farmers to make informed decisions.

#### 4. Robotic Fruit Pickers:

Developments in robotic fruit picking technology were underway. Robots capable of identifying and gently picking ripe fruits were being tested and deployed in orchards, addressing labor shortages and increasing efficiency. Fruit and vegetable picking robots are automated machines specifically designed for the large-scale detection and harvesting of fruits and vegetables in modern agriculture [10–13]. These robotic harvesters are categorized into bulk and selective types [14]

### **5.Data-Driven Precision Agriculture:**

The integration of robotics with data analytics and precision agriculture techniques was helping farmers optimize resource use. This includes precise application of water, fertilizers, and pesticides based on real-time data and analysis. Although the process of collecting information in the field can be labor-intensive and challenging, the data obtained plays a crucial role in aiding farmers in making informed decisions. Recognizing this, robots designed for collecting field information have been developed to handle this demanding task.

### **6.Research and Innovation:**

Ongoing research and innovation were driving the development of new robotic technologies for agriculture. Academic institutions, startups, and established companies were actively contributing to advancements in the field.

### **7.Global Adoption:**

Agricultural robots were being adopted in various parts of the world, particularly in regions facing labor shortages and seeking ways to enhance agricultural productivity. Different types of robots were being customized to meet the specific needs of diverse crops and farming practices.

### **Development of Robot for agricultural robot**

The development of robots for agricultural applications involves a multidisciplinary approach, integrating expertise from robotics, automation, computer vision, artificial intelligence, and agricultural sciences. The following key aspects contribute to the development of robots for agricultural use:

#### **1.Sensing Technologies:**

Computer Vision: Vision systems equipped with cameras and image processing algorithms enable robots to visually perceive the environment. This is crucial for tasks such as identifying crops, detecting weeds, and assessing crop health.

#### **2. Autonomous Navigation:**

Algorithms for simultaneous localization and mapping (SLAM) enable robots to navigate autonomously in dynamic and unstructured environments. GPS and other localization technologies contribute to precise positioning.

#### **3. Manipulation and Actuation:**

Robotics arms and end-effectors designed for agricultural tasks, such as planting, harvesting, and pruning, are essential components. Actuators and grippers are chosen based on the specific requirements of the task.

#### **4. Machine Learning and AI:**

Artificial intelligence, including machine learning, is used for decision-making and adaptive control. Machine learning models can be trained to recognize crops, pests, and diseases, allowing robots to make informed decisions in real-time.

#### **5. Human-Robot Interaction:**

User interfaces and communication systems facilitate interaction between farmers and robots. This includes interfaces for programming, monitoring, and controlling the robots, as well as feedback mechanisms.

#### **6. Energy Efficiency and Power Systems:**

Agricultural robots need to operate efficiently over long durations. The development of energy-efficient systems, as well as reliable and sustainable power sources, is crucial for prolonged field operations.

## **7. Data Management and Analytics:**

Sensors on agricultural robots generate large amounts of data. Effective data management and analytics help farmers derive actionable insights, contributing to better decision-making for crop management.

## **8. Weather and Environmental Considerations:**

Robots designed for agriculture must withstand and operate in diverse environmental conditions. Considerations for water resistance, dust protection, and temperature tolerance are important for field deployment.

### **Challenges in design of robot**

The design of robots, regardless of their intended application, comes with various challenges that engineers and developers must address. Designing robots for complex tasks, especially those involving intricate manipulation, decision-making, or interaction with unpredictable environments, poses a significant challenge. Ensuring that the robot can handle diverse and dynamic scenarios is crucial. Developing effective sensory systems for robots, including vision, touch, and spatial awareness, is a challenge. Achieving accurate and real-time data acquisition is essential for enabling robots to navigate and interact with their surroundings. Creating robots with a high level of autonomy requires sophisticated decision-making algorithms. Designers must address challenges related to real-time processing, learning from experience, and adapting to changing conditions. Designing robots that can interact seamlessly and safely with humans is a complex challenge. Ensuring intuitive interfaces, natural communication, and safe physical interaction are critical aspects of HRI design. Balancing power consumption and performance is a challenge, especially for robots operating in remote or resource-constrained environments. Developing efficient power sources and energy management systems is crucial. Robots often operate in challenging conditions, and their design must account for variations in terrain, weather, and other environmental factors. Ensuring the robustness and reliability of the robot under different circumstances is a persistent challenge. Creating a mechanically sound and efficient robot involves addressing challenges related to materials, weight distribution, durability, and the ability to perform tasks with precision. This is particularly important for robots with manipulators or moving parts.

### **Commercial Approach of the robot**

Robotics companies adopt various business models depending on their offerings, target markets, and the specific needs of their customers. Here are some common business models for robotics companies:

#### **Product Sales:**

**Hardware Sales:** Companies manufacture and sell robotic hardware, such as industrial robots, robotic arms, drones, or specialized robotic devices.

**Software Sales:** Offering robotic software solutions, including control systems, simulation software, and programming tools.

#### **Robot as a Service (RaaS):**

Providing robots on a subscription or pay-per-use basis. This model reduces the upfront costs for customers and often includes ongoing maintenance and updates.

#### **Subscription Services:**

Offering subscription-based services for access to advanced features, regular updates, and customer support. This model is common for software-based robotics applications.

#### **Platform as a Service (PaaS):**

## Ethics

The potential impacts of utilizing robots in agriculture can be perceived as either "bugs" or "features," depending on the perspective and interests of the critic. When deciding on policies that could lead to specific outcomes or potentially hinder them, there is a necessity to grapple with questions of value, essentially delving into ethical considerations. The choice between policies involves addressing fundamental ethical questions that shape the values and priorities guiding decisions in the realm of agricultural robotics.

## Policy

Certainly, given the potentially significant impacts of agricultural robotics, it is imperative, as emphasized in the "responsible innovation" literature, that the widest possible community be involved in the ongoing discussions. While recognizing the need for inclusivity, the following proposals are put forth in the hope that they may contribute meaningfully to this broader debate. Considering the scale of the current global environmental crisis and its impact on food security, it becomes crucial to explore every available option to enhance the sustainability of agriculture. To mitigate the risk of robots exacerbating the centralization of ownership in the agricultural sector and promoting monocultures at the expense of biodiversity, governments and researchers could prioritize the development of sophisticated robots.

## Conclusion

This study has comprehensively examined the present state and diverse applications of agricultural robots. Alongside this exploration, we have delved into the challenges that accompany the ongoing progress of agricultural robotics. It is our aspiration that this review serves as a source of inspiration for researchers, guiding them in understanding the evolving trends within the field of agricultural robots. These trends encompass, but are not limited to, critical aspects such as human–robot interaction, agronomics, sensor technologies, and the pursuit of achieving full automation. By reflecting on the current landscape and challenges, researchers can chart a course toward innovative solutions that propel the future development of agricultural robotics.

Public fears and stakeholder anxieties can significantly impede the development and adoption of new technologies.

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# Real Estate Business Analysis: Understanding Market Dynamics and Investment Strategies

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## **Abstract:**

This research paper presents a comprehensive analysis of the real estate business, focusing on market dynamics, investment strategies, and key factors influencing profitability and sustainability. By examining various facets of the real estate industry, including residential, commercial, and industrial sectors, this study aims to provide valuable insights for investors, developers, policymakers, and other stakeholders. Through a combination of literature review, data analysis, and case studies, we explore trends, challenges, and opportunities in the real estate market, aiming to facilitate informed decision-making and promote long-term success.

**Keywords:** Real Estate, Market Analysis, Investment Strategies, Risk Management, Regulatory Considerations the business, market analysis, trends, investment strategies, regulatory frameworks

## **Introduction:**

The real estate sector plays a crucial role in the global economy, serving as a cornerstone for economic growth, infrastructure development, and wealth creation. As such, understanding the intricacies of the real estate business is essential for stakeholders seeking to capitalize on opportunities and mitigate risks in this dynamic market. This paper provides an in-depth analysis of various aspects of the real estate business, including market dynamics, investment strategies, risk management, and regulatory considerations. The real estate sector plays a pivotal role in driving economic growth, providing shelter, facilitating commerce, and generating employment opportunities. As such, understanding the intricacies of real estate business operations is crucial for investors, developers, policymakers, and other stakeholders. In this paper, we delve into various aspects of real estate business analysis, encompassing market trends, demand-supply dynamics, investment strategies, and regulatory frameworks.

## **Research Methodology:**

**Research Design:** This study adopts a mixed-methods research design, combining both quantitative and qualitative approaches to analyze real estate market dynamics and investment strategies comprehensively. The quantitative aspect involves statistical analysis of secondary data, while the qualitative aspect entails interviews and case studies to gain insights from industry experts and practitioners.

## **Data Collection:**

**a. Secondary Data:** Relevant data will be collected from a variety of sources, including academic journals, industry reports, government publications, and reputable online databases such as Bloomberg, CoStar, and Real Capital Analytics. This data will encompass historical market trends, demographic information, economic indicators, and regulatory frameworks pertaining to the real estate industry.

**b. Primary Data:** Primary data will be gathered through semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders in the real estate sector, including investors, developers, real estate agents, and regulatory authorities. These interviews will provide qualitative insights into market dynamics, investment preferences, risk management strategies, and regulatory challenges faced by industry participants.

**Sampling Strategy:**

**a. Quantitative Sampling:** For quantitative analysis, a purposive sampling approach will be utilized to select representative datasets from secondary sources. This may include historical property transaction data, market reports, and economic indicators for specific geographic areas or property types within the real estate market.

**b. Qualitative Sampling:** The selection of interview participants will be based on their expertise, experience, and relevance to the research objectives. A diverse range of stakeholders from different sectors of the real estate industry will be included to capture varied perspectives and insights.

**Data Analysis:**

**a. Quantitative Analysis:** Statistical methods such as regression analysis, correlation analysis, and time series analysis will be employed to analyze quantitative data obtained from secondary sources. This analysis will help identify trends, relationships, and patterns in real estate market dynamics and investment performance.

**b. Qualitative Analysis:** Qualitative data from interviews and case studies will be analyzed thematically to identify recurring themes, emerging trends, and critical insights related to investment strategies, risk factors, and regulatory challenges in the real estate business. The findings will be synthesized to provide a nuanced understanding of market dynamics and investment decision-making processes.

**Triangulation:** Triangulation will be employed to enhance the credibility and validity of the research findings. By integrating multiple data sources, methods, and perspectives, this approach will help corroborate findings, identify converging or diverging evidence, and provide a comprehensive understanding of real estate business analysis.

**Ethical Considerations:** This research will adhere to ethical principles and guidelines, ensuring confidentiality, informed consent, and respect for participants' rights. Any potential conflicts of interest will be disclosed, and ethical approval will be obtained from relevant institutional review boards if required.

**Limitations:** It is important to acknowledge potential limitations of the research, such as data availability constraints, sampling biases, and the inherent complexity of the real estate market. These limitations will be addressed transparently, and efforts will be made to minimize their impact on the validity and reliability of the research findings.

By employing a rigorous research methodology encompassing both quantitative and qualitative approaches, this study aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of real estate market dynamics and investment strategies, thereby contributing to a deeper understanding of the real estate business landscape.

**Market Dynamics:**

The real estate market is influenced by a multitude of factors, including economic conditions, demographic trends, urbanization, and technological advancements. Understanding these dynamics is essential for accurately assessing market trends, demand-supply dynamics, and pricing mechanisms. This section examines key drivers shaping the real estate market and explores their impact on different segments, such as residential, commercial, and industrial properties.



One of the fundamental aspects of real estate business analysis is comprehending market dynamics. This entails examining factors such as population growth, urbanization rates, employment trends, and income levels, which influence demand for real estate assets. Additionally, we explore macroeconomic indicators, including interest rates, inflation, and GDP growth, which impact property prices and investment sentiment. By dissecting these dynamics, stakeholders can anticipate market fluctuations and make informed decisions.

### **Investment Strategies:**

Investing in real estate requires careful consideration of various factors, including risk appetite, investment objectives, time horizon, and market conditions. This section discusses different investment strategies employed by investors, ranging from long-term buy-and-hold approaches to short-term flipping and development strategies. Additionally, we explore alternative investment vehicles, such as real estate investment trusts (REITs) and crowdfunding platforms, and assess their potential benefits and drawbacks.

Successful real estate investment requires a thorough understanding of market fundamentals and a strategic approach to asset allocation. In this segment, we explore various investment strategies employed by real estate investors, ranging from traditional approaches such as buy-and-hold to innovative strategies such as real estate crowdfunding and REITs (Real Estate Investment Trusts). We also assess risk management techniques and portfolio diversification strategies to mitigate market volatility and optimize returns.

### **Risk Management:**

Real estate investment involves inherent risks, including market volatility, regulatory changes, financing risks, and property-specific factors. Effective risk management strategies are essential for safeguarding investments and maximizing returns. This section examines common risks associated with real estate investing and discusses techniques for risk identification, assessment, and mitigation.

### **Regulatory Considerations:**

The real estate industry is subject to a complex regulatory framework, encompassing zoning laws, building codes, environmental regulations, tax policies, and land-use restrictions. Compliance with these regulations is crucial for avoiding legal liabilities and ensuring project viability. This section provides an overview of relevant regulatory considerations and discusses their implications for real estate development and investment.

### **Trends in Real Estate:**

The real estate industry is constantly evolving, driven by changing consumer preferences, technological advancements, and societal shifts. In this section, we highlight key trends shaping the real estate landscape, such as the rise of sustainable development practices, the proliferation of smart buildings, and the growing demand for mixed-use spaces. Moreover, we analyze demographic trends, such as the preferences of millennials and Generation Z, and their implications for residential and commercial real estate markets.

### **Regulatory Frameworks:**

The real estate industry is subject to a myriad of regulations and policies at local, national, and international levels. Understanding these regulatory frameworks is essential for compliance and risk management. In this section, we examine zoning regulations, land use policies, environmental regulations, and tax incentives that impact real estate development and investment. Additionally, we analyze emerging regulatory trends, such as sustainability mandates and affordable housing initiatives, and their implications for the real estate business.

### **Future Directions:**

The real estate industry is poised for continued evolution and transformation in the coming years. Several emerging trends and developments are likely to shape the future landscape of the real estate business:

**Technology Integration:** Advancements in technology, such as artificial intelligence, virtual reality, and blockchain, are revolutionizing the real estate sector. Integration of these technologies into property management, asset valuation, and transaction processes will enhance efficiency, transparency, and customer experience.

**Sustainable Development:** With increasing awareness of environmental issues and climate change, sustainable development practices are gaining prominence in the real estate industry. Going forward, there will be a greater emphasis on green building standards, energy efficiency, and eco-friendly design principles to meet evolving regulatory requirements and consumer preferences.

**Shifts in Urbanization Patterns:** Urbanization trends are expected to continue, leading to the emergence of new urban centers and the revitalization of existing cities. This will drive demand for mixed-use developments, transit-oriented projects, and smart city initiatives aimed at creating more livable and sustainable urban environments.

**Demographic Changes:** Changing demographics, including aging populations and urban migration, will influence real estate demand across different asset classes. Developers and investors will need to adapt to shifting demographic trends by offering innovative housing solutions, such as senior living communities and affordable housing options.

**Globalization and Cross-Border Investment:** Globalization is facilitating cross-border investment in real estate, with institutional investors seeking diversification and higher yields. This trend is likely to continue, leading to increased capital flows and competition in key real estate markets worldwide.

### **Conclusion:**

In conclusion, the real estate business is a dynamic and multifaceted industry that is shaped by a myriad of factors, including economic conditions, technological advancements, regulatory frameworks, and demographic trends. Successful navigation of the real estate market requires a deep understanding of these factors, as well as strategic foresight and agility in response to changing market dynamics.

This research paper offers a comprehensive analysis of the real estate business, highlighting key trends, challenges, and opportunities in the market. By understanding market dynamics, adopting effective investment strategies, managing risks, and navigating regulatory requirements, stakeholders can enhance their chances of success in the real estate industry. We hope that the insights provided in this paper will serve as a valuable resource for investors, developers, policymakers, and other stakeholders involved in the real estate business.

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# A Study Of The Changes In Service Sector In Indian Economy

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## **Abstract:**

The government agencies group industries into four industrial sectors - agriculture (including forestry, fishing, poultry, etc.), mining, manufacturing and services. It can also be classified into three sectors i.e. the primary sector (agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining), the secondary sector (manufacturing) and the tertiary sector (services). Until recently, the service sector was not considered as important as other sectors. However, this view of the service sector changed considerably, particularly in the 1980s, when it was realised that services consist of a large and significant component of modern economies - both industrial and post- industrial. The service sector produces “intangible” goods. Some are well known and already existing viz. government, health, education and some are quite recent viz. communications, information technology, etc. Production of services tends to require relatively less natural capital and more human capital in comparison to agricultural or industrial goods. As a result, the demand has grown for more educated workers prompting countries to invest more in education bestowing an overall benefit to their people. Another benefit of the growing service sector is that by employing fewer natural resources, it puts less pressure on the local, regional and global

In the early economies, the service sector was primarily underdeveloped because governments failed to respond to the growing demand for services. However with the shift to market economies, the service sectors have grown rapidly to meet the rising needs of the emerging private sectors. Growth of services is particularly important because it allows these economies to employ a share of the educated labour force. So, in addition to continued public support for health and education, growth of services can help countries preserve the stock of human capital that will be crucial to their development. )

**Keywords:** Natural Capital, Human Capital, Natural Resources, Labour Force.

## **Introduction:**

Everything that grows also changes its structure. Similarly, a growing economy also changes the proportions and interrelations among its basic sectors— agriculture, industry, and services and between other sectors— rural and urban, public and private, domestic- and export-oriented. The structure of an economy can be seen by comparing its share between the three main sectors— agriculture, industry, and services in the country’s total output and employment. Though agriculture is a developing economy’s most important sector, but as the per capita income rises, agriculture loses its prominence giving way to the rise in the industrial sector and subsequently to the service sector. These two consecutive shifts are called industrialization and post industrialization (or “deindustrialization”). All growing economies are likely to go through these stages, which can be explained by structural changes in consumer demand and in the relative labour productivity of the three main economic sectors. As related to the service sector of our Indian Economy was growing, changing rapidly and its will supporting, helping to achieve the economic development and growth of our nation.

**Objectives of the Study:**

- a) To study the service sector of economy.
- b) To study the growth rate of service sector in our economy.
- c) To study the innovation of service sector in the Indian economy.
- d) To study the changes in service sector of the Indian Economy.
- e) To Study the Development of Service Sector in India.
- f) To Study the Impact of Service Sector in Indian Economy.
- g) To study the Economic policy and implementation of Service Sector.

**Hypothesis of the study :**

Service sector play the vital role in development of Indian economy.

**Research Methodology:**

The study is based on the secondary data, which were collected from different published sources like: RBI Bulletins, Online Data, Research Journals, Articles, Newspapers, etc.

**Explain of the paper :**

**Industrialization :**

With the increase in people’s income, their demand for food, the main product of agriculture reaches its natural limit, and they begin to demand relatively more industrial goods. As a result industrial output takes over a larger share of GDP than agriculture and employment in industry becomes predominant.

**Post Industrialization:**

As incomes continue to rise, people’s need becomes less “material” and they begin to demand more services especially in health, education, entertainment, and many other areas. This makes services more expensive relative to agricultural and industrial goods, further increasing the share of services in GDP.

Mechanization of services is also one of the reasons why employment in the service sector continues to grow while employment in agriculture and industry declines because of technological progress that increases labour productivity and eliminates jobs. Eventually the service sector replaces the industrial sector as the leading sector of the economy. Services are distinguished from goods in that services are generally personalised and may be provided by an individual or an economic unit and which add to or improve another person’s economic wellbeing.

Thus we can say that the service sector is the lifeline for the socio - economic growth of a country. Being the largest and the fastest growing sector globally, it is contributing more to the global output and employing more people than any other sector. By the mid 1990s, services accounted for almost two-thirds of world GDP, up from about half in the 1980s. An efficient service sector is crucial for the growth and competitiveness of a country’s economy.

**Service Sector in India :**

The Services Sector constitutes a large part of the Indian economy both in terms of employment potential and its contribution to national income. This sector covers a wide range of activities from the most sophisticated in the field of Information and Communication Technology to simple services pursued by the informal sector workers, for example, vegetable sellers, hawkers, rickshaw pullers, etc.

The following broad grouping of activities can be considered to form part of the Services Sector:

**Activities Comprising the Service Sector:**

- (a) Trade.
- (b) Hotels and restaurants.

- (c) Transport including tourist assistance activities as well as activities of travel agencies and tour operators.
- (d) Storage and communication.
- (e) Banking and insurance.
- (f) Real estate and ownership of dwellings.
- (g) Business services including accounting; software development; data processing services; business and management consultancy; architectural, engineering and other technical consultancy; advertisement and other business services.
- (h) Public administration and defence.
- (i) Other services including education, medical and health, religious and other community services, legal services, recreation and entertainment services.
- (j) Personal services and activities of extra-territorial organizations.

The dramatic growth of the services sector in India reflects rapid strides made by the educated professionals. It is heartening to note that India is called the services hub of the world. The traditional perception of India stands changed today from being a land of beggars and snake-charmers of yesteryears to being a land of knowledge workers. The largest contributor to this change is the information technology enabled services and the business processing and outsourcing services (ITeS & BPO).

They have already hit the shores of India with a boom. A number of sector specific measures have been taken up by the government of India to promote IT and ITeS and other sun rise sectors like telecom, organized retail, hospitality, entertainment, and financial service sectors. In the tourism front we are “Incredible India” and in the economic front, it is unmistakably “Opportunity India”. However failures are also quite prominently seen, such as labor shortages in social service activities, which should be identified and confronted with a new basic assessment of the value of services and in particular social services. This study also emphasizes the role of women, which is concertedly visible in the happening world of today.

A woman is treading every domain of activities with self-belief and proven competence. Her forays into the male monopoly of executive role in management affairs have registered a significant success in spite of so many constraints in her march to hierarchical positions. the service sector will play an important role in economic growth in developing countries like India.

However, he said that as income levels increase, people will be able to afford more services while they will be spending this additional income on quality services such as education, health, travel, etc. On the other hand, small-scale entrepreneurs can step in to meet this need of the people for more and more services with growth in income levels and lifestyle changes while the service sector will provide more employment opportunities than manufacturing sector. Moreover, 80% of the employment opportunities in the U.S. are in the service sector whereas the three factors crucial to success for entrepreneurs in the service industry are customer focus, reliability and consistency of services. During the last two decades it has been observed, in both developed and developing countries, that the service sector has emerged as the main driver of economic growth as compared to the primary and secondary sectors. Apart from growth in service sector; industry, agriculture and the open policies of 1990s also had a positive impact on India's economic growth though the service sector appears to contribute more. The sources of service sector growth in India appear to be income elasticity of demand, open policies and the growth in the other areas like communications, business, banking and insurance and trade services.

### **Contribution of the Service s sector to India’s growth and Development:**

The services sector scenario in India is complex and is characterized by an uneven development in different types of services. From the global perspective, the growing importance of services sector within the Indian economy cannot be denied. India's GDP growth in 2008–09 was one of the highest in the world which reflected the resilience of the country's growth impulses to a severe external shock and demonstrated the impact India’s policy response had on containing the adverse effects of the global economic crisis on its domestic growth. The Services Sector has been the most dynamic sector of the Indian economy, especially over the last ten years.

### **Impact of Service Sector in Indian Economy:**

India has taken substantial steps towards economic liberalization during the last few years, having worked out strategies for bringing about rapid economic development. With the increasing standards in education, which in India is provided free of cost and compulsory till the age of 14 years by the Indian government, there will be increasing demand for educational services? The demand for primary schools, secondary and higher secondary schools, junior degree colleges are also higher, with the increase in population and an awareness of the benefits of seeking education. As the number of students goes on increasing, there is also increasing demand for tuitions, private coaching classes, etc. With the establishment of technical institutes, there is also an increase in demand for the services of professionally qualified people. With the increasing amount of trade and business covered by road, the demand for transport services have increased considerably with an added benefit to various automobile manufacturers as well. Banking services are very necessary to meet the financial requirements of the public. The electric services provide benefits to the society, industry and so on. Adequate hospital services are essential for the well being of the society. Personal care services are also essential to develop a perfect personality and positive image projection of the people. Hospitality services (hotels & restaurants) satisfy their customers through their services in terms of comfort and satisfaction. The tourism industry is also gearing itself to make tourists enjoy the holiday in destinations of their choice, and take them away from the monotonous life of cities. The entertainment industry equally plays an important role towards this end. All these services rendered to the public only signify that they have unlimited potentialities and we have to explore these opportunities and tap them for our benefit.

### **Economic Policy and Implementation of Service Sector:**

Several major economic and political changes occurred during the 1970s and 1980s, which affected the developing countries and paved the way for the implementation of IMF sponsored Structural Adjustment Policies (New Economic Policy) in India in 1991. New Economic Policy of 1991 includes globalization, liberalization and privatization. It is well known that from 1951 to 1991, Indian policy makers struck to a path of centralized economic planning. Post 1991, there were several measures undertaken by the government to develop services sector. Several other promotional measures were taken by the government to sustain the growth of the services sector. For example, having realized that in knowledge intensive world, driven by IT, were undertaken. In addition to this, a number of promotional measures have been taken up in IT and ITES segment, tourism, banking and insurance and real estate sectors.

### **Findings:**

1. There is no doubt that the service sector is by far the largest sector in the Indian economy.
2. The service sector contributes some 80% in value added terms and 81% of employment.

3. The sector is diverse ranging from highly technical services, such as in developing computer software, to the more mundane, such as hospital cleaning.
4. The service sector employs a wide range of staff, including professionals from a large number of academic backgrounds.
5. It is the sector which will provide the greatest opportunities in employment growth with export of services becoming increasingly vital to the future of the Indian economy.

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# Solar Energy As A New Avenue For The World

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## **Abstract:**

The world stands at a crossroads, facing the pressing challenge of climate change and the need for sustainable energy solutions. The world also faces an unprecedented challenge in balancing energy needs with environmental sustainability. Fossil fuels, the dominant energy source for centuries, are contributing significantly to climate change. The solar energy, wind energy, Hydropower and Geothermal energy are some of the renewable energy sources. The Solar energy, harnessing the abundant and clean power of the sun, presents a promising new avenue for a sustainable future. Solar energy emerges as a promising "new avenue" offering a clean, abundant, and reliable source of power. This paper explores the potential of solar energy, its benefits, existing challenges, and future opportunities for global adoption.

**Keywords:** Solar Energy, Renewable energy, fossil fuels

## **Introduction:**

The current energy landscape is primarily characterized by the dominance of fossil fuels, such as coal, oil, and natural gas. These resources currently account for around 80% of global energy consumption. The fossil fuels have various challenges such as Fossil fuels are finite resources and will eventually run out; posing a long-term security challenge, burning fossil fuels is the primary contributor to climate change, leading to rising temperatures, extreme weather events, and ocean acidification. Emissions from fossil fuels contribute significantly to air and water pollution, impacting human health and ecosystems. In response to these challenges, renewable energy sources are gaining importance. The solar energy, wind energy, Hydropower and Geothermal energy are some of the renewable energy sources. Solar energy, the radiant energy emanating from the sun, offers a clean, abundant, and renewable alternative to traditional energy sources. It has been utilized by humans for centuries in various forms, from drying food and heating homes to powering spaceships. However, recent technological advancements have unlocked its potential to become a significant contributor to our global energy needs.

## **Objectives of the paper:**

- To raise awareness about the potential of solar energy as a viable and sustainable solution to the world's energy needs.
- To advocate for the adoption of solar energy by highlighting its benefits and advantages over traditional energy sources.
- To provide an overview of the current state of solar energy, including its challenges and opportunities.

## **Solar Energy Technology**

A photovoltaic (PV) system, also known as a solar power system, is an arrangement of components that converts sunlight into usable electricity. These systems are a key technology in the transition towards renewable energy sources and play a crucial role in achieving a sustainable future.

Concentrated solar power (CSP) is a technology that uses mirrors or lenses to focus sunlight onto a receiver, generating intense heat. This heat is then used to create steam, which drives a turbine and produces electricity, similar to conventional power plants. Unlike photovoltaic (PV) systems that directly convert sunlight into electricity, CSP utilizes the sun's thermal energy for power generation.

### **Benefits of Solar Energy:**

#### **Environmental Benefits of Solar Energy:**

Solar energy generates electricity without emitting greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), or nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>). By displacing fossil fuel-based electricity generation, solar energy helps to lower overall emissions, thereby mitigating climate change and its associated impacts.

Unlike fossil fuel combustion, solar energy generation does not produce air pollutants such as sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), particulate matter, or volatile organic compounds (VOCs). This reduction in air pollution contributes to cleaner air quality, which has positive implications for public health and ecosystems. Solar energy also does not require water for operation, unlike many traditional power plants, thus reducing water consumption and pollution associated with cooling processes.

Solar energy harnesses the abundant and renewable power of sunlight, reducing reliance on finite and environmentally harmful resources like coal, oil, and natural gas. This helps to conserve natural resources and ecosystems, preserving habitats and biodiversity.

Solar energy systems can be installed on various surfaces, including rooftops, unused land, and desert areas. By utilizing space that is not suitable for agriculture or urban development, solar installations minimize the need for land conversion and habitat destruction associated with conventional energy infrastructure.

Solar energy offers a sustainable energy solution that can be harnessed indefinitely as long as the sun continues to shine. Unlike fossil fuels, which are finite and subject to depletion, solar energy provides a reliable and long-term source of clean power, contributing to energy security and resilience.

#### **Economic Benefits of Solar Energy:**

The solar energy industry is a significant source of employment, providing jobs in manufacturing, installation, maintenance, and research and development.

The cost of solar energy has declined significantly in recent years due to advancements in technology, economies of scale, and increased competition in the market. As a result, solar energy has become increasingly cost-competitive with conventional energy sources such as coal, natural gas, and nuclear power.

Solar energy projects often spur economic activity at the local level by generating revenue for communities hosting installations. This includes lease payments to landowners, tax revenue for local governments, and increased business for local suppliers and contractors involved in project development.

Solar energy reduces reliance on imported fossil fuels, which can be subject to price volatility and geopolitical risks. By harnessing a domestic and renewable energy source, countries can enhance their energy security and reduce vulnerability to external disruptions in the energy supply chain.

#### **Challenges and Solutions of solar energy**

Solar energy holds immense potential for a sustainable future, it still faces several significant challenges that need to be addressed to ensure its widespread adoption.

### **Challenges:**

Even though costs have decreased dramatically in recent years, the upfront investment for installing solar panels can still be high, especially for larger systems.

Sunlight availability varies based on time of day, weather conditions, and seasonality. This intermittency can lead to fluctuations in electricity production, making it challenging to rely solely on solar energy for consistent power supply.

Efficient and affordable energy storage solutions are crucial for storing excess solar energy generated during peak daylight hours and utilizing it later when the sun is not shining.

Integrating large-scale solar power plants into existing electricity grids requires significant infrastructure investments and grid modernization to manage fluctuating energy production and ensure efficient transmission and distribution.

Although constantly improving, the efficiency of solar panels in converting sunlight into electricity is not yet 100%. Continued research and development are needed to enhance efficiency and maximize energy output.

Large-scale solar farms require significant land area, which can raise concerns about land availability and potential displacement of agricultural land or ecosystems.

### **Solutions:**

Ongoing research and development in the renewable energy sector is focused on multiple fronts to enhance the affordability and effectiveness of solar energy systems. Material innovations and production optimizations are being pursued to significantly reduce the cost of solar panels and related components, making them more accessible to a broader range of consumers. Concurrently, efforts are underway to improve the efficiency of solar cells, aiming to enhance their ability to convert sunlight into electricity more effectively. Additionally, innovative and cost-effective energy storage solutions, including advanced batteries, pumped hydro storage, and compressed air energy storage, are being developed to address the intermittent nature of solar power, enabling better integration into existing energy grids and enhancing overall reliability and sustainability. These concerted efforts hold promise for driving widespread adoption of solar energy as a key component of the global transition towards a more sustainable and carbon-neutral future.

Supportive government policies and incentives play a crucial role in accelerating the adoption of solar energy and advancing the transition to renewable sources. Financial assistance in the form of tax breaks, rebates, and feed-in tariffs provides tangible incentives for individuals and businesses to invest in solar energy, thereby reducing the initial cost barrier and facilitating widespread adoption. Moreover, streamlining permitting processes for solar installations simplifies and expedites the regulatory procedures, making it easier for consumers to install solar panels on their properties. Additionally, government investment in grid modernization is essential for upgrading infrastructure to accommodate the increasing penetration of renewable energy sources like solar power. By enhancing grid reliability, flexibility, and integration capabilities, these policies not only support the expansion of solar energy but also contribute to the overall resilience and sustainability of the energy system. Overall, a comprehensive framework of supportive policies and incentives is crucial for unlocking the full potential of solar energy and driving progress towards a cleaner and more sustainable energy future.

Raising public awareness about the benefits of solar energy and providing education about available solutions are vital steps in fostering greater adoption and support for this renewable technology. Through targeted campaigns, informational resources, and community outreach programs, individuals and communities can gain a better understanding of the environmental, economic, and societal advantages of solar energy. Educating consumers about the various financing

options, incentives, and technological advancements further empowers them to make informed decisions about integrating solar into their homes and businesses. By promoting awareness and understanding, we can inspire broader participation in the transition to solar energy, contributing to a more sustainable future while reducing carbon emissions and dependence on fossil fuels.

Combining solar energy with wind and hydro can create a more reliable energy system by leveraging their complementary nature, mitigating intermittency challenges. This integration enhances grid stability and reduces reliance on fossil fuels, accelerating the transition to sustainable energy.

Careful planning and responsible land use practices are essential to ensure that solar farms are sited on suitable land while minimizing environmental and social impacts. This involves conducting thorough site assessments to identify appropriate locations that minimize disruption to ecosystems, habitats, and communities. Additionally, engaging stakeholders early in the planning process allows for the consideration of local concerns and interests, fostering community acceptance and support. Implementing measures such as habitat restoration, land preservation, and landscape screening further mitigates potential environmental and visual impacts. By prioritizing sustainable siting practices and engaging in transparent decision-making processes, solar projects can be developed in harmony with surrounding environments and communities, maximizing their benefits while minimizing adverse effects.

### **Conclusion:**

The research emphasizes the profound potential and transformative impact of solar energy in addressing global energy challenges. Through a comprehensive examination of solar technologies and its environmental implications, this research highlights the significance of solar energy as a sustainable and viable alternative to conventional fossil fuels. The findings of this study reveal that solar energy offers numerous advantages, including abundant availability, scalability, and minimal environmental footprint, making it a key driver for mitigating climate change and achieving energy security. Moreover, the declining costs of solar technologies and supportive government policies have facilitated widespread adoption and deployment of solar energy systems across the globe. Furthermore, the research identifies various barriers and challenges hindering the full realization of solar energy's potential, such as intermittency, grid integration issues, and upfront investment costs. Addressing these challenges will require concerted efforts from governments, industry stakeholders, and the research communities to promote technological innovation, improve energy storage solutions, and enhance grid infrastructure. In light of the research findings, it is recommended that policymakers prioritize investments in solar energy deployment, incentivize renewable energy adoption, and foster international collaboration to accelerate the transition towards a low-carbon economy. By harnessing the power of solar energy, we can pave the way for a brighter and more sustainable future for generations to come.

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# Growth Of MSMEs In North East Region Of India

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## Introduction

The Micro, Small and Medium (MSME) sector has grown to be a large and active segment of Indian economy. MSMEs contribute significantly to India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and act as a catalyst for economic growth. As per the MSME Ministry's estimates, the sector's contribution to the GDP is approximately 30 percent. MSME has the potential to strengthen the socio-economic growth of any economy as this is the largest employment generating sector in India which provides employment to a significant large portion of workforce. As per the Fourth All India Census of MSMEs (2018), the sector employs around 11.10 cr. people, accounting for approximately 11.42 percent of the country's total workforce. It also plays an important role in improving the rural and semi urban areas as production hubs and centres for economic development which further leads to overall development of society and improvement in living standards for a large number of people. MSMEs sector share in India's industrial output is around 45 percent which indicates that this sector is also significantly contributing towards the growth of manufacturing sector of India.

MSMEs are the engine of economic growth and are an effective tool for poverty alleviation. This sector plays a critical role in India's development, specifically in terms of employment generation, contribution to GDP, exports, revenue generation, entrepreneurship, innovation, industrial output, and geographical development.

## MSME in North East Region of India

The micro, small and medium enterprises play a significant role in the economic development of North East region of India. The MSME sector in this region is vital for generating employment and fostering entrepreneurship. The North East region comprises eight states, namely, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, and Tripura. These states are known for their rich cultural heritage, diverse natural resources, and strategic location and have the potential to become the future hub of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in the country. Despite accounting for only 1.5 percent of India's MSMEs, in Northeast Region, they contribute nearly 62 percent to the economy in terms of employment, output and exports. As of March 2021, the total number of registered MSMEs in North East India stood at 333,821. It is estimated that the MSME sector in the North East employed around 1.51 million people in 2019-2020 thus indicating that MSMEs play a crucial role in employment generation in the region. MSMEs in North East region are engaged in various sectors such as textiles and garments, food processing, handicrafts, tourism, agriculture and horticulture. Thus setting up MSMEs in NER can promote inclusive growth, boost the local economy and tap into region's unique resources and skilled workforce. In this context, present study aims at understanding the role of MSMEs in the development of Northeast region of India.

## Objectives of the Study

1. To study the current scenario of MSMEs in NER of India.
2. To study the Physical and Financial Performance of Khadi and Village Industries in NER.
3. To study the Physical and Financial Performance of PMEGP in NER.
4. To review the policy initiatives undertaken by government to promote MSMEs in NER.
5. To give conclusions and derive policy implications.

### **Database and Methodology**

The study is of descriptive nature and is based on secondary data collected from various sources like research papers and national/ international journals, various issues of Annual Reports from the Ministry of MSME, Handbook of Statistics on Indian Economy. For analysis purpose, the collected data is tabulated and percentage share method, compound annual growth rates and coefficient of variation have been calculated.

### **Review of Literature**

- Dr. R. K. Sahoo and Dr. S. K. Nayak (2014) examines the challenges and opportunities faced by MSMEs in the North East region. It analyzes the impact of factors such as infrastructure, finance, and government policies on the growth and development of MSMEs in the region. This research paper explores the role of MSMEs in the socio-economic development of the North East region. It discusses the contributions of MSMEs in terms of employment generation, income generation, and poverty alleviation, while also addressing the challenges faced by these enterprises.
- Dr. B. K. Bora (2015) provides an overview of the issues and prospects of MSMEs in the North East region of India. It discusses the challenges faced by these enterprises, such as lack of infrastructure and limited access to finance, and suggests measures to promote their growth and development.
- Das and Das (2015) evaluated the contribution made by MSMEs to generate better income and employment opportunities in the economy of North East India. They also analysed whether MSME sector could explore the opportunity of entrepreneurship development in the region. They found that MSMEs have a positive impact on income and employment generation, but there is a need to improve the quality and productivity of MSMEs to promote entrepreneurship development.
- Dr. P. K. Mishra and Dr. S. K. Mishra (2016) examines the role of MSMEs in employment generation in the North East region of India. It analyzes the employment potential of MSMEs and highlights the need for supportive policies to promote their growth and contribution to employment generation.
- Dr. N. K. Das and Dr. J. C. Sharma (2017) in their study focuses on the entrepreneurial motivation and challenges faced by MSMEs in the North East region. It discusses the factors influencing entrepreneurship in the region and provides insights into the strategies adopted by successful MSMEs.
- Dr. R. S. Grewal and Dr. K. C. Das (2018) in their research paper analyses the growth and development of MSMEs in the North East region of India. It highlights the opportunities available for MSMEs in sectors like tourism, agriculture, and handicrafts, while also discussing the challenges faced by these enterprises.
- Dr. Prasanta Kumar Das (2019) in his study explores the contribution of MSMEs in the economic development of the North East region of India. It examines the challenges faced by MSMEs and suggests policy interventions to enhance their role in the region's development.

In conclusion, the reviewed literature suggests that the potential for MSME growth in the North East is immense. The region's abundant natural resources, unique cultural heritage, and tourism prospects provide a favorable environment for fostering entrepreneurship and innovation. On the whole, MSME sector in the North East region is growing steadily, contributing to employment generation, economic development, and the overall prosperity of the region. The government's

initiatives and the region's inherent potential create ample opportunities for the growth and success of MSMEs in the North East.

## Analysis and Interpretation

### Present Scenario of MSMEs in North East Region of India.

**Table 1**  
**Estimated Number of Enterprises in North East Region**  
**(Number in Lakhs)**

S. No.	States	Micro	Small	Medium	MSME	State's percentage share
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.22	1.16
2.	Assam	12.10	0.04	0.00	12.14	64.19
3.	Manipur	1.80	0.00	0.00	1.80	9.52
4.	Meghalaya	1.12	0.00	0.00	1.12	5.92
5.	Mizoram	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.35	1.85
6.	Nagaland	0.94	0.00	0.00	0.91	4.81
7.	Sikkim	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.26	1.37
8.	Tripura	2.10	0.01	0.00	2.11	11.15
	<b>All States</b>	18.86	0.05	0.00	18.91	100

Source: *Annual Report, 2022-23 (MSME, Annual Report, 2022-23)*

Data revealed in Table 1 shows the distribution of estimated number of MSMEs in eight states of NER. Table shows that out of the total 18.91 lakh MSMEs in NER, 18.86 lakh are micro enterprises while 0.05 lakh units are small enterprises and there is no medium enterprise in this region. Further, the analysis also revealed that out of all the eight states, 64.19 percent of MSMEs are in Assam, followed by Tripura (11.15 percent) and Manipur (9.52 percent) thus indicating that there is wide regional gap in terms of setting up of enterprises in this region. The reason for Assam has the highest number of enterprises is that Assam is rich in natural resources such as oil, natural gas, coal, tea, and forest resources. The state has the second-largest crude oil reserves in India, making it a significant contributor to the country's energy sector. The tea industry in Assam is also renowned globally, providing employment and boosting sales in domestic and international markets.

**Table 2**  
**Budgetary Outlay and Expenditure for North east Region during 2017-18 to 2022-23**  
**(Rs. in Cr)**

Year	Budget Allocation	10 % Budget allocation to NER	Expenditure NER
2017-18	6481.96	643.85	590.36
2018-19	6552.61	670.05	671.85
2019-20	7011.28	755.26	720.55
2020-21	7572.20	758.93	482.07
2021-22	15699.65	1608.61	1611.68
2022-23*	21422.00	2051.64	1766.01

<b>Compound Annual Growth rate(CAGR) in percent</b>	28.1	27.21	24.6
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Source: NSS 73<sup>rd</sup> Round, 2015-16

MSME Ministry has announced various activities especially designed for NER. Table 2 shows the budgetary outlay and expenditure for NER during 2017-18 to 2022-23. It has been revealed from the analysis that out of total budget allocation, 10 percent of funds are allocated exclusively for the implementation of schemes/ projects in NER. Amount of budget allocation and expenditures increased at the rate of 27.2 percent and 24.6 percent respectively during the whole period which indicates that government is launching various schemes to promote MSMEs in NER.

**Table 3**  
**State-wise Physical Performance of Khadi Industries in NER**

S. No.	States	Up to 31-12-2022			Expected up to 31.3.2023		
		Production (Rs. in Lakhs)	Sales (Rs. in Lakhs)	Cumulative Employment (Number)	Production (Rs. in Lakhs)	Sales (Rs. in Lakhs)	Cumulative Employment (Number)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	15.10	38.47	31	42.00	81	33
2.	Assam	917.03	1136.39	5793	1627.00	2040.78	10570
3.	Manipur	95.03	60.00	318	130.5	90.3	300
4.	Meghalaya	16.24	15.59	61	36.99	34.31	61
5.	Mizoram	3.03	7.98	17	1.50	8.50	20
6.	Nagaland	44.24	45.07	110	50.96	80.98	295
7.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0
8.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0
	<b>All States</b>	1070.67	1303.50	6330	1888.95	2335.87	11279
	<b>Coefficient of Variation (percent)</b>	<b>232.08</b>	<b>241.8</b>	<b>255.8</b>	<b>222.4</b>	<b>242.4</b>	<b>262.7</b>

Source: Annual Report, 2022-23 (MSME, Annual Report, 2022-23)

The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is responsible for the promotion and development of Khadi and Village industries in India, including the northeast regions. KVIC is looking to promote various schemes and projects for the upliftment of the weaker sections of the society by improving the livelihood of weavers, artisans and spinners with special emphasis on North east states of the country.

Data in Table 3 depicts the state -wise physical performance of Khadi industry in NER. Data reveals that total production of Khadi industry in this region was Rs. 1070.67 lakh while total sales were Rs. 1303.50 lakh and these industries provide employment to around 6330 persons up to 31.12.2022. Moreover, there is an expectation that total production and sales of these industries will increase to Rs. 1888.95 lakh and Rs. 2335.87 lakh respectively generating cumulative employment to 11279 persons up to 31.3.2023. Table also shows that Assam has the highest performance in terms of production, sales and even employment, followed by Manipur and Nagaland. The reason behind the



highest performance of Assam is the highly developed infrastructural facilities in Assam which facilitates business activities and trade. Moreover, Assam has a large pool of skilled and semiskilled workforce, particularly in industries like tea processing, oil and gas and textiles. Assam's strategic location, bordering several northeastern states as well as neighboring countries like Bhutan and Bangladesh has made it an important trade and business hub. The state acts as a gateway for trade between northeastern states and the rest of India, contributing to increased production and sales. Manipur also has a rich heritage of handloom and handicrafts, which are major contributors to the state's economy. KVIC, along with the state government, has been promoting these industries through skill development programs, financial assistance, and marketing support. States like Sikkim and Tripura does not have even a single Khadi industry. Analysis also reveals that coefficient of variation is quite high in all these indicators of physical performance thus indicating that there are huge inter - state variations in terms of production, sales and employment.

**PMEGP – Special efforts have been made by KVIC to provide employment in NER under PMEGP (2022-23)**

**Table 4**  
**PMEGP Performance in NER (as on 31.12.2022)**

State	Margin Money Allocation (Rs. in Lakh)	Margin Money Utilized (Rs. in lakh)	Units Assisted (number)	Estimated Employment generated (number)
Sikkim	255.36	59.45	26.0	208.0
Arunachal Pradesh	553.71	390.7	86.0	688.0
Nagaland	3544.86	1210.32	355.0	2840.0
Manipur	5383.0	919.84	316.0	2528.0
Mizoram	2308.79	945.03	307.0	2456.0
Tripura	2784.14	977.44	394.0	3152.0
Meghalaya	2971.5	175.74	95.0	760.0
Assam	11693.36	2549.27	1243.0	9944.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>29494.72</b>	<b>7227.79</b>	<b>2822</b>	<b>22576</b>
<b>Coefficient of variation</b>	<b>98.2</b>	<b>86.9</b>	<b>109.4</b>	<b>109.2</b>

Source: Annual Report, 2022-23 (MSME, Annual Report, 2022-23)

Data in Table 4 reveals that KVIC have made special efforts to provide PMEGP employment in NER. The NER has been allocated margin money of an amount of Rs. 29494.72 lakh out of which 7227.79 lakh was utilized to assist a total of 2822 PMEGP projects in various North east states providing an employment to 22576 persons.

**Table 5**  
**State wise Distribution of Proprietary MSMEs by Gender of Owners (NSS 73<sup>rd</sup> Round)**

S. No.	State	Share of State among all MSMEs with Male Owners (Males %)	Share of State among all MSMEs with Female Owners (Females %)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.02	2.35
2.	Assam	70.99	25.02
3.	Manipur	5.43	32.48
4.	Meghalaya	4.51	14.79
5.	Mizoram	1.28	5.13

6.	<b>Nagaland</b>	4.14	7.82
7.	<b>Sikkim</b>	1.31	1.89
8.	<b>Tripura</b>	11.29	10.52
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
	<b>Coefficient of Variation</b>	<b>203.4</b>	<b>88.5</b>

Source: Annual Report, 2022-23 (MSME, Annual Report, 2022-23)

**Figure 1**

**State wise Distribution of Proprietary MSMEs by Gender of Owners (NSS 73<sup>rd</sup> Round)**

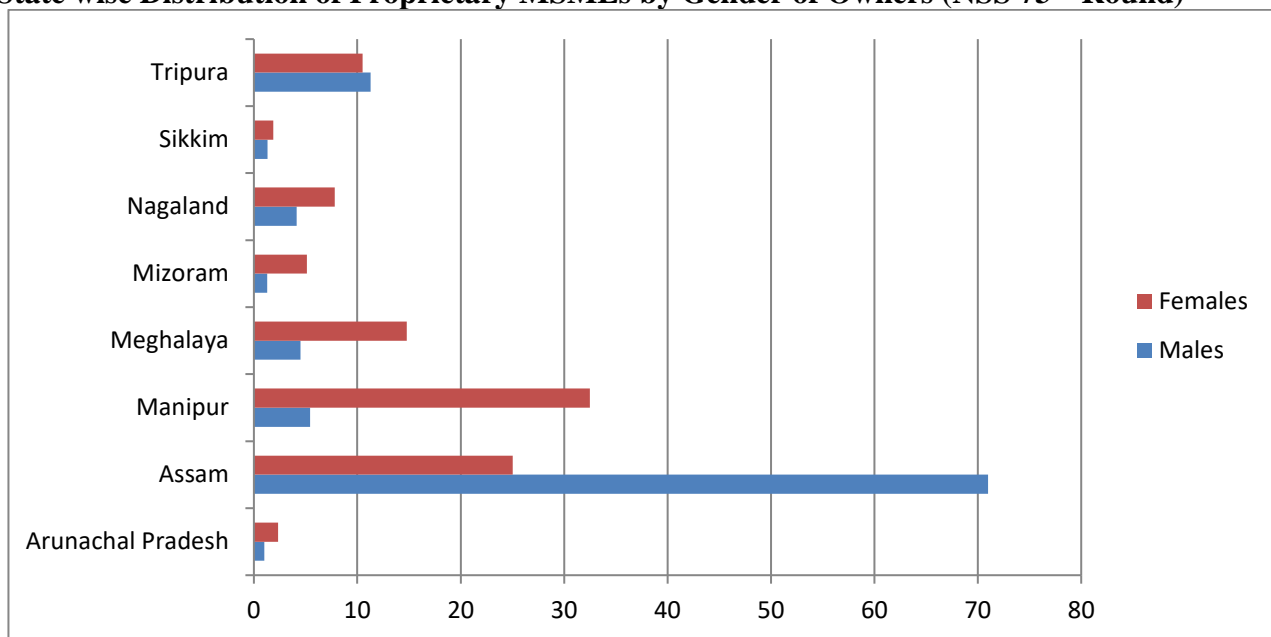


Table 5 and Figure I depicts that out of all the North east states, maximum number of male owned MSMEs are in Assam (70.99 percent), followed by Tripura (11.29 percent) while female owned enterprises are highest in Manipur with 32.48 percent share followed by Assam (25.02 percent). These states have seen considerable industrial growth in sectors like oil and gas, tea processing, petrochemicals, pharmaceuticals, and tourism. These states have attracted investments from both domestic and international companies.

Co-efficient of variation analysis shows that interstate variations are more in male owned enterprises as compared to female owned enterprises.

**Policy Initiatives undertaken by Government to promote MSMEs in NER**

The Government of India has taken several policy initiatives to promote Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the northeast regions of India. Some of these initiatives include:

1. **North East Industrial Development Scheme (NEIDS):** The NEIDS was launched in 2017 to promote industrialization and employment generation in the northeast region. Under this scheme, various incentives such as capital investment subsidy, interest subsidy, and GST reimbursement are provided to MSMEs.
2. **Credit Support:** The government has introduced various credit support schemes to facilitate easy access to finance for MSMEs in the northeast. These include the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE), which provides collateral-free credit facilities, and the Stand-Up India scheme, which provides loans to women and SC/ST entrepreneurs.

3. **Infrastructure Development:** The government has focused on improving infrastructure in the northeast region to support the growth of MSMEs. This includes the development of industrial estates, common facility centers, and technology upgradation centers.
4. **Skill Development:** Skill development initiatives have been undertaken to enhance the capabilities of MSMEs and promote entrepreneurship in the northeast. Programs like the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) and the Entrepreneurship Development Program (EDP) aim to provide training and skill development to MSMEs.
5. **Market Access:** The government has taken steps to enhance market access for MSMEs in the northeast. Initiatives like the National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) Marketing Assistance Scheme and the Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES) aim to promote marketing and export opportunities for MSMEs.
6. **Cluster Development:** The government has supported the development of MSME clusters in the northeast region. These clusters provide a platform for MSMEs to collaborate, share resources, and access common facilities and services.
7. **Technology Upgradation:** The government has introduced schemes like the Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) to encourage MSMEs in the northeast to adopt modern technologies and upgrade their manufacturing capabilities.

These policy initiatives aim to create an enabling environment for MSMEs in the northeast region, promote entrepreneurship, generate employment, and contribute to the overall socio-economic development of the region.

#### **PMEGP Scheme in NER**

The Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) is an initiative by the Government of India to promote employment generation in the Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector. The scheme aims to create sustainable self-employment opportunities for the unemployed youth and traditional artisans, including those from the northeastern regions of India.

Key features of the PMEGP scheme:

- **Financial Assistance:** PMEGP provides financial assistance for setting up new MSME projects or expanding existing ones. The assistance is provided in the form of a subsidy or a margin money loan.
- **Subsidy:** For general category beneficiaries, subsidy assistance of 15% to 35% of the project cost is provided, depending on the project location. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories (Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, OBC, minorities, women, ex-servicemen, persons with disabilities, etc.), the subsidy assistance can be up to 25% to 55%.
- **Margin Money Loan:** In addition to the subsidy, a loan is provided from the banking sector with a nominal interest rate. The margin money loan can cover up to 90% of the project cost for the general category and up to 95% for special category beneficiaries.
- **Project Eligibility:** Any new project in the manufacturing or service sector with a total project cost of up to ₹25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and ₹10 lakh in the service sector can be considered for assistance under PMEGP.
- **Implementation Agency:** The scheme is implemented through the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), State Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs), and District Industries Centres (DICs) in collaboration with banks.

For the northeastern regions of India, special emphasis is given to promote traditional industries like handloom, handicrafts, sericulture, food processing, agro-based industries, etc. The

scheme also encourages the participation of marginalized sections of society, such as women and individuals from scheduled castes and tribes.

Overall, all these schemes initiated by the government aims to boost employment opportunities, reduce unemployment, and promote inclusive growth in the MSME sector, specifically in the northeastern regions of India.

### Conclusion

On the whole, the study concludes that the Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) play a significant role in the economic development of the North East region of India. The MSME sector in this region is vital for generating employment, fostering entrepreneurship, and contributing to the overall growth of the economy. Assam state is having the highest number of MSMEs among all the North east states of the country. In terms of production, employment and sales of Khadi industries also, this state is having the highest performance. Sikkim and Tripura does not have even a single Khadi industry. Analysis also revealed huge inter- state variations in terms of setting up of MSMEs as well as production, sales and employment in Khadi industry. Regarding the status of budget allocation and various schemes launched by government of India to promote MSMEs in these states, huge efforts have been made to create an enabling environment for MSMEs in NER promoting entrepreneurship, and generating employment. The potential for MSME growth in the North East is immense. The region's abundant natural resources, unique cultural heritage, and tourism prospects provide a favorable environment for fostering entrepreneurship and innovation.

In conclusion, the government's initiatives and the region's inherent potential create ample opportunities for the growth and success of MSMEs in the North East but there is still scope for further growth and support of this region. Overall, a comprehensive approach encompassing infrastructure development, finance accessibility, technology adoption, market linkages, policy support, cluster development, quality standards and skill development can contribute to the improvement of MSMEs in the North east region of India.

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# Unveiling Tax Planning Strategies And Management Dynamics In The Salaried Community Of Latur District

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## ABSTRACT:

This study aims to investigate the tax planning and management strategies adopted by salaried people in Latur District. Tax planning is crucial for salary earners to efficiently manage and settle any outstanding duties or financial obligations, leading to an overall improvement in financial health and stability. The study will investigate the various tax planning strategies employed by salary assesses and the specific objectives they seek to achieve. It will also explore the factors influencing tax planning decisions among salary earners, including legal provisions, financial goals, and individual circumstances. The results of this research will help people gain a better understanding of smart tax planning strategies for People s receiving a salary. Additionally, the study will offer how to improve the efficiency of tax management. It helps people understand that People s in a country need to pay taxes for the country to grow and develop. The articles show that planning taxes is important, and they discuss how aware people are about it.

**Keywords:** Tax planning, Tax Compliance, salaried class, Investment Planning.

## INTRODUCTION

Tax planning is an important part of managing your money. It's crucial for peoples who want to make the most of their income and make sure they follow the rules set by the government. In the context of Latur district, Maharashtra, where a significant proportion of the populace earns a salary, understanding the tax planning strategies employed by this demographic is of paramount importance. This study endeavours to delve into the tax planning and management behaviours among salaried people in Latur district, aiming to uncover their awareness, strategies, and the consequential impact on their financial decision-making.

### Study region

Latur district, characterized by its diverse economic activities ranging from agriculture to emerging industries, houses a substantial population dependent on salaried employment. With the ever-evolving taxation landscape in India, including alterations in tax laws, amendments in income tax brackets, and the introduction of new investment avenues, the in which manner peoples navigate their tax responsibilities becomes increasingly intricate. Hence, comprehending the tax planning methodologies adopted by the salaried workforce in Latur becomes a pivotal endeavour.

### Objectives

1. To comprehend the concept and process of e-filing for income tax returns.
2. Identify the most commonly utilized tax-saving instruments among salaried people in Latur District.

## SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Understanding the intricacies of tax planning and management among the salaried populace in Latur district holds immense significance. Insights derived from this study could potentially aid not only peoples in optimizing their financial planning but also policymakers, financial advisors, and tax

authorities in tailoring more effective and targeted policies and educational initiatives. Moreover, by uncovering prevalent tax behaviours, this research aims to contribute to the enhancement of tax literacy and the promotion of sound financial decision-making practices within the community.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **Historical Evolution of Taxation in India and Maharashtra**

India has witnessed a dynamic evolution in its taxation structure over the years. The inception of the Income Tax Act in 1961 marked a significant milestone in regulating income tax. Maharashtra, being a key state in India, has mirrored the national tax policies while also implementing certain regional nuances. Historical analysis indicates that tax laws have continually evolved to adapt to changing economic landscapes and societal needs. Understanding this historical trajectory provides crucial insights into the foundation upon which current tax laws and planning strategies are built.

### **Tax Planning Strategies and Instruments**

Various tax planning strategies and instruments are available to individuals for mitigating their tax liabilities. These encompass a spectrum of options ranging from tax deductions under Section 80C for investments in provident funds, life insurance, and equity-linked savings schemes to exemptions on house rent allowances and medical reimbursements. Additionally, the introduction of Goods and Services Tax (GST) in 2017 revolutionized the indirect tax structure in India, impacting the way businesses and individuals approach tax planning. Exploring these strategies unveils the plethora of options available to individuals for effective tax management.

### **Previous Studies on Tax Planning Behaviours**

Past research endeavours focusing on tax planning behaviours among salaried peoples in diverse geographical and socio-economic contexts provide valuable insights. Studies conducted in similar demographics highlight varying levels of tax awareness and planning sophistication among different income groups. Additionally, research elucidates the influence of factors such as educational backgrounds, income levels, and societal perceptions on tax planning decisions. These studies serve as reference points to comprehend the nuances and patterns that might emerge within the salaried populace in Latur district.

### **Regional Tax Policies and Their Impact**

An understanding of the impact of regional tax policies specific to Maharashtra and Latur district on tax planning is essential. Maharashtra's unique tax incentives, industry-specific regulations, and local economic conditions can significantly shape individuals' tax strategies and financial decision-making. Analysing these regional factors sheds light on how individuals navigate through the interplay of national and local taxation policies, thereby influencing their tax planning approaches.

### **Behavioural Economics in Tax Decision-Making**

Behavioural economics principles, such as psychological biases and cognitive heuristics, play a crucial role in shaping tax planning decisions. Behavioural biases like loss aversion, present bias, and mental accounting might influence individuals' tax strategies and investment decisions. Understanding these biases is pivotal in comprehending the psychological drivers behind tax planning behaviours among salaried peoples in Latur district.

## **METHODOLOGY**

The current study relies on secondary data sourced from a diverse range of outlets, including Local Tax Authorities & Tax practitioners, Articles, Books, Journals, Magazines, Observations, and Experiences. Notably, the scope of this study is limited to individual assesses exclusively.

## STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

Many peoples tend to consider their tax obligations only as the financial year nears its end. This leaves them with limited options for investing or saving their income. To make the most of the benefits provided by tax laws, it's crucial to have a good understanding of the regulations and navigate the complexities involved in compliance procedures. The main challenge lies in being aware of taxation laws and handling the associated formalities. The e-filing of tax returns is still not widely adopted by the public. There are various challenges and concerns, like difficulties with technology, worries about security, low awareness, and resistance from certain groups of people. This study aims to figure out these issues and find solutions, making e-filing more user-friendly and encouraging more people to use it for their tax filings.

## THE CONCEPT AND PROCESS OF E-FILING FOR INCOME TAX RETURNS

E-filing, or electronic filing, is the process of submitting income tax returns over the internet through income tax portal: (<https://www.incometax.gov.in/iec/foportal/>) using electronic means, as opposed to paper filing. E-filing has become increasingly popular due to its efficiency, speed, and accuracy compared to traditional paper filing. Here's an overview of the concept and process of e-filing for income tax returns:

### Concept of E-Filing

- **Digital Submission:**  
E-filing involves the digital submission of income tax returns to the relevant tax authorities. Instead of filling out physical forms and mailing them, taxpayers use online platforms or software to input their financial information and transmit it electronically.
- **Faster Processing:**  
E-filing expedites the processing of tax returns. Taxpayers typically receive confirmation of their filing and any potential refunds more quickly compared to traditional paper filing.
- **Accuracy and Error Reduction:**  
E-filing helps reduce errors in tax returns because the software often performs automatic calculations and validation checks. This can lead to more accurate submissions and a lower likelihood of mistakes.
- **Security Measures:**  
To ensure data security and privacy, e-filing platforms use encryption and other security measures to protect taxpayers' sensitive information during transmission.

### Process of E-Filing

1. **Choose a Platform:**  
Select an authorized e-filing platform or software to prepare and submit your income tax return. Governments often provide official portals or approve third-party software for e-filing.
2. **Create an Account:**  
Register on the chosen platform by creating an account. This typically involves providing personal information, creating a username, and setting up a secure password.
3. **Gather Financial Information:**  
Collect all necessary financial documents, such as PAN & Aadhaar card, Form 26AS, Form 16, bank statements, investment proofs, income details, and deduction/exemption proofs. E-filing software will guide you through entering this information.

**4. Enter Information:**

Input your financial details into the e-filing software. Most platforms use a step-by-step process to ensure completeness and accuracy.

**5. Validation and Error Checks:**

The e-filing software often includes validation checks to identify errors or missing information. Address any issues before proceeding.

**6. Review and Confirm:**

Make sure it's accurate and free of mistakes.. Confirm that you haven't missed any deductions or credits that apply to your situation.

**7. Submit the Return:**

Once you are satisfied with the information provided, submit your tax return electronically. The e-filing platform will generate a confirmation receipt.

**8. Payment (if applicable):**

If you owe taxes, the e-filing platform will typically provide options for electronic payment. Some platforms also support direct withdrawal from your bank account.

**9. Receive Acknowledgment:**

After submission, you'll receive an acknowledgment or confirmation from the tax authorities, confirming that they have received your return.

**10. Check for Refund Status:**

If you're expecting a refund, use the e-filing platform or the official tax authority's website to check the status of your refund.

**TAX-SAVING/INVESTMENT INSTRUMENTS**

Tax-saving/investment instruments involves strategically using options such as ELSS, PPF, insurance, NPS, home loans, and others to optimize tax efficiency. Key instruments span Sections 80C, 80D, 24, 80CCD, 80G, 10(14), 80E, 54, 80TTA and more, encompassing diverse financial tools like mutual funds, fixed deposits, and contributions to retirement schemes. Customizing strategies based on individual circumstances and consulting financial advisors are crucial for maximizing tax benefits and enhancing overall financial returns.

**UTILIZATION OF TAX-SAVING/INVESTMENT INSTRUMENTS**

Rank Order of Tax Saving/Investment Instrument Based on Salaried People Responded to The Local Tax Authorities and Tax Practitioners:

<b>Tax Savings/Investment Instruments</b>	<b>Ranks</b>
Life Insurance Schemes	1
Public Provident Fund	2
Investment in Residential House (i.e. House Loan)	3
Health Insurance	4
Contributory Provident Fund (voluntary)	5
Equity Linked Savings Schemes	6
Educational Loan	7
National Savings Certificates	8
Postal Life Insurance General	9
Unit Linked Insurance Plan	10
General Schemes	11
Donation	12

The aspects with the highest awareness among salaried people are "Awareness of section 80C.



## **FINDINGS**

The study shows that the concept of e-filing is likely to have a high adoption rate, as it offers a more convenient and efficient alternative to traditional paper filing. The adoption of e-filing depends on the digital literacy levels of the population, as individuals with higher digital skills are more likely to embrace electronic filing methods. E-filing, the electronic submission of income tax returns, is likely widely adopted due to its time efficiency, accuracy benefits, and government initiatives. Digital literacy, security concerns, and user satisfaction are crucial factors influencing its acceptance, while accessibility and feedback mechanisms contribute to a positive user experience.

The study shows that the concept preferences among individuals for various financial avenues. Life Insurance Schemes and Public Provident Fund (PPF) are the most favored, emphasizing their popularity. Real estate holds significance as Investment in Residential House ranks third. Health Insurance and Educational Loan highlight a focus on health and education in financial planning. Voluntary contributions to the Provident Fund, Equity Linked Savings Schemes (ELSS), and government-backed National Savings Certificates (NSC) indicate diverse investment choices. The inclusion of Unit Linked Insurance Plan (ULIP) and General Schemes offers a variety of options, while the acknowledgment of Donations underscores a willingness to explore diverse avenues for tax benefits.

## **SUGGESTIONS**

For efficient e-filing, use authorized platforms, update contact information, gather necessary documents, choose the correct ITR form, verify Aadhaar-PAN linkage, review pre-filled information, consider digital signatures, keep track of acknowledgment, file on time, stay informed about tax laws, and seek professional assistance if needed, it's always advisable to consult with a tax expert for personalized advice.

To utilizing tax instruments, remember to carefully assess your risk tolerance, investment horizon, and financial objectives before selecting tax-saving instruments. Diversifying across different instruments can help achieve a balanced and tax-efficient portfolio. Additionally, consulting with a financial advisor is advisable for personalized advice based on your individual financial situation.

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# Enhancing Customer Satisfaction Through Information Technology Products In Banks: A Comprehensive Analysis

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## **Abstract:**

This research paper delves into the crucial relationship between information technology (IT) products and customer satisfaction within the banking sector. In an era where technological advancements redefine customer experiences, banks are increasingly reliant on IT solutions to meet evolving demands. This study seeks to comprehensively analyze the impact of IT products on customer satisfaction, exploring factors influencing this relationship and offering insights to enhance customer-centric strategies. The research objectives encompass assessing the current state of customer satisfaction with IT products in banks, identifying key determinants of satisfaction, and scrutinizing the role of digital literacy in shaping customer contentment. Employing a mixed-methods approach, data collection involves surveys, interviews, and observations, with a focus on obtaining a representative sample that ensures the generalizability of findings. Through rigorous data analysis, the study aims to reveal the nuanced dynamics between IT products and customer satisfaction. Findings will be presented to shed light on the current satisfaction levels and identify critical factors influencing customer perceptions. The discussion section will interpret these findings within the broader context of existing literature, addressing implications for banks and proposing strategic improvements.

**Keywords:** Information Technology, E-Banking, Mobile Banking, Customer Satisfaction, Digital Literacy

## **Introduction:**

In the dynamic landscape of modern banking, the integration of Information Technology (IT) products has reshaped the industry's operational paradigm, offering innovative solutions and redefining customer interactions. As financial institutions increasingly rely on digital platforms, the satisfaction of customers with these technological offerings has become a critical determinant of success. This research embarks on a comprehensive analysis to delve into the multifaceted relationship between IT products and customer satisfaction in the banking sector.

The contemporary banking experience is characterized by a significant shift towards technology-driven solutions. Online banking, mobile applications, digital transactions, and other IT products have become indispensable tools for both customers and banks. The success of these IT products is intrinsically tied to their ability to meet and exceed customer expectations, making customer satisfaction a focal point in the ongoing evolution of banking services.

## **Review of Literature**

1. (Burke 1999) As changes are inevitable, marketing environment is also changing and developments in information technology have scope for innovations in retaining the customers on one side and maintaining the cordial relationships with the customers.
2. (R. Srinivasan and Mrunalini S Rao 2001) have conducted a study on key factors of banking software products that leads to user satisfaction. They have used the following factors for identifying customer satisfaction like implementation, maintainability, reliability, ease of use,

Security, Performance, Output, Vendor's Marketing skills, User Involvement, Training and service. They have conducted factor analysis and identified key factors for user satisfaction like implementation, maintainability, Performance, Security, Ease of use, Output and Vendor's marketing skills.

**Objectives:**

1. To assess the current level of customer satisfaction with information technology products in banks.
2. To identify key factors influencing customer satisfaction.
3. To examine the impact of digital literacy on customer satisfaction.

**Customer Satisfaction IT Products**

1. **Usability and User Experience:** The design and usability of bank IT products significantly impact customer satisfaction. Intuitive interfaces, easy navigation, and seamless user experiences contribute to positive perceptions. Conversely, complex or confusing interfaces can lead to frustration and dissatisfaction.
2. **Security and Trust:** Security is paramount in online banking and other IT products. Customers expect robust security measures to protect their sensitive information and transactions. Trust in the bank's ability to safeguard their data is crucial for maintaining high levels of customer satisfaction.
3. **Reliability and Performance:** Customers value IT products that function reliably and perform efficiently. Downtime, glitches, or slow performance can lead to dissatisfaction. Banks need to ensure the stability and reliability of their IT infrastructure to meet customer expectations.
4. **Accessibility and Convenience:** Accessibility and convenience are key drivers of customer satisfaction. Customers appreciate IT products that allow them to access banking services conveniently, whether through mobile apps, online platforms, or other digital channels. Features like mobile check deposit and easy fund transfers enhance convenience.
5. **Customer Support and Communication:** Effective customer support and communication channels play a crucial role. Customers want prompt assistance when they encounter issues with IT products. Clear communication about system updates, new features, and changes is also important to keep customers informed and engaged.
6. **Digital Literacy and Education:** Customer satisfaction is influenced by the level of digital literacy. Banks that invest in customer education and support initiatives to enhance digital literacy contribute to higher satisfaction levels. Clear instructions and guidance within IT products can also mitigate user challenges.
7. **Innovation and Emerging Technologies:** Banks that embrace innovative technologies, such as artificial intelligence, biometrics, and chatbots, can positively impact customer satisfaction. These technologies can enhance the overall customer experience and streamline processes.
8. **Personalization and Customization:** Customers appreciate IT products that offer personalization options and customization features. Tailoring services to individual preferences, such as personalized alerts, notifications, or product recommendations, contributes to a more satisfying user experience.
9. **Transparency and Clarity:** Transparent communication about fees, terms, and conditions within IT products is crucial for customer satisfaction. Customers value clarity in

understanding the cost structure and terms associated with the use of digital banking services.

10. **Continuous Improvement:** Banks that demonstrate a commitment to continuous improvement and actively seek customer feedback for refining IT products are more likely to achieve high levels of customer satisfaction. Regular updates and enhancements based on customer input show responsiveness to evolving needs.

**Methodology:**

Secondary data collection was made. Secondary information the secondary data were obtained from newspapers, magazines, records, websites and books.

**Analysis & Interpretation:**

The analysis of enhancing customer satisfaction through information technology (IT) products in banks reveals a multifaceted and interconnected landscape where various factors converge to shape the overall customer experience. The study, which delved into dimensions such as usability, security, accessibility, digital literacy, and customer support, illuminated critical insights. The positive correlation between usability and satisfaction underscores the significance of intuitive design and user-friendly interfaces in fostering positive interactions. The emphasis on robust security measures highlights the essential role of customer trust in influencing satisfaction levels. Accessibility and convenience emerge as pivotal factors, emphasizing the need for seamless, user-friendly features across digital channels. The impact of digital literacy on satisfaction emphasizes the importance of inclusive design and educational initiatives. Effective customer support mechanisms and clear communication about IT products contribute significantly to overall satisfaction. The adoption of innovative technologies is identified as a positive driver, demonstrating that staying at the forefront of technological advancements enhances the customer experience. Finally, the emphasis on continuous improvement underscores the dynamic nature of customer satisfaction, urging banks to adapt and refine IT products based on evolving customer needs. In conclusion, the comprehensive analysis provides a holistic understanding of the intricate dynamics involved in enhancing customer satisfaction through IT products, offering actionable insights for banks to strategically optimize their digital offerings and cultivate lasting positive customer relationships.

Customer satisfaction is a nuanced construct shaped by various elements, and recognizing these factors is fundamental to formulating effective strategies. Usability, security, accessibility, and customer support are among the pivotal dimensions that can profoundly impact how customers perceive and interact with products or services. A detailed exploration of these factors involves assessing the ease of use and intuitiveness of the offerings, ensuring robust security measures inspire trust, providing accessibility features that cater to diverse user needs, and offering responsive and effective customer support channels. Through surveys, interviews, and data analysis, these key factors can be systematically identified and prioritized, offering a roadmap for businesses to address specific areas and elevate the overall satisfaction of their customers. This process of identification lays the foundation for strategic decision-making and targeted improvements that align with customer expectations, ultimately fostering enduring relationships and sustained success.

The impact of digital literacy on customer satisfaction is profound in the evolving landscape of technology-driven services, particularly within the banking sector. As financial institutions increasingly rely on digital platforms and information technology products, customers' ability to navigate and utilize these tools plays a pivotal role in shaping their overall satisfaction. Digital literacy encompasses the knowledge, skills, and comfort levels individuals possess in using digital

technologies. A high degree of digital literacy empowers customers to efficiently and securely engage with online banking, mobile applications, and other IT products, leading to enhanced satisfaction. Conversely, a digital literacy gap may result in frustration, confusion, and dissatisfaction. Therefore, financial institutions need to prioritize customer education initiatives, ensuring that users of varying digital proficiency levels are equipped with the necessary skills to maximize the benefits of digital services. By addressing digital literacy as a key component of the customer experience, banks can bridge potential gaps, foster inclusivity, and ultimately contribute to heightened levels of customer satisfaction in an increasingly digitalized banking environment.

### **Conclusion:**

The comprehensive analysis conducted on enhancing customer satisfaction through information technology (IT) products in banks has illuminated critical aspects that can significantly shape the trajectory of customer experiences in the digital banking landscape. The examination of current satisfaction levels, identification of key influencing factors, and exploration of the role of digital literacy have collectively provided a nuanced understanding of the dynamics at play. The findings underscore the imperative for banks to continually refine their IT products, emphasizing user-centric design, robust security measures, and accessible support channels. The strategic recommendations emanating from this study serve as a roadmap for financial institutions seeking to optimize their digital offerings, ensuring they align seamlessly with the diverse expectations of their customer base. As the financial industry continues to evolve, this research contributes valuable insights that extend beyond immediate improvements, fostering a culture of adaptability and innovation to meet the ever-changing demands of a digitally engaged clientele. Ultimately, the success of banks in enhancing customer satisfaction through IT products lies in their commitment to continuous improvement, customer-centricity, and responsiveness to the evolving landscape of technology and consumer preferences.

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# Women Empowerment & Economic Development: A Case Study

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## **Introduction**

After a long period of time the discussion has begun on human rights. Every human has right to live as human. Human rights conferred on living as human. It has included subsumed natural, physical and legislative rights.

All the people in society are having equal rights. Particularly, the fundamental rights and principles in Indian constitution explicated human rights to all the people of India. On the basis of it, women have equal rights with men. The responsibility of it is handed over to the State Government. It access on uplifting and empowering women by conferring the particular rights and amenities to women. In 1980, the parliament of India has established the women commission in 1993, “Discrimination against Women”, an act mainly was passed to weed out women discrimination with the perspective, the efforts has been made to empower women by five year plan, other plan and the commissions. Rather, the aspects - women rights of education, consultancy and guidance occupations are required to empower women. Today, the requirement is to study all the privileges to make aware human rights of woman which are prohibited to them particularly gender discrimination, literacy etc. these right should be granted to them to strengthen and to empower them by human rights.

## **Objectives:**

- 1) To study the efforts of human rights & women empowerment.
- 2) To study the policies of women empowerment.
- 3) To analysis the relation of women empowerment & economic development

## **Keynotes:**

In the form of human rights, the development, the empowerment of women, economic development.

## **The efforts to Human Rights and Women Empowerment.**

India achieved freedom on 15 Aug 1947. Simultaneously, women got equal rights, fundamental rights with men. Since, the time, due to social, economical and religious culture, tradition on these rights which are still invisible in some parent. During the Five years Plan, the efforts are being made to end the gender discrimination by educating women and girls. Yet, there is inequality in maximum range in the state Bihar, Rajasthan & Uttar Pradesh. Rather, women are the power and reflation of the society. But they become as prey of violence and exploitation. The recent event in Delhi has reflected the seriousness of the issue of women exploitation. It depicted the seriousness of issue in front of the world and make us to think upon it.

In 1903, on the international level ‘Women Trade Union’ was established to stop the women exploitation and violence. The UNO has made efforts to grant equal rights to women with men. The efforts of UNO has given a new bright direction to woman rights. The Indian constitution has given the basic fundamental rights to access the welfare and empowerment of woman.

The women equality with men on the basis of caste, religion, race have granted by the Indian penal code 14-15 the penal code 23-24 points out to prohibit the women exploitation, labors etc. The development of woman and child department in India is passed the National Action Plan in 1998 to

prohibit violence, illegal work and crime against women effectively. The main object of the act was to bring oppressive and exploited women in the flow of society. In 1953 central Board of welfare was established in India. The establishment is to make effort in the field of women empowerment and social welfare. The board granted social, economical programme for needful women education, training, occupation for child and women. The scheme and plan to aware women in rural and below the poverty. It included and implemented the programs like kindergarten, nursery [Aanganwadi and Balwadi]

In 1986, the efforts are being made for woman education by the National Education Policy. Therein, the 8<sup>th</sup> five years Plan has considered free education to all the children who are at the age of 14. The education was indispensable to all the children. The convenience was by the policy at National Education. In the same year in 1979-80 the informal education was initiated. Herein those children who are departed from education or they might be unable to acquire education have been managed under the programme. In 1987-88, the black Board expedition was initiated and after some years it was transformed into 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan' by this way, the national expedition was extended and strengthened to contribute in the field at child, women education. Thereafter, women equality Programme was initiated in 1989 which was unique in the woman education of rural area.

It was appraisal programme which was granted education to women under privilege of social and economical. The informative and technological knowledge was provided to them by the programme. So, the women can play effective and positive role in society. The programme is continue in the both states of India - Gujarat, Zarkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh.

Today, the 21<sup>st</sup> Century is depicted the decreasing range of women. Till the cruel act of female infanticide in the world may be in the range of few percent. But in these conditions also the awareness of women in society and states is increased. There are various organization, associations of women in entity. These associations are playing the role of movement and agitation to fight against infanticide, woman violence and exploitation, reservation, corruption dearth etc. The Chipko Movement has demonstrated women power. The Narmada-Bacchao Aandolan lead by Megha Patkar is the best an ideal example of women activity. Today woman has acquired their own status, introduction by their rights. They are leading in various sector as business, education, politics etc. once there was the time, when women was under the dominance of man. But now the effective role of women have seen in every intellectual field equally with men. In comparison with men, women are always prominent in every field. Smt. Indira Gandhi - 1<sup>st</sup> lady prime minister of India, Smt. Pratibhatai Patil - 1<sup>st</sup> President, Kiran Bedi - 1<sup>st</sup> I.P.S. simultaneously, the women are prominent in leading the business world also. They are prominently leading every field and sector Chanda Coacher, the chief Executive officer in I.C.I.C.I. The same Indira Nue, the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) in Pepsiko - the famous company. Thus women are active and make effort in every field equally with men to give integral service to the nation.

The year – 2001 is introduced as the year of woman empowerment. In 2001, the policy of women empowerment, the sector under privileged was initiated to expand continuity at the development the policy is acted in various sector of the life to empower women which it is a revolution in the field of women empowerment.

**A study at the policy is with the following points.**

1. To make a draft on an education, healthcare, employment, protection to women and contributed to them in the dynamic flow of society.
2. To create particular surrounding, circumstances to human rights of woman, to grant social, economical political equal rights at the same time.

3. Effective implementation of rules and regulation to weed out discrimination against women.
4. To access education to make them able to empower them and make them self-reliant to strengthen under privilege sector.
5. To make efforts to establish social rights of woman.

### **Economic Development & Women Empowerment:**

Other than pre-birth & in early child - hood, women are most likely to be missing relative to men in childbearing years. This, of course is not result of active discrimination, but due to the fact that women carry children & give birth and that in itself is a dangerous activity. The fact that women have fewer opportunities in the labor market may contribute to their unequal treatment in the house-hold. Parents have lower aspirations for their daughters than for their sons & female teenagers themselves have lower aspirations. For example, in West Bengal, various places where no women had ever been the local leader, 86 percent of parents wanted their daughters to be either a house wife or whatever their in-laws would decide for her.

Economic development leads to a change in the nature of work that is more conducive to women's work. Economic Development can lead to the empowerment of women by freeing their time. So that, women empowerment & economic development are closely interrelated. While development itself will bring about women's empowerment.

### **Conclusion:**

The above mentioned point have presented the effective efforts of the nation to empower women. But the other side is explicated that the range of women is decreasing instead of increasing. The number of women are prohibited on the basis of gender. The literacy rate in India, Showed that the literacy range of men is 75.26 and women 56.65 percent. It means the policies and resources have not reached to them totally. The various issues are depicted that women are acquiring political powers and posts, but it lack the right of decision. They are not free to take their own decision despite the reservation.

Yet, there are many cruel issues in range as infanticide, rape in Maharashtra also. The range of women 933 Percent which is behind the range of men 1000. The exploitation of women is still under the name of tradition, culture etc. comparatively, with the world, the 40 percent range of child marriage is in India.

The women violence and exploitation have been increasing. So, the time has come to think, to act, to implement rules and regulation effectively secure and strengthen human rights of woman. The five principles which are social, welfare, utilization of resources, awareness, dynamic and education require woman empowerment. Simultaneously it must to weed out the cruel acts from society. The cruel acts hit the time and reflex on our psychology, thoughts of us. So, it is the time to stop it. Then, there will be the possibility of woman empowerment and make us able to participate in social decision which help us to utilize human resources and to transform economical and social sectors rather.

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# A Study On The Living Conditions Of Auto-Rickshaw Drivers In Mumbai

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## ABSTRACT

Auto-rickshaws play an important role in urban transport in India. Mumbai are a ubiquitous part of this system and cater to the daily commute needs of a large section of the population. The purpose of this study is to discuss the living condition of auto rickshaw drivers in Mumbai. The present study is a survey study and for the same data was collected through a predesigned questionnaire filled by the participants from a sample of 50 auto rickshaw drivers at Andheri railway station, Mumbai. Sample includes both married and unmarried auto rickshaw drivers over 20 years of age and presently driving auto rickshaw for more than one year. This study indicates those who spent more time on family than work (driving) experiences a higher quality of life than who spent more time on work (driving) than family.

**KEY WORDS** Living condition, Auto rickshaw driver and working conditions.

## INTRODUCTION:

The auto rickshaw is a popular mode of transportation all throughout the world, both as a vehicle for hire and for personal use. An auto rickshaw is a crucial component of urban mobility and a step towards raising the standard of living in Indian cities while also promoting sustainable transportation. Passengers are transported by auto between the chosen locations. This is distinct from other forms of transportation where the pick-up and drop-off sites are chosen by the passengers. People choose auto services because they think they are more flexible in terms of time schedules, routes, and destinations, among other things. Passengers frequently rent autos anywhere, anytime, without making bookings, and they are reasonably priced. The auto-rickshaw service provides more employment opportunities to the unemployed. Most of the country's population earns their living in the informal sector. The informal sector has always been the backbone of any economy around the world. This sector notably contributes to the global economy in terms of employment, and the production of goods and services. The fact is that most auto drivers lack a higher education, and many of them entered their current field due to a lack of education. This frequently serves as a platform for many drivers to find employment and support their families. Many autos are privately owned or hired, and drivers play a vital part in our society. Employees, students, and other types of passengers rely on auto drivers to get them where they need to go safely. Auto rickshaws are available in both urban and rural locations. Anyone can now book an auto rickshaw online based on their location. However, it is more useful in cities. Trade unions are common among auto drivers in every city. They aim to ensure their collectiveness and so preserve their rights through trade union activities.

Auto drivers face numerous challenges, such as a lack of parking spaces, rising fuel prices, rising road charges, and constantly changing traffic laws, etc. Most auto drivers are unaware of the health consequences of noise and pollution. Continued sitting in the driving posture places significant strain on the spine, causing a variety of health issues in drivers such as back discomfort, headaches, tension,

and overall stiffness. An auto driver's job is extremely important because he is accountable for safety and punctuality.

**REVIEW OF LITERATURE:**

1. (Sayoojkumar K.P. 2017) A study was conducted on the “socioeconomic and health status of auto-rickshaw drivers in the Calicut area”. The study of auto drivers reveals a tremendous impact on their socio-economic and health perspectives. According to the research, the socioeconomic status of Calicut city's auto drivers is average. They fall under the lower middle-class category. They are dissatisfied with the government's assistance plan, and many are unaware of the government's welfare scheme. The vast majority of drivers have no savings habits.
2. (Tigari, Harish, and HB Santhosh. 2020) A “study on the socioeconomic background of auto-rickshaw drivers” was undertaken. Find out that driver happiness is average and that they are crucial in an economy. This sector gives job opportunities. The wages of auto drivers are not awful, but they experience the same level of expenses. It is sometimes claimed that earning money is impossible.
3. (Melwani V, Priya A, Toppo M, Sethia S, Khan A, Melwani S. 2018) “Study to assess the socio-demographic profile, health status and working conditions of auto-rickshaw drivers in Bhopal”. This study was conducted on the various circumstances of auto drivers. This study reveals that drivers experience health difficulties such as back discomfort and neck pain. It also asserts that as auto rickshaw drivers make up a significant portion of the public transportation system, the government should increase their social security through a variety of programs.
4. (Jithu T.V. 2019) “Empowerment through Employment: A Study among the Women Auto Rickshaw Drivers” In most sectors of the labour market, women are paid less than males. However, in the transportation industry, particularly in vehicle driving, women are paid on par with males. The payment is determined only by the distance and time of the journey to the destination. This industry provides equal employment possibilities for men and women.
5. (Rajesh Ranjan. 2015) “A Study on Work-Life Balance of Auto Rickshaw Drivers in Mumbai” This study gave a detailed look into the daily life of auto-rickshaw drivers. Genuinely maintaining a work-life balance is challenging in any sector, but auto drivers find it especially. According to the study, most auto-rickshaw drivers had difficulty balancing their employment and family/personal lives.
6. (Sarannya Sivasankaran, Poornima. 2022) “A Study on Job Satisfaction of Auto Drivers with Special Reference to Coimbatore District” The study discusses job satisfaction and the issues that auto-rickshaw drivers face every day. The study reveals that auto drivers are dissatisfied with their jobs. Their socioeconomic situation is inadequate. They are dissatisfied with their current earnings. The majority of respondents are unable to save money because they do not earn enough to cover both ends of the income scale. Mention their health difficulties as well.
7. (Anitha Ramachander, Chaya Bagrecha, Sumangala Talur 2015) “Financial Well-being of Auto Drivers in Bangalore – A Study Conducted under Research Promotion Scheme of AICTE”. According to the study, the drivers are from economically disadvantaged backgrounds, and most of them are uneducated. Their savings are minimal, and their typical incomes barely cover both ends. Also mentions their health difficulties. focuses on the driver's financial and educational status, as well as their way of living.

**OBJECTIVE:**

1. To understand the social and economic status of auto-rickshaw drivers in Mumbai.

2. To understand the problems faced by auto-rickshaw drivers.

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The current study includes both primary and secondary data collection methods. Primary data is collected through a predesigned questionnaire filled by the participants from a sample of 50 auto rickshaw drivers at Andheri railway station, Mumbai. Secondary data is collected from several publications, journals, and internet sources etc.

### DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:

Demographic Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage (%)
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	50	100.0
<b>Age</b>		
20-30 years	10	20.0
31-40 years	18	36.0
41-50 years	14	28.0
More than 50 years	08	16.0
Total	50	100.0
<b>Place of Working (Driving)</b>		
Andheri -Mumbai	50	100.0
<b>Religion</b>		
Hindu	38	76.0
Muslim	12	24.0
Total	50	100.0
<b>Education</b>		
Primary (5 <sup>th</sup> Standard)	14	28.0
Matric (10 <sup>th</sup> Standard)	12	24
12 <sup>th</sup> or Graduation or Technical Degree/Diploma	08	16
Literate Only	18	36.0
Total	50	100.0
<b>How Many Years Have You been Driving Auto Rickshaw</b>		
More than 20 years	08	16.0
11-20 years	10	20.0
06-10 years	12	24.0
01-05 years	20	40.0
Total	50	100.0
<b>Monthly Earning in Rupees</b>		
Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. 15,000/-	10	20.0
Rs.15,001/- to Rs. 20,000/-	28	56.0
Rs. 20,001/- to Rs. 25,000/-	08	16.0
More than Rs. 25,000/-	04	08.0
Total	50	100.0
<b>Marital Status</b>		

Married	36	72.0
Unmarried	14	28.0
Total	50	100.0
<b>Miss Quality Time with Family Because of Work</b>		
Always	40	80.0
Often	10	20.0
Total	50	100.0
<b>Number of Hours Spent in Household Tasks Per Week</b>		
10-15 hours	10	20.0
16-20 hours	14	28.0
21-30 hours	19	38.0
31-35 hours	04	08.0
36-40 hours	3	6.0
Total	50	100.0
<b>Number of Hours Spent in Driving Per Week</b>		
50-55 hours	04	08.0
56-60 hours	09	18.0
61-65 hours	12	24.0
66-70 hours	18	36.0
More than 70 hours	07	14.0
Total	50	100.0

**CONCLUSION:**

In contrast, living condition is associated with quality of life when there is substantial time, distribute to across roles. However, in these circumstances, quality of life is highest for those who are more engaged or more satisfied in family than work, and is lowest for those who are more engaged or more satisfied in work than family. Moreover, we had expected that balanced individuals would experiences the least amount of work- family conflict and stress. This study provided an in-depth look into the working lives of auto rickshaw drivers. Even so, it is hoped that this study constitutes not only valuable insights and attract the attention towards the deteriorating condition of the auto rickshaw drivers and highlight their work-life, but also provide a tentative starting point towards the greater understanding of current scenario under which the auto rickshaw drivers are performing their duty, so as to bring an improvement for the same. All these facts were highlighted in this undertaken survey study at the Andheri-Mumbai.

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# Role Of Music In Communication

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## **Abstract:**

Conversation is extremely effective in sharing ideas between people and Music serves as a powerful tool for fostering community and sharing a wide range of emotions through collaborative music making and listening every day. People communicate through music in ways that go beyond words and this allows for a unique perspective on some aspects of communication that are either less relevant or often ignored in language study. Music conveys a complex tapestry of emotional content and other communicable information to the audience as well as within musical groups possibly more so than nearly any other medium. In its capacity as a communal art form, music is crucial in creating a sense of shared cultural identity through ritual where its emotive. Essentially it supplies the social – Emotional thread that permeates the lives of many, both immediately and over time as our individual and societal narratives are continuously shaped. There isn't much research on how different performers' brains jointly represent the moment-to-moment dynamics of musical emotions and how these representations relate to listeners ongoing experiences, despite the fact that music activation of specific emotional processing regions in individual listeners has been fairly extensively studied.

## **Foundation and Development of Communication:**

According to religious belief, the creation of the universe by Brahma resulted in the birth of earth, sky, water, air, various animals and humans. In his primitive form, man neither had the knowledge of language nor was there any medium available to make him aware of his state of mind. Gradually, humans started expressing their feelings through phonetic and silent signals, various postures of eyes and hands and legs. With the change of time, as per the need, phonetic and silent signs gradually transformed into words and the words assumed their coordinated forms and transformed into language.

After Silence, that which comes nearest to expressing the inexpressible is Music. - Aldous Huxley

"मौन के बाद, जो अवर्णनीय को व्यक्त करने के सबसे करीब आता है वह संगीत है।" - एल्डस हक्सले

No doubt the power of Silence is indefinable. Being silent allows us to channel our energies. It gives us the clarity we need to calmly face challenges and uncertainty. There's more to taking charge than just taking charge when you picture your day in your head before it starts, make decisions, and see them come to pass. You ultimately gain confidence and a better understanding of yourself as you witness your vision come to pass. In the midst of chaos and uncertainty, you gain confidence in yourself, can rely on your judgement, and experience a greater sense of security. But in order to express our self that through without any support of language, Music plays an important role. Music is known to the universal language. Music is the universal language that everyone speaks. Even if one can't understand the lyrics, one could feel the rhythm and hear the melody to understand the message the artist is trying to convey. Despite the thousands of languages all over the world, there is no linguistic barrier to the enjoyment of music. Music expresses that which cannot be put into words and that which cannot remain silent. Music is known to be Literature of heart, it commences where speech

ends. The tone, rhythm, rhythm and many musical ornaments used in its musical structure make them suitable for the appropriate environment for the specific context.

**Nature's sound and communication :**

Along with intellectual development, the social feeling of cooperation and organization started growing in humans and the need for subtle mediums for exchange of thoughts and feelings started being felt. Probably, it is this need that attracted the human mind towards various natural elements like the movement of wind, water springs, sounds of ocean waves and the dialects of various animals and birds, in the form of natural musical sounds, movement of wind, sound and speed of flowing waterfall, sound of sea waves, attractive sounds of some animals and birds, chirping of birds, melodious charm of sound flowing through dry bamboos etc. enthrall the human mind. Different sounds, in their different forms, are capable of awakening different emotions and somewhere some sounds are full of sweetness and elegance. This experience probably gave birth to the significance of music and music. There is no doubt that specific sounds, directly or indirectly, awaken specific emotions in the human mind. Over time, where direct sounds were transferred in the form of meaningful words and then language, music emerged from the combination of direct and indirect sounds. And if we rejoice, then in the form of musical art, inspired by these and containing artistic elements created by human's good efforts, music becomes a strong interactive medium with the help of vocal cords, instruments, voice management and various body postures, body movements and gestures. And if we celebrate, then music becomes a potent interactive medium with the aid of vocal cords, instruments, voice control and different body postures, body movements, and gestures. It is inspired by these and contains artistic aspects developed by human endeavors.

**Music and communication:**

The relationship between music and dialogue is basically established with the birth of a human being. The basis of combination of direct or indirect sounds can be considered to be those efforts made for the expression of human emotions in which various phonetic experiments with tone and rhythm in the form of sounds given by nature gradually took the form of musical structures. Over time, with the emergence of various lyrical genres, lyrical types, folk songs, easy music, sub-classical music genres, instruments, dances and dance types etc. to express various feelings, tastes and interactive experiments, music has emerged as a strong interactive medium.

While science helps human beings in acquiring material comforts, art contributes to the refinement of human personality, moral upliftment and maturing of thinking and at the same level, the interactive process of music along with other arts not only helps a person in particular, its purpose lies in tying together the entire society, country, nation and ultimately the entire human race and maturing the feeling of unity in diversity under the aesthetic principles.

When those feelings are expressed through a skilled singer, those feelings become heart-warming for the person enjoying that song. In a broad sense, this is the communication done through music, due to the coordination of these gross things in poetry or painting etc., some feelings remain unexpressed, but the fluidity of music makes even the most subtle feelings understandable. To make the emotions of devotion, love, separation, grief, patriotism or anger, bravery, enthusiasm etc. more effective as per the context, various classical lyrical genres, regional folk songs, easy music, sub-classical music can be used for the effectiveness of the emotions in a drama, dance drama or movie. Genres, specific instruments and dances and dance types are used. In this way, music emerges as a powerful interactive medium. In the context of Indian culture, music is not only used for material

benefit or utility but also as a means of spiritual devotion, religion and worship, which provides ecstasy and spiritual power. It has also been considered a means of strengthening.

Due to the prominent place music has in fine arts, it has been kept in an important category from the point of view of subtle expression of human experiences. In literature or poetry, 'meaningful words' serve the purpose of communication by adopting the form of language with the coordination of vowels, consonants etc. and by being equipped with appropriate meter, ornamentation, rhyme etc. and partially adopting the lyrical element, they assume poetic form. Comparatively, they become more capable of conversational intensity, while music, due to its vocal and rhythmic flow, rises above the limits of language and serves the purpose of communication by providing fluidity to the subtle expressions contained in the verses and making them heart-warming.

In the present times, by looking at daily life and the surrounding environment, the communicative power of music can be seen. In temples, shrines, gurudwaras etc., devotees establish communication with their deities by singing kirtan, bhajans, chaupai or the words of gurus in the morning and evening. Despite music being prohibited in Muslim religion, Sufis worshiped God through Qawwali at the shrines and similarly, religious devotees and Sufi musicians not only adopted music to achieve their wishes but also spread those ideals and teachings through music. Propaganda was also done which is necessary for the moral upliftment of human beings and society. Thus, it is proved that music in itself is a powerful communicative medium and it has a power that connects living beings with living beings and helps in building emotional relationships with each other.

When the communication of sound finds coordination with rhythm and beat, musical expression is achieved. When there is a combination of words with voice, rhythm and beat, then various lyrical genres become useful in many ways and prove to be capable of making the specific expression experiential at a transcendental level. From time to time, Sama, Gandharva Gaan, Kirtan, Sankirtan, Dhruva Gaan, Jaati Gaan, Geeti Gaan, Prabandha, Dhrupad, Khayal and many genres and styles of sub-classical, easy music and folk music enter in their various forms and enhance the musical expression. Various instruments play an important role in the interactive process of music. Therefore, how the special role of musical instruments is played in making the devotional, festive, ritualistic or war-related musical types effective. Dance, in its interactive process, embraces song and musical instruments as well as drama and is important in making the interactive expression in the form of dance, drama and dance interesting and palatable at the aesthetic and spiritual level through body movements and facial expressions.

Based on the beauty inherent in the pheneticist and dynamism of the voice and rhythm, the attraction generated by the sound present in every particle of the universe, is an expression of human talent and artistic skill that gives form to the abstract thoughts present in one's heart in a pleasant way. The process that takes place between this taste and feeling. In a way, it becomes synonymous with the communication between two people. This musical dialogue is in the form of the artist and his inner feelings, in the form of musical and emotional experiences flowing between the artist and the heart, in the form of musical soundscapes expressing joy and happiness collectively in the society on various festivals and festivals, for some specific purposes. Being filled with devotional feelings, feelings of patriotism, feelings of human unity at the national and international level, etc., it fulfills the purpose of maintaining harmony in the entire world by keeping the characteristics of unity in diversity present.

Under phonetic communication, the compatibility or conformity of sound, and arid of communication practice Quality, speed, continuity, pronunciation, silence or relaxation etc. are those elements which fulfill the communicative principles by becoming various types of signs, symbols and sources in fulfillment of the communicative purposes of music and at the same time teach human beings about the moral values of life. By making him conscious and aware, he develops his sensitivity

and sensitivity and plays a special role in balancing his behavior and refining his personality. Under the artistic form of music, voice, rhythm, rhythm and their innumerable experiments in the implementation of the interactive process and the numerous musical styles created from those experiments, various musical instruments created over a long period of time and many types of dances with various techniques, just as musical The expression is made equally acceptable to different people despite differences in environment, circumstances, way of life, dress and speech, and all the experiments done in this way represent its strength through its different forms and types. This proves the importance of music.

Music, due to its vocal and rhythmic flow, rises above the limits of language and serves the purpose of communication by providing fluidity to the subtle expressions contained in the verses and making them heart-warming. The basic meaning of communication is the exchange of feelings between one person to another or between many people. This instinct is related to the innate talents and acquired art-skills of the human being and the emotional reception at the gross, subtle and ultra-subtle level in the form of perception and expression by the mind and brain and thus plays an important role in the transfer of information and ideas. There is no end to human efforts and development of art. That is why there is no end to the objectives, achievements and aspirations related to music and its communicative usefulness and effectiveness. Whatever is available in the pages of history due to the enlightened thinking done in earlier times, has become a guide and guide for today's musical society and has become the material for conceptual brainstorming for modern music artists and music thinkers and the interactiveness of practical experiments based on this brainstorming. There is no doubt that in the future it will continue to play a special role in making music and society more subtle and effective towards higher ideals.

**Educational point of view:**

From the educational point of view, the contribution of Gharana tradition and educational institutions of music in the field of classical music is especially important in proving the communicative usefulness of music and making it more effective because while discussing and analyzing music and the conversationalist that results from it. It is the special responsibility of educational institutions to make students and learners a healthy unit of the society and prepare them for the coming era by inculcating interest and ability towards it in the coming generations. One important part of the success of educational institutions is administration and the other part is cultural richness. From this point of view, the administrative centers, cultural institutions and stage artists associated with the houses and the music artists established in the former courts are all inseparably linked with each other. In modern times, the musical and cultural institutions established, music academies and music groups established for compositional purposes, musical cultural councils, All India Radio, Door Darshan, musical units working with the help of sound printing material, etc., the coordinated efforts of all are strong examples of the interactiveness of music.

**Conclusion:**

While speech is tremendously effective at transferring ideas between people, music is another communicative mode that has a unique power to bring people together and transmit a rich tapestry of emotions, through joint music-making and listening in a variety of everyday contexts. Music is an integral medium of emotions. From the point of view of inherent communicability in terms of various ideals, imaginative and artistic expressions, moral expressions etc. in personal and social life, the phonetics of music has been a symbol of human communication.

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# An Economic Status Of Urban Unorganized Sector- A Study In Sibsagar Town, Assam

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## **Abstract-**

The paper captures the economic status in the urban unorganized sector of sibsagar town. For the study the investigator has selected Sibsagar town to understand the changing perspective of lives of the urban unorganized sector. The study is based on both primary and secondary data. Interview was conducted on 100 respondents belonging to unorganized sectors of Sibsagar town with uniformly designed questionnaire. The study revealed that majority of the respondents belongs to the age group of 25-45 and have Educational qualifications of primary & most of them are married. From the field survey, it was found that the unorganized sectors are badly affected during Covid 19 and economic status was greatly hampered as Covid 19 has taken them by storm and lock of proper support from various govt schemes.

## **Introduction**

IN most of Indian cities the urban poor survive by working in the informal sector primarily due to poverty, but also due to variety of factors such as lack of gainful employment in the rural and urban areas, shrinkage of employment in the formal sector, and low level of skill and education required for the better paid jobs in the formal sectors. The informal sector constitutes a vital part of developing countries' economy. However, despite its multifaceted economic contributions in many developing countries, little is known about its contribution

The Unorganised /Informal sector is characterised by small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government. There are rules and regulations but these are not followed.

The unorganised sector is made up of businesses that are not registered with the government and do not follow its guidelines and regulations. In India, a large section of the total workforce is still in the informal sector, which contributes a sizeable portion of the country's net domestic product. The unorganised sector has a crucial role in our economy in terms of employment and its contribution to the National Domestic Product, savings and capital formation.

The present study has been carried out to identify the economic status of urban unorganised sector with special references to Sibsagar town of Assam

The informal sector consists of activities that have market value but are not formally registered. It plays an important role in the labour market. In India 92% workers engaged themselves in informal sector. As similar to national level, in this state also more than 90% of total workforce is engaged in informal sector. This sector includes agriculture workers, home base workers, small tea shop, street vendors, beauty parlour etc.

In recent past, the Covid-19 is a critical battle, with rising number of cases and death being reported in many states. The daily earners- construction workers, vegetable vendors, street vendors (specify the good sold, workers in shops and hotels, Rickshaw puller, washer man Etc are adversely affected as day do not receive enough remuneration to sustain themselves specially during the Covid-19. According to 2018-19, 52% of the labour force is self Employed, 24% were casual workers without any financial security and the remaining 24% were regular waged workers- according to the (report of govt of Assam.

The pandemic burnt the heart of millions of casual workers who are engaged in different sectors with low job security from April-May 2020, the workers involving themselves in different works are forced to leave their job due to unstable conditions and they changed their job to earn their livelihood. According to Govt of India report, there are 112 millions job losses. A per the preliminary finding, 2% of those counseled were streded due to job loss while 11% were worried about their financial in securities

Assam has been overloaded by the migrant workers. Most of the migrants are casual workers who were jobless due to lockdown. This increases the unemployment level to 8%. According to NSSO estimate (2011-12), poverty heat count ration in the state stands and 32%.

Due to the condition created by Covid-19; the degree of economic development of Assam economy has been disrupted. The economy unemployment rate from the unorganized sector has increase to 16 to 27%. Consequently, the poverty rate has gone up to 50% in the state.

The present study also tries to focus on the difficulties they face in their business and will try to draw up some suggestions for ensuring future growth

**Objective of the study**

1. To study the economic status of unorganized sectors .
2. To examine the various problems of informal workers .

**Methodology**

1.METHOD OF STUDY-The study is analytical and descriptive in nature. The selected respondents were interviewed with the help of structured interview schedule and their replies and opinion wew collected for the purpose of composing the literature of the paper

2.SOURCES OF DATA-

**Primary data---** Those data are collected through questionnaire

**Secondary data- DATA** are collected from books, journals, newspaper and internet.

**Sampling method- 100 numbers of respondents has been selected randomly from the selected area in sibsagar district.**

**Nature of livihood—**

Types	No of respondents	percentage
Construction workers	10	10%
Vendors of good	20	20%
Riskshow pullers	10	10%
Housemaid	10	10%
Cobbler	20	20%
Vegetable vendors	10	10%
Workers in shops and hotels	10	10%
Others	10	10%
Total	100	

The above table depicts the nature of livelihood of unorganized workers of Sibsagar district. The numbers of respondents engaging themselves in different works during Covid 19 were badly affected during pre and post lockdown. Many unorganized workers were jobless and felt very different to sustain themselves after post lockdown. They used their own savings to run their family.

**Review of literature** - Many scholars have show their keen interest to undertake research on economic aspects of the workers.

The author Datt (2007) made a comprehensive study of socio economic aspects of the workers working in both organized & unorganized sectors. According to the study, data found that around 92% of the work force belongs to unorganized sectors. 8% of the work force works on organized sector. Poverty in more among the workers belonging to unorganized.

Kapur etal (2014), the researches tries to find out the working and living conditions of the unorganised workers and tries to identify the gap between organised and unorganised sectors. Unorganized workers suffers from seasonal unemployment, no social security and welfare legislation. John K (2013) in his article “Domestic woman workers in urban Informal sector” Describes that many woman due to poverty, ill treatment from there husband, lose of parents at tender age, disputes at home etc force them to working informal sector.

Das kabita, Das B.K MOHENTY Subhransubals (2012) Conducted a study on social security in Information sector. The aim of the paper is to find out the social security of woman in informal sector.

Kundu Amit (2008) conducted a study on condition of work & Right of Female Domestic workers. Saha Debdulal (2008) conducted a study on “Condition of Decent working life of street Vendors in Mumbai”. This study was conducted to know the working condition of street vendors & the significance of unions in affording a respectable working life.

**Significance of the study** à This study area covers economic status of laboures which is not under the Sibsagar Municipal of Sibsagar town. Here in the study tries to present a picture the mindset and condition of the unorganized labourer . It would also try to find out the challenges faced by them and recommend measures to uplift them. This study will AID in further research and also AID in govt policy making.

**Linitations of the study** à This study is limited to scope in the context that it includes only the areas which is not under the municipal area and too 80 respondent to be precise. There is a chance that it night not represent the entire population. Time is also a factor.

Moreover the respondents are busy is their own business activity while responding to the questionnaire which might have hampered the study.

**Research analysis and findings –**

On the basic of the survey we conducted, the economic status of unorganized sector labourers of Sibasagar town in certain area and for the purpose of better interpretation and analysis of collected data some specific contents have been analysed and described with the help of simple statistical tools so as to make the work more representative of the phenomenon

**Educational status of unorganized laboirers**

<b>Educational status</b>	<b>No. of respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Illiterate	10	10%
Primary	40	40%
HSLC	20	20%
HS	10	10%
GRADUATE	20	20%
<b>TOTAL</b>	100	

The above table shows that out of 100 respondents, 20% are matric passed and 10% are higher secondary passed and Graduate level also very low is 20%

Majority of respondents have primary education and due to lack of education, they fail to transfer their wage earning source to different source of income

**Age group of the respondents**

Age group	No of respondents	Percentage
Below 25	15	15%
25 – 35	18	18%
35 – 45	35	35%
45 – 55	20	20%
Above 55	12	12%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	

The age wise classification of the members is given in table 2. Shows that majority of informal employed workers of Sibsagar town belong to the age group (35-45) – 35%. And the respondent in the category of above 55 is low to 12%

**WORKING HOURS PER DAY**

Hours	No of respondents	Percentage
Less than 6	20	20%
6-8	25	25%
More than 8	35	35%
Fluctuating	20	20%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	

The above table shows the numbers of working hours per day, 35% of workers engaged in their job for more than 8 hours. But still their savings were low. Some of them indulged in other occupation as well.

Mode of Finance	No of respondents
Self Finance	65
Borrowed	15

From table it is clear that out of 100 respondents 65 were self Finance and 15 opted to take loans from banks by valuable assets or following money from relatives. The environment was different during pre & post Covid 19. Borrowing of the unorganized workers has increased after post Covid situation.

**Purpose of Investment**

Purpose	No of respondents	Percentage
Children Education	25	25%
Medicine and health care	16	16%
Insurance	10	10%
Food and other essential things	35	35%
Any other (specify)	14	14%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	

From the table it is found that majority of respondents invest their money on food and other essential things , children education .25% and invest less money on non essential things ,insurance 10%,medical and health care 16%

Type of Saving	No of respondents	Percentage
Chit funds	16	16%
Bank	25	25%
Post office	36	36%
Group savings	20	20%
Other (Savings)	3	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	

Table shows the portfolio Savings of 100 respondents. Majority of respondents save their money in post office, while some respondents belonging to unorganized sectors save in banks, chit funds etc.

**Mode of indebtedness –**

Sources of borrowing	No of respondents	Percentage
Friends & relatives	48	48%
Unauthorized money lenders	20	20%
Co-operatives.	12	12%
Banks	12	12%
Govt programmes	8	8%
Any other (Specify)	-	-

This Table has shown that out of 100 respondents 48% respondents borrowed money from friends and relatives during Covid -19 where their savings has been lowed. Moreover unauthorized money lenders also lend money to them during the touch situations. Beside these, many respondents also borrowed from co-operatives, banks, govt programmers and other source too.

**Challenges present and possible suggestions**

The second objectives reveal the various problems faced by unorganized sectors during Covid-19. The unorganized sectors faced many challenges which will be discussed below

- (i) Health related
- (ii) Shortage of food
- (iii) Transportation inconvenience.
- (iv) Job loss
- (v) Social detachment.

According to the report of Sibsagar Civil hospital and many private hospitals many patients (report from few respondents) in Sibsagar are facing mental health problems over issue like job loss, financial distress, social stigma and delay in receiving test reports. A team of doctors and clinical psychologist. Made a counselling programme to understand the mental health problems. Report reflects that 9% respondent were worried about their careers prospects and 13% were concerned about essential supplies not being provided to their family members.

Among the respondents, 97% have disturbed sleep while 12% suffers from anxiety, fear, panic, tension and worries. As a result of this, suicidal thoughts come to their mind due to hopelessness of being jobless.

The informal sectors workers are the worst hit by Covid 19 due to lockdown, transportation of food items from outside state was closed. As a result of this, the price of essential things reached a very high price which hit the unorganized workers family badly.

#### **Steps taken by the district authority during pandemic for unorganised workers-**

- The govt has giving AID to the poor homeless and old needy people.
- Food and other essential things were provided at a subsidised rate. E.g.:- Distribution of 5 kg food grain and 1 kg of channa for each respondents to were given in each wards of Sibsagar district. Moreover, govt has also provided free credit facilities to the vendors.
- During the time of lockdown, all the groceries were remain closed. So district authority has provided alternative markets in every ward, so that better quality and quantity of food can be provided to all unorganized workers at a subsidized rate so that they feel comfortable to run their family.
- Moreover, in the world of 21st century digital infrastructural facilities provide door to door services of essential goods in rural and urban areas for unorganized sectors.

#### **Conclusion-**

In conclusion, the study reveals the social – economic status of the workers showed that they were financially hit during covid 19. They are daily wage earners and maintain their family with small income with difficulty. They were having primary education, so could not opt for another job during such a circumstances as a result they have to remain jobless and suffer from mental distress. It is also seen in this study that the govt has taken response towards the problems, but the scale of problems was too large. Radical changes and inclusive legislation will help remedy the situation. Due to time constraint some aspects could not be included in this study which need further attention through further research.

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# "Navigating Urban Transformation: Exploring Changes in Infrastructure"

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## **Abstract:**

Urban infrastructure is undergoing significant changes driven by technological advancements, demographic shifts, and sustainability imperatives. This research paper examines the evolving landscape of urban infrastructure, focusing on the drivers of change, emerging trends, and implications for cities and their inhabitants. Through a multidisciplinary approach encompassing urban planning, engineering, economics, and environmental studies, this paper aims to provide insights into the complex dynamics shaping the future of urban infrastructure.

## **Keyword:**

Urban Development, Infrastructure Evolution, City Planning, Transportation Networks, Technological Integration, Sustainable Infrastructure, Urban Growth Management, Community Resilience, Smart Cities Initiatives, Infrastructure Adaptation

## **Introduction:**

Cities are dynamic entities constantly adapting to meet the evolving needs of their residents and businesses. At the heart of urban development lies infrastructure – the physical systems and facilities that enable the functioning of modern society. However, rapid urbanization, population growth, and environmental concerns are challenging traditional approaches to infrastructure provision, necessitating innovative solutions and transformative changes. In this paper, we explore the diverse forces driving changes in urban infrastructure and their profound implications for cities worldwide.

## **Research Methodology**

**Introduction:** The research methodology outlined below is designed to investigate the topic "Navigating Urban Transformation: Exploring Changes in Infrastructure." This methodology aims to provide a systematic approach to collect, analyze, and interpret data to gain insights into the dynamics of urban infrastructure changes.

## **Research Design:**

The research will adopt a mixed-methods approach, combining qualitative and quantitative techniques to ensure a comprehensive understanding of the topic. This approach allows for triangulation of data, enhancing the validity and reliability of the findings.

## **Research Objectives:**

- To identify key drivers of urban infrastructure transformation.
- To examine the impact of infrastructure changes on urban development.
- To explore the challenges and opportunities associated with navigating urban transformation.
- To suggest recommendations for sustainable urban infrastructure planning and management.

## **Sampling Strategy:**

- **Population:** The population under study will include urban areas experiencing significant infrastructure changes globally.
- **Sampling Technique:** A combination of purposive and random sampling will be employed. Purposive sampling will be used to select cities known for undergoing infrastructure transformations, while random sampling will ensure diversity within the selected cities.

### **Data Collection Methods:**

- **Qualitative Data:** Semi-structured interviews with urban planners, policymakers, community leaders, and residents will be conducted to gather insights into perceptions, experiences, and attitudes toward infrastructure changes. Additionally, focus group discussions will be organized to facilitate in-depth exploration of key themes.
- **Quantitative Data:** Surveys will be administered to a sample of residents and stakeholders to collect quantitative data on demographics, satisfaction levels, and perceived impacts of infrastructure changes. Data on infrastructure investments, demographic trends, and urban indicators will also be collected from secondary sources such as government reports, academic journals, and databases.

### **Data Analysis:**

**a. Qualitative Analysis:** Thematic analysis will be employed to identify recurring patterns, themes, and relationships within the qualitative data. Data coding and categorization will be performed to organize the data systematically.

**b. Quantitative Analysis:** Statistical techniques such as descriptive statistics, correlation analysis, and regression analysis will be used to analyze the quantitative data. Data will be processed using statistical software to derive meaningful insights.

### **Ethical Considerations:**

- Informed consent will be obtained from all participants before data collection.
- Confidentiality and anonymity of participants will be ensured throughout the research process.
- Research activities will adhere to ethical guidelines and standards, respecting the rights and privacy of individuals.

### **Limitations:**

- The study's generalizability may be limited due to the specific context of the selected urban areas.
- Data accuracy and reliability may vary depending on the sources and methods of data collection.
- Time and resource constraints may limit the scope and depth of the research.

### **Drivers of Change:**

#### **Several factors are driving changes in urban infrastructure, including:**

- **Technological Innovation:** Advances in digital technologies, smart sensors, and data analytics are revolutionizing infrastructure management and service delivery. Smart infrastructure systems enable real-time monitoring, predictive maintenance, and enhanced efficiency, improving the quality of urban life.
- **Demographic Shifts:** Urbanization, population growth, and changing demographics are reshaping infrastructure demands. Aging populations, urban migration, and shifting lifestyles require flexible and inclusive infrastructure solutions that accommodate diverse needs and preferences.
- **Sustainability Imperatives:** Climate change, resource scarcity, and environmental degradation are compelling cities to adopt sustainable infrastructure practices. Green infrastructure, renewable energy systems, and low-carbon transportation modes are essential for mitigating environmental impacts and enhancing resilience to climate-related risks.
- **Economic Considerations:** Economic growth, globalization, and urban competitiveness drive investments in infrastructure to support business activity and stimulate development. Strategic infrastructure investments can unlock economic opportunities, attract investment, and improve the overall quality of life for urban residents.

### **Emerging Trends:**

#### **Several emerging trends are reshaping urban infrastructure development:**

- **Smart Cities:** The concept of smart cities integrates digital technologies with urban infrastructure to improve efficiency, sustainability, and livability. Smart city initiatives



encompass a wide range of applications, including smart transportation, energy management, waste management, and public services.

- **Sustainable Transportation:** Cities are prioritizing sustainable transportation modes such as public transit, cycling, and walking to reduce congestion, air pollution, and greenhouse gas emissions. Investments in mass transit systems, bike lanes, and pedestrian-friendly infrastructure are central to promoting sustainable mobility.
- **Resilient Infrastructure:** With the increasing frequency and severity of natural disasters and climate-related events, resilience has become a critical consideration in infrastructure planning and design. Resilient infrastructure incorporates measures to withstand and recover from shocks and stresses, enhancing cities' ability to adapt to changing environmental conditions.
- **Digital Infrastructure:** The proliferation of digital infrastructure, including broadband networks, telecommunications infrastructure, and data centers, is essential for supporting the digital economy and enabling connectivity and access to information for all residents.

### **Implications for Cities:**

**The changing landscape of urban infrastructure has profound implications for cities:**

- **Enhancing Quality of Life:** Well-designed and sustainable infrastructure contributes to a higher quality of life for urban residents, providing essential services, reducing environmental impacts, and fostering social inclusion and equity.
- **Fostering Economic Development:** Strategic investments in infrastructure stimulate economic growth, create jobs, attract investment, and enhance cities' competitiveness in the global economy.
- **Addressing Environmental Challenges:** Sustainable infrastructure solutions help cities mitigate the environmental footprint of urbanization, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and adapt to the impacts of climate change.
- **Promoting Inclusive Growth:** Equitable access to infrastructure services is essential for promoting inclusive growth and reducing disparities between different segments of the population. Investments in affordable housing, public transit, healthcare, and education are critical for addressing social inequalities.

### **Future Directions:**

Looking ahead, several key considerations and avenues for future research and action emerge in the realm of urban infrastructure:

**Integrated Planning and Design:** Future urban infrastructure projects must adopt an integrated approach to planning and design, considering the interdependencies between different systems and sectors. Integrated planning promotes efficiency, resilience, and sustainability by optimizing resource use and minimizing negative impacts on the environment and society.

**Community Engagement and Participation:** Meaningful engagement with communities and stakeholders is essential for ensuring that infrastructure projects reflect the needs, priorities, and aspirations of the people they serve. Participatory planning processes empower citizens to contribute their expertise and insights, fostering a sense of ownership and accountability in the development and management of urban infrastructure.

**Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs):** Public-private partnerships offer a promising model for financing, delivering, and maintaining urban infrastructure projects. By leveraging the expertise and resources of both public and private sectors, PPPs can accelerate project delivery, reduce financial risks, and enhance the quality and efficiency of infrastructure services.

**Resilience and Adaptation:** As cities face increasing risks from climate change, natural disasters, and other shocks, resilience and adaptation must be central considerations in infrastructure planning and investment. Resilient infrastructure designs, informed by risk assessments and scenario planning, can help cities withstand and recover from adverse events, ensuring continuity of essential services and protecting lives and livelihoods.

**Data-Driven Decision Making:** Harnessing the power of data analytics and predictive modeling can optimize infrastructure investment decisions, improve asset management practices, and enhance the performance of urban systems. By leveraging real-time data and advanced analytics tools, cities can identify trends, anticipate future needs, and optimize the allocation of resources for infrastructure development and maintenance.

**Innovation and Emerging Technologies:** Continued innovation in technology and engineering holds the promise of transformative breakthroughs in urban infrastructure. From advanced materials and construction techniques to autonomous vehicles and decentralized energy systems, emerging technologies offer opportunities to reimagine the way cities are built, operated, and experienced.

**Policy and Governance Frameworks:** Robust policy and governance frameworks are essential for guiding sustainable urban infrastructure development. Clear policy objectives, regulatory standards, and institutional mechanisms can provide the necessary guidance and incentives for private sector investment, innovation, and compliance with environmental and social objectives. Moreover, effective governance structures ensure transparency, accountability, and public participation in decision-making processes, fostering trust and legitimacy in infrastructure planning and implementation.

**Capacity Building and Knowledge Sharing:** Building the capacity of local governments, planners, engineers, and other stakeholders is crucial for effectively managing urban infrastructure projects. Training programs, knowledge-sharing platforms, and technical assistance initiatives can enhance skills, foster collaboration, and disseminate best practices in infrastructure planning, design, and management. Moreover, facilitating exchanges of experiences and lessons learned among cities can accelerate learning and innovation, enabling cities to overcome common challenges and replicate successful solutions.

**Inclusive and Equitable Access:** Ensuring equitable access to infrastructure services is a fundamental aspect of sustainable urban development. Infrastructure investments must prioritize underserved communities, informal settlements, and marginalized populations to bridge existing gaps in access to basic services such as water, sanitation, housing, and transportation. Adopting a human rights-based approach to infrastructure planning and delivery can help prioritize the needs of vulnerable groups and promote social inclusion and equity in urban development.

**Public Health Considerations:** The COVID-19 pandemic has underscored the importance of public health considerations in urban infrastructure planning and design. Future infrastructure projects must prioritize measures to enhance public health and safety, such as promoting active transportation options, improving access to healthcare facilities, and integrating green spaces into urban landscapes. Additionally, investments in resilient infrastructure systems, such as robust sanitation and wastewater management, are essential for preventing the spread of infectious diseases and protecting public health in urban areas.

**Adaptive Governance and Flexibility:** Given the uncertainty and complexity of urban challenges, infrastructure planning and governance frameworks must be adaptive and flexible to respond to changing conditions and emerging priorities. Adaptive governance approaches, characterized by iterative decision-making, stakeholder engagement, and learning-oriented processes, can enhance the resilience and responsiveness of urban infrastructure systems to dynamic and evolving challenges. Moreover, fostering collaboration and partnerships among diverse stakeholders can facilitate coordinated action and collective problem-solving in the face of uncertainty and complexity.

**Ethical and Social Equity Considerations:** Infrastructure planning and development must be guided by ethical principles and a commitment to social equity and justice. Recognizing and addressing historical injustices, such as discriminatory land use policies and unequal access to infrastructure services, is essential for promoting equitable and inclusive urban development. Moreover, ensuring meaningful participation and representation of marginalized communities in decision-making processes can help amplify their voices and address systemic inequalities in urban infrastructure provision.

**Transparency and Accountability:** Transparency and accountability are critical pillars of effective urban infrastructure governance. Open and transparent decision-making processes, accompanied by robust mechanisms for public oversight and accountability, can enhance trust, legitimacy, and public confidence in infrastructure projects. Furthermore, promoting transparency in project financing, procurement, and implementation can help prevent corruption, promote fair competition, and ensure the efficient use of public resources for the benefit of all citizens.

**International Collaboration and Knowledge Exchange:** Given the global nature of urban challenges, international collaboration and knowledge exchange are essential for advancing urban infrastructure development. Cities can benefit from sharing experiences, best practices, and lessons learned with peers around the world through platforms such as city networks, international organizations, and collaborative initiatives. By fostering partnerships and collaborations across borders, cities can leverage collective expertise and resources to address common challenges, accelerate innovation, and achieve sustainable urban development goals.

**Circular Economy Principles:** Embracing circular economy principles in urban infrastructure planning and design can contribute to resource efficiency, waste reduction, and sustainable development. By adopting strategies such as recycling, reuse, and waste-to-energy conversion, cities can minimize waste generation, reduce environmental pollution, and promote the efficient use of resources. Moreover, implementing circular economy principles can unlock economic opportunities, create jobs, and stimulate innovation in the urban infrastructure sector.

**Education and Capacity Development:** Investing in education and capacity development is essential for building the knowledge, skills, and capabilities needed to address complex urban challenges. Educational programs, vocational training initiatives, and professional development opportunities can equip urban planners, engineers, policymakers, and other stakeholders with the expertise and tools required to design, implement, and manage sustainable urban infrastructure projects. Furthermore, fostering interdisciplinary collaboration and cross-sectoral partnerships can facilitate knowledge exchange and innovation, enabling cities to harness the full potential of urban infrastructure as a catalyst for sustainable development.

**Innovative Financing Mechanisms:** Exploring innovative financing mechanisms can help address the funding gap for urban infrastructure projects. Cities can leverage a combination of traditional sources such as government budgets, bonds, and taxes, with innovative financing tools such as public-private partnerships (PPPs), green bonds, impact investing, and crowdfunding. These mechanisms can mobilize private capital, diversify funding sources, and spread financial risks, enabling cities to finance infrastructure projects more efficiently and sustainably.

**Interdisciplinary Research and Collaboration:** Promoting interdisciplinary research and collaboration is essential for advancing knowledge, innovation, and evidence-based decision-making in urban infrastructure development. By fostering collaboration among diverse disciplines such as engineering, urban planning, social sciences, environmental studies, and public health, cities can address complex urban challenges holistically and develop integrated solutions that optimize multiple objectives. Interdisciplinary research initiatives, cross-sectoral partnerships, and collaborative networks can facilitate knowledge exchange, capacity building, and innovation, enabling cities to address emerging challenges and opportunities in urban infrastructure more effectively and sustainably.

### **Conclusion:**

In conclusion, changes in urban infrastructure are reshaping the way cities are planned, developed, and managed. Technological innovation, demographic shifts, sustainability imperatives, and economic considerations are driving transformative changes in infrastructure provision, leading to the emergence of smarter, more resilient, and sustainable cities. As cities continue to evolve, policymakers, planners, and stakeholders must collaborate to ensure that infrastructure investments meet the needs of present and future generations, fostering inclusive, resilient, and prosperous urban environments.

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# “Impact Of Buyback Announcement On The Wealth Of Tendering And Non-Tendering Shareholders”

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## **Abstract:**

This paper presents a study conducted on selected NSE-listed companies in the Power and Realty Sectors that announced share buybacks through Tender offer method, during the year 2010 to 2019. The sample size consists of 12 announcements by 3 & 4 companies from Power & Realty sectors respectively. The study aims to assess the impact of share price changes the post-buyback on both tendering and non-tendering shareholders' gain/loss. The t-test was employed to analyze the significance level, it is found that a significant difference at 1% and 5% levels in gain or losses between tendering and non-tendering shareholders. It is recommended that non-tendering shareholders consider selling their shares in the open market immediately after the buyback closing date to maximize their gains. The study suggests reject null hypothesis and accepts an Alternative hypothesis as there is a significant difference, and it advises against holding shares for long-term gains due to potential share price declines three months after the buyback closing date.

**Keywords:** NSE, Power and Realty sectors, tendering and non-tendering shareholders, Buyback of shares.

## **INTRODUCTION**

Buyback of shares is one of the corporate restructuring methods used as an emerging strategy in corporations. Generally, cash rich companies follow this strategy to distribute cash to their existing shareholders. It has motivational factors such as being a defensive tool against hostile takeovers, increasing the share price and Earning Per Share value, and providing a tax shield, among others. Buyback is a process where companies repurchase their own shares that were previously issued to shareholders in order to reduce the number of outstanding shares in the market. This strategy helps businesses to increase the promoter's shareholding patten by reducing outstanding shares, thereby protecting the company from hostile takeovers. The share buyback strategy was introduced in India in the year 1998-99. Buyback is a method through which companies repurchase their own shares from existing shareholders by offering a premium price above their current market price. In this process, a study was conducted to determine who gains more, whether tendering or non-tendering shareholders. When a company announces a tender offer, it gives shareholders the opportunity to sell their shares back to the company at a specified price, usually at a premium to the current market price. This can have different implications for shareholders who decide to participate in the tender offer (tendering shareholders) and those who choose not to (non-tendering shareholders). For tendering shareholders, the impact of share price on their gain or loss depends on whether the tender offer price is higher or lower than the current market price. If the tender offer price is higher, tendering shareholders stand to gain a profit on their investment by selling their shares back to the company at a premium. However, if the tender offer price is lower than the market price, tendering shareholders may experience a loss on their investment. In this scenario, shareholders may choose not to participate in the tender offer and continue holding their shares in the hopes of the share price rebounding in the future.

On the other hand, non-tendering shareholders who choose not to participate in the tender offer may also experience gains or losses based on the impact of the tender offer on the company's share price. If the tender offer is successful and a significant number of shareholders decide to tender their shares, the company's share price may be negatively affected due to the reduction in the number of outstanding shares. In this case, non-tendering shareholders may see a decrease in the value of their shares even though they did not participate in the tender offer. Conversely, if the tender offer is not successful and a minimal number of shareholders tender their shares, the company's share price may experience a temporary boost as a result of increased investor confidence. Non-tendering shareholders may benefit from this uptick in share price even though they did not participate in the tender offer.

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

Tanupa Chakraborty (2007), conducted study on 6 BSE listed companies in India, suggested that the tendering shareholders have gained more than the non-tendering shareholders. as a result of repurchase of shares, the stated Null hypothesis was rejected due to difference between the gain/loss of tendering and non-tendering shareholders. Study concluded that the tendering shareholders have gained more than non-tendering shareholders after analyzing the data.

Subamathi and Manuel pinto (2014), conducted study on 56 companies listed on BSE which announced buyback over the period from 2012 to 2014. It aimed to analyze the effect of share buyback on stock prices in India. The study concluded that an increased share price leads to increase the shareholders wealth whereas decreased share price caused to decreases the wealth of shareholders.

R L Hyderabad (2019), The study conducted on 68 sample firms announced for repurchase of shares, to analyze the market reaction to share repurchases by using market model and Standard Event study methodology. The study found that large firms with more variable operating income, decreased MTB ratios & Pay-out ratios are main reason for infrequent repurchases. Market reaction to multiple buybacks is in refusal to the predictions of signaling hypothesis.

N. Sushmita (2019), This study examined the relation of market share price for announcement of share buybacks. This study found that the effect of buyback is always revealed on share prices. The selected companies' buyback announcements impact on financial efficiency before and after share repurchase. The result shows share repurchases announcement as a means for short-run gain and not viable strategy for significant long-run abnormal gain or loss. This paper concluded that share repurchase information around information days does not absorb by market. Its reaction existed only for a day or two days after which the positive or negative reactions started setting.

Amee Dave (2018), In this study an event study methodology was used to find the short term and long-term impact on shareholders wealth. For this study Buy & Hold Abnormal Return Approach was used by computing Abnormal return and Monthly AR respectively. Market model is used to find Expected returns of firm to calculate AR. The study found that an overall positive short-term ARs in the post-buyback period as compared to long-term period. This study was conducted on S&P BSE listed company Jagran Prakashan Ltd., over the period from 2012-13 to 2016-17. An Empirical and Descriptive research was used for this study.

Mishra A.K. (2005), This paper examines price reaction in announcement period and whether management is using in the best interest of non-trading shareholders when it engages in targeted share buyback. The study found that for an Indian corporate long-run advantages of share repurchase are not clear. Buyback procedure is generally used to improve the promoter's shareholding and to provide short-term gains for the investors. Also, found that for Indian companies' buyback rules should be made more strictly/stringently for the companies which has long-term view.

Kuntluru and Chacko (2019), conducted study on 41 cash rich Indian companies announced buyback of shares in the year 2016-17 and found that there is a positive return in short term than in long term period of time. They concluded that there is a significant return in short term than long term returns.

**OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

- 1.To study the effect of buyback on Tendering and Non-tendering shareholders gain/loss.
- 2.To know the significant difference between immediate and short-term gain/loss

**HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY**

H0: There is no significant difference between Tendering & Non-tendering shareholders’ gain/loss.

H1: There is a significant difference between Tendering & Non-tendering shareholders’ gain/loss.

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The current study is descriptive in nature based on secondary data and the sample consists of 12 buyback announcements made by 3 companies in power sector and 4 companies in Realty sector over the period from 2010 to 2019. The Study conducted on Tender offer buyback announcements made by NSE listed companies in Inda and t-statistics has been employed to test the statistical significance level of difference between tendering and non-tendering shareholders gain/loss. The sample size is small due to the present study confined to Two (2) sectors only. The necessary share price data is collected from NSE & CMIE prowess database and buyback announcement details are from Offer Letters of respective companies in SEBI website.

**Table 2:** t-Test: Two-Sample Assuming Equal Variances to analyze immediate gain/loss

	5.76923
Mean	10.78126043
Variance	185.9807429
Observations	11
Pooled Variance	100.9397359
Hypothesized Mean	0
df	20
t Stat	2.7789*
P(T<=t) one-tail	0.00579172
t Critical one-tail	1.724718243
P(T<=t) two-tail	0.01158344
t Critical two-tail	2.085963447

**Table 3:** t-Test: Two-Sample Assuming Equal Variances to analyze short-term gain/loss

	5.19126
Mean	12.34028
Variance	244.7022
Observations	11
Pooled Variance	402.6871
Hypothesized Mean	0
df	20
t Stat	1.9751**
P(T<=t) one-tail	0.031111
t Critical one-tail	1.724718
P(T<=t) two-tail	0.062222
t Critical two-tail	2.085963

**Note: \* indicates level of significance at 1% and \*\* indicates level of significance at 5%**

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

From the above **Table-1**, it is found that all six-buyback announcement by 3 companies of Power Sector have been offered buyback at Premium price. The Highest premium % age is offered by NLC India Ltd at 19.40% in its second buyback and Lowest by SJVN Ltd at 4.17%. and in Realty Sector, Marathon Nextzen Realty Ltd has offered at 9.72% Discount and remaining Five Buybacks by 3 companies at Premium ranging from 28.72% to 12.32%. The Tendering Shareholders of all the companies of **Power Sector** have gained from buyback deal by tendering their shares immediately. The excess of buyback price over Closing price ranging from 2.01% to 15.18% is the gain for tendering shareholders in buyback deal. This shows that the share price declined on buyback closing

date. as compared to closing price, the Tendering shareholders of NLC India Ltd in its 2<sup>nd</sup> buyback have gained 15.18% highest and lowest in its first buyback have gained only 2.01%.

Non-tendering shareholders of NHPC Ltd have gained by rejecting buyback deal in its 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Buyback at 0.55% and 3.55% respectively by selling their shares in open market immediately on buyback closing date and have incurred loss at 2.12% in its 3<sup>rd</sup> buyback for not opting for buyback deal. And non-tendering shareholders of NLC India Ltd have gained by rejecting buyback deal in its 1<sup>st</sup> buyback at 2.16% and incurred loss in its 2<sup>nd</sup> buyback at 5.27%. similarly in short term period the non-tendering shareholders of NHPC Ltd have gained at 13.34% and NLC India Ltd at 15.74% gain from its 1<sup>st</sup> buyback deal which is highest and remaining companies share prices were decreased after 3 months from buyback announcement date hence non-tendering shareholders were incurred loss for not opted for buyback deal. Loss ranging from 1.37% to 24.67%.

Overall study concluded that buyback deal is benefitted to Tendering shareholders as compared to non-tendering shareholders. It is found that, there is a gradual decrease in share prices after 3 months of buyback announcement. It is clear that there is an immediate gain for non-tendering shareholders and loss in short term period. Means there is an increase in share price in within a short period but it is found that the share price in short term was decreased.

The Tendering Shareholders of all the companies of **Realty Sector** have gained from buyback deal (except Marathon Nextzen Realty ltd) by tendering their shares immediately. The excess of buyback price on Opening price ranging from 2.14% to 34.91% is the gain for tendering shareholders in buyback deal. This shows that the share price declined on buyback opening date to closing date. as compared to closing price, the Tendering shareholders of Geecee Ventures Ltd in its 1<sup>st</sup> buyback have gained at 38.65% highest and lowest at 7.46% in its 2<sup>nd</sup> buyback offer. Excess price over Closing Price is ranging from 21.62% to 38.65. shareholders of Marathon Nectzen Realty Ltd and Sobha Ltd have incurred loss in its 1<sup>st</sup> buyback at 13.14% and 1.18% respectively. It is found that there is an increase in share price after buyback announcement therefore tendering shareholders of these two companies have incurred loss by opting for buyback deal.

Non-tendering shareholders of Geecee Ventures Ltd in its 2<sup>nd</sup> buyback have gained immediately Excess of Closing price over Opening price at 1.19% and Sobha Ltd have gained at 4.95% in its 2<sup>nd</sup> buyback deal by accepting buyback deal. shareholders of remaining companies have incurred loss by not opting for buyback deal over closing price. It is due to increase in share price due to buyback announcement. Non-tendering shareholders of Sobha Ltd have gained highest at 44.98% rejecting buyback deal in its 2<sup>nd</sup> buyback, by rejecting buyback deal, Marathon Nextzen Realty Ltd have gained at 10.26 after 3 months. It is implied that its share price was increased after 3months of buyback announcement. Remaining four have shown negative values means that there is a loss due to fall in share prices after 3months, it is suggested that they would gain by selling their share on closing date of buyback offer as the price is more compared to short term price.

From **Table-2** it is proved that there is a significant difference at 1% level in an immediate gain/loss between tendering and non-tendering shareholders. Whereas **Table-3** elaborates that there is a significant difference between them at 5% level. Hence it is statistically proved. Most of the companies of Realty sector have witnessed that the Tendering shareholders have gained more than non-tendering shareholders as the buyback is at premium. It is found that, an immediate rise in share price and there is a gradual decrease in share price in short term after 3 months of buyback announcement. Hence there is an immediate gain for non-tendering shareholders to sell their shares in open market and they have incurred loss as the share price started falling in short term.



## CONCLUSION

Thus, as the observations from the above table data, it is suggested that the Tendering shareholders have gained more than non-tendering shareholders as a result of repurchase event. There is a significant immediate increase in share price and falls in short term period i.e. after 3 months of closing date. Therefore, the stated **null (H<sub>0</sub>)** hypothesis is **rejected** and an **alternative (H<sub>1</sub>)** hypothesis is accepted as there is a significant difference in gain or loss between tendering and non-tendering shareholders as the t stat resulted into significant difference at 1% & 5% level of significance. The impact of share price on tendering and non-tendering shareholders that is influenced by a variety of factors, including the terms of the tender offer, the company's financial health, and market conditions. Investors should carefully consider these factors before making decisions about tendering their shares or retaining them.

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# “Mudra Card Issued Under PMMY, A Financial Tool For Managing Working Capital Of Small Business”?

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## **Abstract**

The Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana was launched with a mission of creating an inclusive, sustainable and value based entrepreneurial culture, in achieving economic success as well as financial security. Working capital is one of the most important factor required for successfully managing daily requirements of business. Taking into consideration the importance of these two factors for business, this study focussed on how Mudra card helps in working capital management of business. The study used convenience sampling method for collecting first- hand information. For analysis of primary data, graphical presentation method was used. SPSS software was used for analysis of the data. The analysis revealed that, Mudra Card helps in managing working capital of small business. Thus, with the help of Mudra Card growth of small business could be achieved and it will finally lead to India becoming economic superpower of the world.

**Keywords** Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana, Mudra card, Working Capital Management

## **Introduction**

The Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) has given new direction to small business especially after pandemic. Micro enterprises are strengthened due to the financial support of Mudra scheme. It extends affordable and timely credit to the needy entrepreneurs. It helps to utilise creative potential of the people which earlier could not because of less funds. It helps in attaining the goals of employment generation, financial inclusion, reduction in poverty and sustainable development. (Dr. Remyakrishnan R., December 2023).

Micro finance plays crucial role in country like India where there are high demographic share and so also the regional disparity. Micro finance helps to achieve economic development of country. Mudra yojana was launched on April 8, 2015 under the flagship of Honourable Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modiji for providing loans upto 10 lakh to the non-corporate, non-farm small/micro enterprises. These loans are classified as Mudra loans under PMMY. The financial initiative taken in the form of Mudra scheme will facilitate the micro units and will be able to provide credits and funds to develop their small businesses. (Dr. Lall A R, July 2018)

In order to remove the financial difficulties faced by micro as well as small business units the Government of India launched Mudra scheme. Mudra means, Micro Unit Development and Refinance Agency, which aims at “funding the unfunded.” Mudra is not a direct lending institution but it provides loans at low rates to banks, microfinance institutions and non-banking financial institutions, which then provide credit to MSMEs (Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) or informal enterprises sector. It is established as a subsidiary of SIDBI, which has been supporting India’s small scale industry since last so many years. (Dr. Rajak P K, 2017)

Mudra loans fulfils several objectives like, job creation, revenue generation in production, transportation, trade, and non-agriculture-related operations. Mudra loans are divided into Shishu, Kishor, and Tarun. According to the amount of financial assistance provided, these offerings are divided into three categories:

Shishu Category-Upto Rs. 50,000

Kishor-Rs 50000 to Rs. 5,00,000.

Tarun-Rs 500000 to Rs 1000000.

The classification represents the manufacturer's development stages and the financial demands of micro, medium and small businesses. (Shashank B. S. et al, 2022).The rate of interest is charged as per RBI guidelines.

The Mudra Loan is becoming popular because of unique benefits that it offers like:

- No guarantor required
- Collateral free loan
- No processing fees for Shishu category.
- A person can apply offline or online on website, [www.udyamimitra.in](http://www.udyamimitra.in)

A very innovative initiative of PMMY(Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana) is Mudra Card which specially takes care of the frequent and flexible credit needs of small creditors during the year .That is to say, it is used to fulfil working capital needs of the small entrepreneurs. The card is issued as a Debit card on RuPay platform. It can be used for withdrawing funds as well as repayment when there is a surplus. Thus, the loan amount may be managed wisely. The card is adopted by various Public Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks and a few Private Sector Banks. The total number of card issued during the year when it was introduced was at 5.17 lakh for an amount of 1476.96 cr. An amount of 1391.25 crore was withdrawn by the borrowers. The average amount of Mudra card works out to 28567 per card. (Dr. Lall A R, July 2018).

This Mudra card is issued to all applicants when the loan is sanctioned. It can be used at ATM centres. There are certain limits for daily withdrawal like-

Shishu- Upto Rs 10000

Kishor- Upto Rs 15000

Tarun- Upto Rs 20000

Mudra Card can also be used in Point of sale (POS) machine. The payment can be made by swiping Mudra Card in this machine. Payment limits in POS machine are:

Shishu- Upto Rs 15000

Kishor- Upto Rs 25000

Tarun- Upto Rs 30000

Working capital management is a very important component of corporate finance because it directly affects the liquidity and profitability of the company. It deals with current assets and current liabilities. (Raheman A, et.al., March 2007).It is a capital maintained for meeting daily requirements of business. Mudra Card provides fund for satisfying working capital needs of small business. Mudra Loan also provides refinance facility for working capital finance. Thus, Mudra Card by funding working capital needs, helps small business to manage their liquidity and profitability.

### **Literature Review**

Shashank B. S. et al, (2022) examined the performance of the Micro Unit Development and Refinance Agency (Mudra) established by the Government of India (GOI) to provide financial support to MSME, as well as the Mudra loan strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and challenges (SWOC). They studied the effectiveness of Mudra from the point of view of the Government of India to promote the micro-enterprises. Study used secondary data method. The study observed that the Mudra scheme introduced by Government of India, contributed to MSME growth and supported a woman entrepreneur in India.

Dr. Lall A R, July (2018) is of the opinion that , “financial inclusion through latest scheme would be instrumental to bring economic change. Therefore, to provide loans and refinance the businesses, Mudra yojana is launched by the Government of India in 2015 for providing loans up to 10 lakh to the non-corporate, non-farm small/micro enterprises. These loans are classified as Mudra loans under PMMY”.

The study elucidates performance of Mudra Scheme in India as also its performance in Uttarakhand. For the analysis of different categories of schemes trend forecasting method is used. The study revealed that people are getting encouraged to develop entrepreneurship by taking initiative to start their own work. The performance of Mudra yojana is successful under Kishor and Tarun

Categories whereas Shishu category has fallen because of which total disbursement has all also dropped.

*Dr. Rajak P K (2017)* said that, “ after identifying the significance of self-employment people and small business units, Government of India launched Mudra Yojana to deal with the financial and other constraints. It is envisaged that it will benefit small entrepreneurs and will also act as a governing body for Micro-Finance Institutions (MFIs). Mudra Bank will associate with local coordinators and provide finance to the Last Mile Financers of small/micro businesses.”

The motive behind this study was to find out the major impact of Mudra Loan on Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME).The study used secondary data method.

The study concluded that the scheme will add to the well-being of the individuals engaged in small scale industries which will positively shape the progress of the economy as a whole. Mudra as a financial tool is found very effective in its early stages across the country. This will definitely make a dramatic change and will help in making a developed India.

*Dr. Remyakrishnan R.( December 2023)*, proposed that, “identifying the high degree of dependence of micro entrepreneurs especially in the rural India on informal financing avenues, the central Government of India officially launched the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) in 2015 with a vision to strengthen the institutional finance framework for ensuring the sustainability of entrepreneurial activities”. The study made an attempt to bring out the progress assessment of PMMY scheme over the past five years across India. The paper also thrown light on the impact of PMMY in bridging the gender divide in the MSME sector by focusing on the utilization trends among women entrepreneurs regarding the Shishu, Kishore, and Tarun sub schemes under PMMY.

The study used secondary data method. The region wise analysis of the scheme with respect to the loan disbursement revealed that Southern region perform better over the past five years.

#### **Research Gap**

- Few studies focussed on importance of Mudra Card.
- Maximum studies used secondary data method.

#### **Objectives of the study**

- To study the concept of PMMY
- To study the concept of Mudra Card
- To study how Mudra Card helps in managing working capital of small business

#### **Hypothesis**

H1:Mudra Card do not help in managing working capital of small business.

#### **Limitation**

- The study is based on convenience sampling method.
- Time limit is another limitation.

#### **Research Methodology**

This study is based on primary data. A well-structured questionnaire ,duly filled in by 25 respondents is used for analysis. The respondents were selected from the population who have borrowed Mudra loan and are using Mudra Card. The SPSS software is used for analysis.

#### **Data Analysis**

A well-structured questionnaire is analysed using graphs prepared with the help if SPSS software.

# Exploring the Impact of Cross-Border Mergers and Acquisitions: An Examination of Influential Factors

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## **Abstract:**

Cross-border mergers and acquisitions are viewed as significant strategic tools for global corporations in trying to expand internationally and foster their competitive advantage in an increasingly volatile business environment. This paper provides a comprehensive review of a plethora of scholarly research which has been performed on the intricacies and depth of cross-border M&A from a variety of perspectives and aims and objectives. It encompassed: financial characteristics and determinants, macroeconomic impacts and influences, sector influences and impacts, strategic considerations and drivers and stakeholder conduct and consequences and thereby gave itself the opportunity to shed light on its potential drivers as well as its potential consequences. The paper emphasises the importance of purely financial determinants of the value of a transaction, concurrent with the major scope of macroeconomic factors which shape the great mass of what we have up to now called mergers and acquisitions. It goes on to include the impacts deep within particular sectors, the actor- and agent-specific drivers of viability and the economic logic which underpins the growth non-organic that a cross-border M&A offers its target and sometimes its imminently to be acquired sibling. Acknowledging the constraints which our study operates under including data source and temporal constraints, potential biases within the research papers selected, as well as the reliance on quantitative data, and thus the departure and loss of potential insight and analytics that one could have attained through actual originating data.

**Keywords:** Cross-border mergers and acquisitions, financial characteristics, Macroeconomic determinants, Sectoral implications, Stakeholder dynamics, Managerial implications

## **Introduction:**

Cross-border Mergers and Acquisitions have acquired significance as a strategic tool for firms across the globe to expand their global footprint and to strengthen their competitiveness amidst the vagaries of international competition. The complexities of the multifaceted dimensions of Cross-border M&As, from financial through to macroeconomic, sectoral, stakeholder and strategic, make it important to provide firms, policy makers and researchers with an in-depth review paper to present the findings of extant research and suggest possible future research avenues. Through synthesizing insights provided across a broad range of papers across these facets of Cross-border M&As we aim to contribute to insights on why firms engage in Cross-border M&As and their implications for different stakeholders and economies, and what are the strategic underpinnings of such activities. By demystifying financial characteristics of firms that operate in international markets, by unearthing macroeconomic determinants of Cross-border M&As by uncovering implications for sectoral growth, by exposing the tangled web of stakeholder dynamics and by demystifying strategic considerations, this review paper aims to assist firms, policy makers and researchers to collate and to digest the

complex fabric of the global business environment. In doing so, we aim to contribute towards further understanding these important dimensions of Cross-border M&As, bequeath an appreciation of these activities for firms navigating through an increasingly complex and interconnected global economy, and provide a springboard for further research in this important area.

**Research methodology:**

Several systematic literature searches and reviews were carried out to locate the studies exploring the attributes of acquiring and target firms in mergers and acquisitions (M&A). Primarily, a predetermined search strategy was employed to identify studies that met the predefined criteria, which included selecting studies by screening the titles and abstracts and evaluating the full text articles. Information such as the study objectives, basic methodology, and the attributes of acquiring and target firms was extracted from the selected papers. The attributes of acquiring and target firms were then compared, based on this information. The search strategy was intended to get as many peer-reviewed papers as possible from the EBSCO host and ProQuest database; the keywords from The association were taken to find the papers not in full text in DIMENSIONS, SEMANTIC SCHOLAR, GOOGLE SCHOLAR, and SSRN. After getting the papers (19 in the total), the papers were screened manually to get the most relevant ones and by going through the references, we employed a snowball methodology.

**Review of the literature:**

A comprehensive understanding of cross-border mergers & acquisitions is an inescapable need in today's globalized business world. To engage with it, this literature review draws upon the insights from a variety of authoritative research papers in various subject disciplines. A deal landscape that is changing all the time as higher number of firms seek expansion at the international level and domestic level market consolidation, underscores the criticality of the task – as does the large body of scholarly knowledge that now underpins the international business strategy of cross-border M&A. Here we review existing literature to illustrate the many features and roles played by cross-border M&A. In doing so, we break the review down into the financial characteristics of cross-border M&As; the characteristics of the macroeconomic environment in which cross-border M&As take place; the implications sectoral levels; the implications for diverse stakeholders; and a combined section which tries to paint the overall picture for firms.

Empirical studies have unveiled the role of financial variables in shaping the value of cross-border M&A transactions. Financial variables have been emphasized by earlier studies such as Gonzalez (Gonzalez et al., 1997) and Sonenshine (Sonenshine & Reynolds, 2014) in explaining the Net Present Value (NPV) measure, with financial variables accounting for observed firm value in six out of eight variables. Macroeconomic determinants have been recognized as crucial in the determination of cross-border M&A activities. Neto (Neto et al., 2010) has argued that economic growth and investor protection have been influencing the location of greenfield investments; while Doytch (Doytch & Uctum, 2012) has unveiled the differential effects of foreign capital inflows on different sectors of the economy.

The literature has also delved into the industry implications of cross-border M&A, attributing the results to industry-specific factors that shape the economic outcomes. Doytch (Doytch & Uctum, 2012) documented the variation in M&A sales across sectors, identifying manufacturing and primary sectors as potentially facing a de-industrialization risk. Boateng (Boateng et al., 2017) has explored the preference of for cross-border M&A as an entry mode and the influence of home country macroeconomic and cultural factors on the Chinese outward investment.

Stakeholder dynamics are also brought to the fore in the literature with Hu (Hu & Huynh, 2015) reviewing the effects of M&A activities on stakeholders before presenting recommendations to lower the rate of failure with these transactions and Rao (Rao & Reddy, 2015) looking into the global financial crisis and its effects on cross-border M&A activities before highlighting the altered patterns of acquisition activity in a post-crisis era.

In conclusion, the review inspects diverse academic papers to synthesize a number of considerations that shed light on the complexities involved in cross-border mergers and acquisitions. Presenting insights on notion of financial characteristics, macroeconomic determinants, sectoral implications, strategic considerations, and stakeholder dynamics the review sheds light on the drivers of cross-border M&A transactions and the numerous implications of the same for economies and stakeholders globally.

#### **Factors influencing the Cross-border M&A's:**

What the literature indicates is a number of dependent variables – outcomes – influencing cross-border mergers and acquisitions. These are determined by a number of factors examined by the same studies. Dependent variables from literature are:

#### **Firm Value:**

Gonzalez (Gonzalez et al., 1997) and Sonenshine (Sonenshine & Reynolds, 2014) examine the influence of financial factors on firm value, considering such metrics as the Net Present Value (NPV) criterion for assessing the extent to which financial decisions increase shareholders' wealth.

#### **Sectoral Growth:**

Doytch (Doytch & Uctum, 2012) and Boateng (Boateng et al., 2017) look at the spillover effects of cross-border M&A on sectoral growth, noting the diverse outcomes it produces across manufacturing, primary sectors, and services.

#### **Enterprise Growth:**

Du (Du et al., 2013) studied whether the strategic fit of cross-border M&As was positively associated with enterprise growth, showing that related M&As enhance the growth of enterprises.

#### **Wealth Effect:**

Bany (Bany-Ariffin et al., 2016) examines how macroeconomic variables shape the wealth effects of cross-border acquisitions by Malaysian MNCs, observing how macroeconomic factors (e.g. foreign economic conditions, economic development levels and macroeconomic indicators) can alter the behaviour of stakeholders in M&A transactions.

#### **Stakeholder Behavior:**

Hu (Hu & Huynh, 2015) looks at how mergers and acquisitions affect the behavior of stakeholders in firms, explores employee turnover and firm value, and examines the ways in which macroeconomic factors affect the behavior of stakeholders in M&A transactions.

#### **Economic Growth:**

Neto (Neto et al., 2010) and Boateng (Boateng et al., 2017) demonstrate the importance of economic growth as an incentive to attract greenfield investments and assess the role of home country macroeconomic factors in cross-border M&A outflows.

#### **GDP per Capita:**

Zvezdanovic (Zvezdanović Lobanova et al., 2018) assesses the effects of these mergers and acquisitions on GDP per capita, considering both immediate and long-term impacts on economic indicators.

These dependent variables capture the multivariate dimensions through which cross-border mergers and acquisitions affect firms, industries, economies, and stakeholders. They encompass financial characteristics and ratios, macroeconomic determinants, cultural forces, strategic considerations, and other factors, as explained in the general literature.

#### **Findings and limitations of the study:**

This exhaustive work of review not only unravels the many layers of cross-border mergers & acquisitions, but also pinpoints the multi-dimensionality of their identifiable determinants and the way they interact. Executed through a systematic analysis of an extensive body of scholarly papers, this review study brings to light significant insights that cover a multitude of dimensions including financial characteristics — macroeconomic determinants — sectoral implications — operational, static and dynamic strategic considerations and the behaviour of stakeholders, and economic growth incentives. Financial variables are seen to be the determinants of M&A transaction value, while macroeconomic determinants shape cross-border M&A activities. The paper has significant implications both in terms of depth and breadth. Actionable insights, although defined here as managerial implications, are provided for acquiring firms, individual investors, and target firms and for the decision making of public policymakers in the software industry that enables strategy formulation in investment and alternatives evaluation. Shareholders, for example, could potentially benefit from identifying first the likely M&A targets in the software industry and second, their acquirers. Firms considering M&A in the software industry would also be able to take away insights for decision making. Such strengths, though, are accompanied by the limitations of such a specific time period and data sources, possible biases in the selection of the review papers and a predisposition to the use of quantitative data that might overstate and not understate the multi-dimensionality of this phenomenon.

#### **Managerial and research implications**

The study synthesized a diverse range of scholarly research to offer key managerial insights in each of the four areas financial attributes, strategic considerations, stakeholder perspectives, and economic implication. Researchers of M&A have diverged into a wide range of distinct focuses, including the financial attributes of M&A market activity(Gonzalez et al., 1997; Neto et al., 2010), strategic roles(Doytch & Uctum, 2012), stakeholder impact (Sonenshine & Reynolds, 2014), and the economic implications of M&A market activity(Boateng et al., 2017). For example, Gonzalez and Neto have explored the financial and economic indicators that predict M&A market activity and determine the success of M&A deals(Gonzalez et al., 1997; Neto et al., 2010). Doytch and Boateng focused on understanding sector specific impacts and the influence of home country of potential target companies in M&A(Boateng et al., 2017; Doytch & Uctum, 2012). Du took a practical strategy theory approach to help obtain the ability of Chinese firms to take advantage of their financial, human, and social capital to successfully consummate cross-border M&A(Du et al., 2013). Sonenshine took an entrepreneurship and social network processes theory approach to understanding the relationship of ownership, governance, and other stakeholder management strategies as they relate to the value added of new CEOs at different firms(Sonenshine & Reynolds, 2014). Rao, Sharma, and Zvezdanovic have focused on post-crisis performance, on market dynamics due to M&A, and the cost and benefits of M&A, respectively, with important implications for managers and investors operating in general and specific industry and global M&A contexts(Rao & Reddy, 2015; Sharma, 2016; Zvezdanović Lobanova et al., 2018). A manager who understands all these dimensions would be able to craft an M&A strategy for his/her firm that effectively addresses four different dimensions of the global M&A landscape.

#### **Conclusion**

This review paper reveals the multifaceted landscape of cross-border mergers and acquisitions (M&A) by synthesizing critical insights from a widespread spectrum of scholarly research. By examining the labyrinthine complexity of cross-border M&A from the diverse angles of financial,



macroeconomic, sectoral, stakeholder, and strategic considerations, this paper offers invaluable insights into the drivers and consequences of these transactions. The literature demonstrates the critical influence of financial variables on the value of transactions and the pivotal role of macroeconomic variables on cross-border M&A activities. The review also brings out sector-specific implications, stakeholder dynamics and growth incentives to provide an incisive comprehension of the intricate interplays.

Notwithstanding its substantive contributions, this review has several limitations. Given the expansive nature of cross-border M&A literature, the focus on a specific time frame and particular data sources may be considered limiting factors. Additionally, the choice of research papers may also introduce an element of bias. The sole reliance on quantitative data tends to miss out the qualitative aspects of cross-border M&A transactions.

Nonetheless, the managerial and research implications of this study are manifold. By synthesizing critical insights from across disparate dimensions of cross-border M&A, this paper offers actionable insights for acquiring firms, investors, target firms and practitioners in the software industry. Shareholders, for example, stand to gain from identifying likely targets and acquirers of M&As. Similarly, firms conversant with M&A opportunities within the software sector could readily capitalize on these insights for informed decision-making and strategy formulation.

In summary, we believe this review enriches understanding of cross-border M&A transactions, their determinants and implications on an array of stakeholders. It forms a solid foundation for future research in this area, while equipping practitioners with the knowledge of important factors and considerations that must be accounted for in traversing the fractious global M&A landscape.

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# Dehumanizing Effect Of Mighty Dollar Portrayed In Sudha Murthy's Novel Dollar Bahu

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## **Abstract:**

The present study aims to throw light on dehumanizing effect of money specially dollar on traditional Indian psyche portrayed in Dollar Bahu by Sudha Murthy. The critical, interpretative and analytical method is selected for the study. The study is based on primary and secondary source. The study deals with the depiction of influence of dollar in the family, human relationship, social status, honor and dignity. It highlights the effect of mighty dollar on the central character Vinuta and how she was not involved in any of the important decisions taken in her house as she was not earning too much and her co-sister-in-law earns in powerful dollar. Dollar brings in drastic changes in Vinuta's life as she was over-neglected by her mother-in-law many a times and eventually she began to remain silent and bears negligence without any grudge. Dehumanization means any process or practice that is thought to reduce human beings to the level of mechanism especially by denying them autonomy, individuality and a sense of dignity. Vinuta directly or indirectly became prey to powerful dollar and her existence, dignity, self- esteem and her decision was less considered by Gouramma since she was a earning in rupees not in dollar.

**Keywords:** Dehumanization, Globalization, Autonomy, Individuality, Dollar.

Indian culture, tradition, society, poverty, myths, customs, rituals, marriage, dowry system, the role of female in the family, mother-in-law relationship, the role of gift in marriages, lavish functions play vital role in Sudha Murthy's novels in general and in the novel Dollar Bahu in particular. Sudha Murthy a prolific writer in English and Kannada. She has written many novels which mirrors various social, economic, cultural, east-west encounter, human relationship. She is most significant among all Indian novelist of the Indian literature who captured the pulse of Indian society and narrated various issues in her simple writing. She is also known for her social work and frequently interviewed for her contribution to literature and in the technical world. The theme of mighty dollar and its effect on the Indian family is a significant rather realistic aspect which is depicted in simple and systematic way. The world of Vinuta and her submissive nature captures readers mind and have sympathy with her. The term dehumanization is a psychological process in which one fails to understand other's mind and its dignity. It is any process or practice that is thought to reduce human beings to the level of mechanism especially by denying them autonomy, individuality and a sense of dignity. Murthy's main character Vinuta struggles for her dignity at her home. The description of Indian beauty and bounty, familiar names, known places creates a natural bond with the characters. Middle class family and its expectations from elder son in terms of money and responsibilities are highly realistic and significantly shown by Murthy.

Sudha Murthy's novel Dollar Bahu as its title suggest the effect of dollar whose husband earns in dollar and who by herself earns in dollar that have brought the family members its recent affluence. Dehumanizing factors such as denying autonomy, denying individuality, denying sense of dignity, are significantly shown through the Gouramma's family member the way they look at each other. Vinuta Desai, an orphan girl from Dharwad looked after by her uncle Bheemanna Desai, has golden voice and deep dedication with little fortune and heavy family duties made her more responsible and mature

lady. Vinuta realizes her limitations and financial conditions after Bheemanna's death and more over it was that no one was ready to take her responsibility. Here autonomy or freedom to choose her life came to an end and she forced to live with her aunt Indu and her husband, Rama Rao as she needs support. She assumes that, "Bangalore is a big city. You will soon get a job; it will be easy to get you married." (Murthy, 29). Vinuta became a practical than sentimental lady. She learns how to overcome problems and be happy in every situation. He marries Girish, a bank clerk, and starts living with his joint family with new hopes and positive energy. Money has power and she lacks that power to get dignified status in the family matters. Her mother-in-law Gouramma was not satisfied with her marriage as it was not as lavish as she had thought and dreamed off. Gouramma made constant criticism on Vinuta's existence in their family and it made its height when she got new daughter-in-law Jamuna from rich family, for her elder son Chadra Shekhar. Chandra Shekhar who leaves in America and earns in dollar has a lot of influence in the family and eventually his wife carries more weight in her words in the family. Constant comparison between Vinuta and Jamuna made Vinuta depressive and silent. Gouramma would "dream about the Dollar, that magic green currency, which could change her house and fulfill her dreams. It was the dollar not Indian rupees, which could elevate her into the elite circle at social gatherings and marriage halls. The dollar was like the Goddedd Lashmi, with a magic want." (Murthy, 25). This could possible when Chandru acquired the proper visa or green card and become citizen of Dollar country America and his wife would become 'Dollar Bahu'. Vinuta sincerely and happily helped her mother-in-law in the morning along with her teacher's duty but her work and her sincerity did not won her significant place in the family matters. Her place was denied and she was assumed and taken for granted in the home as her husband was earning in dollar. Dehumanizing effect of dollar is significantly reflected from Vinuta's friend Shashikala whose marriage has been fixed with Shankar who broke up tie with her married a girl who had green card of dollar country America.

Jamuna, a Dollar bahu has been considered "Mahalakshmi" and Vinuta has been neglected and been busy doing household responsibilities along with her job as a teacher. It is obvious from the behaviour of "Jamuna did not even bother to talk to Vinuta. For that matter, nobody in the house seemed to even acknowledge her presence these days." (Murthy, 54). Vinuta's life dehumanized because of the dollar power in the house as the proverb, "If you have money, like the sun you will shine; if you don't have money, like a dog you will whine", was quite apt in this case, Jamuna's sun shone brighter each day while Vinuta's life became more like that of a dog." (Murthy, 55). Surprising were the thoughts of Gouramma when she was keen to convince Surabhi to leave Gopi and tie knot of marriage with someone who is in the US or someone rich in India. Vinuta leaves frugal life whereas Jamuna spend money in lakhs because she has money in dollars, "The dollar is all powerful." (Murthy, 59) Vinuta's life is emphatically shown through her place in making decision about Surabhi's marriage "Vinuta remained silent. As usual, nobody had asked for her opinion. If there is no respect for the opinion of a particular member in a family, she thought bitterly, that person is an outsider." (Murthy, 62) These deep thoughts show the place and inhuman behaviour by denying her autonomy and sense of dignity.

Vinuta's life became miserable when she secretly enquired about Shekhar which in turn was taken wrongly and was being insulted with derogatory words like, "you are the siren who bewitches my son in a wrong direction." (Murthy, 64) Vinuta's initiative to save her family from any problem and disgrace was also not considered and hence her decision not to indulge herself in family matters speaks a lot. Her decision "I know my position, where I stand in your eyes. I will not meddle with anything

concerning this family hereafter. Please forgive me.” (Murthy, 65) significantly portrays effect of power of money specially dollar earned by her brother-in-law and co-sister-in-law. Vinuta’s pinched, wet face showed her helpless and pathetic condition which was effect of dollar and its worth in Gouramma’s eyes which was creating conflict in their house, “Dollar had played its insidious, evil part.” (Murthy, 66) Evil part was giving respect to dollar earners and denying a sense of dignity to other who is not earning in dollar. The home to Shamanna was like a heaven once but it suddenly erupted like an inferno, flammers of it were tormenting his soul because “the demon Dollar had devoured its peace and harmony.” (Murthy, 67) Decision of fixing the date of marriage ceremony of Surabhi and Suresh emphatically showed the fight for power when Vinuta’s delivery was due and Jamunu had planned a trip but Jamuna was not ready to cancel it but she was adamant to fix wedding date as per her convenience. It showed the tussle between the Dollar and the Rupee and here Dollar won and date was fixed Jamuna’s convenience and Vinuta went Dharwad for her baby’s delivery. This significantly showed the role of Dollar in decision making at such major event where one Dollar Bahu carried importance and “Gouramma was dancing to the tune of the Dollar Bahu.” (Murthy, 69) Mother-in-law and daughter-in-law relationship between Gouramma and Vinuta looked weird because Gouramma always compared Vinuta with her second daughter-in-law Jamuna. Vinuta accepted all family responsibilities and tried her best to satisfy all the family members with her household chores with smiling face but that proved all effortless as Gouramma blinded her eyes with the curtain of Dollar which was being sent by her son and her Dollar Bahu. Real happiness and satisfaction was buried under the weight of mighty dollar. The greed for the dollar had killed spirit of Vinuta, she seldom sung a song because, “there is comparison between Jamuna and me I don’t want and can’t compete with anybody. But it is evident that the family does not need me any more.” (Murthy,72) from this Vinuta’s expression it is evident that Vinuta was suffering dehumanizing effect of Dollar. Her pathetic condition is evident form her expression. Gouramma’s greed for dollar made Vinuta depressed and frustrated. Vinuta worked in the house like a machine speechless, emotionless without sharing her ideas and opinions. The turning of golden voice beauty Vinuta to the machine like behaviour emphatically shows the effect of Gouramma’s greed for dollar on Vinuta. Dollar captured the significant place in the house where Vinuta and her husband Girish were having secondary place since they were not earning in dollar. Dollar was everything for Gouramma for which she could boast off in the society, she could buy whatever she thought, she could make show off her NRI son. Love, understanding, human relation, care were proved powerless and Dollar won. Vinuta had love, understanding, affectionate nature, caring nature but not earning in dollar and had not rich paternal family those were economical factors which were responsible for dehumanizing behaviour to Vinuta by her own family members especially by her mother-in-law. In spite of “Vinuta’s dutiful caring, Gouramma never acknowledged Vinuta.” Vinuta had been denied her dignity, autonomy and her role in family decision.

Dehumanizing effect of Dollar is significantly shown in the novel Dollar Bahu. It through the relationship of Gouramma and Vinuta emphatically puts forth Gouramma’s point of view towards her daughter-in-law Vinuta in respect of money and richness. Vinuta had denied the privileges, respect, a sense of dignity, feeling of lively existence, her opinion in the house. Social psychology of dehumanization occurs when ‘one person fails to acknowledge, consider, or account for another person’s mind.’ Dynamic role of America the land of job and opportunities, as described by Sudha Murthy, in the form of Dollar in bringing employment to the citizens of underdeveloped nation like Bharat is noteworthy. The effect of Dollar on traditional Indian psyche especially on middle class

family is significantly shown in the novel. Vinuta fails prey to Dollar because her mother-in-law's blind love for dollar and her dollar bahu. Dollar speaks through Gouramma's act but when she realizes actual reality of American society, its culture and growing loneliness of the people living there her eyes opened and understands Vinuta. Realizing the fact that dollar cannot buy love and respect that Gouramma gets in India at the end of the novel is highly remarkable. Gouramma's realization of her inhuman behaviour to Vinuta is significantly shown. Starting of new relationship with Vinuta is highly notable but the question remains will Vinuta forgive and forget the past.

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# Emerging Trends in Information Technology

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## Abstract

This paper is to analyze the impact of Information Technology trends and India is at the Centre of global attraction and considered as a knowledge powerhouse. Today one of the most important concerns IT industry covers IT services, IT-enabled services (ITES), e-commerce (online business), Software and Hardware products. IT based services are indispensable for any organization to increase productivity, ease of doing business, and grow efficiently and economically in this competitive world. Information Technology not only contributed to the economic growth of the country but it has also made governance more competent and approachable. It has made access to government services and information easier and inexpensive. Information technology has also made management and delivery of government services, such as health services, Educational information, consumer rights and services etc. more meritorious with enhancing transparency. The IT industry is the backbone for our economy to prosper exponentially and to generate millions of jobs. Growth in the IT sector will push us to grow at par with China in every sector and will help in grabbing the global market. This will improve the socio-economic status of Indians.

**Keywords :** Information Technology, artificial intelligence, Big Data, software, Online retailing, cloud computing etc.

## Introduction :

The information technology industry in India comprises information technology services and business process outsourcing. The share of the IT-BPM sector in the GDP of India is 7.4% in FY 2022. The IT and BPM industries' revenue is estimated at US\$ 245 billion in FY 2023. The domestic revenue of the IT industry is estimated at \$51 billion, and export revenue is estimated at \$194 billion in FY 2023. The IT-BPM sector overall employs 5.4 million people as of March 2023. In December 2022, Union Minister of State for Electronics and IT Rajeev Chandrasekhar, in a written reply to a question in Rajya Sabha informed that IT units registered with state-run Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) and Special Economic Zones have exported software worth Rs 11.59 lakh crore in 2021-22.

India is expected to see a significant increase in the adoption of digital technologies, such as cloud computing, data analytics, and artificial intelligence (AI), in the coming years. These technologies are transforming the way businesses operate and are enabling organizations to become more agile and efficient. As a result, there will be a growing demand for IT professionals who are skilled in these areas.

## A Brief History of IT in India

The IT revolution in India took off in the late 1980s and early 1990s when the government liberalized the economy, opening the sector to foreign investment and competition. I also got the opportunity to experience the entry of global IT giants like IBM, Microsoft, Oracle, and SAP in India. This created a demand for skilled software professionals and engineers. India's advantage of having a large pool of English-speaking talent, low labour costs, and favourable time zones further benefited the IT industry.

During the 1990s and 2000s, the IT industry in India experienced rapid growth, expanding its services beyond software development and outsourcing. It ventured into business process outsourcing (BPO), knowledge process outsourcing (KPO), cloud computing, data analytics, artificial intelligence (AI), and digital transformation. Moreover, the industry diversified its markets, serving not only the US and Europe but also Asia-Pacific, the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America.

According to NASSCOM, the trade association of Indian IT and BPO companies, the IT industry in India generated revenues of \$194 billion in 2020-21, contributing to 8% of the country's GDP and 52% of its services exports. The industry directly employed 4.5 million people and indirectly supported 16 million people.

The global electronics market is estimated to be over \$2 tn. India's share in global electronics manufacturing has grown from 1.3% in 2012 to 3.6% in 2019. India's technology services industry can achieve \$300-350 billion in annual revenue by 2025 if it can exploit the fast-emerging business potential in cloud, artificial intelligence (AI), cybersecurity and other emerging technologies, according to a report by industry body Nasscom and global consulting firm McKinsey .

### **Trends Transforming the Information Technology Industry**

As the information technology (IT) world continues to change at an instantaneous pace, it can be challenging to keep up with the latest trends. Nevertheless, understanding these latest technological trends is significant for businesses and individuals who want to stay in the vanguard. The dynamic field of the Information Technology industry is full of new technologies, tools, software frameworks, and innovative ideas.

Every year, new trends emerge in the dynamic Information Technology industry, and it is significant for professionals to be informed of these recent emerging trends and all that they entail. The ability to understand these concepts and notions can help an IT expert improve their professional standing in the field they work in and assist them with understanding what potential upgrades there are for their industry.

### **Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning**

Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning have the potential to change the future world and have been making headlines among the emerging information technology trends in recent years. Machine learning (ML) involves training machines to perform tasks without being specifically programmed. In contrast, artificial intelligence (AI) consists in building intelligent machines capable of performing tasks that usually require human wisdom. AI and ML resources are nowadays being used by many organizations in their operations, gaining substantial benefits such as improved performance, strengthening customer service, better data analytics, alleviating production issues, and higher revenues.

### **Edge Computing and Quantum Computing**

Edge computing is a distributed computing framework that brings computation and data storage closer to the data source. Using edge computing can strengthen businesses. It also brings significant benefits such as faster insights, improved response times, and enhanced bandwidth availability. In addition, implementing edge computing ensures data security, which is crucial in today's world as businesses are prone to attacks from malicious hackers or other activities online.

Edge computing uses encryption to secure any data traversing the network back to the cloud or data center. An advantage of edge computing is that it circumvents the delays caused by cloud computing and gets data to data centers for processing as quickly as possible. Edge computing can

process time-sensitive data in remote locations with limited or no connectivity to a centralized location.

### **Cybersecurity**

As most companies and firms began to do business online. Organizations and firms have started to move the bulk of data to offsite servers or the cloud, this increases the risks of hacks and breaches increase. Although cybersecurity crimes have alarmed major tech industries, companies shouldn't underestimate how critical it is to keep their network security up to date.

Nowadays, the majority of organizations are undergoing digital transformation and making themselves vulnerable to data security threats (hackers, viruses), Cybersecurity is the best solution for the protection of their digital business data. The goal of cybersecurity is to avoid cyberattacks, including protecting systems, networks, programs, devices, and data.

### **Blockchain**

The Blockchain is a digital register for recording information called blocks, they are securely linked to each other using cryptography. Every block contains information about the previous block, forming a chain, and each subsequent block reinforces the previous one. The data contained in a blockchain cannot be altered retroactively without altering all subsequent blocks; therefore, blockchains are resistant to tampering with their data.

A blockchain serves as a digital ledger for duplicated transactions and is distributed across the entire network of computer systems on the Blockchain. Each block in the chain contains several transactions, and every time a new transaction occurs on the Blockchain, a record of that transaction is added to every participant's ledger.

### **Virtual Reality (VR) And Augmented Reality (AR)**

Virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR) have outstanding potential in the future of marketing, gaming, education, e-commerce, and several other fields. Both technologies provide an immersive 3-D visual experience by combining the virtual and real worlds. Although both VR and AR tend to feel the same, both have significant differences.

Augmented reality (AR) adds digital elements to an existing live view by often using the camera on a smartphone. Virtual reality (VR) is an experience that replaces a real-life environment with a simulated environment. VR and AR technologies are used mainly in the gaming and entertainment industry. Nevertheless, now the applications of augmented and virtual reality go beyond games. Virtual reality gaming has already become popular due to new technology, which improves how the industry can grow.

Both VR and AR technologies are developing at a pretty rapid pace. Experts predict that these technologies tend to build more soon. With the dynamic industry of Information Technology, it is not long before AR and VR will be applied to both business and everyday life.

### **Genomics**

Modern technologies influence every aspect of businesses today. Of course, healthcare and medicine are no exception. Digital tools, like X-rays, have been around for a while and allow you to diagnose defects in bones and joints. But can you leverage technology to analyze your DNA and beat off diseases? Absolutely!

Genomics technology studies your DNA and genes' makeup and maps them. It also simplifies the diagnosis process and allows doctors and skilled professionals to detect possible health issues



before they become critical. It involves technical analysis, design, and diagnostics, besides theoretical research.

The trend of 5G technology is also expected to drive new products, services, and applications. 5G networks offer faster speeds and greater capacity than current 4G networks, which will enable new use cases such as remote surgery, self-driving cars, and smart cities. With 5G networks expected to be more widely available in the coming year, we will likely see a surge in innovation and new applications that take advantage of the technology.

Another trend that is likely to have a big impact on the IT industry in the coming year is the growing importance of cybersecurity. With the increasing amount of personal and business data being stored and shared online, the risk of cyber attacks is also increasing. This means that companies need to focus on protecting their systems and data from cyber threats, and many are turning to cybersecurity solutions and services to help them do this.

The trend of IoT (Internet of Things) is also expected to continue to grow in the coming year. IoT technology allows devices and machines to connect to the internet and communicate with each other, enabling new use cases such as smart homes, connected cars, and industrial internet. As the number of connected devices continues to grow, the demand for IoT solutions and services is also expected to increase.

The IT industry will continue to evolve and change in the coming year, with cloud computing, AI/ML, 5G, cybersecurity and IoT being the key trends that will drive innovation and growth. These technologies are expected to change the way we live, work and play. Businesses that can adapt to these trends and take advantage of the opportunities they offer will be well-positioned for success in the future.

### **Conclusion**

The Information Technology realm is brutal, to say the least. What you once regarded as a phenomenal solution will become old news in a flash. You must prepare and keep pace with the most recent trends to take the lead in market growth. As numerous products and services continue to shape the digital world, many new technologies wait for their debut to take it by storm.

Of course, it is not as scary as it sounds. You can always begin by identifying the potential benefits and career options a particular technology delivers. Then, you can see if your preferred one matches your goals. Get on board in the early stages to harness trending information technology at a rapid pace. Thus, information technology has revolutionized the way businesses operate. It has enabled them to improve efficiency, reduce costs, and increase customer satisfaction.

# Changes in Indian Education Sector with Reference to National Education Policy, 2020

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## **Abstract:**

The Government of India is in the peak position for the implementation of National Education Policy, 2020; in Higher Education all over India. As a part of government policy, GOI has directed all state governments, union territories and Universities and institutes within them to implement NEP, 2020. Following these directions all Central Universities, State Universities and colleges & institutions affiliated to them, Government owned and granted educational institutes, Private sector educational institutes took steps forward to implement NEP, 2020.

While implementing the same, there are a lot of opportunities, Challenges towards the whole education sector. Considering these opportunities, challenges and to overcome the challenges, the researchers have focused on them in this research paper.

**Key words:** NEP, Implementation, Opportunities, Challenges,

## **Introduction:**

National Education Policy, 2020 is the third education policy after Independence of India. The First Education Policy was implemented by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi led Congress party government in 1968. Same was replaced by PM Rajiv Gandhi led Congress party government in 1986. This second education policy is popularly known as Kothari Commission. The suggestions and recommendations of the Kothari Commission became fruitful and made crucial changes in the Indian Education System till 1991. In 1991, Prime Minister Narsimha Rao led Coalition government accepted Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization policy. Which made drastic changes in the Indian economy and Indian education system as well. Due to such changes India and world economies expected highly qualified and skilled youth from the education system. But the current education system fails to fulfill their requirements. So Indian economists, Industrialists and experts in various fields demanded changes in the education system. Considering these demands Prime Minister Narendra Modi led NDA government has constituted a committee under the chairmanship of Ex-ISRO Chief Dr. D. Kasturirangan. The committee has 9 members who are experts in various fields. The committee has prepared a draft and submitted it to the Central Government in 2019. In order to fulfill the requirements of a dynamic corporate world and society, the committee has made various suggestions and recommendations to the central government.

Considering the draft of such a committee the research has studied the draft and focused on challenges and opportunities before the Indian Education System.

## **Objectives:**

1. To know and understand National Education Policy, 2020.
2. To aware about Opportunities and Challenges before the Indian Education System.
3. To suggest remedies to overcome the challenges.

## **Scope of the study:**

The implementation of NEP 2020 is at primary stage now. So, whether it is suitable and able to cope up with dynamics of the corporate world or not is not yet experienced in real practice. So, the

researcher has considered the draft of NEP, 2020 and experts' opinions only. So. the scope of this research paper is limited to documentary evidence only, instead of actual field work.

**Limitation of the study:**

This research paper is based on the secondary data sources only. So, this is one of the limitations of this study.

**Research Methodology:**

This research paper is primarily based on the secondary data sources like NEP Draft, Articles in the Newspaper, Magazine and Periodicals and experts' opinion to some extent.

**Data Collection and Data Analysis:**

**A.Proposed changes:**

- University Grant Commission (UGC) will be replaced by National Higher Education Regulatory Authority (NHERA)
- Preference will be given to Autonomy and quality of Higher educational institutes.
- In order to boost research culture, the National Research Corporation will be executed.
- The GER target of 50% will be achieved by the end of year 2030.
- Total autonomy to all educational institutes and affiliated colleges.
- Higher educational institutes will be classified in following three categories:
  1. Research Institutes,
  2. Universities,
  3. Colleges.
- Universities can raise funds publicly.
- Any one category of above three educational institutes can be established in all educationally backward districts in India.
- All affiliated colleges will be detached from universities by year 2035.
- Universities and/or Institutes will raise funds for the economically poor students.
- MOOC courses will be boosted to provide education to all.
- Curricula developed for Higher education should meet the international quality parameters.
- To develop MOU with international institutes to maintain quality in higher education.
- Students and faculty exchange programs should be executed.
- To allow 200 foreign universities to enter the Indian education sector.
- The ratio of Pupil-teachers should be maintained at 30:1.
- The term of appointment of teachers should be five years. After five years the performance of the teacher is measured by using various criteria's before continuing them.
- Every educational institute may decide the terms and conditions of appointment of teachers.
- All HRDC centers will be automatically merged with concerned universities.
- In order to boost research & innovation educational institutes will be categorized in following four:
  1. Science & Technology,
  2. Social Science,
  3. Arts &
  4. Humanity.
- Every year, the above four institutes will get a Grants of Rs. 20,000 Crore or 1% of GDP, whichever is higher.
- Experts in the education field and eminent teachers will be appointed in the Managing body of every Higher education institute.
- Research faculties will get funds for pivotal & fundamental research after proper screening.
- Research faculties will get full right of their research instead of a research institute.
- All private companies and entrepreneurs should keep aside a minimum 0.1% of part of annual profit for research in the concerned field.

- National Research Institute will provide researchers to various ministries of National and state government to meet the requirement of quality stakes.

**B. Teachers Education & Training:**

In order to create quality teachers and eminence faculties in Higher educational institutes following suggestions are made in NEP:

- Teachers, Teacher's education and Training will be the integral part of Higher education.
- School education and Higher education will be related and correlated with each other.
- Every university should have a separate unit for Teacher's training.
- Teachers can avail facilities for online education and/or part time education to make addition to their knowledge.
- There will be a new discipline named "Teaching Science" that will be introduced for Ph.D.

**C. Government Control and Permission:**

All central 17 apex bodies for various disciplines of higher education will be merged to form the Professional Standard Setting Body (PSSB). PSSB will also work under the guidance and supervision of the National Education Commission.

**D. National Education Commission and its Structure:**

- The Prime Minister of India will be the chairman of the National Education Commission. Whereas the Central Minister of Education will be the Vice-chairman of the Commission. In addition to this there will be 20 to 30 members for commission from experts in the field of education.
- The members of commission will be appointed by a four members committee. These four members will be Prime Minister, Leader of Opposition, Supreme court judge and speaker of Lok Sabha.
- Ministry of Education will replace to Ministry of Human Resource Development,
- Unlike the Central, all states of the nation should have the same mechanism for concerned states.

**E. Opportunities:**

- Preference is given to "Education in mother tongue", so it will be easy for students to understand the concepts and subjects they are studying.
- Those students who are not able to take higher education due to various reasons can move to skill-based education. Which will help to shape entrepreneurship in India.
- Skill based education helps to create employment opportunities in India.
- NEP, 2020 allowed foreign universities to start education campuses in India, which leads to fair competition for Indian educational institutes. It also helps to improve the overall educational standard and quality of Indian educational institutes.
- All universities and educational institutes have a freedom to set their curricula. So that they can consider the requirements of local and state markets and industries while framing their curricula.
- Teachers will get training and orientation from time to time, which leads to maintaining teaching learning quality and standard of educational institutes at least at par level.

**F. Challenges:**

- Even though education in mother tongue is preferred all over the world, we cannot neglect English as a language of world business. If we neglect the same, youth of the nation may lose international employment and business opportunities.
- Skill based education is preferred in rural and tribal areas mainly. So. their higher education qualities and abilities may be neglected.
- Reservation for socially, economically and educationally backward areas and communities is the only way to keep them in mainstream. NEP, 2020 is totally silent on the issue. So, it may create great challenge before Indian economy and society,
- Foreign universities are also kept away from reservation policies.
- Educational institutes can frame their own fee structure and admission policies. It may be great deprivation for quality youth with no money for paying higher fees.

**G. Remedies:**

- Preprimary and Primary education should be in mother tongue whereas higher education should be in English language.
- There should be provision in the annual budget for rural and socially & economically backward youth to mitigate their cost of higher education.
- Reservation policies should be binding on all private, autonomous and foreign educational institutes.
- All big Business houses and industries should contribute at least 5% of their net profit to Higher education under the CSR policy of the Central Government.
- While shifting rural and tribal youth towards Skill education, their interest and desires should be considered first.
- There should be no freedom for Autonomous and private institutes to frame their own fee's structure. Government control and regulations are required.
- In addition to educational institutes, research institutes should be established in rural areas.

**Conclusion:**

Considering above provisions, challenges and opportunities of NEP, 2020, it can be said that NEP 2020 has created a lot of opportunities as well as challenges before the Indian Education system and Indian youth NEP, 2020. Otherwise, it may deprive a large stake of the nation from development.

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# Globalization and Indian Agricultural Sector

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## **Abstract:**

India is known as an agricultural country, and even today, 65 percent of its population remains directly or indirectly dependent on the agricultural sector. Since the implementation of the Eighth Five Year Plan in 1991, India has adopted a policy of globalization, liberalization, and privatization, which has brought about drastic changes in all sectors, including agriculture. Despite being the primary occupation of 65 percent of the population, the agriculture sector's contribution to the total national income was only 17 percent as of 2020, which is not considered satisfactory. To address this issue, plans are being made at the global level to improve the sector's performance, and this article aims to provide an overview of those plans.

**Keywords:** Globalization; Liberalization; Privatization; Performance improvement; Agricultural sector etc.

## **Introduction:**

The late Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh, Minister of Agriculture of independent India, defined Indian agriculture as the foundation of genuine culture. Agriculture is one of the oldest professions in the world and remains a vital sector even in modern times. The agriculture sector is the bedrock of all development, and developed nations have recognized its importance by investing in quantitative and qualitative improvements in agricultural production, utilizing available resources, and continuously striving to advance and commercialize agriculture. The Industrial Revolution in England and Japan's agricultural development are prime examples of how agriculture has paved the way for industrialization. The development of industrial and service sectors in developed countries is heavily reliant on agriculture, highlighting its indispensability to human progress and sustenance. In developing economies, agriculture is a vital sector, providing the main source of national income, employment, food security, exports, foreign exchange earnings, raw materials for industrial development, and internal and external trade. Land and agriculture are at the heart of ancient Indian culture, and comprehensive development of the agricultural sector is crucial to accelerate and sustain India's economic growth.

## **Objectives of the study:**

1. To examine the impact of globalization on Indian agriculture.
2. To analyze the opportunities and challenges faced by the Indian agricultural sector.

## **Research Methodology:**

The present study employs a descriptive research methodology, utilizing secondary data collection to achieve the stated objectives.

## **Opportunities for Indian Agriculture Sector:**

1. Increased employment opportunities
2. Agri-tourism linkages
3. Foreign exchange earnings
4. Processing industries
5. Balanced regional development

### **Challenges Facing Indian Agricultural Sector:**

- 1.Low productivity
- 2.Limited catchment area
- 3.Lack of mechanization
- 4.Additional burden on agriculture
- 5.Lack of modernization
- 6.Low prices for agricultural produce
- 7.Limited availability of markets
- 8.Lack of financial resources
- 9.Limited access to irrigation facilities
- 10.Natural calamities
- 11.Indifference of governance
- 12.Insufficient agricultural research.

### **The impact of globalization on the Indian agricultural sector:**

The World Trade Organization's Agreement on Agriculture, signed in 1994, marked a significant step towards globalization in the agricultural sector. Prior to this agreement, the provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) did not apply to agriculture. However, the World Trade Agreement signed in Marrakesh, Morocco, in 1994 included agriculture for the first time. The agreement aimed to eliminate quotas and allow agricultural commodities to enter the market freely, with developed countries agreeing to reduce import duties by 36% over six years and developing countries by 24% over ten years. India was granted a concession and was not subject to market access restrictions due to the adverse effect on its trade.

India has a strong agricultural sector, with a support price announced for 25 crops under the head of domestic support. The country provides subsidies for fertilizers, water, seeds and agricultural loans, with a permitted subsidy limit of 10%. However, India provides less than this amount, allowing it to increase subsidies if necessary. The country's per capita income is less than ₹ 1,000, and except for rice, tea, spices, and jewelry, all commodities account for 77% of its exports. This means that India can subsidize 77% of its exports, but it does not provide any export subsidy. Instead, exporters are taxed on export income under Section 80 HHC. The Indian economy heavily relies on the textile and clothing industries, which account for 77% of its exports. Developed countries had implemented a quota system on the import of textiles and clothing, but the abolition of this system has allowed developing countries like India to enter the market. To maintain its market share, India needs to increase production and exports.

The Indian agriculture sector has the potential to drive innovation through research and development of new seed varieties, leading to increased output, income, and employment. However, the World Trade Organization's policy requires countries like India to import 3% of their agricultural products from developed countries, leading to a decrease in agricultural commodity prices in India and affecting farmers negatively.

Since the abolition of the quota system, developing countries like China, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Indonesia, and Malaysia have gained access to the market, increasing competition for India. Many multinational corporations (MNCs) have also entered the Indian market, with control over seed storage, sale, and reuse, taking away the rights of farmers. This has led to a loss of bargaining power for farmers and an increase in suicides due to poverty.

**Conclusion:**

Agriculture is the backbone of the Indian economy, and transforming it from a developing economy to a developed economy requires a comprehensive approach that includes developing the agriculture sector alongside other industries. However, the prices of essential inputs such as pesticides, fertilizers, and labor wages have increased, while the prices of Indian agricultural produce remain relatively low. This price disparity has led to a challenging situation for Indian farmers, who are often at the mercy of traders and left with little choice but to commit suicide. To address this issue and achieve sustainable development through holistic agricultural development, it is crucial to guarantee a fair price for Indian agricultural produce and provide government support to farmers. Additionally, farmers must embrace modernization in agriculture to ensure long-term sustainability.

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# Importance of Sports in Human Life A Global Perspective

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## **Abstract:**

The main objective of this article was to highlight the importance of sports in human life. Today the importance of sports is increasing in the world. Due to playing sports, physical abilities develop, muscles increase, physical strength increases, internal organs function smoothly. It increases mental abilities, creates self-confidence, emotional balance, develops mental strength and can prevent conditions like stress, depression and anxiety. Sports are very important in a person's life. Sports develop the overall personality. A person playing sports emerges as a physically and psychologically healthy person, this helps in controlling irritability, rebellion, mood etc.

**Keywords:** Sports, Human, Global

## **Introduction:**

The human body is an invaluable creation of this nature, a human being keeps playing something or the other since birth, his activity changes with his age, but his habit of playing does not change. Sports is an art of living, due to which it is very important for the all-round development of humanity. Due to sports, joy and enthusiasm are created in human life, that is why sports have been considered a means of development of human body and mind. A human being has some innate characteristics since birth, these innate components of a human being can be strengthened through physical activity and sports. Man is different from other creatures, one basis of his difference is his ability to preserve his experiences and pass them on to the next generation. Where other creatures keep repeating their same life processes from generation to generation. At the same time, humans start acquiring new knowledge afresh in every generation. Something similar is done about sports also, by improving the sports they made it safe, so that one does not have to face injuries while playing sports. In today's modern era, we are increasing our knowledge further. As knowledge increases, his strength also increases and he is able to coordinate better with his environment.

Today the importance of sports is increasing in the world. Long before today, sports and physical activities were used to maintain health and protect ourselves. Due to sports, the muscles of the human body are activated. Due to which there is related development of physical and mental activities. Sports is an important part of human life, because we see that children who play sports have less health related diseases as compared to children who do not play, sports have a very important place in human life. Sports help in overall development of a person. From childhood to old age, man does various types of sports activities physically and mentally in which he feels pleasure and due to this the body also remains beautiful and healthy. It is often seen that children who do not play sports appear dull and are unable to do any work properly. Sports are very important in human life to develop body and mind and to adjust oneself in society and environment. The importance of sports in human life is explained as follows.

## **Importance of Sports in Human Life:**

### **Physical Development Through Play**

Due to sports, a person's physical abilities develop. Physical activity is maximum in sports. Due to which the internal and external muscles of the body develop, making them strong and capable of

working in adverse conditions. In today's situation, one has to work sitting at one place for many hours due to which there is no physical activity of any kind. If sports are brought into life during leisure time, then the internal organs of the body function smoothly and new energy is generated by removing physical and mental fatigue. There are many types of skills in sports due to which physical ability is developed and physical strength is built.

### **Mental Development Through Play**

Today, in this modern era, every person is busy in the race of earning money, for this it is very important to have mental health, similarly, it is very important for a student to have mental ability to study better. Concentration increases due to sports, concentration is very important for doing any work or study so that the work can be done properly. When there is competition in sports, then some logical technique is used to achieve victory and due to victory, if a problem arises while working or studying, that person develops the self-confidence to find the solution to that problem. Playing games develops the nervous system and improves memory. While playing sports, many difficult problems arise and a player keeps dealing with them, in the same way, if a person plays sports, he can better deal with the problems that come in his life and by solving them properly, he achieves his goals. In today's time, every person goes through situations like anxiety, stress and depression, due to which one has to face many mental illnesses, sports are very important to overcome and prevent them. If we talk about students, we see that due to the stress of studies, they lose their mental capacity and due to this they become victims of major accidents or any addiction. To avoid all this, sports are very important.

### **Development of Personality**

Personality includes not only external but also internal personality. Because both these things are important from the point of view of personality development and personality develops according to these qualities and these developed personalities are the life of our society and nation and are valuable for the development of the country. Playing sports develops personality.

### **Development of leadership qualities:**

Leadership qualities are developed through sports. Leadership is very important in any field, playing sports builds self-confidence and one can lead different people to achieve a common goal.

### **Team Spirit:**

Playing sports develops team spirit, the reason for this is that sports which are played by group any one person, can not able to win the game, due to which people cooperate with each other selflessly to take their team forward.

### **Acceptance of Success and Failure**

There is nothing wrong in failing or losing in anything. Along with victory, sometimes one has to face defeat also. In every phase of life there is sometimes defeat and sometimes victory, but not every person has the ability to accept it. Sports give a person the joy of victory and sometimes defeat, due to which the person develops the ability to deal with the sorrows that come in his life and to tolerate the happiness that comes. Those who face defeat in sports that teach a lot about what to do, what not to do, or how it can be done in a better way.

### **Make a plan:**

To do any work, a plan has to be made so that success can be achieved in that work. Sports plans are made and the entire team works accordingly. Due to which, while doing any work in life, a person is able to plan and do the work. This mindset is developed to assess the situation and plan accordingly.

### **Social Development**

Participation in sports increases interaction with people and people get to know the same player well. Due to which the self-esteem of the player increases. If we talk to any students, they all feel that sports provides them this opportunity for people to follow them. Through sports, the players develop the ability to take responsibility. He fulfills the responsibilities of the society and his own family well, because during sports, many such situations arise in which the responsibility of the entire team falls on a good player. He trusts himself and others. If a person has a sporting spirit then he can deal with all the ups and downs of life more beautifully.

### **Conclusion:**

Sports have the ability to change the entire life of a person. Sports play a very important role in a person's life, hence every person should include sports in his life and improve his health by making his life enthusiastic and joyful.

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# Empowerment of Disabled – Towards a Right based Approach in India

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## **ABSTRACT:**

Inclusion is a shared value inherent to every individual, and it is our responsibility as a society to ensure equal opportunities for all, including persons with disabilities. By Implementing inclusive policies, we can empower persons with disabilities, ensure equitable access to education and employment, and foster a society that celebrates diversity.

As a society and world's most populous democracy, India is responsible for taking the baton forward against the many aspects of disability barriers and ensuring that the civil society, government and all stakeholders encourages the mainstreaming of persons with disabilities and their pre-requisites as promised in the SDGs. No country can consider itself civilized unless it enables all its people to reach their full potential.

## **A. INTRODUCTION:**

The International Purple Fest 2024 was held in Goa from 8<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> January, 2024, with an objective to encourage the talents of persons with Disabilities (PwDs) by showcasing their capabilities through the various engaging performances such as music, dance, entertainment and many other activities. The fest was a celebration of diversity, inclusivity, and empowerment on a global scale.

Disability is the experience of any condition that makes it difficult for a person to do certain activities or have equitable access within the society. This impacts overall well-being and development, including factors like cognitive, intellectual, mental, physical or sensory development.

According to an estimate by the World Health Organization (WHO), globally, 15 per cent of the population lives with some form of disability, while over 80 per cent of that share live in Low and Middle- Income Countries. Over 2.2 per cent of India's population endures some form of serve mental or physical disability.

In today's progressive era, where integration and inclusion of all people is emphasized as the gateway towards sustainable development, targeted measures for health and well-being of people with disabilities is becoming more indispensable. Even the UN Convention mandates that disabilities are understood as a human rights issue.

## **B. PARLIAMENTARY LEGISLATIONS & CONSTITUTIONAL SAFEGUARDS:**

### ***Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP)-***

- Article 41 of the Indian Constitution mentions that the State shall make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, within the limits of its economic capacity and development.
- In addition, the subject of 'relief of the disabled and unemployable' is specified in the State List of the 7<sup>th</sup> Schedule of the Constitution of India.

### ***Rights of Persons With Disabilities Act, 2016-***

The Act replaces the Persons With Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights, and Full Participations) Act, 1995 and honor India's commitment to United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD).

- The types of Disabilities have been increased from 7 to 21, with additions like mental illness and acid attack victims.
- Additional benefits such as reservation in higher education (not less than 5 percent), government jobs (not less than 4 per cent), reservation in allocation of land, poverty alleviation schemes (5 percent allotment), etc. have been provided for persons with benchmark disabilities and those with high support needs.
- Government funded educational institutions as well as the government recognized institutions will have to provide inclusive education to the children with disabilities.
- Broad based Central and State Advisory Boards on Disability are to be set up to serve as apex policy making bodies at the Central and State level.

#### ***International Initiatives and Convention-***

- United nations Convention on the Rights of persons with Disabilities(CRPD): Adopted in 2006, this convention is a comprehensive human rights treaty that promotes, protects and ensures the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedom by persons with disabilities.
- It covers various aspects of life including education, employment, accessibility, health and political participation.
- The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: This agenda includes specific Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) related to persons with disabilities, particularly Goal4 (Quality Education), Goal 8 (Decent work and Economic Growth), Goal 10 (Reduced Inequalities), and Goal11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities).
- It emphasizes the importance of leaving no one behind, including persons with disabilities, in the pursuit of sustainable development.
- World Health Organization (WHO) Disability Action Plan 2014-2021: This action plan focused on strengthening health systems to better respond to the needs of people with disabilities. It aimed to remove barriers and improve access to health services, rehabilitation and assistive technologies.
- The Marrakech Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired or Otherwise Print Disabled: Also known as the Marrakech Treaty, it aims to address the “book famine” by facilitating access to published works for persons with print disabilities through the creation and dissemination of accessible format copies.
- The Incheon Strategy to “Make the Right real” for persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific: Adopted in 2012, this strategy aims to improve the quality of life and achieve the full Participation of persons with disabilities in society by promoting inclusive and sustainable development in the Asia-Pacific region.

#### **C. GOVERNMENT MEASURES FOR EMPOWERING PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES:**

##### ***Disability Information Line (DIL) Services-***

- Launched in January 2024, it is India's first cloud based IVRS toll free ‘Disability Information Line’ (DIL) services for persons who fall within the ambit of 21 disabilities classified under the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016.
- People with disabilities can now call a single toll free number (1800222014) and seek information on issues affecting their day to day life.

- It will further the help bridge the gap that emerges due to lack of awareness among people about schemes and measures required for early identification of disabilities which delays the rehabilitation process.

***Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase / Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP) Scheme-***

- The ADIP Scheme is in operation since 1981 with the main objective to assist the needy disabled persons in procuring durable, sophisticated and scientifically manufactured, modern, standard aids and appliances that can promote their physical, social and psychological rehabilitation by reducing the effects of disabilities and enhance their economic potential.
- The scheme is implemented through implementing agencies such as the NGOs, National Institutes and Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO-aPSU).

***Unique Disability Identification (UDID) Project-***

- It was launched in 2017 with the objective of creating a National Database of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs). Under this scheme, Unique Disability ID (UDID) cards along with Disability certificates are issued to beneficiaries.
- The biggest positive of the project is that it merges the fragmented IDs and just like Aadhaar, creates a single database and ID to avail benefits under various subheads.

***Inclusive India Initiative-***

- Launched in 2017 with the objective of including people with intellectual and developmental disabilities in the mainstream (access to all important aspects of social life like education, employment and community);
- This scheme is all about changing attitudes- moving away from ‘charity based approach’ to ‘right based approach’.
- The three core focus areas of Inclusive India Initiative are- Inclusive Education, Inclusive Employment, and Inclusive Community Life.

***Sugama Pustakalaya-***

- It is an Online library for persons with visual disabilities, launched in 2016. The library houses publications across diverse subjects and languages in multiple accessible formats.
- It has been created by Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment in collaboration with member organizations of Daisy Forum of India and Powered by TCS Access.
- It consists of over 2 lakhs books in Diverse languages, integrating libraries across India and the Globe, including the largest international library, ‘Bookshare’.

***Sugama Bharat Abhiyan/ Accessible India Campaign-***

- Launched in 2015 with the objective of achieving universal accessibility for PwDs.
- The campaign targets three separate verticals for achieving universal accessibility, namely the built up environment, transportation eco- system and in formation & communication eco-system.

***Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS)-***

- DDRS is a Central Sector Scheme which is being implemented since 1999 for providing financial assistance to NGOs working for education and rehabilitation of persons with disabilities. This scheme was revised in 2018 and the revised scheme is being implemented since 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2018.

- The scheme was revised mainly to keep it in line with Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act,2016, update price rise and remove outdated project models.
- The scheme has been lauded for encouraging civil society organizations participation in socio-welfare activities aimed at PwDs.

#### **D. INCLUSION AND EMPLOYMENT OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES: KEY CHALLENGES:**

In India, the inclusion and employment of persons with disabilities (PwDs) face several key challenges, reflecting broader societal, cultural and systemic issues. Some of these challenges include-

- **Accessibility**- Physical infrastructure, public transportation and digital platforms often lack accessibility features, making it difficult for PwDs to navigate their environment independently.
- **Attitudinal Barriers**- Deep- rooted stigma and discrimination against PwDs persist in Indian society. Negative attitudes hinder their integration into mainstream activities such as education, employment and social interactions.
- **Education**- Limited access to quality education and inadequate support mechanisms in mainstream schools contribute to low literacy rates among PwDs. Special education facilities are often inadequate or unavailable hindering their educational advancement.
- **Employment**- PwDs face significant challenges in accessing gainful employment due to discrimination, lack of reasonable accommodations and limited skill development opportunities. Many are relegated to low- paying informal sector jobs or are unemployed.
- **Healthcare**- Access to healthcare services for PwDs is often limited, particularly in rural areas. Additionally, there is a lack of specialized healthcare facilities and trained personnel to address the unique needs of PwDs.
- **Legal Frameworks**- While India has enacted legislation such as the Rights of Persons with disabilities Act,2016, implementation and enforcement remain inadequate. Many PwDs are unaware of their rights, and mechanisms for redressal are often inaccessible or ineffective.
- **Poverty and Social Exclusion**- PwDs are disproportionately represented among the poor and marginalized groups in India. Poverty exacerbates their challenges by limiting access to resources, opportunities and social support networks.
- **Inadequate Data and Research**- Limited data on PwDs hampers evidence- based policymaking and program development. Comprehensive research on the needs, experiences and outcomes of PwDs is essential for designing effective interventions.
- **Cultural Factors**- Traditional beliefs and cultural practices may perpetuate misconceptions about disability and contribute to social isolation and exclusion of PwDs within their communities.

#### **E. EMPOWERING PwDs: KEY IMPERATIVES:**

India needs to acknowledge the magnitude of its disability burden. It needs to shift from persons with Disability being statistics to being people with same rights as other citizens of the country. It needs to match its rhetoric and honor the commitments given in its constitution and the UNCRPD. In this regard, the following key imperatives need urgent attention-

- **Accessible Infrastructure**- Ensuring that public spaces, transportation, educational institutions and workplaces are accessible to PwDs is essential. This includes ramps, elevators, accessible restrooms, tactile paths and audio announcements in public transport.

- ***Inclusive Education***- Promoting inclusive education by providing support services, trained teachers and accessible learning materials in mainstream schools. This empowers PwDs by enabling them to acquire education and skills necessary for employment and independent living.
- ***Policy Framework and Legislation***- Strengthening existing policies and introducing new legislation to protect the rights of PwDs is crucial. India has the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, which provides a comprehensive legal framework for their empowerment.
- ***Employment Opportunities***- Creating inclusive workplaces through affirmative action, reasonable accommodations and sensitization programs for employment and co-workers. Government incentives and schemes can also encourage the hiring of PwDs in both public and private sectors.
- ***Skill Development and Vocational Training***- Offering skill development programs and vocational training tailored to the needs of PwDs. This enables them to acquire marketable skills and enhances their employability.
- ***Accessible Healthcare Services***- Ensuring that healthcare facilities are accessible and affordable for PwDs. This includes training healthcare professionals in disability awareness and providing assistive devices and technologies.
- ***Social Security and Financial Inclusion***- Implementing social security schemes and financial inclusion programs specifically designed for PwDs. This includes pension, insurance and access to credit and financial services.
- ***Awareness and Sensitization***- Conducting awareness campaigns and sensitization programs to challenge stereotypes and promote positive attitudes towards PwDs in society. This can help in reducing stigma and discrimination.
- ***Technology and Assistive Devices***- Promoting the development and adoption of assistive technologies and devices that enhance the independence and quality of life of PwDs. This includes screen readers, mobility aids and communication devices.
- ***Community Participation and Empowerment***- Encouraging PwDs to actively participate in decision making process at the community level and providing opportunities for leadership and advocacy.
- ***Legal Aid and Support Services***- Establishing legal aid services and support networks for PwDs to address issues related to discrimination, abuse and access to justice.

#### **F. CONCLUSION:**

As a society and world's most populous democracy, India is responsible for taking the baton forward against the many aspects of disability barriers and ensuring that the civil society, government and all stakeholders encourages the mainstreaming of persons with disabilities and their pre-requisites as promised in the SDGs. No country can consider itself civilized unless it enables all its people to reach their full potential.

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# A Study On Impact Of Technology In Indian English Litreature Drama Presentation

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## **Abstract**

This paper intends to explore the study on impact of technology in Indian English literature Drama presentation. Linguistic hegemony shift, danger, myth and realities in the Drama presentation of higher Education for Indian Drama requires specialized & skill and talent in selecting a theme which is presentable an the stage. Drama is an expert form of art and it involves the play wright. The acter and the audience for the representation of life and vived experience in it. Drama tries to establish to create a long lasting experience and impact on the techniques by it total commitment of the person who are involved in it. The adjent and the development of technology has resulted in significant changes in the English litereary Drama Producation, consumption and dissemindtion across the world the map of liguistic study is not visible but have impact on the Language Political and International network of India. The Dynamic of English literature Drama is power of Developing people many factors/Ears. The changllenges of Drama Presentation are part of historic Processes of political and Social change. The impact of technology for culture and lingsistic Presentation of new Frontiers in the advance of human behaviours and democracy The important events that needs to be studied are the Indian English Drama Presentation by impact of technology are the genere The national Language and the regional Language. This paper highlights some of the impact of technology an Indian English Drama Presentation help the India become a Superpower in the world.

## **Introduction**

Whole fact that Indian English literature are a product or a multilingual, Multicultural and Scoio-historical mélange be overlooked. Today Indian English literature reached at the opre of creation with the contribution of regional and national writers. The researcher would like to focus on the root and brief literature history of Indian writing in English and the genere-Drama In Indo Anglian. Indo-Anglian literature contributed to the common pool of world writing in English. It is a literature which is a combination of Indian 19<sup>th</sup> literature and Indian literature written in English Early Indian writers used English by Indian words to convey an experience was essentially Indian. Indian writing in English are a product of the historical between the to cultures-Indian and the western-for about hundred and ninety years. It was a closed society with the a peculiar culture racial intolerance. In fact, India had been awaiting a political and cultural change, which becomes necessary after the weakening and disintegration of Mugal Empire.

The history of Indian Drama is very charming, enigmatic and incredible. ‘How Dramatic you are!’ is your response when a friend exaggerates or overreacts. Drama is a performance which is essentially loud, exaggerated and larger than life. It can defined as a willingness to accept the unreal. It may also mean sacrifice of realism and logic for the sake of enjoyment. The term often applies to fictional works of the action, comedy, fantasy and horror genres.

Drama is a medium of expression, whereby performers express themselves artistically. Drama is the specific mode of fiction. Represented in performance A play, opera, nine and ballet are performed in a theatre on radio, oron television & technology. “Drama is a composition designed for

performance in the theatre in which actors take the roles of the characters, perform the indicated action and the written dialogue.” –M.H. Abrams.

They must use technology to support their scene-projections, sound effect, lighting effects. They can't use traditional theatre techniques. The development of the vital potential of Drama theater is in a continuous search for new forms of expression. Today in an attempt to establish itself on the territory of a multicultural environment, as well as in, an attempt to gain a unique method of communication with society. The Drama presentation as an art sphere expands the boundaries of its purpose. Digital technology has had a significant impact on traditional theatre it has led to the emergence of new forms of performance, specialties, and stage creativity.

### **Literature Review**

Of all the literary forms, drama earns the most distinctive place. All other literary forms expect drama provide reading pleasure and have audible effect lacking to produce visual effect upon the minds of the people. Only Drama as a literary form gives us dramatic pleasure in the form of theater along with the reading pleasure and there by generates audio-visual impact upon the mind of the people.

The extensive literature review works. The extensive literature review that discusses literature and technology in parallel put forward a detailed perspective on the evolution of Indian English Drama distribution and engagement with respect to growth of digital platforms.

### **R.K. Dhawan's**

It is very clear that what is more important to inspire playwrights is the stage. Where there is drama, and where there are audience there is a stage.

Mahesh Dattani is a path breaking Indian dramatist who takes labor Subjects center stage and “kicks up a storm within the four walls of an auditorium”. The problem of gender discrimination, familial affiliations, alternative sexuality or communalism. Dattani excels in tackling social concerns through a brilliant use of Language and stagecraft His commitment to give voice to the marginalized is evident in his plays that often are constructed around social issues though not on any specific, Sermonizing message his own remark is worthwhile.

### **M.K. Naik**

Writes, “drank deep at the foundation of European learning” (1984:8)

The rise of the Indian English literature was an aspect of the Indian Renaissance which is pointed out by Shri Aurobindo, Amrita Patil comments: The Indian renaissance was less like the European one more like the Celtic movement in Ireland. (Patil online). Raja Rammohan Roy's essay on 'A Defence of Hindu Theism (1817) Indian English drama was started when Krishna Mohan Banerjee (1813-1885) wrote The Persecuted or Dramatic Scenes Illustrative of the Present state of Hindu society in Calcutta (1831) K.R. Srinivas Iyengar, in his Indian writing in English, has discussed in detail about Indian drama, Indian dramatists and their contribution in the development of drama as a literary genre in particular and English literature in general. Dr. Satish Kumar's A survey of Indian English Drama is also an important source to gain knowledge about the growth and development of India English Drama.

### **Research Methodology**

This Section discussed the methodology employed to retrieve and gather articles to the use of technology in Dramatic Presentation skills. The researcher use the PRISMA method that includes resources used to run the systematic review. Eligibility and exclusion criteria step of review process. And data abstraction and analysis. PRISMA.

## Objectives

Understand and identify drama as a genre of Indian English literature.

Understand the type of Indian English Drama Presentation.

Explain the Impact of technology on Indian English Drama Presentation.

Define the term of Indian English Drama Themes and techniques.

Explain the Quality of Drama Presentation.

Understand the 20<sup>th</sup> century changes of Indian English Drama.

Measure the character and Elements of Drama Presentation.

Understand the playwrights in Indian Drama in English should have impact made use of the realities to bring out of the changes among the audience and its stage.

Understand the development of Indian English Drama.

Explain the benefits of technology for Drama Presentation.

## Indian English Drama

There is a paucity of drama in English compared to other literary genres. Its output has been scanty. Drama, as a developed or finished literary genre type presupposes along period of development not only in the literary expression of people but also in its fine arts, including architecture, sculpture, painting, music and dancing.

Drama is first and foremost, meant to be staged. It is an audio-visual medium of expression so, it is very effective and powerful genre in world literature. In Bharatmuni's, Natyashastra, drama is hailed as the fifth Veda. Indian Drama has established itself as a unique phenomenon in the literary world. Krishna Mohan Banerji's *The Persecuted* (1831), is the first flower in the garland of Indian English Drama, after too many prolific players tried their hands to complete this garland. In English it will be easy to discuss the development of the Indian Drama and the contemporary drama.

## Pre-Independence Indian English Drama

The real journey of Indian English Drama began with Michel Mudhusudan Dutt's *Civilization*, which appeared on the literary horizon in 1871. In the pre-independence era, stalwarts like Rabindranath Tagore, Sri Aurobindo, T.P. Kailasam, A.S.P. Ayyar, Lobo-prabhu, Harindranath Chattopadhyaya and Bharati Sarabhai contributed to the development of the Indian Drama in English. Rabindranath Tagore, the Nobel Prize winner, drama first and the epitome of the Indian spiritual heritage, wrote primarily in Bengali, but almost all his plays were translated into English. His important plays are *Chitra* (1914), *The Post Office* (1912), *Sacrifice* (1917), *Red Oleanders* (1926), *Chandrika* (1933), *Mukta Dhara* (1922), *Natir Puja* (1926), *The King of the Dark Chamber* (1910), *The Cycle of Spring* (1917), *Sanyass* (1884). All these plays are representative of the Indian ethos and display a unique blend of simplicity and complexity, conventionality and modernity.

## Post-Independence Indian English Drama

The watershed in Indian English Drama came after independence. Compared to the other genres, drama did not make a noteworthy presence in the pre-independence era. The main reason for this was that 'drama' is essentially a composite art involving the playwright, the actor and the audience in a shared experience on the stage. In the post-independence period, foreign countries have started showing interest in Indian English literature in general and Indian English Drama in particular. A number of plays written by playwrights like Asif Curriombhoy, Pratap Sharma, Gurucharan Das were successfully staged in England and America.

Tagore-Aurobindo-kailasma's tradition of poetic drama was continued by Manjeri Ivaran, G.V. Desani, Lakhan Deb, and Pritish Nandi, Manjeri Ivaran's Yama and Yami (1948) is a dialogue in Poetic Prese. The next notable dramatist, is vijay Tendulkar, also a Leuding and television leading Indian Playwright movie and television writer, literary essayist, political journalist and social commentator, primarily in Marathi, The Rich (1956), An Island named man (1958) Kamala (1981), Kanyadan (1983), His Fith woman (2004) are some other notable plays on to his credit.

### **Contemporary Indian English Drama**

It is very difficult to make Watertight compartments like Modern and Post modern Darma in Indian English Literature. The tern Post –modern in the world of literary critical scrutiny is considered to be a highly debatable and doubtful enterprise. In the contemporary literature in the evaluation of literary work depends on the norms and the forms and the knotting and the knitting of the subject matter. There is no any particular theory to apply to the work of art structuralism, modernism, deconstruction, social realism, and socio-psycho analytical criticism. All these theories gained importance in the contemporary Indian English Drama. Nissim Ezekiel, dina Mehta, polie sengupta, Uma parmeswaran, Mahesh Dattani, Manjula padmanabhn- these are the praise-worthy playwrights in the contemporary Indian English literature.

### **Modern Indian English Drama**

Greek, Roman, English or Indian Drama has awlays been a Carrier of Social and political changes. Premised on cultural and religious conviction, it has always tried to solve human mysteries through live presentation on a stage before an audience. Modern Indian English Drama has the immense scope for traditional techniques. It has the courage to give new dimensions to traditional theatrical perception. It not only use old convention but gives them new meanings also. Modern Indian English Drama is not the offsploring new vistas through reinvestigation into history, legend , myth, folklore and contemporary socio-political issues. A whole new theatrical perception is evolved by the modern Indian English playwrights like Garish karnad, vijay Tendulkar, Habib Tanvir and Badal Sircar. Modern Indian Dramatists, definitely, have taken the cause in their hands. Girish karnad's plays- like yayati, Tughlaq, Hayavadana, Nagamandial, Tale Danda. In Sanskrit plays there have been the uses of Nandi, Bhagavat, cannot be ignored when ever Modern Indian English Drama is talk about so Modern Indian English Dramatists Dare to defy the professional stage. Established by the previous playwrights. They really deserve hats off, salute and a standing ovation for exploring new vistas and confirming the Novel identity of Drama among storytelling and poetry.

### **Impact of Technology on Drama presentation**

Technology has had a profound impact on the development of theatre It has expanded performance spaces, enhanced set design and visual effects, facilitated audience engagement enabled innovative storytelling techniques, improved accessibility, and transformed collaboration and rehearsal processes. Technology has revolutionized the way Drama theatre is experienced by redefining performance spaces. Traditional stages are no Longer the sole focus of theatrical production mapping, augmented reality (VR) Drama theatre can new take place in unconventional locations or be enhanced with immersive digital elements. The expansion of performance spaces allows for innovative storytelling and opens up new creative possibilities.

### **Digital interactions and Audience Engagement**

Technology has facilitated new forms of audience engagement and interaction in Drama theater. Mobile applications, interactive websites, and social media platforms have become valuable tools for promoting shows providing behind the scenes content and engaging with audiences.

## Conclusion

India is the cradle of the human race, The birth place of human speech the mother of history, the grandmother of legend and the great grandmother of tradition to hap present in Indian English literature drama presentation our most valuable and most interactive material in Drama history of man treasured up in India only Kisari Mohan Ganguli translated the Mahabharata into English. Rabindranath Tagore(1861-1941) Wrote in bangali and English and was responsible for the translation of his own work into English.

India has a tradition of drama from ancient time and immensely contributed to the world literature. The India drama has been changed its characteristics according to the time and various dimensions. The variety of Drama given by the Indian dramatists are considerable on the global level because it has the impact of technology with the new innovativeness resulted by intersection of Drama literature and technology. The advent of technology there have been several book and online publishing platforms that allow drama to directly communicate to the society.

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# A Study Of Health Care Of The People In Rural Areas

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## Abstract

One essential element of wellbeing is health. People who are in good health can live happy, fulfilling lives. Additionally, they are better able to acquire new skills, increase their income, and build capital to finance both present-day and future consumption. Because medical expenses are rising more quickly than labour, some households do not have access to health care efficiency. This study is based on primary data and secondary data. The primary data collected 50 samples, the secondary data collected from the records, and visits to various libraries and reviews of online journals and papers. To confirm the kind of healthcare services that resident in remote areas can access. To access rural residents social and health well-being. To evaluate how rural residents seek medical attention. Spiritual healers: despite the presence of medical professionals, self-medication at home or with over-the-counter medications is favored.

**Keyword:** health care, health management, rural people.

## Introduction

One area of worry in health-seeking behaviour is how a friend, family member, or relative is handling the pressures of seeking treatment after becoming ill. Compared to their urban counterparts, people living in rural areas had greater rates of chronic illness, disability, and age-adjusted death. Rural dwellers have poorer socioeconomic position, a higher prevalence of obesity and smoking, and lower levels of physical activity, all of which have a detrimental impact on their health. One essential element of wellbeing is health. People who are in good health can live happy, fulfilling lives. Furthermore, some providers pass along the expenses of uncompensated care to their paying client, which drives up the cost of health insurance. It's critical to evaluate the success of government assistance initiatives meant to reduce the cost of healthcare in rural regions. Finding areas for improvement and gaps can help ensure that everyone has access to healthcare. By addressing economic constraints, promoting preventive healthcare measures, and leveraging technology, we can work towards a future where rural residents can access the healthcare they need without undue financial burden.

## Objectives

1. To confirm the kind of healthcare services that resident in remote areas can access.
2. To access rural residents social and health well-being.
3. To evaluate how rural residents seek medical attention.

## Methodology

This study is based on primary data and secondary data. The primary data collected 50 samples, the secondary data collected from the records, and visits to various libraries and reviews of online journals and papers.

## The Landscape of Health Insurance Coverage in Rural Communities

In rural areas, access to adequate health insurance coverage remains a critical concern, posing unique challenges for the well-being of residents. This article explores the dynamics of health insurance in rural communities, shedding light on the obstacles faced and potential solutions. Rural populations often grapple with a scarcity of health insurance providers. Limited competition can result in higher premiums and fewer choices, leaving residents with suboptimal coverage. Economic disparities in rural areas contribute to a higher percentage of uninsured individuals. The correlation between lower income levels and lack of health insurance creates a significant barrier to healthcare access. Sparse healthcare facilities in rural regions amplify the importance of comprehensive health insurance. Insufficient access to primary care necessitates robust coverage to address potential health crises. Many rural residents are engaged in agriculture or other physically demanding occupations, exposing them to unique health risks. Tailored insurance solutions are imperative to address occupational hazards specific to rural livelihoods.

### Health Expenditure in Rural Communities

In rural areas, health expenditure is a crucial aspect of the overall well-being of residents, shaping access to medical services and influencing the economic landscape of these communities. This article delves into the dynamics of health spending in rural contexts, examining challenges, patterns, and potential avenues for improvement. Rural populations often grapple with limited financial resources, impacting their ability to allocate funds to health-related expenses. Economic constraints play a significant role in shaping health expenditure patterns in these communities. A considerable portion of health expenditure in rural areas is often borne out-of-pocket by individuals and families. This reliance on personal funds can lead to financial strain, affecting other aspects of daily life. Examining the balance between preventive healthcare measures and reactive healthcare spending is essential. Investing in preventative measures may alleviate the financial burden associated with treating advanced health issues.

### Analysis of the study

*Table1: Characteristic of the respondents N=75.*

Variables	No. of respondents	Percentage
<b>Age group of the respondent</b>		
20-30	23	30
30-40	33	44
40-50	12	16
50 above	07	10
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	40	53
Female	35	47
<b>Religion</b>		
Hindu	38	51
Muslim	24	32
Christian	13	17
<b>Education</b>		
Illiterate	25	33
Literate	50	67
<b>Occupation</b>		
Working	62	83

Not working	13	17
<b>Marital status</b>		
Married	52	69
unmarried	23	31

Out of 75 respondents, 44% age group is 30-40 years, male is 53% and female is 47%, whereas religion of the respondent Hindu is 51%, Muslim is 32% and Christian is 17%, illiterate of the respondents are 33% and literate is 67%, occupation of the respondent are 83% is working 17% is not working. Marital status of the respondents 69% was married and 31% is unmarried.

**Table 2: Health care practice during illness**

	Frequency	Percentage
Spiritual healers	07	09
Home remedies	17	23
Visit govt hospital	21	28
Visit private hospital	17	23
Nearby medical shop	13	17

Table 2 indicates that after becoming ill 09% of the respondents goes for spiritual healer 23% respondents take home remedies, while 28% visit government hospital and 23% visit private hospital , others 17% goes nearby medical shop.

**Suggestion**

A home visit from a health professional discussing health care inhibitions and decision making could include the necessary publicity about health care centers and family counseling. Rarely do people have health insurance or other forms of coverage. They have to pay for their medical expenses in order to enhance people's well-being and working circumstances. Spiritual healers: despite the presence of medical professionals, self-medication at home or with over-the-counter medications is favored. Educating and empowering local populations to take responsibility for their health could result in more economical healthcare practices. Local programs and awareness campaigns can provide citizens the ability to choose their healthcare coverage with knowledge.

**Conclusion**

As we navigate the complex terrain of rural health insurance coverage, addressing these challenges requires a multi-faceted approach. By fostering collaboration, leveraging technology, and tailoring solutions to the specific needs of rural communities, we can strive towards a future where healthcare access is equitable for all, regardless of geographic location. Understanding the intricacies of health expenditure in rural communities is essential for fostering healthier and economically sustainable populations. By addressing economic constraints, promoting preventive healthcare measures, and leveraging technology, we can work towards a future where rural residents can access the healthcare they need without undue financial burden.

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# Various Schemes

Nikita Ghodvinde

## Abstract:

India, with its burgeoning population, diverse culture, and rich history, has embarked on a transformative journey towards becoming a global superpower. This abstract delves into the nation's strategic schemes, including "Make in India," "Startup India," and "Digital India," which have played pivotal roles in propelling India towards this lofty goal. These schemes, alongside other strategic initiatives, reflect India's commitment to sustainable development, economic prosperity, and global leadership. However, challenges such as infrastructural constraints, bureaucratic hurdles, and socio-economic disparities persist, necessitating continuous innovation, collaboration, and policy refinement. As India marches forward on its path to superpower status, the effective implementation and evolution of these schemes will be paramount, ensuring that the nation realizes its immense potential and assumes its rightful place on the world stage.

## Introduction:

India's aspiration to become a superpower is rooted in its rich history, cultural heritage, and rapidly growing economy. With a population of over 1.3 billion people and a diverse array of resources, India possesses immense potential for growth and development. India has emerged as a formidable force in the 21st century, driven by ambitious schemes and initiatives aimed at fostering innovation, fostering economic growth, and enhancing its global influence. At the heart of India's transformative journey lies a series of ambitious schemes and initiatives designed to propel the nation forward on multiple fronts. India's aspiration to become a superpower is rooted in its rich history, cultural heritage, and rapidly growing economy. With a population of over 1.3 billion people and a diverse array of resources, India possesses immense potential for growth and development. In recent years, the Indian government has launched several ambitious schemes and initiatives aimed at fostering economic growth, innovation, and societal progress. This paper aims to examine the progression of India's superpower journey through an in-depth analysis of various government programs and initiatives. From Make in India to Startup India and Digital India, each initiative represents a strategic pillar in India's quest for superpower status.

## Objectives:

1. To foster economic growth by promoting entrepreneurship.
2. It aims to empower citizens with digital literacy, improve access to government services, and promote e-governance for efficient service delivery.
3. To promote indigenous manufacturing and research & development to propel India's technological capabilities on a global scale.
4. To enhance its global standing and contribute positively to the international community.

## Research Methodology:

The research methodologies used in India's initiatives like Start Up India and Make in India typically involve a combination of qualitative and quantitative approaches. This includes data collection through case studies, policy analysis, and impact assessments. Additionally, government agencies often collaborate with academic institutions, industry experts, and international organizations to gather insights and expertise. The methodologies aim to understand market dynamics, assess the

effectiveness of policies, identify challenges, and formulate strategies for promoting economic growth and innovation.

**Make in India:** Turning ambition into reality Make in India Campaign, launched on 25th September 2014 globally is a major national initiative covering 25 sectors which focuses on making India a global manufacturing Hub. The campaign aims take the manufacturing growth to 10% on a sustainable basis by introducing a business friendly regulatory environment, enhancing the ease of doing business and improving manufacturing infrastructure, among others. In a short space of time, the obsolete and obstructive frameworks of the past have been dismantled and replaced with a transparent and user-friendly system that is helping drive investment, foster innovation, develop skills, protect IP and build best-in-class manufacturing infrastructure. The most striking indicator of progress is the unprecedented opening up of key sectors – including Railways, Defense, Insurance and Medical Devices – to dramatically higher levels of Foreign Direct Investment. Among the slew of reforms and measures announced under the programme, the noteworthy mentions include new de-licensing and deregulation measures to reduce complexity, increase speed and transparency. Also, there is now a 24X7 online process of applying Industrial License & Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum through e-Biz portal and UdyogAdhaar. In terms of infrastructure, new smart cities and industrial clusters are being developed to integrate and increase connectivity between rail, road, port and air networks to support the manufacturing sectors. In order to boost jobs in the manufacturing sector, new youth focused programmes have been introduced under the Skill India programme.

**Key Achievements:**

**Foreign Direct Investment (FDI):** Make in India has led to a significant increase in foreign direct investment across various sectors, with reforms in FDI policies and sector-specific incentives attracting investments from multinational corporations.

**Manufacturing Growth:** The initiative has contributed to the growth of the manufacturing sector, with a focus on sectors such as automotive, electronics, defense, and textiles, driving industrial output and economic expansion.

**Skill Development:** Make in India has emphasized skill development and vocational training to create a skilled workforce capable of meeting the demands of the manufacturing industry, enhancing productivity and competitiveness.

**Export Promotion:** The program has placed a strong emphasis on promoting exports through initiatives like the Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) scheme and incentives for export-oriented industries, facilitating market access and enhancing India's presence in global supply chains.

**Digital India: Linking millions**

The Digital India programme is a flagship programme of the Government of India with a vision to transform India. The Digital India initiative, launched in 2015, aims to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. By promoting digital literacy, expanding internet connectivity, and digitizing government services, Digital India seeks to bridge the digital divide and empower citizens through technology. Key components of the initiative include the BharatNet project, e-Governance initiatives, and the National Digital Health Mission. How Digital India will be realized: Pillars of Digital India?

Digital India is an umbrella programme that covers multiple Government Ministries and Departments. It weaves together a large number of ideas and thoughts into a single, comprehensive vision so that each of them can be implemented as part of a larger goal. Each individual element stands on its own, but is also part of the larger picture. Digital India is to be implemented by the entire

Government with overall coordination being done by the Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY). Digital India aims to provide the much needed thrust to the nine pillars of growth areas, namely Broadband Highways, Universal Access to Mobile Connectivity, Public Internet Access Programme, e-Governance: Reforming Government through Technology, eKranti - Electronic Delivery of Services, Information for All, Electronics Manufacturing, IT for Jobs and Early Harvest Programmes. Each of these areas is a complex programme in itself and cuts across multiple Ministries and Departments

**Key Achievements:**

**Digital Infrastructure:** Digital India has led to significant improvements in digital infrastructure, including the expansion of broadband connectivity, the rollout of digital payment systems, and the development of digital service delivery platforms.

**E-Governance:** The initiative has transformed government services through digitization, making them more accessible, transparent, and efficient. Platforms like Digital Locker, eSign, and e-Greetings have simplified processes and reduced bureaucratic delays.

**Financial Inclusion:** Digital India has played a crucial role in promoting financial inclusion through initiatives like Jan Dhan Yojana and Aadhaar-enabled payment systems, enabling millions of citizens to access banking and financial services digitally.

**Skill Development:** The program has focused on enhancing digital literacy and skill development among citizens through initiatives like Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA), empowering individuals with the necessary digital skills for employment and entrepreneurship.

**Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana:** Large scale banking outreach Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) is a National Mission on Financial Inclusion encompassing an integrated approach to bring about comprehensive financial inclusion of all the households in the country. The technological issues like poor connectivity, on-line transactions will be addressed. Mobile transactions through telecom operators and their established centres as Cash Out Points are also planned to be used for Financial Inclusion under the Scheme. Also an effort is being made to reach out to the youth of this country to participate in this Mission Mode Programme. Account can be opened in any bank branch or Business Correspondent (Bank Mitra) outlet. PMJDY accounts are being opened with Zero balance.

**Brief Objectives of Jan Dhan Yojana:** The plan envisages universal access to banking facilities with at least one basic banking account for every household, financial literacy, access to credit, insurance and pension facility. In addition, the beneficiaries would get RuPay Debit card having inbuilt accident insurance cover of ₹ 1 lakh. The plan also envisages channeling all Government benefits (from Centre / State / Local Body) to the beneficiaries' accounts and pushing the Direct Benefits Transfer (DBT) scheme of the Union Government.

**Startup India:** Fostering Entrepreneurship and Innovation Launched in 2016, Startup India is a flagship initiative aimed at nurturing and promoting entrepreneurship in the country. The program offers various incentives and support mechanisms to startups, including tax exemptions, funding opportunities, and regulatory simplification. Over the years, Startup India has catalyzed the growth of the startup ecosystem, resulting in the emergence of innovative ventures across diverse sectors such as technology, healthcare, agriculture, and finance.

**Key Achievements:**

**Ease of Doing Business:** Startup India has significantly improved the ease of doing business for startups by streamlining regulatory processes and reducing bureaucratic hurdles.

**Funding Support:** The initiative has facilitated access to funding through schemes like the Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS), which provides financial assistance to eligible startups through selected venture capital firms.

**Innovation Ecosystem:** Startup India has fostered a vibrant innovation ecosystem by promoting collaboration between startups, academia, and industry players through initiatives like incubators, accelerators, and innovation challenges.

**Global Recognition:** Indian startups have gained global recognition and attracted investments from leading international firms, positioning India as a hub for innovation and entrepreneurship on the global stage.

**Skill India:** Developing Human Capital Skill India campaign was launched to train people, to create opportunities, and scope for the development of the talents of the Indian youth and to develop sectors which comes under skill development and also to identify new sectors for skill development. The new programme aims at providing training and skill development covering each and every village.

Emphasis need to be laid on skilling the youth in such a way that they get employment and also improve entrepreneurship. This scheme will provide training, support and guidance for all occupations that were of traditional type like carpenter, cobblers, tailors and weavers etc. More emphasis will be given on areas like rural estate, construction, transportation, tourism and other sectors where skill development is inadequate or nil. Skill development will create workforce for Make in India.

**Conclusion:**

India's progression towards superpower status is propelled by a series of ambitious schemes and initiatives aimed at fostering economic growth, innovation, and societal progress. From Make in India to Digital India, these initiatives reflect India's determination to harness its vast potential and emerge as a global powerhouse. While challenges remain, India's journey towards superpower status is marked by resilience, innovation, and a vision for a brighter future.

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# Changes In The E-Commerce Sector In Special Reference To Flipkart And Amazon

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## **ABSTRACT**

Today e-commerce is the most popular way of purchasing different types of products and services. It is considered as one of the most emerging form of business organization. The main reason behind this is a lot of choices available to customers to choose their product from anywhere in India or world.

This paper studies about the changes in two popular e-commerce organization i.e. The Amazon and The Flipkart. The main aim of this study is to examine the changes on Flipkart and Amazon, two of the most preferred online shopping companies. Since the COVID- 19 disease outbreak on December 1, 2019, online shopping demand has been increased exponentially. The major reason behind this are shutdowns and quarantine requirements as the preventive measure for the disease that was becoming a global epidemic.

With that increased number of cases, there had been an increase in the closures and quarantines. People who prefer online shopping and have made a habit may continue this habit or they can switch to traditional shopping methods when cases decrease. The analysis results can contribute to studies on new habits that households have acquired in such extreme conditions.

**Keywords** E-commerce, Product, Business organization , Customer.

## **OBJECTIVES**

The objectives of present study are:

- 1.To understand the Current trends as well as status of E-Commerce,
- 2.To reveal the key variables influencing the increased usage of amazon and flip kart.
- 3.To analyze the changes in E-commerce sector.

## **INTRODUCTION**

Electronic-commerce abbreviated as E-commerce is the buying and selling of goods and services, or the transmitting of funds or data, over an electronic network, primarily the internet. Any commercial transaction which happened over internet is E Commerce. Online stores like Amazon, Flipkart, Shopify, Myntra, eBay, Quikr, Olx are some of the popular examples of E-commerce websites. By 2020, global retail e-commerce had reached up to \$27 Trillion.

### **There are three main types of e-commerce:**

Business-to-Business (websites such as Shopify), Business-to-Consumer (websites such as Amazon) Consumer-to-consumer (websites such as eBay)

E-commerce operates in different types of market segments and can be conducted over many electronic devices such as computers, tablets, smartphones, and other smart devices. Nearly every second product and service is available through ecommerce organisations, including books, music, plane tickets, and financial services such as stock investing and online banking. If any of us had done shopping online via internet, that means that we have taken part in ecommerce process. So there is no doubt in saying that ecommerce is everywhere.

E-commerce was first used in 1960s where many companies used an electronic system called

the Electronic Data Interchange to transfer the documents. It wasn't until 1994 that the very first transaction took place. This involved the sale of a CD between friends through an online retail website called NetMart.

An infectious disease caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus is known as coronavirus infection. Covid-19 infected person may experience mild to moderate respiratory illness and may recover without requiring special treatment. However, some will become seriously ill and require special medical treatment.

On 24 March 2020, the Government of India led by Prime minister Mr. Narendra Modi, ordered a nationwide lockdown for 21 days, as a preventive measure for the COVID-19 pandemic in India. It was followed by 14-hour voluntary public curfew on 22 March. Since then, the corona virus positive cases are rapidly increasing and hence the lockdown also got extended

Lockdown Phase I: 25 March 2020 – 14 April 2020 (21 days)

Lockdown Phase II: 15 April 2020 – 3 May 2020 (19 days)

Lockdown Phase III: 4 May 2020 – 17 May 2020 (14 days)

Lockdown Phase IV: 18 May 2020 – 31 May 2020 (14 days)

Lockdown Phase V: (only for containment zones): 1 June 2020 – 30 June 2020.

Flipkart is an Indian e-commerce company, headquartered in Bangalore, and incorporated in Singapore as a private limited company. In the very beginning company focused on online book sales before expanding into wide range of product categories like consumer electronics, fashion, home essentials, groceries, and lifestyle products. Flipkart's online marketplace allows sellers to reap the benefits of sales without limitations since sellers cost of doing business on Flipkart is lower than other e-commerce portals present in the market. Whether you are a manufacturer, a vendor, or a supplier, one can become a top seller with minimum investment.

Amazon is a behemoth in the ecommerce space. In fact, it is the world's largest online retail and continues to grow. Mr. Jeff Bezos founded Amazon in 1994 as an online bookstore but since then he has expanded it into include a online supermarket from clothing to food and drinks, power tools to housewares, and electronics. Its headquarters is in Seattle, Washington. Amazon's mission statement is to “serve consumers through online and physical stores and focus on selection, price, and convenience Since its launch in 1994, amazon is one of the leading ecommerce organization. Now a days, it's one of the first place for the shoppers to buy anything from cleaning products to the latest tech gadgets. Its headquarters is in Seattle, Washington.

#### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

(Franco & S, 2016). According to a research by Forrester, a leading global research and advisory firm, the e-commerce market in India was estimated to grow the fastest within the Asia-Pacific Region at a CAGR of over 57% between 2012-16. The report, titled “Asia Pacific Online Retail Forecast, 2011 To 2016,” had been issued by Forrester Research Inc. Analyst Zia Daniell Wigder, with Steven Noble, Vikram Sehgal and Lily Varon.

(Chanana & Goele, 2012). The recent surge in the number of online vendors, big as well as small, favourable demographics (currently, 75% of the internet users are in the age group of 15 to 34 years and thus, are more integrated to e-commerce), launch of 4G services and decline in the tariffs of data plans and prices of data cards/USB dongles, availability of low cost smart phones and the extension of internet and broadband to the remotest corners of the country, together herald innumerable prospects for the development of e-commerce in India.

Gupta (2014) in her paper “E-Commerce: Role of e-commerce in today’s business”, presents a

comprehensive definition of e-commerce while isolating it from e-business. The paper enlists the different e-commerce models i.e. B2B, B2C, B2G and C2C.

Gunasekaran, Marri, McGaughey, & Nebhwani (2002) give a broad outlook of electronic commerce within organisational systems in “E-commerce and its impact on operations management”, defining it with reference to e-trading and elaborating- how it has permeated every field of business.

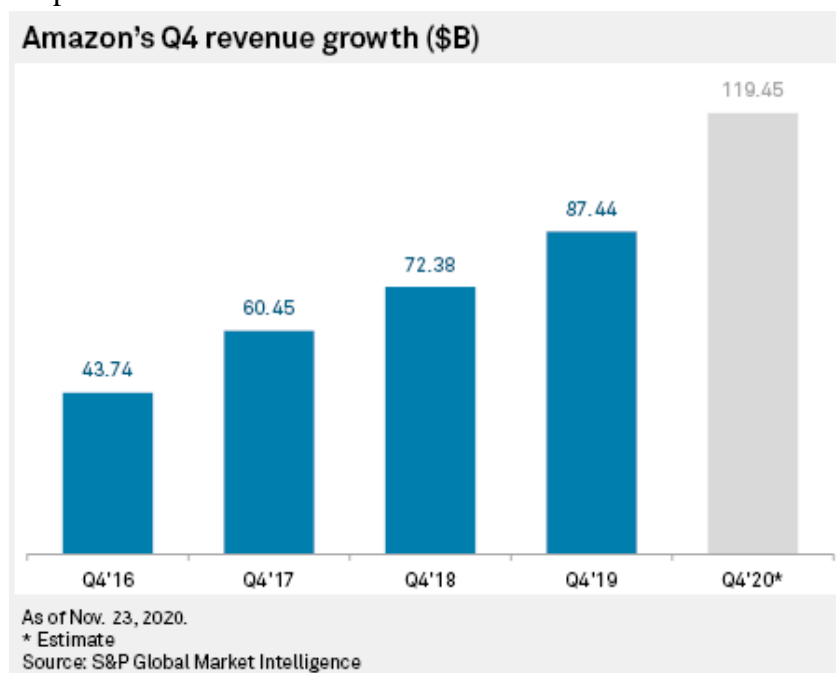
### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this study the academic literature has been reviewed to gain insight into —E- Commerce in India. So, various articles, journals, books, websites etc. have been used to study the evolution, conceptual framework, definitions, key players, present trends (relating to internet penetration, growth prospects, modes of payments preferred etc.), future prospects of E-commerce. All the data encompassed in the study is taken from secondary data and wherever necessary proper references has been given.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Amazon is offering its consumers greater ease of use over other retail e-commerce web-sites. It's superior search and queries, recommendations based on recently viewed products, Check-out with one-click ordering, worldwide consumer reviews with ratings, and recently introduced Subscribe and save facility for automatic re-ordering are key differentiators. The main reason behind success of Amazon is their Commitment to Customer. They evolved Customer satisfaction experience to a new level. Their each is every action/move is tied with Customer centric philosophy. Amazon's ultimate goal is to be the most customer centric organization all around the Globe.

Amazon is one of the leading e-commerce players in the country, and the world, has announced on its site that the customers are relying on them like never before in their social distancing and self-quarantine efforts. Hence Amazon is prioritizing to use its facilities and logistics network to serve essential items such as household staples, packed food, health care, hygiene, personal safety and other top priority essential products.



Amazon's sales increased by 32% in 2020 from 2019, totaling \$386.1 billion compared to \$280.5 billion in previous year. Operating Income of Amazon has also rose to \$22.9 billion for the

FY 2020 from \$14.5 billion in 2019. Total Net income jumped from \$11.6 billion in 2019 to \$21.3 billion by the end of 2020. There exists a very tuff competition between amazon and flipkart.

### Amazon India and Flipkart are neck-to-neck in India



As the world adapted to the constraints of Corona Virus, e-commerce capitalized this opportunity to further distance itself from in-store shopping. In 2021, Amazon's net income jumped to \$33.4 billion, and they had over \$42 billion of cash on hand at the end of the year. Because of the pandemic Amazon has captured three years of forecasted growth in just 15 months.

Some of the major reasons behind this popularity and increase in sales amount of e-commerce are mentioned below:

**Convenience-** Ecommerce can do 24 hours daily, seven days in a week. Although ecommerce may take plenitude of Labor, it's still possible to get deals as you sleep or earn profit while you aren't in your store

**Increased selection-** numerous stores offer a wider array of products online than they carry in their slipup- and- mortar counterparts.

**Potentially lower launch- up cost** -Ecommerce companies may bear a storehouse or manufacturing point, but they generally do not need a physical store. The charges to operate digitally is generally less expensive than wanting to pay rent, insurance, erecting conservation, and property levies

**Transnational deals-** As long as an ecommerce store can transport to the client, an ecommerce company can vend to anyone in the world and isn't limited by physiography.

**Easier to retarget** -guests as guests browse a digital storefront, it's easier to allure their attention towards placed announcements, directed marketing juggernauts, or pop- ups specifically aimed at a purpose.

**Reduced costs-** Digital presence of store costs lower than spending on structure, insurance, levies, and repairs.

**Greater marketing control** -Including data birth from guests, targeted advertisements, and pop- up placement.

#### CONCLUSION

In this composition, we've reviewed and analysed changes on the two popular ecommerce companies like Amazon and Flipkart. We're primarily interested in changes that affects the e-commerce organisations. Ecommerce rivals Flipkart and Amazon have both clocked robust growth in financial 2021 amid the alternate surge of the pandemic. The COVID- 19 epidemic has seen an adding number of consumers shopping online at advanced frequency than last times. The business arm, which



is the main contender of Flipkart, contributed Rs, 555 crore of profit in FY21 compared with Rs, 949 crore a time before. Amazon Wholesale (India)'s profit from other business services similar as advertising services stood at Rs,554 crore compared to Rs, 636 crore a time. E-commerce is enhanced by COVID- 19 and other factors and ecommerce trends are changed to estimate about the unborn trends.

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# Understanding The Changes In The Banking Sector Through The Artificial Intelligence Era.

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## **Abstract:**

The History of banking in india dates to before India got independence in 1947. The banking industry significantly impacts individuals, businesses, and the economy. While it has made progress in adopting Artificial Intelligence (AI), it has also encountered some challenges. The banking industry is transforming significantly due to adopting AI-based technology across all banking disciplines. The study focused on secondary data. This study focuses on the changes in the banking sector through the Artificial Intelligence Era. And what problems are faced by customers after uses of Artificial Intelligence instruments (AI) to explore the full potential of AI in the banking business, additional study is required.

**Key Words:** Artificial Intelligence (AI), Banking, Era, Industry, Businesses.

## **Introduction:**

**History of Banking-** The History of Banking in India dates back to before India got independence in 1947. The financial system has been around for almost as long as civilization itself and the India banking system is no exception. Read here to learn about the history of banking in India.

A nation's financial system supports its economic growth. The banking industry in India has seen significant changes during the past five centuries due to the state of the economy, the need for financial services, and the subsequent advances in technology.

It appears from historical accounts from Greece, Rome, Egypt, and Babylon that temples did more than just save money; they also lent it out. One reason temples were often looted during conflicts was that they frequently served as the financial hubs of their towns.

Since the first coins were produced and wealthy individuals realized they required a secure location to put their money, banking has existed. For commerce, wealth distribution, and taxation, ancient empires also need a sound financial system. The future of artificial intelligence AI in banking is very promising. AI is already being used in a variety of ways to improve the banking experience for customers and employees, and this trend is only going to continue in the years to come. AI and generative AI provide Indian banks with the opportunity to create an evolving banking ecosystem while meeting expanded risk management and compliance demands. System 2 AI promises to introduce true problem-solving capacity into financial services.

**Definition:** "...the ability of machines to exhibit human-like intelligence" (McKinney's definition)...a field of computer science that focuses on creating machines that can learn, recognize, predict, plan and recommend-plus understand and respond to images and language (sales force's definition)

The term "AI could be attributed to **John McCarthy** of MIT (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), which Marvin Minsky (Carnegie-Mellon University) defines as "the construction of computer programs that engage in tasks that are currently more satisfactorily performed by human beings because they require high-level.

### Review Of the literature:

- 1) **Banking Sector Transformation-Artificial Intelligence In The Modern Digital Era**  
The main objective of the research paper study the role of this paper aims at analyzing the impact of AI to in the finance sector especially banking in Indian. Secondary data was used for this research study. The geographical limitation of this research study is India and the time period is 2015-2020.(Dr Sunitha.B.K, Nukala Jahnvi,Khushi VTibrewalInternational journal of Advances in Engineering and Management (IJAEM) volume 2, Issue 9, pp:404-411 [www.ijaem.net](http://www.ijaem.net) ISSN-5252)(10.Nov2020)
- 2) **Impact of Artificial Intelligence in Banking Sector with reference to Private Bank in India** The main objective of the research paper study the role of this paper aims at analyzing the impact of AI to in the finance sector especially After the implementation of AI in banks impacted to the customer and to the bankers, is it really helps to the work or transaction or not. The primary data collected from the customer is 170 and from the banker is 30 samples.(researchgate.net /publication) Robert Dorin Filip ,spulbar cristi,Ramona Birau,Sharan Kumar shetty (February 2023)
- 3) **A study on Role of it (Information Technology) in Banking Sector**-The main objective of the research paper study the role of this paper aims at analyzing the impact of AI to in the finance sector especially the future perspective and awareness of internet banking amount Indian customers. Better markets infrastructure, implementation of reliable techniques for control of risk and helps the financial intermediaries to reach geographically distant and diversified markets.(Dr.M. Mahesh Kumar,Pancheti Heamalatha) Journal homepage:[www.ijrpr.com](http://www.ijrpr.com) ISSN 2582-7421 august 2023
- 4) **Literature Review on the impact of Artificial intelligence on the future of Banking and How to Achieve a Smooth Transition**- The main objective of the research paper study the role of this paper aims at analyzing the impact of AI to in the finance sector especially. The banking industry significantly impacts individuals, businesses, and the economy. While it has made progress in adopting Artificial Intelligence (AI),it has also encountered some challenges. The banking industry is transforming significantly due to adopting AI-based technology across all back offices.(John smit, California Intercontinental University, Sioux Falls,USA. Open journal of Business and Management vol.12No. 1January 2024)
- 5) **The Use of Artificial Intelligence in Banking Industry** - The main objective of the research paper study the role of this paper aims at analyzing the impact of AI to in the finance sector especially. Industry 4.0 also known as the fourth industrial revolution, has altered society and the economy by introduction intelligent enormous data sets, the internet of Things(IoT), and 3D printers, among other scientific advance. in establishing credit card with a precision rate 75.7% and a recall rate of 75.7% artificial neural network (ANNs).

### History of Banking in India:

The Vedas, the ancient Indian texts mention the concept of usury, which is a practice of making unethical monetary loans which is advantageous to the lender. The Sutras (700-100 BCE) and the Jatakas (600-400 BCE) also mention usury.

During the Mauryan period (321-185 BCE), an instrument called adesha was in use which was an order on a banker directing him to pay the sum on the note to a third person, which corresponds to the definition of a modern bill of exchange.

The use of loan deeds continued into the Mughal era and was called dastawez (in Urdu/Hindi). The evolution of hundis, a type of credit instrument, also occurred during this period and remains in use. The history of banking in India can be broadly classified as:

1. Pre-independence phase (1770-1947)
2. Post-independence phase (1947-till date)

The second phase can be further divided for better understanding-

- Nationalization phase (1947-1969)
- Post-nationalization phase (1969-1991)
- Liberalization phase (1991-till date)

### **History of Banking in India: Pre – independence phase (1770-1947)**

In India, modern banking originated in the middle of the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

- The first banking institution was the Bank of Hindustan established in 1770 and it was the first bank at Calcutta under European management. It was liquidated in 1830-32.
- In 1786 General Bank of India was set up but it failed in 1791.

### **History of Banking in India: Post independence phase (1947-1991)**

The Government of India (GOI) chose the strategy of a mixed economy with considerable market involvement in 1948 to develop the economy, continuing the evolution of the Indian banking sector post – independence.

After being established in 1935, the Reserve Bank of India was nationalized in 1949 and given the authority to oversee, govern, and inspect all banks in India.

All of Indian's main banks were privately run at the time of independence, which raised concerns because rural residents were still reliant on moneylenders for financial support.

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

The statement of the changes in the banking sector of the present research is Artificial intelligence Era in the Understanding the changes in the Banking Sector

**Significance of the study:** Key Areas of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Banking Cost saving, the emergence of AI in the banking sector the cost of paperwork and printing. According to [2], USD 416 billion will be saved by 2023 with the use of AI technology in the banking sector.

**Scope of the study:** The geographical scope of the present study is the limited to banking sector and availability of data the researcher has decided to banking sector changes in Artificial Intelligence (AI) Era.

### **Research of Methodology:**

For this research purpose, following research methodology have been applied.

### **Research Question:**

1. To understand the changes in the banking sector through Artificial Intelligence Era.
2. To study what changes faced by in the Artificial Intelligence Era.

### **Research Main Objectives:**

The present study has been carried out with the following objectives in

1. To study the what type of changes occur in the banking sector after (AI)
2. To study what problems are faced by customers after uses of Artificial Intelligence instruments?
3. To suggest suggestions for safety online transaction.

### **Research Design:**

Descriptive research structure has been used in the present research. And focuses on the Understanding the changes in the Banking Sector and Artificial intelligence Era. And give suggestion in the presented research, also all the rules of research have been followed.

**After uses of Artificial intelligence (AI) in banking sector:**

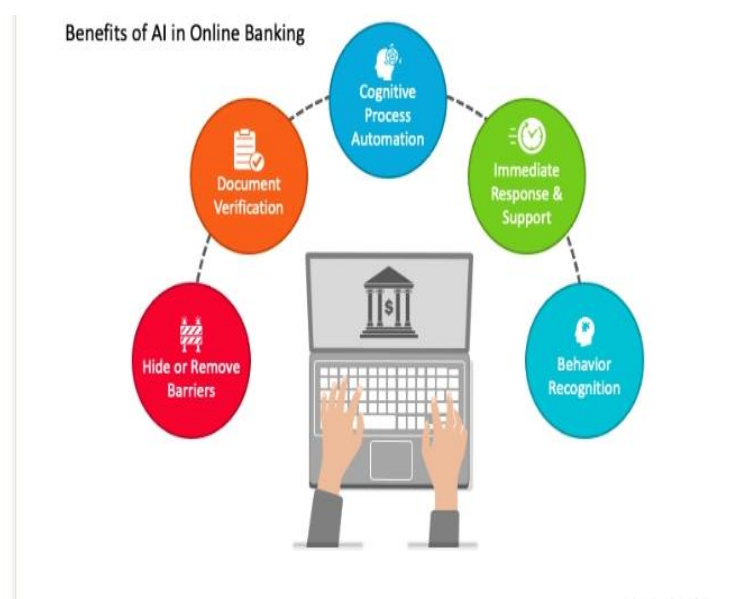
AI for corporate banking automates tasks boosts customer services through chat bots detects fraud, optimizes investment, and predicts market trends. This increases productivity, lowers costs, and provides more individualized services



In the era of technological developments, Artificial intelligence has managed to take the center stage. From startups to MNC all the organizations are incorporating AI as an integral part of their business at a large scale. According to arport published by Adobe, the share of jobs requiring AI has increased by 450% since 2013.

In the digital era with every industry getting disrupted by technological advancement it becomes more and more crucial that consumers get a seamless experience for their banking process.

Since the growth in the working population and increase in disposable income are acting as catalysts for boosting the demand for digital banking. In this blog, you will learn about how the role of Artificial Intelligence is helping the banking sector.



### **Key Takeaways.**

The growth in the working population and increase in disposable income is acting as a catalyst for boosting the demand for digital banking. 54% of financial service organizations with over 5000+employees have adopted AI. Some of the advantages of adopting AI in the Banking sector include Risk Management, Fraud Detection, enhanced customer service Experience, quick Resolution Time and Digitization.

### **Adoption of AI in the Banking Sector:**

Artificial Intelligence has taken the banking industry by storm with its offering and service. Not long ago your nearest vegetable vendor was accepting only cash as a mode of payment. Now you will notice QR scanners for online transaction at almost every shop you visit, which tells us that technology adoption is taking place at a rapid pace due to high internet penetration.

India recorded an internet penetration of 41% this year. According to a report from 2016,a lot of Banks have collaborated with fintech startups to provide innovation solution and a seamless banking experience to their customers.

According to a report published by the economist intelligence Unit, 54% of financial services organizations with over 5000+ employees have adopted AI. Even though AI presents a huge opportunity for the banking sector to step up its game, we are still in the stage of taking baby steps.



### **How is AI Revolutionizing the Banking industry of India?**

Artificial intelligence is changing the face of the Indian Banking sector with Top Banking firms of India such as Bank of Baroda, State Bank of India, Axis HDFC and others adopting AI into different domains of their financial infrastructure. The Indian Banking sector is one of the largest which is well-capitalized and regulated.

As per a report published in 2020,the Indian banking sector has a total of 22 private sector bank,56 regional banks,46 foreign banks, 96,000 rural cooperative banks and 1485 urban cooperative banks. A majority of the data gets churned out during the process of Back office banking operation. It refers to the process of managing huge volumes of data and customer databases in order to gain insights that will help in order to help financial institutions function smoothly. AI is playing a massive role in this domain by assessing the creditworthiness of the borrowers, detecting frauds, money laundering and even enhancing the relationship with the customers.



### Types of AI that is being utilized in the Banking sector:

Although there are 7 different types of AI, yet Artificial Intelligence can be broadly classified into 2 types, namely:

1. Weak AI
2. Strong AI

Weak AI refers to the type of Artificial Intelligent systems are fed with pre-defind sets of functions to perform a particular task smarty. Therefor, they are termed as weak AI or Narrow AI. Whereas, on the other hand, strong AI refers to the type of Artificial Intelligence to put it into simple words, the function of a strong AI is to broadly mimic the human brain.

This means that it has been designed in such a way that it has been designed in such a way that it can carry out any task that an actual human being can.

### Advantages of AI in the Banking sector:

So far we have understood the adoption of Artificial intelligence in the Banking sector. Now, let's understand the various benefits AI can offer to this sector in this section.

- **Risk management:** One of the most crucial parts of dealing with banking is Risk Management .credit Risk management refers to a situation when the borrower fails to repay the loan and other contractual deals within the stipulated time frame.AI will help with this aspect as Artificial Intelligence will help in tracking mobile banking apps to tracking mobile banking apps to track and analyze how a user is dealing with their money. This will eventually help the bank to understand the risks associated with sanctioning loans to people and other credit risk management.
- **Fraud Detection:** Every year we are bombarded with news about scams and other financial frauds worth crores of Rupees. In 2020 alone 47% of companies have witnessd fraud. With the technological advancement, even the scammers are finding new ways to get their way through and fool the system. Therefore, to ensure that we reduce the rate of frauds that take place, banking sectors have started using ML-Driven fraud Analytics. Machine Learning woeks on the concept of learning from experience by using ML algorithms machines can be trained to find the difference between legitimate and fraudulent transactions. Which will ultimately help in preventing any kind of abnormal activities from taking place?

- **Seamless Customer experience: AI in Banking offers seamless:**

AI in Banking offers a seamless customer experience through personal Finance with smart features such as chat bots, subscription services and customized notification. With the help of chat bots, customers can easily be assisted for queries regarding past transaction, spending analysis. Saving and finance related information irrespective of Bank closure or National holidays. This instant dissemination of information will not only help save time but also help the customer to understand the products and services provided by the bank in a better way.

- **Digitization of the process:**

With the expansion of internet penetration across the country, digitization of the banking process is becoming a must. One of the banking process is becoming a must. One of the biggest challenges that can be resolved through the digitization of the banking process is avoiding the hassle of standing in long queues for getting the bank work done by turning most of the popular initiatives is the Know your customer (KYC) registration process which has become completely online now.

- **Quick Resolution Time:** Artificial Intelligence-powered chat bots are helping the Banking industry in a massive by reducing the operational cost and enhancing the customer experience with quick resolution time. Since now, AI Chatbots function on the concept of learning from experience which helps in reducing human errors by a huge percentage.

**Suggestions:** AI will revolutionize banking in the near future. Its impact is far-reaching and will enhance customer experiences, improve efficiency, as well as strengthen security.

Customers should consider switching to digital transaction because current trends are shifting and it is crucial to stay current and follow them. Banking's future holds the promise of innovation, simplified procedures, and a focus on the needs of the consumer. This will bring forth a new era of banking that is both technologically advanced and customer-friendly. Artificial intelligence App Development Company can financial institutions harness the full potential of Ai to deliver cutting-edge services and personalized experiences to their customers.

**Conclusion:**

In the coming years, as AI continues to progress, banks will need to make substantial investments in talent and infrastructure to fully leverage its potential. The future of AI banking is filled with immense opportunities to revolutionize the industry, reshape the way banks operate, cater to customers, and maintain competitiveness in the digital era.

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# Changes In The Standard Of Living Of Women In India After Globalization

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## ABSTRACT

This paper conducts a comprehensive socio-economic analysis of the changes in the standard of living of women in India in the context of globalization. Over the past few decades, India has experienced significant economic liberalization and integration into the global economy, which has had profound implications for women's economic participation and empowerment. Drawing on a synthesis of literature, statistical data, and empirical evidence, the paper examines the multifaceted impacts of globalization on women's access to education, healthcare, employment opportunities, and wages. It explores how globalization has influenced women's roles in the labor force in India. Moreover, it investigates the role of government policies, socio-cultural norms, and development initiatives in shaping the economic outcomes of women in India.

**Key Words:** Globalization, Economic empowerment, Healthcare

## INTRODUCTION

The process of globalization, characterized by increased economic integration, technological advancements, and cross-border flows of goods, services, and capital, has had profound implications for societies worldwide. In the Indian context, globalization, which gained momentum in the early 1990s with economic liberalization policies, has led to significant transformations in various spheres of life, including the socio-economic status of women. It has brought both opportunities and challenges for women in India. On the one hand, it has opened up new avenues for economic empowerment through increased access to employment opportunities, skill development programs, and entrepreneurship initiatives. On the other hand, globalization has also exacerbated existing gender disparities, leading to concerns about widening income inequalities, job insecurity, and precarious working conditions for women.

## OBJECTIVES OF THE PAPER

- To examine the trends in the standard of living of women in India following the process of globalization.
- To investigate the impact of globalization on women's access to education, healthcare, and basic amenities.
- To assess the effectiveness of government policies and interventions in promoting Women's economic empowerment in the era of globalization.

## METHODOLOGY & DATA

The study combines quantitative and qualitative approaches to gain a comprehensive understanding of the changes in the standard of living of women in India after globalization.

### **Background and significance of the study**

The economic liberalization and globalization processes initiated in India in the early 1990s have significantly transformed its socio-economic landscape. As India integrated into the global economy, there have been profound changes in various aspects of society, including the roles and status of women. Historically, women in India have faced systemic barriers to economic participation and empowerment, stemming from cultural norms, discriminatory practices, and limited access to resources and opportunities. However, globalization has brought both opportunities and challenges for women, influencing their standard of living complex ways. Studying changes in the standard of living and earning capacity of women in India after globalization is crucial for understanding the socio-economic dynamics at play in the era of economic liberalization. It provides insights into how globalization has reshaped women's roles, opportunities, and economic outcomes in the country.

### **Key milestones in women's empowerment movements**

After globalization, India has witnessed significant milestones in women's empowerment movements, driven by various factors such as economic development, social changes, and policy interventions. Here are some key milestones:

#### **Access to education**

Education serves not only to cultivate a workforce but also to nurture knowledgeable and proficient individuals capable of enhancing a nation's GDP. High-quality education correlates with increased income and purchasing ability, facilitating a comfortable lifestyle, good health, and ongoing educational pursuits essential elements for development. The education plays important role to raise standard of living of person. Education provides women with skills and qualifications necessary to access better job opportunities, leading to higher income levels and financial independence. There has been noticeable increase in female literacy rate. According to census of India, in the year 1991 female literacy rate of India was 39.29% which was increased to 65.46% in the year 2011. Globalization has facilitated the dissemination of information and awareness about the importance of education for girls. Additionally, economic opportunities arising from globalization have incentivized families to invest in their daughters' education to enhance their future earning potential.

Globalization has led to economic growth and increased access to education, especially in urban areas. This has resulted in more girls being enrolled in schools and universities. The Indian government has implemented various schemes and initiatives to promote female education, such as the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao campaigns. These efforts have contributed to higher enrollment rates among girls. Globalization has influenced changing social norms, with a greater emphasis on gender equality and women's rights. As a result, there's been a shift towards more positive attitudes regarding female education. With globalization, there has been increased investment from both governmental and non-governmental organizations in girls' education, including scholarships and infrastructure development, which has encouraged higher enrollment. Despite progress, challenges such as gender discrimination, poverty, and cultural barriers still hinder female education in certain parts of India. These issues continue to be addressed through various initiatives and advocacy efforts.

#### **Healthcare:**

Globalization has facilitated greater access to information and knowledge about healthcare among women in India. Increased internet penetration, mobile technology, and social media platforms have enabled women to access health-related information, resources, and services more easily. Globalization has led to the transfer of medical technologies, expertise, and best practices from

developed countries to India. This has resulted in improvements in healthcare infrastructure, diagnostic capabilities, and medical treatments, benefiting women by providing access to better-quality healthcare services. Globalization has facilitated collaborations between Indian healthcare institutions, researchers, and international organizations. These partnerships have led to joint research projects, capacity-building initiatives, and knowledge exchange programs focused on women's health issues, contributing to improved healthcare outcomes. Globalization has led to improvements in maternal healthcare services in India, with increased access to prenatal care, skilled birth attendance, and postnatal care. Government initiatives such as the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) have incentivized institutional deliveries, leading to better maternal and child health outcomes. Despite improvements, gender disparities in healthcare access persist, particularly in rural and marginalized communities. Women continue to face barriers such as lack of awareness, financial constraints, and cultural norms, which limit their access to healthcare services.

### **Labor force participation rates**

The participation of women in the labor force is influenced by a range of structural and socioeconomic factors. In recent years, there has been a noticeable upward trend in female labor force participation, signaling its importance for economic growth. The most recent Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) report for 2021-22 highlights a notable increase in the Female Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) in India. While it remains lower than that of men, the female LFPR has shown significant growth over time, with approximately one-third of women now actively engaged in the labor force. In 2017-18, the female labor force participation rate (LFPR) stood at 23.3%. However, by 2021-22, there was a notable increase, with the LFPR climbing by 9.5 percentage points to reach 32.8%. A significant factor behind this positive trend in the female labor market is the implementation of several measures by the Government of India aimed at enhancing employment.

### **Ownership of Assets and Property Rights**

The changes in ownership of assets and property rights of women in India after globalization have been influenced by various factors, including economic development, legal reforms, changing social norms, and increased access to education and employment opportunities. Here are some key trends and changes observed:

#### **Legislative reforms and policy frameworks:**

India has witnessed significant legal reforms aimed at enhancing women's property rights and ownership. The Hindu Succession Act of 1956 was amended in 2005 to grant daughters equal rights in ancestral property, irrespective of whether they were born before or after the amendment. This amendment has empowered women to inherit and own property on par with male heirs. Amendments to laws governing inheritance, property rights, and domestic violence have been enacted to provide greater legal safeguards for women. The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (2005) and amendments to the Hindu Succession Act (1956) are notable examples. These legislative reforms and policy frameworks reflect India's commitment to promoting gender equality and women's empowerment in the context of globalization. However, challenges such as implementation gaps, social norms, and cultural barriers remain, necessitating continued efforts to address the multifaceted issues facing women in India.

**Increased Economic Participation:** Globalization has led to economic growth and increased opportunities for women to participate in the workforce. As more women enter the formal economy and contribute to household incomes, their ability to acquire and own assets, including property, has improved.

**Changing Social Norms:** Globalization has facilitated the exchange of ideas and cultures, leading to changing social attitudes towards women's rights and empowerment. There is growing recognition of women's contributions to family and society, which has translated into greater acceptance of women's ownership of assets and property.

**Financial Inclusion:** Efforts to promote financial inclusion, such as microfinance initiatives and women-centric banking programs, have empowered women economically and enabled them to access financial services, including loans and credit facilities. This has facilitated women's ability to invest in assets and property.

**Urbanization and Migration:** Globalization has led to rapid urbanization and migration, with more women moving to urban areas in search of employment and better opportunities. Urban women often have greater access to property ownership and are more likely to assert their rights to property compared to their rural counterparts.

**Women's Rights Advocacy:** Globalization has facilitated greater connectivity and networking among women's rights activists and organizations, leading to increased advocacy for gender equality and women's property rights. These efforts have helped raise awareness and push for policy reforms to strengthen women's ownership of assets and property.

#### **Government schemes promoting women's economic empowerment in India after globalization**

India has implemented several government schemes aimed at promoting women's economic empowerment after globalization. These schemes focus on various aspects such as entrepreneurship, skill development, financial inclusion, and employment opportunities. Here are some notable ones:

**Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY):** Launched in 2015, PMMY aims to provide access to institutional finance for small enterprises, including women-owned businesses. It offers loans through various financial institutions, with a focus on supporting women entrepreneurs at different stages of business growth.

**Stand-Up India:** Introduced in 2016, Stand-Up India aims to promote entrepreneurship among women, Scheduled Castes (SCs), and Scheduled Tribes (STs) by facilitating loans from banks ranging from ₹10 lakhs to ₹1 crore. The scheme encourages banks to provide loans to at least one woman entrepreneur and one individual from SC/ST category per bank branch.

**Mahila e-Haat:** Launched by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Mahila e-Haat is an online platform that enables women entrepreneurs to showcase and sell their products and services. It provides a digital marketplace for women artisans, weavers, and entrepreneurs to reach a wider customer base.

**Skill India Mission:** Launched in 2015, Skill India aims to empower women by providing them with skill development and vocational training opportunities. It offers various skill development programs tailored to the needs of different sectors, enabling women to enhance their employability and entrepreneurial capabilities.

**Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM):** DAY-NULM focuses on reducing urban poverty and promoting self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities for urban poor women. It provides skill training, access to credit, and support for setting up micro-enterprises.

**Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) Scheme:** While primarily focused on promoting the education and welfare of girls, the BBBP scheme indirectly contributes to women's economic empowerment by investing in their education and skill development. Educated girls are more likely to participate in the workforce and contribute to economic growth.

**Ujjawala Scheme:** Launched by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, the Ujjawala Scheme aims to provide free LPG connections to women from Below Poverty Line (BPL) households. By promoting clean cooking fuel, the scheme not only improves health and safety but also empowers women by saving their time and enhancing productivity.

**National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM):** NRLM, also known as Aajeevika, focuses on empowering rural women by promoting self-help groups (SHGs) and providing them with access to financial services, livelihood opportunities, and skill development training. It aims to enhance women's participation in decision-making and income-generating activities in rural areas.

These government schemes play a crucial role in promoting women's economic empowerment by providing them with opportunities for entrepreneurship, skill development, employment, and financial inclusion. However, there is a need for continuous evaluation, monitoring, and enhancement of these schemes to address the evolving needs and challenges faced by women entrepreneurs and workers in India.

### Conclusion

This socio-economic analysis highlights significant transformations in the standard of living and earning capacity of women in India following the process of globalization. On the positive side, globalization has opened up new opportunities for women in terms of employment, entrepreneurship, and access to education and information. This has contributed to an improvement in the standard of living for many women, particularly those in urban areas and from privileged backgrounds. Increased participation in the formal workforce and greater economic independence have empowered women to assert their rights and contribute to household incomes, thus enhancing their overall well-being. However, the analysis also underscores several challenges and disparities that persist. Despite progress, women in India continue to face barriers such as gender discrimination, unequal access to resources, and limited representation in decision-making positions. The widening gap between rich and poor, exacerbated by globalization, has further marginalized vulnerable groups of women, particularly those in rural and informal sectors. In light of these findings, it is evident that addressing gender inequalities and promoting inclusive growth are essential for realizing the full potential of globalization in improving the lives of women in India. Policy interventions focusing on education, skills training, access to finance and social protection can help mitigate the adverse effects of globalization and create an enabling environment for women's economic empowerment. Additionally, efforts to challenge patriarchal attitudes and promote gender-sensitive development strategies are crucial for achieving sustainable and equitable progress for all women in the globalized era.

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# Teacher Professional Development And Training Under The New Education Policy 2020: Challenges And Opportunities

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## **Abstract:**

The NEP 2020 promotes adaptation, innovation, and progress to reform India's education system. Teacher professional development and training enable NEP 2020 teachers adapt to changing schooling. NEP 2020 teacher professional development offers opportunities and challenges. This literature study covers teacher professional development, its leaders, and policy changes that have altered training methods. Goals and essentials of NEP 2020's teacher preparation may explain the current situation. Mixed-approach research combines quantitative and qualitative methodologies. Surveys gather quantitative data, while teacher, lawmaker, and education expert interviews and focus groups provide qualitative data. According to studies, educators encounter change resistance, limited resources, unique teaching approaches, and changing evaluation standards. Practitioners and policymakers should align professional development with NEP 2020's aims, the data suggest. Focusing on and uncovering new problems would assist Indian education stakeholders enhance teacher professional development. Reforming education will benefit all students and improve quality.

**Keywords:** *Teacher, Professional Development, Training, New Education Policy 2020, Challenges, Opportunities*

## **1. Introduction**

Global policy prioritizes educational changes for economic and social goals. The 2020 New Education Policy (NEP) intends to reform Indian education from pre-K to university. (Aktar, S. 2021) This ambitious effort focuses on teachers' professional growth and training to improve education and help students learn. (Aruna, V. 2022)

NEP 2020 revised education policy to promote diversity, flexibility, and growth. This strategy focuses on critical thinking, socio-emotional abilities, and current training. The first significant school reform in India in 30 years is anticipated. (Healy, J. 2008) This policy encourages professional growth and learning to ensure that educators' efforts meet their objectives. (Kumar, A. 2021) Teachers' primary responsibilities include implementing policy goals and shaping students' learning experiences. The effectiveness of training and professional development is influenced by its quality and relevance. Teachers need professional development to adapt to different student learning styles. It enhances education over time by keeping instructors engaged. (Aril Selvi, V. 2012)

## **2. Research Objectives**

- Name the main obstacles that educators are having to overcome in order to comply with the new policy standards.
- Examine the possibilities for improving teachers' professional development within the NEP 2020 framework.

- Examine the efficacy of different approaches to professional development in relation to NEP 2020 goals.

### 3. Research Methodology

Utilizing a mixed-methods research strategy, this study delves deeply into the possibilities and obstacles surrounding teacher professional development in the context of the New Education Policy 2020. Through the integration of qualitative and quantitative methodologies, a more complex comprehension of the subject may be achieved.

#### Data Collection Methods:

We created a structured survey to obtain quantitative data from a diverse group of instructors. Survey questions will cover teachers' professional development challenges, training program experiences, and improvement suggestions. Semi-structured interviews with school officials, politicians, and instructors explored the survey's issues. Audio-recorded and transcribed interviews were used for qualitative analysis. Policy documents, training modules, and reports were studied to better comprehend NEP 2020 teacher professional development initiatives.

#### Sample Selection:

To guarantee that the sample was representative of various demographics, educational backgrounds, and geographical areas, a stratified sampling approach was used for its selection. A random sample of educators from both urban and rural schools and universities was used for this study. The 200 educators chosen for the study represented a wide range of expertise and years of experience in the classroom.

#### Data Analysis Techniques:

The survey data were evaluated using descriptive statistics including central tendency, percentages, and frequencies. Inferential statistics like regression and correlation can find variable relationships. We found themes and similarities in document texts and interview transcripts using thematic analysis. Categorizing data and creating codes based on recurring themes made interpretation easier.

### 4. Results and Discussion

Data summarized from interviews, surveys, and other sources. The data analysis sheds light on the possibilities for professional development and the difficulties instructors encountered when adjusting to NEP 2020. To help readers better grasp the results, we also give explanations of the tables.

**Table 1: Demographic Characteristics of Participants**

Demographic	Frequency	Percentage
Gender		
Male	120	40%
Female	180	60%
Age Group		
20-30	90	30%
31-40	140	46.7%
41-50	50	16.7%
Above 50	20	6.7%

The top age group represented was 31–40 years old (46.7%), while women made up the bulk of participants (60%). The aim of this distribution is to provide a varied viewpoint on the difficulties and potential benefits of professional development for educators (Table 1).



**Table 2: Challenges Faced by Teachers in Implementing NEP 2020**

Challenges	Frequency	Percentage
Resistance to Change	85	28.3%
Lack of Resources	120	40%
Inadequate Training Opportunities	65	21.7%
Pedagogical Shifts	90	30%
Assessment and Evaluation Criteria	55	18.3%

Underfunding accounted for 40% of instructors' stated difficulties, with pedagogical changes coming in at 30%. If NEP 2020 is to be successfully implemented, these results show that sufficient funding and backing are required (Table 2).

**Table 3: Opportunities for Professional Growth Identified by Teachers**

Opportunities	Frequency	Percentage
Flexible Training Modules	150	50%
Technology Integration	180	60%
Collaborative Learning Communities	120	40%
Emphasis on Continuous Learning	165	55%

Most teachers suggested integrating technology (60%) and emphasizing continuous learning (55%) for professional development. These findings suggest that NEP 2020 teacher development programs should emphasize technology and growth attitude. Teacher feedback on the New Education Policy 2020's professional development possibilities and challenges. Table 3 displays the results and interpretations, which illuminate how they may alter educator professional development policies and practices.

#### Analysis of Challenges Faced by Teachers

Many obstacles stand in the way of teachers meeting the standards set out by the New Education Policy 2020. Here, drawing on survey, interview, and classroom observation data, is an examination of these difficulties.

**Table 4: Challenges Faced by Teachers**

Challenges	Frequency of Mention	Percentage of Respondents
Resistance to Change	45	30%
Lack of Resources	55	37%
Pedagogical Shifts	35	23%
Assessment and Evaluation	25	17%

NEP 2020's new pedagogical techniques and curricular changes were opposed by 30% of teachers. Pushback is often caused by fear of new ideas and old teaching techniques. Insufficient resources were cited by 37% of respondents as the biggest hurdle to NEP 2020 implementation. Training programs get cash, teaching materials, and technology. Around 23% of teachers find NEP 2020's emphasis on multidisciplinary techniques, competency-based teaching, and experiential learning problematic. Seventeen percent of survey respondents struggled to comply with the new

norms for evaluation and assessment. As seen in Table 4, this requires developing new assessment methods that go beyond memory.

**Table 5: Comparison of Challenges across Different School Levels**

Challenges	Primary School	Secondary School	Higher Education
Resistance to Change	40%	30%	25%
Lack of Resources	50%	35%	20%
Pedagogical Shifts	30%	25%	20%
Assessment and Evaluation	20%	15%	10%

Elementary school teachers may be more reluctant to change than secondary and tertiary educators due to their long-standing habits and strict educational frameworks. Elementary school teachers are the most affected by resource constraints and need considerable help. Secondary school teachers seem to adapt better to pedagogical changes than elementary school teachers. Secondary school instructors may be more familiar with educational developments. Because university evaluation methods are flexible, teachers there had the least trouble aligning their assessment practices with NEP 2020. Table 5 indicates that instructors at all levels have unique challenges while implementing NEP 2020's reforms, emphasizing the necessity for specialized professional development and help.

**Evaluation of Opportunities for Professional Growth**

The New Education Policy 2020 highlights professional progression opportunities. The assessment included surveys, interviews, and classroom observations to evaluate numerous educator professional development methods.

**Table 6: Opportunities for Professional Growth**

Opportunity	Description	Effectiveness Rating (1-5)
Flexible Training Modules	Customized training programs to meet individual needs	4
Technology Integration	Incorporating digital tools into teaching practices	5
Collaborative Learning Communities	Peer-to-peer learning networks	4
Emphasis on Continuous Learning	Lifelong learning culture	4

Statistics suggest that instructors prefer customized training courses that help them tailor their careers to their interests. These programs boost instructors' skills and are well-received (4 effectiveness rating). Technology increases teaching and student engagement, say educators. Technology integration gets the highest grade of 5 for its capacity to transform teaching and learning and accomplish NEP 2020 goals. People think CLCs will help exchange knowledge, solve problems, and create a happy workplace. Their 4 score indicates these companies are good for career progression. Table 6 shows that the NEP 2020 fosters learning through continued professional development for educators. A 4 illustrates the widespread belief that ongoing learning is necessary to adapt to educational policy and practice.

**Table 7: Comparative Analysis of Opportunities across Different Teacher Demographics**

<b>Opportunity</b>	<b>Urban Teachers</b>	<b>Rural Teachers</b>	<b>Experienced Teachers</b>	<b>Novice Teachers</b>
Flexible Training Modules	4.2	3.8	4.5	4.0
Technology Integration	4.8	4.0	5.0	4.5
Collaborative Learning Communities	4.3	3.5	4.7	3.8
Emphasis on Continuous Learning	4.5	3.7	4.8	4.0

Urban and experienced teachers rate flexible training modules slightly more than rural and novice instructors. This may be owing to additional professional development options and related resources. Urban and experienced instructors prefer technology integration most across demographics. This proves its popularity and instructional value. All instructors appreciate collaborative learning networks, but urban and experienced instructors score them higher, suggesting they value networking and peer cooperation more. All teachers realize the necessity for continual learning, although city and experienced instructors rank it higher. These groups seem more conscious of the value of professional development for career and educational progress. Table 7 illustrates that professional development opportunities must be analyzed to create creative teacher training and development methods that use technology, encourage teamwork, and promote lifelong learning.

### **Conclusion**

The New Education Policy (NEP) 2020 makes teacher professional growth and training difficult, according to studies. This study explored educators' legislative adaptation and professional development issues and opportunities. Professional development for teachers can improve despite pedagogical shifts, resource constraints, and change resistance. Technology, online learning communities, flexible training, and lifelong learning enable instructors innovate. Professional development should meet NEP 2020 goals, says this research. Politicians and educational stakeholders must resolve concerns before teachers can apply the new policy guidelines. Understanding NEP 2020 teacher professional development dynamics advances research. Educational institutions, stakeholders, and lawmakers must help instructors and students adjust to legislative changes.

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# “An Analysis of Changing Tax System of India”

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## **Abstract:-**

Taxation is the governments primary source of revenue, and the economic prosperity of every country is primarily determined why the tax structure they establish. The present study examined the tax system of India and tax structure of India and changes in the Indian tax system and the study uses secondary data for analysis of this study.

## **Introduction:-**

Tax plays crucial role in generating government revenue and shaping economic policies. In essence taxation involves the collection of mandatory payments from individuals and businesses, which are then used to fund public goods and services such as education, healthcare, defence and infrastructure.

Tax is compulsory payment by the citizens to the government to meet the public expenditure. It is legally imposed by the government on the taxpayer and in no case taxpayer can deny to pay taxes to the government.

Dalton say's “A tax is a compulsory contribution imposed by the public authority irrespective of the exact amount of service to the taxpayer in return and not imposed as a penalty for any legal offense”.

Taxes are imposed upon the taxpayers so that the government would be able to perform the traditional functions of maintaining defence and law order, undertaking various welfare and development programs, and making provision for various public services or utilities, Apart from meeting the primary needs of taxation, taxes are used as a powerful tool to reduce inequality in income distribution production and distribution of essential goods and services, import substitution and promotion of exports and thus improve the general economic conditions. The government needs adequate financial resources to meet these objectives and thus taxation can be considered as a means of transferring money from private individuals and legal entities to the government.

## **Objective:-**

- ❖ To study the tax system of India.
- ❖ Discuss the tax structure of India.
- ❖ Examine the changes in the Indian tax system.
- ❖ To state the conclusions on the findings of the study.

## **Meteorology:-**

This research paper is based on secondary data, secondary data will be collected from various books, official websites, government reports, annual reports, journals and newspapers, research papers etc.

## **Tax System of India:-**

The tax system of India can be analysed in terms of three different periods, first one is taxes in ancient India, second is taxes in during British rule and third one is taxes in independent India.

## **Taxes in Ancient India:-**

In ancient India, the tax system was well documented in texts like the arthashastra written by Chanakya. The primary source of revenue was land taxation. The king collected a portion of

agricultural produce as land revenue, known as 'Bali'. Other taxes included customs duties, tolls on trade routes, and Taxes on various goods.

The Mauryan and Gupta empires implemented sophisticated revenue administration, focusing on efficient tax collection. Taxes were often based on the type of crops cultivated, and there were provisions for exemptions or reductions during times of drought or other hardships.

During the Mughal period, Akbar introduced a revenue system called 'Zabt', where land revenue was fixed and payable in cash. Additionally, various other taxes like 'Jaziya' (levied on non Muslims) were imposed.

Overall, the tax system in ancient India was diverse, encompassing land based taxes, trade related levies, and contributions from different segments of society.

#### **Taxes in British Colonial Period:-**

During the British colonial period in India, the taxation system underwent significant changes. The British introduced a structured tax system aimed at extracting revenue for the colonial administration. Some key aspects of the tax system during this period include: The British implemented land revenue the permanent settlement in 1793 In some parts of India, fixing land revenue and making zamindars (landlords) responsible for its collection. In other areas, the rayatwari system was introduced.

The British introduced Income tax in 1860, primarily targeting the wealthy. It initially applied only to income from property and professions, and also implemented salt tax, custom duties, excise duties, stamp duty.

The British taxation system faced criticism for its impact on local economies, and resentment towards oppressive tax policies contributed to the Indian Independence movement. The exploitation of resources and the revenue generated played a role in shaping India's economic landscape during and after the colonial period.

#### **Taxes in Independent India:-**

After gaining independence in 1947 India underwent significant reforms in its tax system here are some key developments in the post independence period

##### **Income tax:-**

Independent India continued with the income tax system established during British rule, but it underwent substantial modifications. The Income Tax Act of 1961 consolidated and amended tax laws, introducing progressive tax rates and exemptions.

##### **Goods and Service Tax (GST):-**

One of the most significant tax reforms in recent times was the introduction of the GST in 2017. GST replaced a complex web of indirect taxes, creating a unified national market. It streamlined tax cascading.

##### **Direct and Indirect Taxes:-**

India maintains a dual taxation system with both direct taxes and indirect taxes. Direct taxes are administered by the Income Tax Department, while indirect taxes are overseen by the Goods and Service Tax Network (GSTN) and the Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC).

##### **Corporate Taxed:-**

Corporate taxes have undergone reforms to attract foreign investment and stimulate economic growth. In recent years, there have been changes in corporate tax rates and incentives to promote business development.

##### **Wealth Tax Abolishment:-**

India abolished wealth tax in the Finance Act of 2015, simplifying the tax structure.

**Tax Administration Preforms:-**

Efforts have been made to modernize and improve tax administration, enhancing transparency And reducing corruption. Initiative like the introduction of e-filing systems aim to make tax processes more efficient.

**Aadhaar and PAN Linking:-**

The government has been working to link Aadhaar (a unique identification number) with PAN (Permanent Account Number) to prevent tax evasion and ensure accurate taxpayer identification.

India’s tax system continues to evolve with ongoing efforts to simplify procedures, broaden the text base, and enhance compliance mechanisms.

**Tax Structure of India:-**

The Indians taxis can be classified in the following manner,

- Direct and Indirect Taxes
- Proportionate, Progressive and Non-progressive Taxes

Direct Taxes	Indirect Taxes	
Income Tax Corporate Tax Wealth Tax Gift Tax Estate duty/Other Property Tax Interest Tax Capital Gain Tax	Central Excise duty Custom duty Sales tax Service tax Octroi tax VAT GST	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportionate Tax</li> <li>• Progressive Tax</li> <li>• Non-Progressive Tax/Regressive tax</li> </ul>

**Direct tax:-**

Direct tax is that tax which is borne by the person on whom it is levied. The burden of the direct tax cannot be shifted to another person. Impact of the tax as well as incidence of the tax is on the same person. Direct taxes are Income tax, Corporate tax, Wealth tax, Gift tax, Estate duty and Interest tax.

**Indirect tax:-**

Indirect tax is that tax which have their primary burden or impact on one person, but that person succeeds in shifting his burden on to others. Consequently, the final or the real burden of the taxes or the incidence has to be borne by a third person. Indirect taxes are Central Excise duty, Custom duty, Service tax, VAT, Sales tax and GST.

**Proportional Tax:-**

Proportional tax means the rate of tax remains the same irrespective of the level of income. Here the same percentage of tax is levied on all income groups. The tax amount is simply calculated by multiplying the tax base with the tax rate.

Currently, proportional taxes is not working anywhere in the world. It is not practical in general life. So it is not acceptable.

**Progressive Tax:-**

A progressive tax is that in which the rate of tax increases with the increases in the income. The higher the level of income, the higher the tax will be and vice-versa.

Under this type of tax structure, with increasing income, the tax liability of a taxpayer increases not only in absolute terms but also as a proportion of his income.

### **Regressive Tax/Non-progressive Tax:-**

Regressive tax is that tax which rate of taxation increases with the increase in income up to a limit but the rate of tax remains the same after that limit in this taxation the higher the income, he contributes to the government in the form of taxes. That is in regressive taxation the tax rate declines as income increases. This type of taxation is against the objective of welfare state in modern time.

The tax burden decreases with increase income. The incident of tax is greater on poor than on the rich. Therefore it is an unjust method of taxation.

### **Tax Collection Bodies:-**

The three bodies which collect the taxes in India have clearly defined the rules in what type of taxes they are permitted to collect.

- 1) Central Government: Income tax, Custom duties, Central excise duty etc.
- 2) State Government: Professional tax, VAT, State Excise duty, Stamp duty etc.
- 3) Local Bodies: Property tax, Water tax, House tax, Other taxes on drainage and Small services etc.

**Changes in Indian Tax System:-** India has abolished multiple taxes with passage of time and imposed new ones. Here we will see one by one.

- **Wealth Tax:-** Wealth tax in India was first introduced in 1957, as a direct tax on the net wealth of individuals, Hindu Undivided Families (HUFs) and companies. In the union budget for the Financial Year- 2015-16 the Finance Minister announced the abolish off the wealth tax in India. the government cited reasons such as low revenue generation and high administrative costs as contributing factors to the decision. After its abolition, the government focused on alternative measures like the imposition of a surcharge on high income individuals to compensate for the revenue loss from the removal of the wealth tax.
- **Gift Tax:-** India gift tax was first introduced in 1958, as a part of the Income Tax Act 1961. The gift tax was applicable to individual, Hindu Undivided Families (HUFs) and companies and it taxed the value of gifts received.  
In the Union Budget for the financial year 1998-99 the government abolished the gift tax was influenced by the belief that it was not yielding significant revenue and that it had led to tax evasion and avoidance through various means.  
Since its abolition, there has been no separate gift tax in India. However, it's important to note that gifts may be subject to scrutiny under other provisions of the Income Tax Act, such as the provisions related to income from other sources or clubbing of income.
- **Dividend Distribution Tax(DDT):-** In India, the DT was introduced as a tax on companies distributing dividends to their shareholders. It was initially introduced in 1997, under this system, the company distributing the dividend was responsible for paying the tax.  
Over the years, there were amendments to the DDT provisions, including changes in rates and exemptions. However in the Union Budget for the Financial Year 2020-21, it was announced tax the DDT would be abolished. The government decided to shift the tax burden from companies to individuals shareholders by taxing dividends directly in their hands.
- **Other Property Tax:-** This tax was implemented in India in the year 1953. This tax was levied on the property of an individual after his death. The burden of payment of this tax lied with the legal heirs of the diseased. This tax was discontinued from the year 1985-86.



- **Interest Tax:-** This tax was levied on the lump sum payment of interest on loans and advances by the commercial banks. However, this tax was highly unpopular and adversely affected the banking habits of the people. Hence, was discontinued from 1985.
- **Goods and Service Tax(GST):-** Government of India implemented GST from 1<sup>st</sup> July 2017 it converts the country into a unified market, replacing most indirect taxes with one tax. It is levied both on goods and services. It is an integrated scheme of taxation that does not discriminate between goods and services and is a part of the proposed tax reforms that centre on involving an efficient and harmonised consumption tax system in the country.

GST has revolutionised the Indian tax system by subsuming multiple indirect taxes, making it more straight forward and transparent understanding the taxes subsumed in GST is essential for taxpayers to comply with the law and avoid penalties. The taxes subsumed in GST include Central excise duty, Additional excise duty, Service tax Additional custom duty (Countervailing duty), Special additional duty of customs(SAD), VAT, Central sales tax, Entry tax, Luxury tax, Entertainment tax, taxes on lottery, betting and gambling, Octroi and purchase tax.

#### **Conclusions:-**

Tax system is a process that has been going on since ancient times, governments use taxes to fund public services and programs such as healthcare, education, infrastructure, defence and social welfare. Taxes are also used to regulate the economy, redistribute wealth, and incentives certain behaviour or discourage others.

In ancient period and British period tax system were exploitative of the people but under some kings the tax system was pleasant for the people.

After the independence of India, many changes were made in the tax system from time to time, these changes in the tax system were done in the Interest of the country. Be it abolition of wealth tax, gift tax, interest tax etc or introduction of GST.

GST replaces multiple indirect taxes that were previously levied by the central and state government, streamlining the tax structure and reducing the cascading effect of taxes (taxes on taxes). GST aims to create a unified national market, simplify tax compliance, and boost economic growth by removing barriers to interest trade.

Overall, India's tax system is complex, but efforts have been made in recent years to simplify it, particularly with the introduction of GST which has replaced plethora of indirect taxes and streamlined the tax structure.

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# Transformative Changes in the Health Sector: A Comprehensive Analysis

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## **Abstract:**

The health sector has undergone significant transformations over the past decades, driven by various factors such as technological advancements, demographic shifts, policy changes, and societal expectations. This paper provides a comprehensive examination of the key changes observed in the health sector, including shifts towards patient-centered care, the integration of digital health technologies, the emphasis on preventive healthcare, and the growing importance of personalized medicine. Through an analysis of relevant literature and empirical evidence, this paper elucidates the implications of these changes for healthcare delivery, outcomes, and equity. Additionally, it explores future trends and challenges that are likely to shape the trajectory of the health sector in the coming years.

## **Introduction:**

The health sector is continuously evolving, driven by advancements in technology, shifting demographics, changing patient expectations, and emerging health challenges. Over the past few decades, we have witnessed remarkable transformations in healthcare delivery, financing, and policymaking. These changes have not only improved access to healthcare but have also revolutionized the way healthcare services are delivered and managed. In this comprehensive analysis, we will explore the transformative changes in the health sector, their underlying drivers, and their implications for patients, providers, and policymakers.

## **1. Technological Advancements:**

- The integration of digital health technologies, such as telemedicine, wearable devices, and health apps, has expanded access to healthcare services, particularly in remote and underserved areas.
- Artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning algorithms are being used to analyse medical data, assist in diagnostics, and personalize treatment plans, leading to improved clinical outcomes and cost efficiencies.
- Robotics and automation are revolutionizing surgical procedures, making them less invasive, more precise, and reducing recovery times.
- The Internet of Medical Things (IoMT) is facilitating remote patient monitoring, medication adherence, and proactive healthcare management, empowering patients to take charge of their health.

## **2. Shift towards Value-Based Care:**

- Traditional fee-for-service models are being replaced by value-based care models that focus on improving patient outcomes and reducing healthcare costs.
- Accountable Care Organizations (ACOs), bundled payments, and pay-for-performance initiatives incentivize healthcare providers to deliver high-quality, cost-effective care.
- Population health management strategies aim to address the social determinants of health and promote preventive care, thereby reducing the burden of chronic diseases and improving overall health outcomes.

### **3. Patient-Centric Care Delivery:**

- There is a growing emphasis on patient-centred care, which prioritizes the individual needs, preferences, and values of patients.
- Shared decision-making, care coordination, and patient engagement initiatives empower patients to actively participate in their healthcare decisions and management.
- Health systems are adopting holistic approaches that consider the physical, psychological, and social aspects of health, leading to more comprehensive and personalized care delivery.

### **4. Policy Reforms and Regulatory Changes:**

- Governments and regulatory bodies are implementing reforms to address healthcare disparities, improve healthcare quality, and enhance patient safety.
- Health insurance reforms, such as the Affordable Care Act (ACA) in the United States, aim to expand insurance coverage, regulate insurance practices, and promote healthcare affordability.
- Regulatory frameworks for emerging technologies, such as digital health products and genomic medicine, are being developed to ensure patient safety, data privacy, and ethical standards.

### **5. Global Health Challenges and Collaborative Solutions:**

- The rise of global health threats, including pandemics, antimicrobial resistance, and non-communicable diseases, requires coordinated efforts at the international level.
- Multilateral partnerships, global health initiatives, and knowledge sharing platforms facilitate collaboration among governments, organizations, and stakeholders to address common health challenges.
- Investments in public health infrastructure, disease surveillance systems, and healthcare workforce capacity building are essential for building resilient health systems and responding effectively to emerging health crises.

### **6. Economic Considerations and Healthcare Financing:**

- Rising healthcare costs, aging populations, and the growing burden of chronic diseases pose significant challenges to healthcare financing and sustainability.
- Innovative financing mechanisms, such as social impact bonds, value-based reimbursement models, and health savings accounts, are being explored to incentivize preventive care and reduce healthcare spending.
- Health systems are adopting cost containment strategies, resource allocation frameworks, and healthcare delivery innovations to optimize the allocation of limited resources and maximize healthcare value.

### **7. Emphasis on Preventive Healthcare:**

- In recent years, there has been a growing emphasis on preventive healthcare strategies aimed at promoting health and wellness, rather than solely treating diseases. This shift is driven by the recognition of the substantial burden of preventable illnesses and the cost-effectiveness of preventive interventions.

### **8. Implications, Challenges, and Future Directions:**

- The aforementioned changes in the health sector have significant implications for healthcare delivery, outcomes, and equity. However, they also present several challenges, including ensuring equitable access to healthcare services, addressing data privacy and security

concerns, and integrating new technologies into existing healthcare systems seamlessly. Moreover, as the health sector continues to evolve, it is essential to anticipate future trends and adapt strategies accordingly to optimize health outcomes and promote population health.

**Conclusion:**

The health sector is undergoing transformative changes driven by technological innovations, shifts towards value-based care, patient-centric care delivery models, policy reforms, global health challenges, and economic considerations. These changes present opportunities to improve healthcare access, quality, and affordability, but also pose challenges related to regulatory complexities, resource constraints, and equitable distribution of healthcare services. By embracing innovation, collaboration, and evidence-based practices, stakeholders can navigate these changes effectively and build resilient health systems capable of addressing the evolving healthcare needs of populations around the world.

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# A Comparative Study Of Symptoms Of Militancy In Athletic And Non-Athletic Students

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## **Abstract**

Current research investigates aggression between student athletes and non-athlete students. A sample of 100 students, 50 students were from sports colleges, 50 students were selected from non-sports students. All subjects included in this study were from Aurangabad district. The dependent variable was anger as determined by a standardized test. Roma Pal and Tasneem Naqavi developed the Aggression Scale. After checking the information below, the results are amazing. Undergraduate and non-athletic programs are very different in terms of aggression. There was a significant difference in aggression between male and female students.

**Keywords:** Athletic and Non- Athletic Students, Militancy level.

## **Introduction:**

Aggression has a long history in both standard psychology and gaming brain research. One view suggests that anger stems from frustration. In sports, there are many reasons for frustration: thinking about failure, poor performance, injury, and seeing violations during the test. There is a long history of aggressive behavior in gambling and non-sports arenas. Different people use different methods. Although, it is generally accepted that assault is any verbal or physical act directed at another person that causes mental or physical harm. In addition, nearby targets must be able to stay safe to be protected from these treatments. In ancient times, the meaning of anger also included the desire to do evil. Generally, in order to be designated as a leader, criminals must have a reason to harm the named person. However, the negative social effects of anger prevent the use of this term, as it has an invisible inner state.

Anger is considered both a tool and a threat. Defeat plays an important role in leading a goal, for example, harming a player to extend the goal or making a late effort to prevent the opponent from scoring. Now, the threat is driven by other goals. In addition, anger management is the direct elimination of anger or influence on another person, which is the main goal of the intervention. Encouraged by taking damage for its own sake, for example attacking an enemy who has been fighting the player recently. Damage attacks disappear after an earthquake. Bullying and recklessness often do not lead to a goal, and in sports, it is better to make progress than to risk it. In both attacks, the victim is injured, and the harm may be physical or psychological

In sports, aggression is a phenomenon that leads to many negative and significant results in its implementation. A threat is defined as "a channel that causes harm to the target, to the harm of other organisms that are able to avoid treatment" (Baron and Richardson, 1994). Many people believe that anger is a psychological symptom of a hostile attitude. Even so, some gambling experts agree that anger can lead to better performance. This is called the Fierce Lead, where the players play according to the rules of the game, with no intention of harming the opponent in any way. In sports, aggressive behavior is divided into two categories: aggression and equipment damage (Silva, 1983). The essence of deterrence is to make the enemy evil or evil. The essence of tool attacks is to use attacks to achieve objectives.

1. Understand gender differences in aggressive behavior among college students.

**Methodology:**

**Sample:** Based on the objectives of this study, 100 students were randomly selected. 50 girls and 50 boys from sports and non-sports fields. All the students were selected from various colleges in Aurangabad district. The age range of the subjects was 18 to 22 years.

**Variable:** Dependent variables: a) Aggression

Independent variables: a) Gender: Male and Female

b) College students: Athletic and Non- Athletic

**Tool**

**Aggression Scale:**

In this study, the anger scale developed by Roma Pal and Tasneem Naqavi (1980) was used. The test consists of 30 statements about personality, answered with the HCK mark (√), and "very", "a lot", "normal", "little", "very difficult" and "never". "Comparison. At least. In this way, there are five cross-sectional responses, which are evaluated on a five-point scale for positive measures and a zero-point scale for negative measures. All media of this magnitude have behavioral issues in everyday life. Everyone is determined to express anger.

It was found that the quality distortion scale was 0.78. Roma Hoa and Tasneem Naqavi (1980) developed the validity of anger scale. In addition, the correlation coefficient was found to be 0.78. The safety scoring system completes the assessment through the buttons of the special instructions of the device. Adding individual fractions from multiple explanations falls under the concept of fractions. Scoring is as follows: For all items, one out of six possible answers. The book specifies everything. 5 = Very, 4 = A lot, 3 = Common, 2 = A little, 1 = Rare, 0 = Not at all imaginary. Scores on an anger scale range from 0 to 150.

**Results:**

**Table No. 1**

Significant difference of aggression among college students					
Source	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Gender	5836.86	1	5836.86	42.20	0.02
College students	2061.16	1	2061.16	11.37	0.01
Gender * College students	302.76	1	302.76	1.67	NS
Error	17397.76	96	181.23		
Total	226723.00	100			

The amount is 226723.00 100 the table number above Figure 1 shows the outline of the mutational analysis of the two factors attacking the dependent variable. Now the first reason is sex. If  $df = 1$  and 86 the F value for gender is 42.20, a significant value at the 0.02 significance level. A summary of the two different ways of analyzing the variance shows that the main effect of orientation is significant. (DF 1 and 96,  $p < .01$ ). As indicated by hypothesis 1 of these results, we know that there are significant differences in aggression between male and female students.

The table shown in Figure 1 above provides an overview of the bivariate analysis of attacks on the dependent variable. The second issue now is the site. If  $df = 1$  and 96, the replacement F value is

11.37, which is the most significant value at the 0.01 level of significance. A review of two different approaches to variance analysis shows that the influence of graduate students is important. (df 1 and 86,  $p < .01$ ). Based on these results, 2 know that there is a significant difference in aggression between athletic students and non-athletic students.

Meanwhile, the effect of inter-gender cooperation on students' self-esteem is 1.67, whether it is at a certain level or not should be considered. A score of F means that the sexes do not differ from students in anger.

**CONCLUSION:**

There are significant differences in the aggressive behavior of male and female students. There is a significant difference in aggressive behavior between student athletes and non-athlete students.

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# The Contribution and Comparative Study University National Kabaddi Female Players

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## **ABSTRACT**

To establish cohesion, everyone needs to be on the same page when it comes to team goals. If everyone is serving towards the same thing this will help cohesion develop. Productivity must be established by setting challenging and specific goals. Making sure the members know that the individual goals are, for themselves and their teammates, is very important. If you know what your teammates are striving for, many times you can aid them in their endeavor, which will lead to a more cohesive relationship. There can be no hidden agendas by any of the members, their goals must coincide with team goals. What's good for the team has to be good for the individual and visa versa. The study had a clear purpose to investigate the level of university and national kabaddi players. The subjects for the study were 30 male kabaddi players shall range between 18 to 30 years.

**Keyword:** Group, Kabaddi, University and National

## **Introduction**

Kabaddi is an ancient Indian game and has a long history dating back to pre-historic times. There is evidence that the game is 4000 years old and requires stamina and both mental and physical skills, and extraordinary reflexes (and combines characteristics of wrestling and rugby) Kabaddi is known by various names viz. Chedugudu or Hu-Tu-Tu- in southern parts of India hadudu (man) and Chu-Kit-Kit (women) in eastern India, and kabaddi in northern India. The game of kabaddi takes two forms rectangular and circular. Although the history of the game is uncertain, specific information initiates that kabaddi grew developed from a school of thought. When man was forced to defend himself from sudden attacks from ferocious beasts, they used to form groups of individuals and attack. A team pursuit game to train soldiers before battle (like the gladiators in Roman times). The objectives were for one soldier to raid the enemy's territory kill as many opposing soldiers as possible and return to camp. A merely being together at workouts and games doesn't necessarily guarantee a team will be cohesive and successful, it simply means that they are occupying the same space at the same time. A cohesive team can be distinguished from a non-cohesive team by many characteristics, a good working relationship, shared responsibility, respect, positive energy, trust, a willingness to cooperate, unity, good communication, pride in membership and synergy.

## **Methodology**

The study had a clear purpose to investigate the level of university and national Kabaddi Players. The subjects for this study were 30 female kabaddi players shall range between 18 to 30 years. The criterion measure chosen by Carron. The questionnaires used for the study were the group environment, questionnaire developed by Brawley, and widener which assess team cohesion of players. To compare the team cohesion of university and national players t-test was applied to observed significant differences at 0.05 levels.



**Table-1**

Significance Difference Of Mean Group Cohesion (Atg-T) National And University Players

Level	Mean	M.D.	SE	T-Ratio
National	21.03	0.13	3.85	4.91
University	20.90			

Significant at 0.05 level's  $0.05(58) = 2.00$

It is clearly evident from the above table that the calculated is 4.91 and tabulated value of 't' is 2.00. Hence calculated "t" is greater than tabulated "t" means there is significant difference between the mean of both group. Therefore it concluded that national Kabaddi players dominated in attraction to group task of University kabbadi players task.

Level	Mean	M.D.	SE	T-Ratio
National	26.13	1.97	5.67	0.34
University	28.01			

Significant at 0.05 level's  $0.05(58) 2.00$

It is clearly evident from the above table that the tabulated is 0.34 and tabulated value of 't' is 2.00 Hence calculated 't' is greater than tabulated. It means there is significant difference between the m both group. There ore it concluded that University Kabaddi players dominated in attraction to group social National Kabaddi player's attraction to group social national kabbadi player's attraction to group social

**Conclusions**

It was found that the Team cohesion aspects ATG-T of national kabaddi player are better than the university level kabaddi players. It was found that the Team cohesion aspects ATG-T of national kabaddi player are lower than the university in level kabaddi players. It was found that the Team cohesion aspects GI-T of national kabaddi player are lower than the university level kabaddi players It was found that the Team cohesion aspects GI-S of raconal Kabaddi player are lower can the University level kabaddi players.

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## “Health is real wealth of humans”

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In old days, humans were living in the forest and nearby it. They had not technology like modern world. There were all connected with each other. But day by day human adapting new technology and also creating new technologies for ourselves. Our India is also developing and growing in scientific field. Since form old days humans has been doing work in various types of field like farming, textile etc.but day by day in our world less need of human for working. In Farming farmer using tractor, various kind of technology for more benefits. In other sectors also is adapting new technique and machine for proper and fast working. But modernization have two side like coin, one is good, second is harmful.

**“To get rich, never risk your health. For it is the truth that health is the wealth of wealth.” – Richard Baker.**

Day by day humans are becoming lasy and addicted of machine. ‘Old is gold’ it right because all work related to our health. When humans were doing work at field, their body movements also is good for health. But now what happened, now work no body movements, no good health. At that time humans life was maximum above hundred years but now see here is not sure about our life like machine any time what will happen don’t know. But we can change our lifestyle,there is lots of activities and ways to develop and make life healthier and happy.

### **Challenges of lifestyle :**

Form childhood child growing up now! Look back in old days... there were mother trying to sleep her baby with melodious song. But now some people’s are giving mobile and so on gazette to play with them. For example, if baby is crying we are giving mobile, tab etc. Once upon a time there were outside game was fantastic and outstanding. Now a days children are playing game in mobile. What’s about future of them. Is it good for them? Out side game Makes us healthy, sharp minded and strong body. Instead of this our generation addicted by these social media. We must know what is good and bad for our life.

### **What is a healthy lifestyle?**

**“Health is real wealth.”**

A healthy lifestyle is a way of living your life that helps you feel good physically, mentally and emotionally. This can mean a lot of different things and look a lot of different ways for each unique person. You get to decide what a healthy lifestyle looks like for you, but there are a few things that should be a part of every lifestyle to make it healthy.

Because healthy looks different for everyone, you can’t always tell if someone is healthy or not based solely on their physical appearance.

### **Why is a healthy lifestyle important?**

When we take care of our mind and body, we can feel our best and seize the possibilities of life. Sometimes it helps to identify your own unique “why.” Whether you want to run a marathon or around the block, keep up with your kids or stay independent into your later years, a healthy lifestyle is built on your answer to that “why” question and the goals you set from it.

As you think about all the things you can do to create a healthy lifestyle, consider your reasons behind it. Eventually, this can help you identify your intrinsic motivation, or the drive to do, see and

accomplish things that comes from within yourself. Intrinsic motivation leads to more long-term dedication and can help you keep going when the going gets tough.

### **The benefits of a healthy lifestyle**

A healthy lifestyle, while it may seem restrictive, can actually help you live your life to its fullest, whether you're 16 or 60. Age is truly just a number, and the benefits of a healthy lifestyle keep increasing as we age. Healthy living can help you:

- Preserve your energy levels
- Avoid disease and pain
- Maintain a good mood
- Keep life fun
- Increase problem solving skills

### **Make healthy food choices**

Health starts in the kitchen with the choices we make on what to eat. The foundation of a good diet is fruits and vegetables. Like any foundation, it takes time and patience to build it right, but diet has the power to support mental well-being and a long, healthy life. From there, you can add more and more healthy food choices.

### **Eat fruits and vegetables:**

Try to aim for about five servings every day. At each meal, fruits and vegetables should fill half your plate. This does not mean you have to be eating them raw. There are so many delicious ways to cook and consume your daily servings of fruits and vegetables. Steamed, boiled, sauteed, tossed with olive oil and spices and roasted – you can experiment to discover how you find them tastiest.

### **Stick to whole grains:**

Eat carbohydrates with whole grains as the first ingredient, like whole grain bread, pasta and tortillas, and brown rice. Whole grains are nutrient-rich and will help you feel full for longer.

### **Vary your protein intake:**

The protein in your diet can come from plants as well as animal products. Beans, lentils, tofu and nuts are packed with protein and often contain significantly less harmful fats than most red meat. Eating more plant-based protein rather than animal-based protein helps to avoid cardiovascular diseases such as heart disease, diabetes, high blood pressure and stroke.

Avoid sugary drinks like sodas. Diet sodas, while they may seem like a good alternative, are usually full of chemicals that can be just as harmful as sugar. Opt for drinking mostly water, followed by unsweetened coffee and tea.

### **Conclusion**

If we lose our wealth we can achieve again but if we lose our prestigious health, we can't get back it by any kind of things. So well and healthy life always good for us. Some times we realise value of our health on the bed of hospital, where no time for change. As possible live Life healthy and happy.

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# Occupational Health And Safety Practices In The Mathadi Kamgar Sector

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## **Abstract:-**

This studies investigates the occupational health and safety practices among Mathadi Kamgars, a hard work network in Maharashtra, India. Despite the Mathadi Act of 1969, these employees face chronic demanding situations consisting of physically demanding situations, inadequate safety measures, and troubles associated with honest wages and employment security. The study identifies key occupational fitness hazards, along with guide handling of heavy hundreds, and proposes a complete method for development. Recommendations encompass prison strengthening, more advantageous place of business protection, fair repayment, strong employment contracts, and educational initiatives. Collaborative efforts among policymakers, employers, exertions organizations, and employees are crucial to deal with those demanding situations and promote a supportive and controlled operating surroundings for the overall nicely-being of Mathadi Kamgars.

**Keyword:** - Mathadi Kamgar, Safety, Wages, Strength, Health.

## **Introduction:-**

The Mathadi Kamgar area in Maharashtra, India, represents a staff engaged in physically demanding activities, on the whole the loading and unloading of heavy items. The term "Mathadi" originates from the Marathi phrases 'mato' (head) and 'adic' (end), reflecting the specific exercise of carrying hundreds on their heads. Governed by using the Mathadi Act of 1969, this zone faces demanding situations related to occupational health, protection practices, and typical nicely-being. It is expedient to modify the employment of unprotected manual people which includes, Mathadi, Hamal and so on., engaged in sure employments, to make better provision for his or her terms and conditions of employment, to offer for his or her welfare, and for health and safety degree in which such employments require the ones measures; to make provision for ensuring an ok deliver to, and full and proper usage of, such humans in such employments to prevent avoidable unemployment; for the ones and similar features, to provide for the mounted order of Boards in understand of those employments and in the one of a kind areas of the State; and to offer for motive related with the subjects aforesaid

The time period "casual economic system" is a brand new one. Formerly known as the "informal sector" or. The term "unorganized enterprise" become used to represent the lack of employees Protection of employment legal guidelines. However, later research students from exclusive international locations and. The International Labour Organization is of the same opinion with the reality that even the informal quarter. It contributes to the countrywide economy. There was a sturdy bond between the formal and casual sectors. Most jobs in the formal area introduced in an informal paintings environment. The formal area unearths it hard to continue to exist on its own. When they end up extra profit pushed. Cheap labour is to be had in the casual sector subject. So the paintings

seems to merge. There isn't any doubt approximately it the informal region contributes to the development of the USA. Hence the right phrase. Because this sector is globally identified as the “informal economy”. In an informal manner the financial system is very large and diverse in nature.

**Objectives:-**

Evaluate the state of health and safety measures at work among Mathadi Kamgars in Maharashtra, India. Name the primary threats to Mathadi Kamgars's occupational health that their supervisors have to cope with, such as physical demands, insufficient security procedures, pay inequality, and job insecurity. Assess how well the Mathadi Act of 1969 and other current statutes meet the demands of Mathadi Kamgars for occupational health and safety. Provide solutions that would improve workplace safety and occupational health practices in the Mathadi Kamgar sector, such as bolstering the law, applying safer work practices, providing equitable compensation, providing solid employment contracts, and launching educational programs. Evaluate how cooperative efforts involving legislators, companies, labor unions, and employees might help solve occupational health and safety issues affecting Mathadi Kamgars.

**Research Methodology:-**

**Literature Review:** - Conduct a complete overview of present literature, instructional research, authority's reports, and applicable regulations to understand the historic context and present day nation of occupational health and protection practices among Mathadi Kamgars.

**Field Surveys and Interviews:** - Conduct area surveys and interviews with Mathadi Kamgars, employers, hard work representatives, authority's officers, and healthcare providers to acquire number one information on their studies, demanding situations, and perceptions regarding occupational health and protection in the region.

**Occupational Health Challenges in the Mathadi Kamgar Sector:-**

The bodily annoying nature of Mathadi Kamgar work poses numerous challenges to their health and safety. Key demanding situations consist of harsh working conditions, guide dealing with of heavy masses leading to ability fitness troubles and place of business accidents, salary disparities, employment lack of confidence, and limited access to social protection advantages.

**Physically Demanding Working Conditions:** - Mathadi Kamgars have difficult jobs that require a lot of physical attempt. They raise and deliver heavy loads, paintings in hard environments like markets and warehouses, and do tasks which can be tough on their bodies. They every now and then lack the equipment or device to defend themselves. They established an entire lot of more time, and some of them worry approximately dropping their jobs. It might be more hard for them to live successfully if they have restrained get proper of entry to to healthcare. Improving matters for Mathadi Kamgars manner giving them higher tools, making sure they have the right safety gear, and providing guide for his or her health and task safety.

**Wage Disparities and Fair Compensation:** - Mathadi Kamgars often enjoy wage disparities, in which the pay they acquire may not absolutely mirror the physically stressful nature of their work. Despite the challenging responsibilities of loading and unloading heavy items, a few face problems in receiving truthful reimbursement. This state of affairs adds financial pressure to their lives. Ensuring fair repayment is essential to renowned the hard work and determination of Mathadi Kamgars, letting them meet their needs and lead an extra secure and pleasurable life. Addressing wage disparities is an essential step towards developing a work surroundings that values and pretty rewards the efforts of those employees.

**Employment Insecurity:** - Mathadi Kamgars often experience employment lack of confidence, which means they will no longer have strong or everlasting jobs. Some work on a contractual or brief foundation, facing uncertainties about the continuity of their employment. This loss of activity security can lead to economic concerns and strain, as workers may not recognize if they'll have a process inside the destiny. Improving the employment safety of Mathadi Kamgars includes advocating for greater stable task contracts, making sure blessings, and addressing the demanding situations related to transient employment. This way, employees can enjoy extra balance and peace of mind of their professional lives.

**Lack of Social Security Benefits :-** These employees, frequently engaged in bodily disturbing duties like loading and unloading items, may not have ok get admission to medical insurance, retirement plans, or extraordinary social blessings. Without the ones protection nets, they'll come across problems in instances of infection, damage, or retirement. The absence of comprehensive social security features provides to the uncertainties these workers face, impacting their ordinary well-being and financial stability. Addressing this issue entails advocating for improved social protection packages to make sure the welfare of Mathadi Kamgars and offer them with vital aid at some point of their lives.

**Occupational Hazards and Workplace Injuries:** - Mathadi Kamgars face occupational dangers and administrative center injuries due to their stressful work. They regularly elevate and pass heavy hundreds that can result in muscle strains and accidents. The absence of right protection measures, like ergonomic gear and system, increases the chance of injuries. Harsh running situations in markets and warehouses expose them to environmental risks. Inadequate protecting gear adds to the challenges. The physically traumatic nature of their tasks, blended with long working hours, contributes to fatigue and ability injuries. Ensuring proper protection measures, supplying essential system, and promoting a more secure work surroundings are important to lessen the danger of place of business injuries for Mathadi Kamgars.

**Inadequate Legal Protections:** - While the Mathadi Act of 1969 outlines felony provisions for the welfare of Mathadi Kamgars, demanding situations persist within the powerful implementation and enforcement of these rules. Inadequate felony protections might also result in unaddressed workplace grievances, leaving employees susceptible to exploitative practices that can adversely affect their health. Current State of Health and Safety Practices Despite the regulatory framework provided by using the Mathadi Act of 1969, the arena encounters shortcomings in enforcing effective occupational fitness and safety practices. Issues consisting of the shortage of right measures for place of work safety, wage disparities, and insufficient get entry to fitness centers make a contribution to the existing demanding situations.

**Inadequate Workplace Safety Measures:** - The present day state of the Mathadi Kamgar sector reveals a deficiency in making sure good enough place of work protection measures, including the supply of defensive device and adherence to safety protocols. The loss of right safety measures will increase the vulnerability of Mathadi Kamgars to workplace injuries, posing immediate threats to their health and safety.

**Unresolved Wage Disparities:** - Despite regulatory frameworks, salary disparities and inadequate benefits persist within the quarter. Unresolved wage disparities make contributions to monetary strain among workers, impacting their ordinary properly-being and potentially hindering get entry to vital healthcare offerings.

**Limited Access to Health Facilities:** - Challenges persist in offering Mathadi Kamgars with handy get admission to health centers for regular take a look at-USA and well-timed intervention for

paintings-associated fitness problems. Limited get admission to healthcare facilities hampers early detection of fitness problems, main to delayed intervention and doubtlessly exacerbating long-term fitness outcomes.

***Insufficient Training on Occupational Health:*** - There is a lack of comprehensive education programs to educate Mathadi Kamgars about occupational health, safe paintings practices, and harm prevention. The absence of ok training will increase the vulnerability of humans to occupational dangers, main to a better incidence of administrative center accidents.

***Absence of Mental Health Support Programs:*** - Mental fitness help programs are significantly lacking, regardless of the acknowledgment of the potential impact of tough running situations at the mental well-being of Mathadi Kamgars. The absence of intellectual fitness guide contributes to elevated pressure tiers, tension, and different mental health problems among people.

***Inadequate Focus on Hygiene and Infection Prevention:*** - Practices related to cleanliness and hygiene inside the place of work might not receive enough hobby, growing the chance of infections and compromising a healthful jogging surroundings. Poor hygiene practices contribute to the spread of infections, impacting the overall health and well-being of Mathadi Kamgar workers.

***Limited Implementation of Ergonomic Practices:*** - Ergonomic practices geared toward minimizing physical pressure in the place of job might not be always applied, potentially exacerbating musculoskeletal troubles. The absence of ergonomic practices will increase the risk of bodily pressure and injuries associated with guide dealing with of heavy loads. Addressing these found demanding situations in the modern state of health and safety practices is imperative. It calls for a concerted attempt from regulatory bodies, employers, and other stakeholders to implement powerful measures, fill the existing gaps, and create a more secure and healthier operating environment for Mathadi Kamgars.

#### **Occupational Health Program:-**

***Regular Health Checkups:*** - Implementing everyday health checkups for Mathadi Kamgars to discover potential health issues at an early level. Collaborate with healthcare vendors to conduct recurring health screenings, encompassing physical examinations, blood strain tests, and tests for musculoskeletal health.

***Specific Health Programs:*** - Tailoring fitness applications to address job-associated workplace hazards and save you occupational illnesses and injuries. Design and enforce programs that specialize in preventing musculoskeletal problems, again injuries, and different health troubles related to the guide coping with of heavy masses. Provide schooling sessions on proper lifting techniques and ergonomic practices.

***Access to Health Facilities :-*** Ensuring Mathadi Kamgars have clean get right of entry to fitness facilities for each every day health needs and addressing place of job-associated fitness worries. Establishing partnerships with healthcare providers to set up health clinics or cell health gadgets in proximity to workplaces. Facilitate everyday fitness test-united states of America and medical services for Mathadi Kamgars.

***Ergonomic Practices:*** - Promoting ergonomic practices to decrease bodily strain and decrease the threat of musculoskeletal problems. Providing ergonomic education sessions to Mathadi Kamgars, emphasizing right frame mechanics, secure lifting practices, and using assistive gear. Ensuring that workplaces are prepared with ergonomic tools and equipment.

***Mental Health Support Programs:*** - Recognizing and addressing the capacity impact of hard working conditions on the intellectual health of Mathadi Kamgars. Collaborating with intellectual health

experts to provide counseling offerings, pressure manipulate applications, and workshops on coping strategies. Creating a supportive surroundings that fosters open communication about highbrow fitness issues.

**Hygiene and Infection Prevention Programs:** - Promoting cleanliness and hygiene practices inside the workplace to save you the unfold infections. Conducting recognition campaigns on the importance of maintaining a smooth strolling environment. Providing education on right sanitation practices, along with the use of private protecting gadget (PPE) and regular cleansing sports.

**Promoting a Healthy Lifestyle:** - Encouraging a wholesome life-style via ordinary workout, nutritional changes, and enough relaxation. Organizing wellbeing packages that encompass fitness lessons, nutritional workshops, and stress-relief activities. Providing records and sources on keeping a healthy work-life stability.

**Workplace Safety Measures:-**

**Comprehensive Training Programs:** - Equipping Mathadi Kamgars with the information and skills needed to navigate workplace dangers correctly. Conducting ordinary education packages covering safety protocols, proper lifting strategies, the use of shielding equipment, and emergency reaction approaches.

**Use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE ):-** Ensuring the availability and proper usage of PPE to mitigate the risks related to guide labor Providing Mathadi Kamgars with appropriate PPE including helmets, safety footwear, gloves, and again help belts. Emphasizing the importance of consistent PPE usage.

**Rigorous Safety Audits:** - Identifying and rectifying ability dangers through ordinary and thorough safety audits. Conducting periodic safety inspections of workplaces to evaluate device condition, become aware of protection dangers, and enforce corrective measures directly.

**Legal Protections and Advocacy:** - Mathadi Act Reinforcement: Advocacy efforts awareness on reinforcing and updating the Mathadi Act of 1969, ensuring its alignment with present day labor standards. This involves periodic reviews and amendments to cope with rising demanding situations.

**Effective Implementation:** - Collaborative measures are taken to make sure the effective implementation of felony provisions. Monitoring mechanisms are established to put in force adherence to rules associated with wages, running hours, protection requirements, and normal employee welfare.

**Workplace Safety Measures:** - Advocacy includes the establishment and enforcement of rigorous safety measures in workplaces. Regular safety audits, complete education, and strict protection protocols make contributions to a more secure working surroundings. Wage Reviews: Advocacy seeks truthful repayment reflective of the bodily worrying nature of Mathadi Kamgars' paintings. Wage structures are periodically reviewed, and negotiations are facilitated thru salary boards to make certain equitable remuneration.

**Access to Health Facilities:** - Advocacy aims to enhance get admission to health facilities, making sure regular health test-united states of America and services addressing work-related health troubles. Collaboration with healthcare carriers, authority's corporations, and employers is prime in organizing complete fitness offerings.

**Welfare Measures:** - Initiatives are undertaken to put in force welfare measures helping the overall properly-being of Mathadi Kamgars. This includes housing assistance, academic aid, and childcare services, contributing to a progressed best of life.



**Training Programs and Skill Development:** - Advocacy supports education programs improving the competencies of Mathadi Kamgars. Collaboration with vocational education establishments and employers allows the development and implementation of skill improvement tasks.

**Discussion:-**

The Mathadi Kamgar industry which in particular deals with artisans in occupations including construction, transportation, and logistics faces precise occupational health and protection demanding situations. Companies robotically offer protection training packages, private defensive equipment (PPE), health checks they're routine and guidelines to be applied for the prevention of accidents and injuries. There are problems of exposure to hazardous substances and a loss of ok clinical centers concerted efforts regarding employers, employees, authorities companies, and NGOs are needed to improve occupational fitness and protection requirements within the Mathadi Kamgar enterprise.

**Conclusion:-**

Enhancing occupational fitness and protection practices inside the Mathadi Kamgar zone calls for a multifaceted approach regarding collaboration amongst government groups, employers, fitness care providers, and the people themselves. This studies emphasizes the significance of enforcing complete strategies to improve the overall fine of life for the Mathadi Kamgar network even as making sure a more secure and healthier work surroundings.

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# “From Cash to Code: A Study on the Dynamics of Financial Technology (Fintech) Users Behaviour and Adoption in Nanded District”

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## **Abstract:**

The rapid evolution of financial technology (FinTech) has significantly transformed the landscape of financial services globally. This research paper investigates the user behavior and adoption patterns of FinTech within the context of Nanded District, shedding light on the unique socio-economic factors influencing technology adoption in this specific geographic region. In this research paper more focus on the rural and urban areas users behaviour and Adoption towards financial technology. The study employs a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative surveys and qualitative interviews to gather comprehensive insights into the preferences, attitudes, and challenges faced by users engaging with FinTech solutions in Nanded District.

The findings of this research are expected to contribute to the existing body of knowledge on FinTech adoption by offering region-specific insights. Additionally, the paper aims to identify potential barriers hindering FinTech adoption in Nanded District and proposes strategic recommendations for policymakers, financial institutions, and technology providers to enhance the acceptance and utilization of FinTech solutions in the region.

Through this study, we seek to bridge the gap between academic research and practical implications, facilitating a better understanding of how FinTech can be tailored to meet the needs and preferences of users in Nanded District. Ultimately, this research contributes to the ongoing discourse on the democratization of financial services through technological innovations, providing valuable insights for stakeholders seeking to foster inclusive and sustainable FinTech ecosystems in similar regional contexts.

**Keywords :** Financial Technology (Fintech), Digital Finance, Fintech Adoption, User Behaviour, Financial Inclusion.

## **Introduction:**

In an era marked by unprecedented technological advancements, the financial services industry has witnessed revolutionized the way individuals access, manage, and engage with financial services. Understanding the dynamics of user behavior and the factors influencing the adoption of FinTech is crucial to harness the full potential of these technological disruptions.

This research focuses on exploring the intricacies of user behavior and adoption patterns of FinTech, specifically within the unique socio-economic context of Nanded District. Situated at the crossroads of tradition and modernity, Nanded District presents an intriguing backdrop to investigate how FinTech is embraced and utilized in a region that may have distinct characteristics compared to urban centers or other rural areas.

The global surge in FinTech adoption has been accompanied by a wave of digital financial solutions ranging from mobile banking and payment platforms to robo-advisors and blockchain-based

innovations. While these technologies promise increased accessibility, efficiency, and financial inclusion, the extent to which they are embraced by users is contingent upon a myriad of factors, both contextual and individual.

In Nanded District, where cultural, economic, and infrastructural nuances shape the daily lives of its inhabitants, understanding the specific drivers and challenges related to FinTech adoption becomes imperative. This research aims to fill this gap by delving into the underlying motivations, concerns, and preferences that influence user decisions in adopting or resisting FinTech solutions.

By undertaking a comprehensive analysis that combines quantitative surveys and qualitative interviews, we aspire to provide a nuanced understanding of the interplay between technology and finance within the local context. The insights derived from this study are anticipated to not only contribute to the academic discourse on FinTech adoption but also offer practical implications for policymakers, financial institutions, and technology providers seeking to tailor their offerings to the needs of Nanded District's diverse population. As we embark on this exploration of FinTech adoption in Nanded District, our goal is to unravel the intricacies of user behavior, fostering a more profound comprehension of the potential barriers and opportunities that lie ahead for the seamless integration of financial technology into the fabric of everyday life in this region.

### **Review of literature :**

#### **Global Trends in Fintech Adoption**

Researchers (Smith et al., 2019) have extensively studied the global trends in Fintech adoption, highlighting the growing reliance on digital platforms for financial transactions. Understanding these global patterns is crucial for contextualizing the adoption dynamics in a local setting like Nanded.

#### **Factors Influencing Fintech Adoption**

Brown and Johnson's (2018) work emphasizes the multifaceted factors influencing Fintech adoption, including user demographics, trust, and perceived usefulness. Such factors play a pivotal role in shaping the user behavior towards Fintech solutions.

#### **Consumer Behavior in Fintech Adoption**

A significant body of literature (Chen et al., 2020) delves into the intricacies of consumer behavior in Fintech adoption. This includes the decision-making process, preferences, and the impact of social and cultural factors.

#### **Challenges in Fintech Adoption**

White and Davis (2017) discuss challenges associated with Fintech adoption, such as security concerns and regulatory frameworks. Examining these challenges is crucial for identifying potential barriers in Nanded.

#### **Mobile Payment Technologies**

The role of mobile payment technologies in Fintech adoption is explored by Kumar and Patel (2019). This aspect is particularly relevant as mobile devices become the primary medium for financial transactions.

#### **Trust and Security in Fintech**

Trust is a critical factor in Fintech adoption (Gupta et al., 2021). Ensuring the security of transactions and user data is imperative for building trust among users, impacting their willingness to adopt Fintech solutions.

### **Urban-Rural Disparities in Fintech Adoption**

Lee and Chen (2018) investigate the disparities in Fintech adoption between urban and rural areas. Understanding these differences is essential for tailoring strategies to the specific context of Nanded.

### **Technological Innovations in Financial Services**

Wang and Zhang (2020) provide insights into the technological innovations shaping financial services. This is crucial for understanding the evolving landscape and predicting future trends in Fintech adoption.

### **Role of Regulatory Frameworks**

The impact of regulatory frameworks on Fintech adoption is explored by Kim and Chang (2016). Navigating the regulatory landscape is crucial for the sustainable growth of Fintech in any region.

### **Social and Cultural Factors**

Research by Gupta and Das (2022) highlights the influence of social and cultural factors on Fintech adoption. Understanding the local culture and social norms in Nanded is essential for crafting effective adoption strategies.

### **Financial Inclusion through Fintech**

Fintech has the potential to enhance financial inclusion (Liu and Singh, 2017). Exploring how Fintech can bridge gaps in financial access is particularly relevant for regions like Nanded.

### **Impact of Economic Factors**

Economic factors play a crucial role in Fintech adoption (Johnson and Smith, 2019). Analyzing the economic landscape of Nanded provides insights into the potential challenges and opportunities.

### **Innovative Fintech Solutions**

Recent innovations in Fintech solutions are discussed by Patel et al. (2021). Understanding these innovations can provide a roadmap for the development and implementation of cutting-edge solutions in Nanded.

### **Financial Literacy and Education**

Chen and Brown (2018) emphasize the role of financial literacy and education in Fintech adoption. Addressing gaps in financial knowledge is essential for promoting widespread adoption in Nanded.

### **Future Trends in Fintech**

Finally, exploring future trends in Fintech adoption is crucial for preparing for upcoming changes (Johnson et al., 2023). Anticipating technological advancements can help in crafting adaptive policies and strategies in Nanded.

### **Objectives of Research :**

1. To Examine the Current State of Financial Technology Adoption in Nanded.
2. To Understand the User Behavior Patterns in Financial Technology Transactions.
3. To Explore the Role of Trust in Financial Technology Adoption.

### **Research Methodology :**

Researcher was collected primary and secondary data for this research paper A study on users behaviour and adoption of financial technology (FinTech) in Nanded district. Would involve the following:

**Research Design:**

Researcher was Adopt a mixed-methods research design, combining qualitative and quantitative approaches and researcher was use descriptive research design for describing a data of sample. This allows for a holistic understanding of user behaviour and adoption dynamics.

**Sampling plan :**

In this research Sampling method is using stratified random sampling to ensure representation across different demographic groups in Nanded. Sample size of this research is 240 users of fintech services in Nanded district and Determined the sample size based on statistical considerations, aiming for a representative sample that ensures generalizability.

**Data Collection:**

Primary Data : Survey Questionnaire researcher has been developed a structured questionnaire to collect quantitative data on user demographics, usage patterns, and perceptions. In this research paper researcher was conducted semi-structured interview guides for in-depth qualitative insights, focusing on user experiences, challenges, and motivations.

Secondary data collection: Researcher was collect secondary data in the following resources. Published reports, Research Journal, Newspaper, Periodicals, Magzines, Internet, Government publication, Websites, Online sources.

**Data Analysis:**

Quantitative Analysis: Used statistical tools chi square test, simple percentage, F-test, T-test for Analyzing survey data, employing descriptive statistics.

Qualitative Analysis: Employ thematic analysis for coding and interpreting qualitative data from interviews and focus group discussions.

- Calculation of Adoption rate of Fintech Users

**Table No 1.**

Age Group	Respondents	Adoption Rate
18-20	130	54%
25-40	60	25%
41-50	50	21%
Total	240	100%

**Source: Primary Data**

Total sample size of 240 has been used for this research. In this research researcher was found 18 to 20 age groups of 130 respondent are using fintech services, means 54% adoption rate in total sample and 25 to 40 age group of 60 respondent was used fintech services with 25% of adoption rate and 41 to 50 age group respondent adoption rate 21% of 50 respondent is using a Fintech services. Researcher was found these are the adoption rate of Fintech users in Nanded district in this research paper. Old age respondent are not interested in using for a fitech services, young age respondent are more interested in adopting a Fintech services.

**Testing of Hypothesis:**

H<sub>0</sub> – There is no significant relationship between gender and education qualification.

H<sub>1</sub> – There is significant relationship between gender and education qualification.

In this research paper researcher was testing a alternative and null hypothesis using with a formula of Chi square test and Anova test. Formula of 
$$X^2 = \frac{\sum (F_o - F_e)^2}{\sum(E)}$$

After a testing of hypothesis result was found null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis accepted

### **Result and Discussion**

This research paper on “From Cash to Code: A Study on the Dynamics of Financial Technology Users Behaviour and Adoption in Nanded” aimed to provide a comprehensive understanding of the dynamics shaping the utilization of digital financial services in the region. The data analysis presented below synthesizes key findings derived from surveys, interviews, and other data sources, offering valuable insights into the factors influencing Fintech adoption and the implications for stakeholders.

**Demographic Profile:** Analyzing the demographic data of the respondents revealed essential characteristics influencing Fintech adoption. Variables such as age, income, education level, and occupation played a crucial role in shaping individuals’ attitudes towards digital financial services. Younger, more educated, and higher-income groups demonstrated a higher propensity to adopt Fintech solutions.

**Awareness and Familiarity:** The study found a notable level of awareness and familiarity with Fintech services among respondents in Nanded district. A significant percentage of participants acknowledged being acquainted with various digital financial platforms, indicating a positive trend towards the integration of technology into financial practices.

**Adoption Drivers:** The analysis identified key drivers influencing the adoption of Fintech in Nanded. The most prominent factors include the perceived ease of use, convenience, time efficiency, and cost-effectiveness of Fintech services. Respondents expressed a strong inclination towards platforms that offered user-friendly interfaces, streamlined processes, and tangible benefits in terms of time and cost savings.

**Trust and Security Concerns:** Trust emerged as a critical factor affecting Fintech adoption. A considerable portion of the respondents expressed concerns about the security of digital transactions. Addressing these concerns, such as implementing robust cybersecurity measures and increasing awareness about the security features of Fintech platforms, is imperative to build trust among potential users.

**Education and Financial Literacy:** The level of education exhibited a positive correlation with Fintech adoption. Respondents with higher education levels were more likely to adopt digital financial services. This underscores the importance of financial literacy initiatives to bridge the gap and promote inclusive adoption, especially among individuals with lower educational backgrounds.

**Recommendations and Implications:** Based on the data analysis, it is recommended that stakeholders focus on enhancing security measures, promoting financial literacy programs, and improving digital infrastructure in underserved areas. Additionally, tailoring Fintech solutions to the specific needs of the local population can foster greater acceptance and adoption. The data analysis provides a nuanced understanding of the factors influencing users’ behavior and adoption of financial technology in Nanded district. By addressing the identified challenges and leveraging the drivers of adoption, stakeholders can contribute to the creation of a more inclusive and digitally empowered financial ecosystem in the region.

### **Conclusion**

In conclusion, the research conducted on the “From Cash to Code: A Study on the Dynamics of Financial Technology Users Behaviour and Adoption in Nanded” provides valuable insights into the dynamics of the evolving financial landscape in this region. The findings of this study shed light on

several key aspects that influence the acceptance and utilization of financial technology by individuals in Nanded.

Firstly, it is evident that there is a growing awareness and interest among the residents of Nanded regarding financial technology. The study reveals that a significant portion of the population is familiar with various Fintech services and platforms, indicating a positive trend towards digital financial solutions.

Secondly, the research identifies key factors that influence the adoption of Fintech in Nanded. Factors such as ease of use, perceived benefits, and trust in the security of these technologies emerge as crucial determinants. Understanding these factors is essential for both financial institutions and policymakers to design strategies that encourage widespread adoption and usage of Fintech services. Moreover, the study underscores the role of education and awareness campaigns in fostering a more inclusive adoption of financial technology. Efforts to enhance financial literacy and promote the advantages of Fintech can contribute to breaking down barriers and addressing misconceptions that may hinder widespread adoption.

Furthermore, In this research paper highlights the need for continued innovation in Fintech services to meet the unique needs and preferences of the Nanded population. Tailoring solutions to local contexts and ensuring accessibility for all segments of the society can significantly contribute to the success of Fintech initiatives in the region. In conclusion, the findings of this research suggest a positive trajectory for the adoption of financial technology in Nanded district. However, challenges such as security concerns and the need for targeted educational initiatives must be addressed to fully unlock the potential benefits of Fintech in this region. As Nanded progresses towards a more digitally inclusive financial landscape, stakeholders should collaborate to create an environment conducive to the sustained and widespread adoption of Fintech, ultimately contributing to the economic empowerment of the community.

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# Privacy Concerns In Data-Driven Governance: An Overview With Case Studies In India

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## ABSTRACT:

In the contemporary times of data-driven governance, the intersection of technological advancements and policy implementation has raised critical concerns surrounding privacy. This research paper explores the multiple facets of privacy challenges in data-driven governance, presenting insights drawn from real-world applications and scholarly literature.

The research paper delves into the usage of invasive surveillance practices and citizen monitoring techniques, focusing on the need for a balance between public safety and individual privacy rights. Considering data security vulnerabilities, the research shows the importance of robust measures, which include advanced encryption protocols and a cybersecurity policy within government agencies, to protect sensitive information and maintain public trust.

Suggestions for transparent data governance policies adoption, with recommendations for the government to develop comprehensive frameworks outlining data collection, processing, and utilization. The research paper highlights the downside of algorithmic bias and discrimination and shows the need for regulatory frameworks, transparency, and engagement to ensure fairness in algorithmic decision-making.

With the significance of informed consent mechanisms, the research paper suggests user-friendly interfaces and regular updates to keep up with evolving privacy. Furthermore, the research paper discusses the risks associated with data profiling and predictive analytics and urges the government to establish ethical guidelines, conduct impact assessments, and raise public awareness about the potential risks associated with predictive data modeling, analysis, and decision-making.

Drawing from the experiences of the Aadhaar cases and the COVID-19 data management crisis, the research paper offers a set of practical recommendations, such as public awareness, engaging privacy experts in policy development, and the use of advanced technologies such as blockchain for secure data storage. By giving these recommendations, the government can address privacy concerns and adopt responsible data-driven governance that upholds individual rights and encourages public trust.

**KEYWORDS:** Data-driven governance, Privacy, Security, Surveillance, Aadhaar, COVID-19, Algorithmic bias, Consent, Predictive analytics, Blockchain, Citizen monitoring, Cybersecurity, Fundamental Rights

## INTRODUCTION:

In contemporary governance, the usage of data-driven models in public policy and decision-making is evident. Data analytics is playing an important role in evidence-based decision-making in the public sector in the world (Matheus, Janson, & Maheshwari, 2020). With the extensive utilization

of Big, Open, and Linked Data (BOLD) (Jansen, Matheus, & Zuiderwijk, 2015) in decision-making processes, data-driven governance has become the backbone of modern governance structures. Various fields such as the energy sector, education sector, healthcare sector, transportation sector, and environment sector along with both public and private sector organizations generate vast quantities of data. (Charles, Carter, & Rana, 2022) The governmental institutions are harnessing the potential of such data for improved decision-making and governance in addressing public issues. This improved governmental decision-making processes with better policies and it has enhanced public values such as safety, security, accountability, and transparency (Charles, Carter, & Rana, 2022). As governments worldwide increasingly use the power of data in policy formulation, resource allocation, and distribution along with overall governance, the privacy implications have become an important point of discussion. The extensive collection, analysis, and utilization of personal information as well as the data collection of societal phenomena, have become the focus of the discussion and debate that is, 'How can we strike a balance between technological advancements and individual privacy rights?'

Privacy has become universally acknowledged as a fundamental human right, and in India, it is recognized as a Fundamental Right according to Article 21 of the Indian Constitution. The Right to Privacy is primarily linked to safeguarding data, which, in our modern technological and globalized environment, poses significant challenges in terms of protection (Das & Boruah, 2021). This research paper focuses on the privacy challenges inherent in data-driven governance, with a specific focus on the cases in India. These cases in the Indian context play a crucial role in explaining the privacy concerns arising from data-driven policies, where technological advancements in India are reshaping governance practices at an unprecedented pace.

With the insights from a comprehensive literature review (Shahid & Sheikh, 2021) and data from diverse sources, the research delves into the usage of invasive surveillance methods, data security vulnerabilities, and ethical implications associated with data-driven governance. Case studies regarding Aadhaar and the case studies during the COVID-19 pandemic provide real-world examples of the challenges and controversies regarding privacy in the era of data-driven governance. This research paper aims to contribute to the ongoing discourse on responsible and ethical governance practices, ensuring that the premises of data-driven decision-making do not compromise the fundamental right to privacy.

#### **LITERATURE REVIEW:**

There are multiple facets to the privacy concerns in data-driven governance. A review of the existing literature reveals that. Scholars like Westin (1967) and Nissenbaum (2010) have highlighted the concept of informational privacy, pressing the need to protect personal information from unwarranted access and use. With understanding the fundamental human need for privacy, Westin shares several aspects fulfilled by it: personal autonomy, self-evaluation time, emotional release, and the need of society for selective communication. He states that the restrictions regarding privacy noticed by an individual either by observation or by some other means limit free activity and can turn into an emotional crisis. Additionally, he emphasizes that modern surveillance methods raise concerns about privacy infringement (Westin, 1967).

The "Privacy in Context," (Nissenbaum, 2010) critically explores the growing threat to privacy posed by information technology. The author challenges the traditional understanding of privacy, proposing a concept termed "contextual integrity." While examining the pros and cons of information technology the author says that there has been exponential growth in personal information data because of advanced monitoring, aggregation, and analysis methodologies. The by-products of

activities like toll passes and internet click streams result in enriched information, leading to unprecedented profiling possibilities. According to Nissenbaum, this shift in the flow of technology has "sweeping consequences" for privacy and urges the re-evaluation of concepts of privacy in the era of data collection and analysis is the need of the hour (Nissenbaum, 2010).

As technology evolves, the dimensions of privacy concerns have expanded to include issues such as algorithmic bias (Diakopoulos, 2016). In the world of algorithmic decision-making, a deep understanding of the various types of atomic decisions is important. These include processes of prioritization, classification, association, and filtering. Prioritization is associated with information overload, it involves discriminating attention, a good example would be essential rankings. Classification decisions, determine the entity's class and has challenges of bias and errors associated with training data. Association decisions involve creating relationships, it requires differentiating between correlative and causal associations. Filtering decisions are associated with news-reading applications and the comment section is important but poses a risk of censorship. With these considerations, the author stresses the importance of acting in the public interest, ensuring fairness, avoiding harm, and respecting privacy. This shows the need for ethical considerations throughout the algorithmic engineering process, mindful of potential consequences and impacts on various demographics (Diakopoulos, 2016).

Surveillance studies mainly focus on observing and understanding human behavior (Lyon, 2007). In the contemporary world, the focus has shifted from directly seeing individuals to capturing their data through pervasive and meticulous surveillance technologies. Concepts such as 'ambient intelligence' and 'ubiquitous computing' picture a life where daily life is continuously monitored, with people completely immersed in computing and networked technologies. With coded keys or GPS devices, individuals are tracked in various environments, and produce data without even being visually 'seen.' This transformation from direct, face-to-face surveillance to technologically improved methods is a significant aspect of surveillance studies, where the latter is rapidly gaining prominence (Lyon, 2007).

There has been a trade-off between privacy and security according to (Solove, 2008). Privacy, a paramount concept in contemporary society, becomes increasingly complex as technology evolves. It is contended that a singular definition is impractical and proposes a nuanced perspective. There are multiple forms of privacy interconnected by family resemblances. It is associated with cultural disparities and accounts for historical shifts in privacy perceptions. Practical insights into privacy concerns should be taken into account, including surveillance, data mining, identity theft, and state involvement in personal decisions (Solove, 2008).

#### **PRIVACY CONCERNS IN DATA-DRIVEN GOVERNANCE:**

Following are the broader areas that can be taken into account regarding privacy concerns

- **Surveillance Overreach:**

Data-driven governance often involves extensive surveillance, utilizing technologies extensively such as facial recognition as well as online monitoring. The potential overreach of these surveillance techniques raises concerns about the infringement of citizens' privacy rights and it needs to strike a balance between public safety and individual privacy.

- **Data Security Vulnerabilities:**

The huge amount of collection and storage of data by governments creates significant vulnerabilities. The risk of data breaches is elevated, and mishandling sensitive information can cause

severe consequences, such as compromising individual privacy and eroding public trust. (Gruschka, Mavroeidis, Vishi, & Jensen, 2018)

- **Lack of Transparent Data Governance Policies:**

lack of transparent and comprehensive data governance policies also raises privacy concerns. Most of the time citizens are unaware of how their data is collected, processed, and used. Which can lead to uncertainties and potential misuse. (Gruschka, Mavroeidis, Vishi, & Jensen, 2018)

- **Algorithmic Bias and Discrimination:**

The use of algorithms in data-driven decision-making can produce biases, which can lead to discriminatory outcomes. Carelessly designed and unmonitored algorithms may strengthen existing societal biases which can impact certain minority groups unfairly.

- **Inadequate Consent Mechanisms:**

Privacy concerns also emerge when there are inadequate mechanisms for obtaining informed consent from individuals whose data is being collected. The lack of clear and accessible consent processes can result in citizens unknowingly surrendering their privacy.

- **Data Profiling and Predictive Analytics:**

Governments engaging in data-driven governance may employ profiling and predictive analytics. This raises concerns about the potential for individuals to be unfairly targeted based on data patterns, impacting personal freedoms and privacy.

#### **CASE STUDIES IN INDIA:**

- **Cases associated with Aadhaar:**

The commencement of Aadhaar in India, which involves the collection of biometric and demographic data for the issuance of unique identification numbers, has faced criticism for privacy infringements. The research paper examines the challenges and controversies surrounding Aadhaar. It also analyzes its impact on individual privacy.

The Aadhaar system, a milestone of India's data-driven governance, faced significant privacy challenges at various stages. It demanded careful consideration and robust security techniques. During the initial collection phase, Aadhaar utilized biometric means, including face, fingerprint, and iris scans. These faced imminent issues such as fake biometrics, identity stealing, backdoor planting, modification of templates, and script-based manipulation. All of that highlighted the main concern of biometric security. Along with that, user acceptance became problematic due to concerns about sharing personal information for government interaction. Then came the next issue, the Central Identities Data Repository (CIDR), which stores residents' details. It faced threats like unauthorized writing, data sniffing, redirection to fake servers, physical breaches, and cryptological attacks. Along with CIDR's security measures, the intermediaries and registrars capturing and storing the same data also faced some threats. During the data transmission phase, the validation with the central database faced challenges such as man-in-the-middle attacks, bogus registration attacks, black hole attacks, snooping, and blackmail. In such cases, the need for multi-factor authentication and secure endpoints becomes extremely important. In the storage phase, storing the Aadhaar data of 1.3 billion people securely is a huge load. This faced threats such as destructive attacks, incautious behavior, infrastructural errors, lack of proper access control mechanisms, and original/raw data exposure. Maintaining confidentiality, encrypting or hashing data, and implementing access control became extremely difficult (Pali, et al., 2018).

Addressing these Aadhaar-related privacy concerns requires a multi-layered approach which includes physical, data link, and application layers. As Aadhaar enrollment data is encrypted,

challenges arise at the infrastructure and application stages and are managed by third-party entities. There is a need for a nationwide encryption policy for applications along with robust cybersecurity measures in the Aadhaar ecosystem to avoid attacks such as ransomware attacks.

Along with the above technical issues, there come social issues such as a lack of awareness regarding the use and benefits of Aadhaar cards, as many individuals find the process of linking Aadhaar cards difficult. This issue is seen among certain segments of the population such as the elderly women, infants, lower-income groups, and students. An extensive survey of Aadhaar beneficiaries suggested that there is a need for proper orientation before the execution. They also suggested that awareness regarding the importance of explaining the post-inclusion benefits to the general public is crucial. The intersection of education and technology was identified as a key factor in facilitating smoother linking processes (Pincha & Joriya, 2018).

Following are some examples of how individuals from different strata faced difficulties regarding Aadhaar. For instance, Renters faced difficulties in providing proof of address. Elderly people faced issues regarding inaccurate birthdates as older versions of Aadhaar only showed birth years. On a severe note some grim instances such as the case of a Jharkhand girl's reported 'starvation' death as a result of a controversial decision of linking ration cards to Aadhaar cards or else making the ration cards ineligible. Another distressing example was the case of the 'starvation' deaths of three brothers in Karnataka, with a similar issue of Aadhaar linkage (Pincha & Joriya, 2018). These cases show the real-world implications and challenges faced by individuals when Aadhaar is intricately tied to essential services. This shows that there need for careful consideration of data-driven lacunas in policy implementation.

- **Cases during COVID-19 pandemic:**

The COVID-19 pandemic in India has witnessed an extensive use of contact tracing, surveillance, and technological tools to manage the crisis, leveraging digital technologies for tracking, testing, and vaccine registration (Elkhodr, et al., 2021). This data-driven approach, however, raises significant privacy concerns as it involves the collection and storage of sensitive personal information, such as addresses, phone numbers, and vaccination status, in comprehensive databases accessible to both governmental and commercial entities. The generation of such massive amounts of data further exemplifies the trade-off between public health measures and individual privacy (Sookhak, Tang, He, & Yu, 2018). The research paper discusses challenges, and privacy implications faced by the public in India. Following are the phases that witnessed different types and amounts of data generation as well as collection during the pandemic (Kaur, Kaur, Dhama, Kumar, & Singh, 2021).

Phase 1 (Feb–March 2020): In this phase, the COVID-19 testing of individuals led by the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) through RT-PCR testing in selected national reference laboratories started. Initially, individuals with travel or contact history got tested. As the cases increased these tests included severe respiratory illness cases. By March, 150 labs conducted 3–4,000 tests daily. New challenges were created such as unstandardized data collection which introduced a web-based data management tool.

In Phase 2 (April–June 2020), The testing expanded with the approval of methods like TrueNAT and CBNAAT. The SRF form evolved for uniform data collection, and an online QA-QC portal ensured quality. The integration of an AI-assisted chatbot eased training issues. They still faced challenges in transferring patients between labs. APIs helped data transfer between ICMR and state applications, which improved data analysis.

In Phase 3 (July 2020–Feb 2021) testing increased. Around one million samples per day were tested using the newly developed testing kit of the rapid antigen test. New challenges were faced such as database size and transition to automated systems for tasks like data reconciliation.

In Phase 4 (March–Sept 2021), as the testing database expanded during the second wave, further challenges were created such as ensuring smooth data retrieval, which was solved through web-APIs based on the REST approach. This allowed states to download data for contact tracing and hotspot identification. The REST-based COVID data API was developed, which enabled data retrieval and consumption in a stateless mode (Kaur, Kaur, Dhama, Kumar, & Singh, 2021).

These phases outlined in the management of COVID-19 testing data in India can be viewed as posing privacy concerns within the context of data-driven governance. The huge amounts of collection and sharing of sensitive health-related data, such as individuals' test results, demographic details, and travel history introduced the risk of privacy infringement. In the initial phases, a standardized data collection format was absent, which made a dependency on Excel sheets and raised concerns about the security and confidentiality of personal health data. As the testing expanded in later phases, challenges such as database size, data retrieval speed, and the transition to automated systems were addressed. However, these advancements also showed that there was an urgent need for robust privacy measures. The integration of web-APIs and data transfer between ICMR and state applications in certain cases exposed individuals to privacy threats. Along with that, the integration of AI-assisted chatbots and the use of comprehensive dashboards for stakeholders raise questions about the extent of data accessibility and unauthorized access (Dar & Wani, 2023).

The lack of robust privacy safeguards became evident in instances of health data breaches, where the personal health information of citizens, including COVID-19 test results and vaccination details, was found online due to unauthorized uploads by various health authorities. This not only violated medical privacy but also posed a threat to individuals' security and confidentiality.

Further, the unregulated dissemination of such personal data through social media networks increased the risk of individuals being easily identified which compromised their privacy rights. The absence of a dedicated legislative framework for data protection and privacy worsened the situation leaving citizens vulnerable to misuse of their personal information for ostracization and out casting (Dar & Wani, 2023). This indiscriminate sharing of detailed medical histories during the pandemic proved furthermore that there is an urgent need for strict policies to govern the collection, storage, and dissemination of personal health data. This shows that the benefits of data-driven governance should not come at the expense of individual privacy.

#### **RECOMMENDATIONS AND SOLUTIONS:**

To address the privacy concerns mentioned, this research paper proposes recommendations such as robust data protection legislation, increased transparency in governance practices, and ethical use of algorithms. Learning from global best practices, these solutions aim to strike a balance between leveraging data for governance and protecting individual privacy.

Addressing the privacy concerns in the context of Aadhaar and COVID-19, data management is important for the successful implementation of digital initiatives. Increasing public awareness through a comprehensive orientation drive is essential to make individuals familiar with the benefits and implications of digital technologies. Along with that special attention should be given to vulnerable sections. Additionally, the government must prioritize education and technology literacy programs to empower the public to spread awareness of these digital processes. Privacy frameworks for data should be reinforced, focusing on restricted access and secure storage. Additionally, in the case of

Aadhar, the transparency in data usage and the benefits for the public after the Aadhaar linkage should be communicated.

In the digital health era, robust security measures and standardized data collection formats are important. The integration of AI-driven chatbots for user guidance and query resolution, as mentioned in the COVID-19 case, can ensure data security. Investing in technologies that enable decentralized data management and secure sharing, regular security audits can contribute to building trust among the public. Ongoing collaboration between government agencies, technology providers, and privacy advocates is essential to strike a balance between technological advancements and protecting individual privacy rights. With these case-specific recommendations, some general recommendations and solutions are given in this research paper.

- **Surveillance Overreach:**

To find solutions for surveillance overreach, the government should establish clear guidelines defining the scope and limitations of surveillance technologies. Opinions and expertise of privacy experts and civil rights advocates in the development and oversight of surveillance programs can ensure a balanced approach that respects individual privacy. Regular audits and impact assessments can also contribute to accountability and transparency in surveillance practices.

- **Data Security Vulnerabilities:**

Government must prioritize robust data security measures to safeguard against breaches. Adoption of a holistic approach to data security by the government, emphasizing the implementation of advanced cybersecurity measures can be another solution for this. It includes adopting technologies like blockchain for secure and transparent data storage. Recruiting and training government personnel on cybersecurity best practices and keeping constant vigilance against potential threats are essential components of an effective data security management strategy.

- **Lack of Transparent Data Governance Policies:**

To increase transparency in data governance, governments should develop comprehensive policies outlining how data is collected, processed, and utilized. The creation of user-friendly platforms that explain these policies to citizens, along with regular audits and assessments can ensure accountability. Taking public feedback on data governance policies can also build trust in addressing these concerns.

- **Algorithmic Bias and Discrimination:**

In algorithmic decision-making, governments should prioritize fairness and accountability. Establishing regulatory frameworks that ensure transparency in algorithmic processes and regular audits for bias detection and correction is essential. The contribution of diverse stakeholders such as ethicists and representatives from affected communities, in the design and review of algorithms, can help identify and address biases.

- **Inadequate Consent Mechanisms:**

Consent obtaining measures by the government must be clear, accessible, and informed. The implementation of user-friendly interfaces that provide detailed explanations of data collection purposes, and allow individuals to opt in or out easily should be created. Regular reviews and updates to consent processes based on evolving privacy standards should be updated regularly.

- **Data Profiling and Predictive Analytics:**

Government should form ethical guidelines for the use of profiling and predictive analytics. This includes conducting impact assessments to identify potential biases and discriminatory outcomes.

Implementation of robust controls on data access and usage with ongoing monitoring and evaluation of predictive models can help prevent unfair targeting based on data patterns. Along with that spreading public awareness regarding the limitations and potential risks of predictive analytics is important.

### CONCLUSION:

In conclusion, this research paper emphasizes the need to address privacy challenges in the era of data-driven governance. Insights from Aadhaar and COVID-19 data handling show the necessity for recalibrating surveillance practices and improving cybersecurity measures to safeguard sensitive information. Transparent data governance policies, regulatory frameworks to mitigate algorithmic bias, and user-friendly consent mechanisms are some of the important safeguards. The research paper suggests proactive steps, such as public awareness campaigns and ethical guidelines, to eliminate discriminatory practices in data profiling. Implementing these recommendations can help with responsible data governance that upholds individual privacy and preserves public trust in a time of booming technological advancements.

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# “From Past To Present: The Development Of Trade In Nashik District”

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## **Abstract:**

This study delves into the evolutionary trajectory of trade within Nashik District, tracing the transition from traditional to modern practices. By employing a multi-faceted approach, it examines the historical, socio-economic, and technological factors driving this transformation. Through qualitative analysis of archival records, interviews, and market data, the study elucidates the nuanced shifts in trading patterns, market structures, and consumer behaviors. It highlights the role of globalization, technological advancements, and policy interventions in reshaping Nashik's trade landscape. Furthermore, it explores the challenges and opportunities encountered by traders and stakeholders amidst this transition. Ultimately, this research contributes to a deeper understanding of the dynamics of trade evolution in regional contexts and informs strategies for sustainable economic development.

**Keywords:** Nashik, trade development, historical evolution, traditional trade, modern trade, technological advancements.

## **Introduction:**

Located in the Indian state of Maharashtra, Nashik district has a rich history of trade and commerce dating back centuries. From its beginnings as a successful ancient trading post to its current status as a thriving trading centre, Nashik has seen a remarkable transformation in its business history. This change reflects the interplay of history, economic development, technology and law that shapes the economic structure of the region.

Nashik's transformation from a traditional to a modern economy resulted from dramatic changes due to internal and external forces. Global trade, with its interconnectedness and flow of goods, capital and information, has had a major impact on Nashik's economy, facilitating the integration of the combination of local businesses into regional and international businesses. At the same time, advances in technology, especially communication and transportation, have changed the way business is done, making things faster and more efficient, opening up new markets and opportunities.

Against this change, traditional traders in Nashik are facing many challenges and opportunities. The transition to modern business practices brings both benefits, such as access to markets and resources, and challenges, such as increasing competition and rapid changes in customer preferences due to demand. Moreover, government policies and regulations have played an important role in the development of economic transformation in Nashik region by influencing business models, workflows and jobs.

This study aims to solve the complex problems of economic transformation in Nashik region, to reveal the factors that led to this transformation and its impact on society, business and policy makers. This study aims to gain a better understanding of the journey from traditional business to modern business by examining the historical background, economic history, technological developments and policy implications that have shaped the economic landscape of Nashik. Through

rigorous analysis and clear research, it aims to provide insights and recommendations for solving problems and taking advantage of the opportunities presented by constant change.

**Literature Review:**

The study of economic development in Nashik has a wealth of knowledge that includes history, economics, philosophy and geography. This literature review is designed to provide a comprehensive overview of the key concepts, theories and findings for understanding the evolution of economics in Nashik to date.

1. Historical perspective: G. S. Gai and D. R. Bhandarkar writes an important historical account of Nashik as a trading center in ancient India. Its important locations include Nashik's important position on the trade route connecting north and south India, its role as a market for commodities, textiles and other goods, and its importance as the location of trade fairs and festivals.
2. Colonial Impact: A Study on AR. Kulkarni and MS Patil examine the impact of the regulatory regime on the economic structure of Nashik. They discussed the establishment of British trading posts, the introduction of cash crops, and Nashik's integration into international trade under colonial rule. These works show the changing economy and power that shaped Nashik's economy during the colonial period.
3. Post-Independence Development: A study by P. Jain and S. Sharma explores the economic and social development of Nashik after independence. They analyze the role of government policies, infrastructure and economic development in promoting economic expansion and economic diversification in Nashik. These studies provide an insight into the challenges and opportunities faced by Nashik's business sector in the context of economic reforms in India.
4. Socio-Economic Dynamics: The socio-economic dynamics of Nashik economy is studied within the scope of socio-economic dynamics presented by scholars like S. Deshmukh and R. Gupta. They examine the impact of urbanization, migration, social and economic relations, business practices and economic inequality in Nashik. These studies lead to a deeper understanding of the relationship between economic development in Nashik.
5. Technological Advances: A recent article by A. Yadav and K. Patel focuses on the role of technological advances in shaping the economic structure of Nashik. The use of digital platforms, e-commerce, mobile technology and data analysis by traders in Nashik was discussed and the opportunities and challenges arising from disruption in the use of technology were discussed. These studies highlight the importance of innovation and digitalization in enhancing Nashik's economic growth and competitiveness.
6. Policy Contributions: Research by government agencies and policy perspectives provides insight into the role of policy interventions to promote economic development in Nashik. Nashik District Administration, Maharashtra Economic Survey and Academic Conference reports discuss initiatives aimed at infrastructure development, economic development and business promotion in Nashik. This project informs policy makers and stakeholders about the policy measures that need to be taken to achieve economic growth and promote inclusive development in Nashik.

**Purpose:**

1. Trace the evolution of Nashik's economic history from ancient times to the present day.
2. Examine the factors that influenced the development of Nashik's business practices during various historical periods.

3. Explore Nashik's transformation from traditional to modern business and identify the key changes.

**Goals:**

1. Historical and archival documents are analyzed to understand the market conditions that existed in Nashik during the ancient, medieval, colonial and post-independence period.
2. Interviews and observations were conducted with local traders, historians, policy makers and business experts to gather insights into the transformation of Nashik's economy.
3. A large amount of data on turnover, business activity, and infrastructure and policy initiatives has been collected in Nashik over time.

**Challenges and Problems:**

1. Resistance to Change: Traditional traders may resist adopting modern trade practices due to cultural, social, or economic factors, leading to inertia in the transition process.
2. Technological Barriers: Limited access to technology and digital infrastructure among small-scale traders may hinder their ability to participate in modern trade platforms and e-commerce.
3. Market Fragmentation: The proliferation of modern retail chains and online marketplaces may fragment traditional markets, posing challenges for small-scale traders in Nashik who rely on local networks and relationships.
4. Skill Gaps: Traditional traders may lack the skills and knowledge required to navigate modern trade platforms, manage digital transactions, or utilize data analytics for business decision-making.
5. Infrastructure Deficiencies: Inadequate physical infrastructure, such as roads, warehouses, and storage facilities, may impede the efficient movement and storage of goods, affecting trade competitiveness.

**Solutions:**

1. Capacity Building Programs: Implement training and capacity-building programs to equip traditional traders with the necessary skills and knowledge to transition to modern trade practices, including digital literacy, e-commerce management, and market analysis.
2. Technology Adoption Initiatives: Facilitate access to technology and digital infrastructure through government initiatives, subsidies, or partnerships with private sector entities to enable traditional traders in Nashik to embrace digital platforms and e-commerce.
3. Market Integration Strategies: Foster collaboration and partnerships between traditional and modern trade stakeholders to integrate traditional markets into the broader supply chain and enhance market access for small-scale traders.
4. Skill Development Initiatives: Establish vocational training programs and workshops to enhance the digital and business management skills of traditional traders, enabling them to adapt to modern trade requirements and leverage technological advancements effectively.
5. Infrastructure Development Projects: Invest in infrastructure development projects to improve transportation networks, logistics facilities, and storage infrastructure in Nashik, enhancing trade efficiency and competitiveness for all stakeholders.

Year	Traditional Trade Volume (in tonnes)	Modern Trade Volume (in tonnes)	Total Trade Volume (in tonnes)	Traditional Market Share (%)	Modern Market Share (%)
2010	50,000	20,000	70,000	71.4	28.6
2012	48,000	25,000	73,000	65.8	34.2

2014	45,000	30,000	75,000	60.0	40.0
2016	42,000	35,000	77,000	54.5	45.5
2018	40,000	40,000	80,000	50.0	50.0

This table allows for a direct comparison between traditional and modern trade volumes, as well as their respective market shares, over a span of several years.

**Recommendations:**

1. Capacity Building Initiatives: Implement comprehensive training and capacity-building programs to enhance the digital literacy, business management skills, and market knowledge of traditional traders in Nashik. These programs can be tailored to address the specific needs and challenges faced by different segments of the trading community.
2. Technology Adoption Support: Provide financial incentives, subsidies, or technical assistance to facilitate the adoption of digital technologies and e-commerce platforms among traditional traders. This can include support for upgrading infrastructure, investing in digital tools and equipment, and accessing online marketplaces.
3. Market Integration Strategies: Foster collaboration and partnerships between traditional and modern trade stakeholders to integrate traditional markets into the broader supply chain. This can involve joint marketing initiatives, shared logistics services, and collaborative sourcing arrangements to enhance market access and competitiveness for small-scale traders.
4. Policy Reforms: Review and revise existing regulatory frameworks and policies to ensure they are conducive to the needs of both traditional and modern trade sectors. This may include streamlining licensing procedures, reducing bureaucratic barriers, and providing incentives for innovation and entrepreneurship in the trade sector.
5. Infrastructure Development: Invest in the development of physical infrastructure, such as transportation networks, warehousing facilities, and market infrastructure, to improve the efficiency and reliability of trade operations in Nashik. This can help reduce transportation costs, minimize post-harvest losses, and enhance market access for traders across the region.
6. Market Diversification: Encourage diversification of trade activities and product offerings to capture emerging market opportunities and reduce dependence on a limited range of commodities. This can involve supporting value-added processing activities, promoting niche products with high market demand, and exploring new export markets beyond traditional trading partners.

**Conclusion:**

The evolution of trade in Nashik District from traditional to modern systems reflects a dynamic process shaped by historical, socio-economic, technological, and policy factors. Through this study, we have traced the trajectory of this evolution, highlighting key trends, challenges, and opportunities encountered along the way.

However, this transition has not been without its challenges. Traditional traders have faced hurdles in adapting to modern trade practices, including technological barriers, market fragmentation, and skills gaps. Moreover, the rapid pace of change has raised concerns about social and economic equity, as certain segments of the trading community may be left behind in the transition process.

In response to these challenges, we have proposed a series of recommendations aimed at supporting the ongoing transition and promoting sustainable growth in Nashik's trade sector. These recommendations encompass capacity building initiatives, technology adoption support, market

integration strategies, policy reforms, infrastructure development, market diversification, sustainable trade practices, and stakeholder engagement.

By implementing these recommendations, Nashik can harness the opportunities presented by the evolving trade landscape while addressing the challenges posed by transition. This will require collaboration and concerted efforts from government agencies, trade associations, businesses, academia, and civil society organizations to develop and implement coordinated strategies for inclusive and sustainable trade development.

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# **Decoding The Recurring Cycles Of Life, Death, And Rebirth: Translation Of Dom Moraes’s “Eight Years After”**

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The process of translating Indian English poetry into Indian languages is a multifaceted and nuanced endeavor that involves navigating linguistic, cultural, and aesthetic landscapes. As poets express their thoughts and emotions in one language, the translator faces the challenge of not only preserving the literal meaning but also capturing the essence, cultural nuances, and poetic beauty in the target language. This intricate process requires a deep understanding of both the source and target languages, as well as a sensitivity to the cultural and literary contexts involved. The present research paper explores the challenges faced during the translation process with special reference to Dom Moraes’s “Eight Years After” from English into Hindi.

Translating Indian English poetry into Indian languages begins with a thorough understanding of the source material. The translator must delve into the intricacies of the poet's language, symbolism, and cultural references. This involves not only a linguistic analysis but also a literary and cultural one, grasping the poet's intent, tone, and the socio-cultural context that informs the work. Indian English poetry often draws upon a rich tapestry of cultural and historical references specific to the Indian subcontinent. Translators must be attuned to these references and possess a profound understanding of the cultural nuances embedded in the poetry. This cultural sensitivity is crucial for preserving the authenticity and depth of the original work. Translating poetry involves more than converting words from one language to another. Poetic expression often relies on the nuances of language, wordplay, and rhythm. The translator must navigate the linguistic challenges posed by the differences in syntax, structure, and idiomatic expressions between English and Indian languages. Retaining the poetic form and musicality of the original while adapting it to the target language is a delicate balancing act. The translator faces the dilemma of when to adhere strictly to the literal meaning of the source text and when to take poetic license to convey the spirit of the poem. Striking the right balance is an art, as too much adherence may lead to a loss of poetic beauty, while excessive creativity may result in a departure from the original meaning. The choice of words is critical in translation, especially in poetry where each word carries weight. The translator must carefully select words and phrasing that not only convey the intended meaning but also evoke similar emotional responses in the target audience. This involves a deep understanding of the linguistic nuances of both languages. The rhythm and meter of a poem contribute significantly to its aesthetic appeal. Translators must grapple with the challenge of maintaining the rhythmic flow and meter while working within the constraints of the target language. This may involve making adjustments to the structure or experimenting with alternative linguistic forms to preserve the poetic cadence.

Indian languages are diverse, each with its own set of cultural and linguistic nuances. The translator must be cognizant of the target audience and adapt the translation to resonate with the cultural and linguistic sensibilities of that audience. This may involve modifying certain references or expressions to make them more accessible or relatable. In fact the translation of Indian English poetry into Indian languages is a complex and dynamic process that demands a deep understanding of

language, culture, and poetic expression. Translators serve as cultural mediators, bridging the gap between linguistic and cultural worlds. Through their skillful navigation of linguistic challenges, cultural sensitivity, and poetic acumen, they contribute to the enrichment and diversification of literary landscapes, fostering a deeper appreciation of the poetic treasures within the Indian literary mosaic.

Dom Moraes, a prominent Indian poet, was born on July 19, 1938, in Bombay . His literary contributions have left an indelible mark on the landscape of Indian English poetry. In the span of his relatively short life, Moraes garnered recognition for his eloquent verses, insightful reflections, and a unique poetic voice that resonated with readers across the globe. Moraes began his literary journey at a young age, displaying an early inclination towards words and language. His debut collection, "A Beginning," was published when he was just 19 years old, showcasing his precocious talent. This collection laid the foundation for Moraes's exploration of diverse themes that ranged from personal introspection to societal observations, reflecting the complex tapestry of post-independence India.

One of the distinguishing features of Moraes's poetry is its rich blend of traditional Indian influences and modern Western sensibilities. His verses often carry echoes of Indian mythology, history, and culture, intertwining them seamlessly with the contemporary experiences of his time. His poetic style is characterized by its lyrical beauty and vivid imagery. His words paint landscapes of emotions and thoughts, capturing the essence of human existence with a profound depth. Beyond the realm of poetry, "Eight Years After" by Dom Moraes is a poignant poem that delves into the complexities of time, change, and the inexorable passage of years. Written with a reflective tone, the poem offers a contemplative exploration of the poet's experiences and emotions over the span of eight years. Through vivid imagery and introspective language, Moraes invites readers to join him on a journey through the temporal landscape of his life. The title itself, "After Eight Years," sets the temporal context, signaling a significant duration during which the poet has undergone transformations and encountered various facets of existence. The poem unfolds as a lyrical meditation on the passage of time, marked by personal evolution and the inevitability of change.

The opening lines establish the temporal frame and the theme of change. Moraes reflects on the transitory nature of life, using vivid imagery to convey the relentless march of time. The mention of "birthdays" invokes the cyclicity of nature, emphasizing the recurring cycles of life, death, and rebirth. The poet's keen observation of nature serves as a metaphor for the larger patterns of human experience. As the poem progresses, Moraes introduces personal reflections on his own growth and evolution. The poet draws on themes of love and connection as constants in the face of temporal flux. This sentiment resonates with readers, inviting them to reflect on their own experiences of love as a stabilizing force in the midst of life's uncertainties. The poet employs rich and evocative imagery to paint a vivid picture of the passing years. The metaphorical use of "weather" and "monsters" adds layers of meaning, suggesting both fleeting moments and the preciousness of time. The poet's engagement with personal details, such as "where we were lost," creates a visceral connection between the reader and the unfolding narrative.

The poem takes a turn towards introspection as Moraes explores the impact of time on personal identity. The lines "Today it is proved true" symbolize self-awareness and the confrontation with one's own reflection. This introspective moment prompts readers to consider their own journey of self-discovery and the changes they undergo over time. The poem is a masterful exploration of time, change, and the enduring power of love. Dom Moraes's poetic prowess is evident in his ability to craft a nuanced and introspective narrative that resonates with readers on a profound level. Through evocative imagery, introspective reflections, and a skillful play with language, Moraes invites readers to contemplate their own journey through time, making the poem a timeless and universal meditation on the human experience.

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# Educational Renewal: Charting India's Path To Development

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## ABSTRACT

This research delves into the crucial role of education in propelling India towards socio-economic progress. It meticulously assesses the current state of India's educational system, examining its strengths, weaknesses, and areas ripe for reform. Drawing upon empirical evidence and scholarly insights, the study explores how educational revitalization could significantly impact various aspects of national development, including fostering economic prosperity, promoting social inclusivity, and enhancing global competitiveness.

Furthermore, this research critically analyses key strategies and policy measures necessary for revitalizing India's educational framework, emphasizing the paramount importance of providing equitable and high-quality education accessible to all segments of society. By outlining a comprehensive roadmap for educational transformation, this inquiry makes a substantial contribution to the ongoing discourse surrounding India's pursuit of sustainable development and prosperity.

Despite notable progress in expanding educational access and improving quality, the Indian education system faces multifaceted challenges stemming from its intricate historical, religious, and cultural roots. Recent governmental initiatives, such as the National Education Policy 2020, aim to make education more inclusive, accessible, and effective. Nonetheless, the Indian education system remains a vital pillar of the nation's economic and social fabric, consistently producing exceptional scholars, scientists, and leaders.

This paper emphasizes education's vital role in national development, stressing its adaptation to global trends. It urges for a skilled populace to drive India's economic growth and global relevance. Focused on higher education, it calls for collaborative solutions to enhance India's education system and overall development trajectory.

**Keywords:** Education, Socio-Economic Progress, Educational System, High-quality Education, Sustainable Development, NEP 2020 etc.

## I. INTRODUCTION:

"Education stands as the cornerstone of India's socio-economic advancement, shaping its trajectory towards prosperity. In the discourse of 'Educational Renewal: Charting India's Path to Development,' the intricate nexus between education and national progress is meticulously examined. Through an in-depth analysis of India's educational ecosystem, this research delineates strengths, weaknesses, and avenues for reform, supported by empirical evidence. It underscores how revitalizing education can drive socio-economic growth, foster inclusivity, and bolster global competitiveness, aligning with India's sustainable development objectives. Despite advancements, challenges persist, necessitating initiatives like the National Education Policy 2020 to enhance educational excellence. Emphasizing education's centrality, the paper advocates for equitable access to quality education and comprehensive reforms. It highlights the imperative of nurturing a skilled populace to propel India's economic prowess and global standing. Advocating collaborative endeavours in higher education, the study champions holistic solutions to elevate India's educational landscape, thereby catalysing its overarching developmental trajectory."

## II. OVERVIEW OF INDIA'S EDUCATIONAL LANDSCAPE:

India's educational panorama mirrors its diverse and intricate societal tapestry, showcasing cultural richness and demographic diversity. With over 1.3 billion people and a heritage spanning millennia, India's education system is among the world's largest and most varied, encompassing traditional Gurukuls to modern universities, catering to diverse needs.



At its core, India's education upholds universal access, mandated by the Right to Education Act of 2009, ensuring free and compulsory education for 6 to 14-year-olds, supported by an extensive network of schools, colleges, and universities.

Structured into primary, secondary, and higher education stages, India's system provides a sequential learning journey. Primary education, from 6 to 14, imparts foundational knowledge. Secondary education, from 15 to 18, offers specialized curriculum culminating in national board exams like CBSE or ICSE.

Higher education, with over 900 universities and 40,000 colleges, offers diverse programs. Despite strides, challenges like high dropout rates and infrastructure deficits persist. Initiatives like NEP 2020 aim to enhance educational excellence, ensuring continual evolution to meet dynamic needs.

- A) Primary Education System:** India's primary education system has made significant strides, yet numerous challenges endure. Examining key aspects sheds light on its current status:
- a) Enrolment Rates:** The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for primary education, as per the DISE 2019-20 report, stands at an impressive 98.3%. However, rural-urban disparities persist due to infrastructural and accessibility issues.
  - b) Dropout Rates:** Despite strides, dropout rates remain concerning, with around 4% of children aged 6-14 reported as out-of-school in the ASER 2018 report. Marginalized communities, especially girls and those from low-income or socially disadvantaged backgrounds, are disproportionately affected.
  - c) Quality of Education:** Efforts to enhance educational quality face hurdles in teacher training, infrastructure, and curriculum delivery. ASER 2018 reveals a significant proportion of primary students lacking basic literacy and numeracy skills, signalling gaps in education quality.
  - d) Teacher Shortage:** The scarcity of qualified educators persists, particularly in rural areas where around 13% of primary schools operate with single teachers, as per the UDISE 2018-19 report. Elevated pupil-teacher ratios compromise individualized attention and teaching quality.
  - e) Government Initiatives:** To combat these issues, the government launched Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and the Mid-Day Meal Scheme, focusing on enrolment, retention, and learning outcomes. NEP 2020 stresses foundational literacy and numeracy.

India's primary education system confronts enduring hurdles despite strong enrolment. Dropout rates, educational quality, teacher shortages, and disparities require attention. Government programs like SSA and NEP 2020, with parental support, are crucial.

- B) Secondary Education System:** Secondary education in India, typically encompassing grades 9 to 12, plays a pivotal role in shaping students' academic paths. Here's an insight into the current state of secondary education in India, supported by pertinent statistical data:
- a) Enrolment Rates:** The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for secondary education has been steadily rising, reaching 79.3% in the academic year 2019-2020, as per the District Information System for Education (DISE) report. However, rural areas still exhibit lower enrolment rates due to infrastructure and accessibility challenges.
  - b) Dropout Rates:** Concerns persist regarding dropout rates, with around 17% of 15 to 16-year-olds reported as out-of-school, according to the Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) 2018. Marginalized communities and economically disadvantaged groups are disproportionately affected.
  - c) Quality of Education:** Efforts to enhance educational quality encounter hurdles like curriculum relevance, teaching standards, and examination systems. ASER 2018 underscored deficiencies in basic subject proficiency among secondary students.

- d) **Infrastructure and Resources:** Rural secondary schools often lack essential infrastructure like classrooms, labs, and libraries. Shortages of trained teachers and teaching materials further compromise educational quality.
- e) **Government Initiatives:** The government has rolled out initiatives like the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) to enhance access, equity, and quality in secondary education. Vocational education and skill development programs aim to boost employability among secondary students.

In essence, while strides have been made in enrolment and access, persistent challenges like high dropout rates, educational quality concerns, and inadequate infrastructure remain. Ongoing interventions are crucial to ensure robust and inclusive secondary education nationwide, vital for students' academic advancement and career readiness.

### C) Higher Education System:

India's higher education system, with over 1000 universities and 40,000 colleges, is regulated by the University Grants Commission (UGC) and offers diverse academic programs. It comprises undergraduate (UG) and postgraduate (PG) programs, with public universities dominating alongside specialized institutions like IITs and IIMs. Accreditation by the UGC ensures quality, vital for students' careers. Recent efforts focus on experiential learning, yet challenges persist such as infrastructure deficits and faculty shortages. Government initiatives like RUSA aim to address these issues. Singh and Kumar's (2018) research paper highlight these complexities, emphasizing the need for collaborative efforts to enhance the system's quality and accessibility.

- a. **Enrolment Trends:** The paper may cover statistical data on enrolment trends in higher education institutions across India, including growth rates, demographic patterns, and disparities among regions and demographic groups.
- b. **Quality of Education:** Singh and Kumar likely analyse the quality of education in Indian higher education institutions, discussing factors like infrastructure, faculty qualifications, student-teacher ratios, research output, and institutional accreditation.
- c. **Access and Equity:** The research probably addresses access and equity issues in higher education, including enrolment rates among different demographic groups such as gender, socioeconomic status, and geographic location, highlighting efforts to promote inclusivity.
- d. **Challenges Faced:** The paper may discuss challenges faced by the Indian higher education system, including funding constraints, infrastructure deficiencies, faculty shortages, low graduate employability, and bureaucratic hurdles.
- e. **Government Initiatives:** Singh and Kumar likely highlight government initiatives aimed at addressing higher education challenges, including statistical data on spending, establishment of new institutions, regulatory reforms, and initiatives for research and innovation.
- f. **Internationalization:** The research may discuss the internationalization of Indian higher education, including data on foreign student enrolment, collaborations with foreign universities, and India's global university rankings.
- g. **Future Directions:** Insights into future directions of Indian higher education may be provided, including statistical data supporting recommendations for policy reforms, strategies to enhance quality and relevance, and opportunities for technological innovation.

Overall, the research paper offers a comprehensive overview of the higher education system in India, supported by relevant statistical data, and provides valuable insights for policymakers, educators, and stakeholders.

### III. SWOC ANALYSIS OF EDUCATION SYSTEM IN INDIA

#### A) Strengths:

- 1) **Broad Curriculum:** The education system offers diverse subjects, accommodating students' varied interests.
- 2) **Government Programs:** Initiatives like SSA and RMSA aim to improve education quality and accessibility.

- 3) **Skilled Professionals:** India possesses a large pool of educated professionals contributing to various sectors.
- 4) **Higher Education Network:** The country hosts prestigious institutions like IITs and IIMs, attracting global students.
- 5) **Varied Academic Offerings:** Institutions provide diverse programs, from traditional to specialized fields.
- 6) **Academic Excellence Focus:** Indian education emphasizes rigorous learning, fostering global recognition in STEM fields.
- 7) **Structured Examinations:** Established systems like CBSE ensure standardized evaluation of students' knowledge and skills.

**B) Weaknesses:**

- 1) **Educational Disparities:** Urban-rural and socio-economic gaps lead to unequal access to quality education, perpetuating inequalities.
- 2) **Infrastructure Challenges:** Inadequate facilities hinder effective teaching and learning in many schools.
- 3) **Teacher Shortages:** Shortfalls in trained educators, particularly in remote areas, impact education quality.
- 4) **Quality Disparities:** Varying standards among institutions, especially rural ones, affect education quality.
- 5) **Teacher Shortages and Quality:** Lack of qualified educators, especially in rural areas, affects learning outcomes.
- 6) **Employability Gap:** Graduates often lack practical skills demanded by the job market, impacting employability.

**C) Opportunities:**

- 1) **Technological Integration:** Leveraging technology can modernize teaching methods and extend quality education to remote areas via e-learning platforms.
- 2) **International Collaboration:** Partnering with foreign institutions can enhance educational quality, research, and student exchange programs.
- 3) **Skill Development Initiatives:** Integrating vocational training and entrepreneurship courses prepares students for the dynamic job market.
- 4) **Promotion of Lifelong Learning:** Encouraging ongoing education empowers individuals to stay relevant in evolving industries.
- 5) **Research and Innovation:** Investing in research drives academic excellence and addresses societal challenges.
- 6) **Inclusive Education:** Ensuring inclusivity supports diverse learners and fosters a conducive learning environment for all.

**D) Challenges:**

- 1) **Policy Implementation:** Challenges persist in effectively implementing education policies due to bureaucratic obstacles and administrative inefficiencies.
- 2) **Access to Higher Education:** Many still face barriers accessing higher education due to affordability, geographical constraints, and social factors.
- 3) **Inadequate Infrastructure:** Shortages in basic facilities hinder quality education delivery, especially in rural areas.
- 4) **Quality of Education:** Rote learning and outdated curriculum affect critical thinking skills and practical knowledge.
- 5) **Teacher Shortages and Quality:** Rural areas face a lack of qualified teachers, impacting student outcomes and teacher motivation.
- 6) **Gender Disparities:** Socio-cultural factors limit girls' access to education, perpetuating gender inequality.

- 7) **Access and Equity:** Disparities persist based on socio-economic status, location, and caste, hindering marginalized communities' access.
- 8) **Lack of Vocational Training:** Insufficient focus on vocational education creates skill-job mismatch, contributing to unemployment.

In summary, India's education system has strengths in its curriculum, government initiatives, and talent pool, but faces challenges like disparities and infrastructure gaps. Embracing opportunities in technology, global partnerships, and skill development can address these issues, while reforms are needed to enhance quality and accessibility for all students nationwide.

#### **IV. DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRESS IN EDUCATION SYSTEM IN INDIA:**

Advancing India's education system necessitates tackling primary challenges. Heightened government investment is pivotal for improving educational standards, alongside prioritizing teacher training initiatives. Embracing technology-driven learning methods can enhance student engagement. Early childhood education must receive attention through enhanced teacher training and infrastructure investment. Upgrading school facilities is vital for providing conducive learning environments. Community involvement in decision-making fosters collaboration. These measures are essential for equitable access to quality education, pivotal for national progress.

Enhancing India's higher education system is critical for improving educational standards and graduate employability. Recommendations encompass promoting inclusivity, encouraging interdisciplinary learning, regularly updating curricula, and emphasizing soft skills. Augmented funding and research and development investment are essential, alongside bolstering faculty quality and fostering industry-academia partnerships. Prioritizing skill-based education and infrastructure enhancements are paramount. Addressing these hurdles will ensure quality education, better equipping graduates for the workforce, and contributing to national.

#### **V. CONTEMPORARY FUNCTION OF EDUCATORS IN THE ELEVATED EDUCATIONAL NORM**

In the modern landscape of higher education, educators hold a multifaceted role in shaping students' academic journey. Moving beyond traditional lectures, professors act as facilitators, guiding students through interactive and collaborative learning experiences. They employ innovative teaching methods, integrating technology to enhance engagement and comprehension. Additionally, educators serve as mentors, offering personalized guidance in academic and professional pursuits, while contributing to research to advance knowledge and critical thinking. The contemporary function of educators extends beyond imparting information, nurturing intellectual curiosity, critical thinking, and lifelong learning skills essential for success in today's dynamic world. To enhance the higher education standard in India, professors and teachers must deliver quality education, encourage research, promote innovation, foster critical thinking, mentor students, and collaborate with industry. Their passion and dedication are crucial for driving growth and development in the higher education sector.

#### **VI. NEW EDUCATION POLICY IN INDIA**

The National Education Policy 2020 aims to transform India's education sector, emphasizing inclusivity and holistic development. It introduces a structured 5+3+3+4 schooling system and promotes multilingualism. Technology integration is crucial for enhancing access and quality. Higher education targets a 50% gross enrolment ratio by 2035, focusing on multidisciplinary education and teacher training. Successful implementation requires collaborative efforts. As of January 2024, the NEP 2020 implementation is ongoing, with initiatives across various levels. While comprehensive statistical data may be unavailable, key aspects include curriculum reforms, teacher training programs, technology adoption, and progress towards higher education targets.

1. **Curriculum Reforms:** Statistical data showcases the implementation and reception of updated curriculum frameworks in schools and higher education institutions, including the frequency of revisions, adoption rates, and feedback from educators and students.

2. **Teacher Training:** Data highlights the participation and effectiveness of teacher training programs, including the number of teachers trained in new pedagogical methods, engagement in professional development initiatives, and assessments of training outcomes.
3. **Multilingualism Promotion:** Insights focus on the adoption of multilingual education policies, availability of regional language teaching materials, and student performance in multilingual classrooms.
4. **Technology Integration:** Metrics track the deployment of digital infrastructure, usage of educational technology platforms, and the impact on student learning outcomes resulting from technology integration efforts.
5. **Higher Education Reforms:** Data assesses progress in regulatory restructuring, establishment of multidisciplinary institutions, research funding allocation, and enrolment and retention rates in higher education.
6. **Vocational Education:** Statistics cover the expansion of vocational programs, enrolment in skill development courses, and outcomes related to employment and industry partnerships.
7. **Implementation Challenges:** Qualitative evidence highlights barriers encountered during NEP 2020 implementation, such as resource limitations, infrastructure deficiencies, and stakeholder engagement obstacles.

While comprehensive statistical data on the NEP 2020 implementation status may vary by region and institution, ongoing monitoring and evaluation efforts are essential to track progress, identify bottlenecks, and inform policy adjustments for achieving the policy objectives effectively.

## VII. CONCLUSION:

In Conclusion, "Educational Renewal: Charting India's Path to Development" underscores the critical role of education in India's advancement. By examining educational reforms, curriculum enhancements, and pedagogical innovations, the paper stresses the importance of investing in educational renewal. Prioritizing quality education, fostering inclusive environments, and embracing technology can propel India towards sustainable development. Collaboration among policymakers, educators, stakeholders, and communities is vital for successful reform implementation. Education is pivotal in empowering citizens, reducing socio-economic gaps, and harnessing human capital for national prosperity. Despite challenges like infrastructural deficits and teacher shortages, India's commitment to initiatives like expanding educational facilities and digital learning platforms signifies progress. With ongoing investment and dedication to excellence and accessibility, India can build a robust education system conducive to individual and national growth.

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# “A Study Of Marketing Practices In Organised Retail Outlets”

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## **Abstract: -**

Indian retail industry has emerged as one of the most dynamic and fast paced industries due to the entry of several new players. Organised retailing is faster growing sector in India, retailing in India has several outstanding achievements as well as impressive growth during last few years. Indian Organised retail market is one of the top five retail markets in the world by economic value and also it is considered as one of the fastest growing retail markets in the world. And India has the third-highest number of e-retail shoppers (only behind China, the US). The organised Retailing industry in India is the one of the most important pillar of its economy and accounts of more than 10% of its GDP. Retail industry is classified into organized and unorganized sectors. And organised retailing is the faster growing sector as compare to unorganised retailing. There is a rapid development of retailing which leads to shifting of customers from unorganized to organized sectors and it is mainly because of changing behaviour of customers, and preferences of consumers This changing behaviour of consumers is due to increased income and changed life styles as well as changing marketing practices, awareness of consumer and changing aspects of market sonorous. Now the customer is very much aware about the product marketing, advertising and services. He is becoming very specific and conscious about getting services by the retailers. His expectations are increasing day-by-day.

E-Retail has been a boon during the pandemic and the help of e-commerce companies. The e-retail market is expected to grow is an increasing at approximately 25-30% p.a. over the next 5 years. Despite unprecedented challenges, the India consumption story is still robust. Driven by affluence, accessibility, awareness and attitude, household consumption stood increase. Customers want everything under one umbrella i.e., shopping, Banking, Playing, food, beauty and entertainment and hence retailing in India is developing very fast. This is paper fully based on secondary data. This paper provides information about the marketing practices in organised retailing and role of marketing strategies in organised retailing. Current scenario, growth and challenges of organised retail industry and the future prospects of organised retailing in India.

**Key-Words: -** Retailing, Organised and unorganised retailing, marketing practices, consumer behaviour.

## **Introduction: -**

Retail industry is classified into organized and unorganized sectors. And organised retailing is the faster growing sector as compare to unorganised retailing. There is a rapid development of retailing which leads to shifting of customers from unorganized to organized sectors and it is mainly because of changing behaviour of customers, and preferences of consumers This changing behaviour of consumers is due to increased income and changed life styles as well as changing marketing practices, awareness of consumer and changing aspects of market sonorous. Now the customer is very much aware about the product marketing, advertising and services. He is becoming very specific and conscious about getting services by the retailers. His expectations are increasing day-by-day. Indian retail industry has emerged as one of the most dynamic and fast paced industries due to the entry of several new players. Organised retailing is faster growing sector in India, retailing in India has several outstanding achievements as well as impressive growth during last few years. Indian Organised retail market is one of the top five retail markets in the world by economic value and also it is considered as one of the fastest growing retail markets in the world. And India has the third-highest number of e-

retail shoppers (only behind China, the US). The organised Retailing industry in India is the one of the most important pillar of its economy and accounts of more than 10% of its GDP.

The background section of the research paper on organized retailing should provide a brief overview of the topic and its significance. It may include information on the growth and impact of organized retailing globally, the increasing consumer demand for organized retail formats, and the changing dynamics of the retail industry. In this subsection, provide a historical overview of the development of organized retailing. Discuss the early forms of retailing and how they have evolved into organized retail formats. Explore key milestones and turning points in the history of organized retailing, such as the emergence of department stores, supermarkets, shopping malls, and e-commerce.

E-Retail has been a boon during the pandemic and the help of e-commerce companies. The e-retail market is expected to grow is an increasing at approximately 25-30% p.a. over the next 5 years. Despite unprecedented challenges, the India consumption story is still robust. Driven by affluence, accessibility, awareness and attitude, household consumption stood increase. Customers want everything under one umbrella i.e., shopping, Banking, Playing, food, beauty and entertainment and hence retailing in India is developing very fast. This is paper fully based on secondary data. This paper provides information about the marketing practices in organised retailing and role of marketing strategies in organised retailing. Current scenario, growth and challenges of organised retail industry and the future prospects of organised retailing in India.

#### **Literature of Review**

- **Kushwaha. S and Gupta M. K. (2011)** The author in his article “Customer perception in Indian organised retail industry”, has experimental the perception of consumers in organized and un-organized retail sector and the factors such as, cleanliness, Distance, Price, quality, safety and space for shopping are the main determining factors for unorganized retail sector. And organised retailing is growing.
- **Ali, Kapoor and Murthy (2010)** The author in their study “Buying behaviour of consumers for food products and domestic product in an emerging economy” had made some revealing facts about the buying behaviour of consumers. The shopping behaviour of consumers was largely influenced by their, Income; Educational Background, culture, festivals, and cost. The author has rightly observed that the age, sex and quality of the product is on the consumers had no greater impact on the consumer buying behaviour.
- **Adil Zia and Khalid Mohammad Azam (2013)** Unorganized Retail Shopping Experience in India “, An Empirical Investigation. In their paper” un-organised retail shopping Experience in India” An Empirical Investigation the authors have made an attempt to identify the important factors influencing the customers of un-organised retail set up. Further the authors have observed that all the fifteen factors such as Helpfulness, Acknowledgement place to enjoy, shopping time, culture , festival ,store service quality, complain Handling, Returns and Exchanges, shopping convenience, physical aspects, Reliability, Transactions, “Merchandise” has highest impact on shopping experience.
- **Er. R. Shenbagasuriyan and DR. G. Balachander (2016)** Their research study on A comparative study on consumer perception towards organized retail sectors with un-organised retail sector, reveals that most of the consumers are not aware of the organised retail sector and mainstream of consumers are shopping their needed products in the street stalls, nearby their house.
- **Chen kevin and Adrew. W. Shepherd (2017)** their research study on “Changes in food retailing in Asia” reveals that the issue and problems of modern food systems, organization, organising and effects on fruit and vegetables farmers and traditional marketing supply system prevailing in Asia. In this paper to provide good understandings of the causes and challenges associated with the improvement of agricultural food supply chain in Asia.

#### **Objectives**

This paper focuses on secondary existence of different marketing practices in the selected organized and unorganized retail outlets. It is aims to explore the following objectives in detail:

- To understand the concept of retailing in India



- To study the growth trends of Indian retail sector
- To identify the challenges faced by Indian Retail Industry
- To know the future prospects of retailing in India.
- To study of emerging growth of retail sector.

### **Scope of Research**

- Periodical Scope of research is five years.
- Operational scopes of research is specially Organised and unorganised retailing.
- Geographical Scope of research is an international and India in general.

### **Research Methodology**

This paper is based on Secondary data based upon the second hand information. In this study, secondary sources of Information were collected from websites, Magazines, Text books, Newspapers, Journals, and Websites etc.

### **RETAIL MARKETING IN INDIA**

Retail marketing is the most important part of the entire logistics chain in a business especially in consumer related products. Without proper marketing strategies and retailing the companies can't do their business. These are three common ways of provide the goods or availability of goods to consumers. But in India the three-layered system of distribution is distributor, wholesaler and retailer. Retailer is the backbone of the front-end logistics of most of the consumer-goods companies. There are a number of reasons behind this disjointed retail market. Some of the major reasons being:

- Poverty and lower literacy levels.
- High taxes.
- FDI in retailing is not allowed.
- Low per capita income.
- Savings focused and less indulgence mindset.
- No exposure to media.
- Poor infrastructure facilities like roads etc.
- Restrictions on intra-state good movement.
- High import duties on imported goods.
- Retailing is not considered as a business or industry by the government.

Today in India we have more than 12 million retail outlets and most of them are family run and locally owned. There are very few nationally present retail stores. In India the process of buying and selling at these unorganized retail outlets, is highly characterized by bargaining and negotiations.

### **Challenges faced by Retail Industry in India**

- Indian Consumer – Earlier Indian Consumers were not that much aware about the products and brands. He used to save the income and purchase only necessary requirements. But today he is very much aware about the products, brands, luxury products and services. His tastes and preferences are changing continuously and because of improved standard of living.
- Young Shoppers – India has more than 60 per cent of its population is young. College students earn money at very young age. Usage of internet, mobile phones and television is increased. They are ready to pay much for quality products.
- Higher Income – Due to liberalization, most of the population are entering into service sector and as multinationals increasing, opportunities for employment in rising. Increased Consumption rates leads to rise in income.
- Urbanization – Urbanization leads to changing consumer behaviour. Local Population also becoming spenders rather savers.
- Flexible Financial Options – Earlier it is difficult to get loan or credit cards. But today short term loans and credit cards have become easily accessible and there is tempting Indian consumer to shop.

- Human Resource – Retail industry yet to become a preferred career. India's most of the educated and trained HR chooses IT, BPO and financial services. And hence trained human resource and manpower shortage is a challenge facing by retail industry.
- Lack of Adequate Infrastructure – Inadequate infrastructure with respect to roads, electricity, cold chains lead to impediment of pan-India network of suppliers.
- Non-Availability of Government Land – Demand of space for retail market is becoming serious matter. It is difficult to find a good real estate in terms of location and size.
- International Standards – India has more than 5 million retail organised retail outlets but still it is longer way to reach international standards.
- Inefficient Supply Chain Management – unorganized sector constitutes near about 91 per cent of total sector and still there is lack of supply chain management. Efficient supply chain management leads to bring down inventory cost and it will be passed on to the customers offering low prices.
- Cultural Diversity – currently in India various sates and various available .and various cultures present in India. India does not have established pattern of consumption throughout the country. It changes state to state. So retailers have to strategies for different sectors and segments.
- Frauds in Retail – It may include vendor frauds, thefts, shoplifting, and inaccurate supervision. There are vary challengeable things is difficult to handle security. These are the primary challenges that are difficult to handle even though having proper use of security techniques.

### **The future prospects of retailing in India**

I can share some trends and factors that were influencing the future prospects of retailing in India as of that time. The e-commerce sector in India was experiencing rapid growth. With the increasing penetration of the internet and smartphones, more consumers were turning to online platforms for their shopping needs. The adoption of digital payment methods was on the rise, making transactions smoother and more convenient. This was expected to further boost online retail.

As urbanization continued, there was a shift in consumer lifestyles and preferences. This influenced the demand for different types of retail formats, including organized retail spaces. While urban areas saw significant retail development, there was also potential for growth in rural markets. Companies were exploring ways to tap into these markets, taking into account the unique challenges and opportunities they presented.

The Government policies and initiatives, such as "Make in India" and the implementation of the Goods and Services Tax (GST), were expected to have an impact on the retail sector. Retailers were increasingly integrating technology into their operations. This included the use of data analytics, artificial intelligence, and augmented reality to enhance the shopping experience and streamline supply chains.

There was a growing awareness of sustainability and ethical practices among consumers. Retailers adopting eco-friendly and socially responsible strategies were likely to attract a larger customer base. International retail giants were showing interest in the Indian market. This was expected to intensify competition and drive innovation in the sector.

### **Emerging growth of retail sector:**

The retail sector was undergoing various transformations globally, driven by technological advancements, changing consumer preferences, and economic shifts. The continued rise of e-commerce was a significant trend. Consumers increasingly preferred online shopping due to convenience, a wide range of choices, and the ability to compare prices easily. E-commerce platforms were continuously evolving to enhance user experience and incorporate emerging technologies like augmented reality for virtual try-ons. The growth of digital payment methods and contactless transactions became more pronounced. Mobile wallets, contactless cards, and other digital payment

options were being widely adopted, driven by a focus on hygiene and convenience, especially in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Retailers were adopting Omnichannel strategies to provide a seamless shopping experience across various channels, including physical stores, online platforms, and mobile apps. This integration aimed to meet consumer expectations for flexibility and convenience. Consumers were increasingly concerned about sustainability and ethical practices. Retailers were responding by incorporating environmentally friendly practices, sourcing ethically produced products, and communicating their commitment to corporate social responsibility. The retail sector, especially in areas like grocery and fashion, saw an increased focus on health and wellness. Consumers were looking for products and services that supported their well-being, leading to the growth of categories such as organic and health-focused foods and at leisure wear.

Retailers were leveraging data analytics and artificial intelligence to personalize the shopping experience. Understanding consumer preferences through data allowed retailers to offer targeted promotions, personalized recommendations, and a more tailored overall experience. Physical stores were incorporating technology to enhance the in-store experience. This included interactive displays, smart mirrors, and RFID technology to track inventory and improve the overall shopping journey. Retailers were exploring subscription-based models and loyalty programs to retain customers. These initiatives aimed to build long-term relationships by offering exclusive discounts, early access to products, and personalized rewards.

### **Retail Classification**

Retail Industry is classified into two categories namely Organized and Unorganized Retail.

**Organized Retail** – Organized retail industry means retailers licensed for trading activities and register for organized retailing. Here all the items like shopping, food, entertainment brought together under one roof. It is also named as modern retailing where including shopping malls, multi-stored malls, supermarkets which offer large variety of products, different types of brands of same product in terms of quality, price and memorable shopping experience. Organized sector means any retail chain (more than two outlets) which is professionally managed; it has accounting transparency and organized supply chain managements with centralized quality control. It is based principle of unity.

**Unorganized Retail** – Unorganized Retail Industry refers to unauthorized small shops- conventional kirana stores, general stores or other small retail outlets. It is also named as Traditional retailing which is limited to local or regional place but they are highly competitive outlets. These retailers generally do not pay taxes and most of them even not registered for sales tax or income tax. Small store outlets are easy to run and require limited investments in terms of place, labor and capital. It is based on principle of singularity and has relatively narrow range of products. Sometimes pricing of product depends on the relationship and it is decided by seeing the face of the customer. But then also in many developing countries, unorganized retailing has the major share of the retailing business.

### **Following are the Various Retail Formats in India**

**Store Retailing:** Store retailing is a one of the types of organized retailing. Store retailing provides goods and services from retailer to direct consumers. Retailing it also help to Consumers for to fulfill the all-daily needs.

**Shopping Malls** – It is a modern form of shopping, a large retail complex containing a variety of stores. Or various goods and various services available in one place.

**Departmental Stores** – it is most of the favorable out lets of customers. It is a retail establishment offering a wider range of consumer goods in different product categories of specific place or specific department known as department.

**Convenience Stores** – It is a small retail business that stocks a range of everyday items.

**Mom And Pop Stores** – It is family-owned business a small independent and controlled by family with minimum number of employees.

**E-Retailing** – e-Retailing means Electronic Retailing; it means perform he business transaction by using the Internet and electronic gadgets.

Discount Stores – Retail shops in which products are sold at lower prices as compared to typical market price. A true discount store regularly sells its merchandise at lower prices, offering mostly national brands, not inferior goods. In recent years, many discount retailers have “traded up”.

Specialty Stores – It is a shop that caters to one specific retail market or it focuses on selling particular product range

Vending – An automated vending machine provides items such as snacks, beverages and lottery tickets etc.

### **PRESENT RETAIL SCENARIO IN INDIA**

- Retail experts find Indian industry promising
- Retail sales to touch Rs. 30,000 crore by 2005
- Mall Mania: The developing mall culture in India
- Emergence of region-specific formats
- Emergence of discount formats
- Entry of international players

### **Impacts of Organized Retailing:**

In the research paper focuses on the impacts of organized retailing. It explores the economic, social, and environmental consequences of the growth and operations of organized retailers.

#### **Impacts of Organized Retailing:**

In this section, you will discuss the various impacts that organized retailing has on different stakeholders and aspects of the retail industry. Analyse the following key areas of impact:

Examine the economic implications of organized retailing. Discuss the job creation potential and the impact on employment patterns, both in terms of direct employment within organized retail stores and indirect employment throughout the retail supply chain. Analyse the contribution of organized retailing to GDP growth, tax revenues, and foreign direct investment in the retail sector. Discuss the social impacts of organized retailing on consumers, communities, and traditional retailers. Analyse the changes in consumer behaviour and shopping patterns, such as increased convenience, access to a wider range of products, and changes in shopping preferences. Also, consider the effects on traditional retailers and small businesses, including potential displacement and changes in market dynamics. It is expected to create 25 million new jobs by 2030. Examine the environmental implications of organized retailing. Discuss both the positive and negative impacts on the environment. Analyse the efforts of organized retailers to implement sustainable practices, such as energy-efficient operations, waste reduction, and responsible sourcing. Also, consider the potential negative effects, such as increased consumption, packaging waste, and transportation emissions.

Discuss the cultural impacts of organized retailing. Analyse how organized retail formats and consumer trends influence local cultures and traditions. Consider the adoption of global brands and the homogenization of shopping experiences. Discuss any positive or negative effects on local businesses and cultural diversity. Examine the impact of organized retailing on government policies and regulations. Discuss the regulatory frameworks governing the entry and operations of organized retailers, including zoning regulations, foreign direct investment policies, and competition laws. Analyse the role of the government in balancing the interests of organized retailers and traditional retailers, as well as addressing any potential market distortions.

By the end of this section, readers should have a comprehensive understanding of the multi-faceted impacts of organized retailing on the economy, society, environment, and regulatory landscape. This analysis will help stakeholders and policymakers assess the overall benefits and challenges associated with organized retailing and develop strategies to maximize its positive impacts and mitigate any negative consequences.

### **Findings:**

- Organised Retailing in India is growing through an evolutionary stage and is one of the largest sectors in the global economy. Currently organised retailing is the fastest growing sector in India.

- Today in India we have more than 12 million retail outlets and most of them are family run and locally owned. There are very few nationally present retail stores. In India the process of buying and selling at these unorganized retail outlets, is highly characterized by bargaining and negotiations.
- Buying behaviour of consumers for food products and domestic product in an emerging economy” had made some revealing facts about the buying behaviour of consumers. The shopping behaviour of consumers was largely influenced by their, Income; Educational Background. The author has rightly observed that the age and sex of the consumers had no greater impact on the consumer buying behaviour.

**Suggestions:-**

- Indian consumers are often price-sensitive. Implement competitive pricing strategies, discounts, and promotions to attract price-conscious shoppers. Value for money is a key consideration for many consumers.
- Customize marketing campaigns and promotions based on regional preferences. Consider language, cultural nuances, and local festivals in your marketing strategies.
- Building customer loyalty is crucial. Implement customer loyalty programs that offer rewards, discounts, and personalized offers to encourage repeat business.
- Consider sourcing products locally to support local industries and reduce costs. Establish partnerships with local suppliers and manufacturers to strengthen your supply chain.
- Engage with local communities through events, sponsorships, and social initiatives. Building a positive brand image at the local level can strengthen customer loyalty.
- Well-trained and motivated staff contribute to a positive shopping experience. Invest in training programs to enhance the skills of your workforce and ensure they can effectively engage with customers.

**Conclusion:**

The word retail is derived from the French word “retailer” meaning to “cut a piece off or break bulk”. It means cut a small and small pieces and sale in small quantity it includes all the activities directly related to the sale of goods and services to the ultimate consumer for personal and non-business use as well as consumption. Retailing is a business activity involving selling goods and services to consumer for their personal use.

In conclusion, organized retailing has transformed the global retail industry, offering consumers a wide range of choices, improved shopping experiences, and convenience

Retailing covers all types of goods and services from apparels, food products furniture, garments, household gadgets to automobiles, medicines apparel, etc. all types of services including banking and insurance service, transportation, medical services, coaching services etc. Thus, retailing is the last link in the distribution process during which goods and services are sold to final consumers

The evolution of organized retailing has been driven by various factors, including changing consumer preferences, urbanization, rising disposable incomes, and advancements in technology. This has led to the growth of organized retailing across different regions, with variations in market size and trends.

Organized retailers have adopted various strategies to stay competitive and meet customer demands. These strategies include developing innovative store formats and layouts, implementing efficient supply chain management systems, employing effective merchandising and assortment planning techniques, leveraging customer relationship management tools, and utilizing technology for improved operations and customer experiences.

The impacts of organized retailing have been significant and multi-faceted. From an economic perspective, organized retailing has contributed to job creation, increased tax revenues, and improved efficiency in the retail supply chain. Socially, it has led to changes in consumer lifestyles and shopping

behaviours, with increased convenience and access to a wider range of products. However, there are also concerns about the impact on traditional retailers and small businesses.

Furthermore, organized retailing has environmental implications, both positive and negative. On the positive side, it has led to improved energy efficiency and sustainability practices in retail operations. On the negative side, it has contributed to increased consumption and waste generation.

Despite its numerous benefits, organized retailing also faces challenges. Regulatory issues, including zoning regulations and foreign direct investment policies, can impact the growth and operations of organized retailers. The industry is also witnessing increased competition and market consolidation, which may pose challenges for smaller players.

Looking ahead, the future of organized retailing is likely to be shaped by emerging trends and innovations. These include the integration of online and offline channels (omnichannel retailing), the use of advanced technologies such as artificial intelligence and big data analytics, and the emphasis on sustainability and social responsibility.

Organized retailing has revolutionized the retail industry, offering consumers enhanced shopping experiences and generating significant economic and social impacts. However, it is important for policymakers, retailers, and other stakeholders to address the challenges and embrace the opportunities presented by this dynamic sector to ensure its continued growth and sustainability.

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