SOUVENIR

Rajasthan Economic Association (REA)

in collaboration with

Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC)

43rd

Annual Conference

(Multidisciplinary International Conference in Hybrid Mode)

on

India@2047: Historical Trajectory, Economic Transformation and Development Challenges

(19th-20th December 2025)

Venue:

Malviya Mission Teacher Training Centre (MMTTC), University of Rajasthan, Jaipur - 302004

RAJASTHAN ECONOMIC JOURNAL

Call for Papers

Rajasthan Economic Journal (REJ), a peer reviewed and refereed journal of Rajasthan Economic Association (REA). The association invites original research papers from the academicians and research scholars for the publication of their work in the upcoming volumes of the REJ.

The contributor(s) must be a life member of the association. The guidelines for authors and copyright form have been uploaded on the website of the Association which can be accessed at https://rajasthaneconomic.in/journal/

The last date of submission is 31st January 2026. For further clarification and submission, please write to the editor on the email id rajeconomicjournal@gmail.com

Prof. Anurag Asawa
Editor
Rajasthan Economic Journal

Sponsoring/Collaboration Details

The Rajasthan Economic Association is privileged to acknowledge the valuable support of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC), India's premier energy company and a Maharatna Public Sector Undertaking. ONGC's collaboration reflects its commitment to promoting academic excellence and contributing to national discourse on sustainable development. As India's largest crude oil and natural gas producer, ONGC plays a vital role in the nation's energy security and economic growth. We express our sincere gratitude to ONGC for their generous support, which has been instrumental in making this conference possible and enriching the academic deliberations.
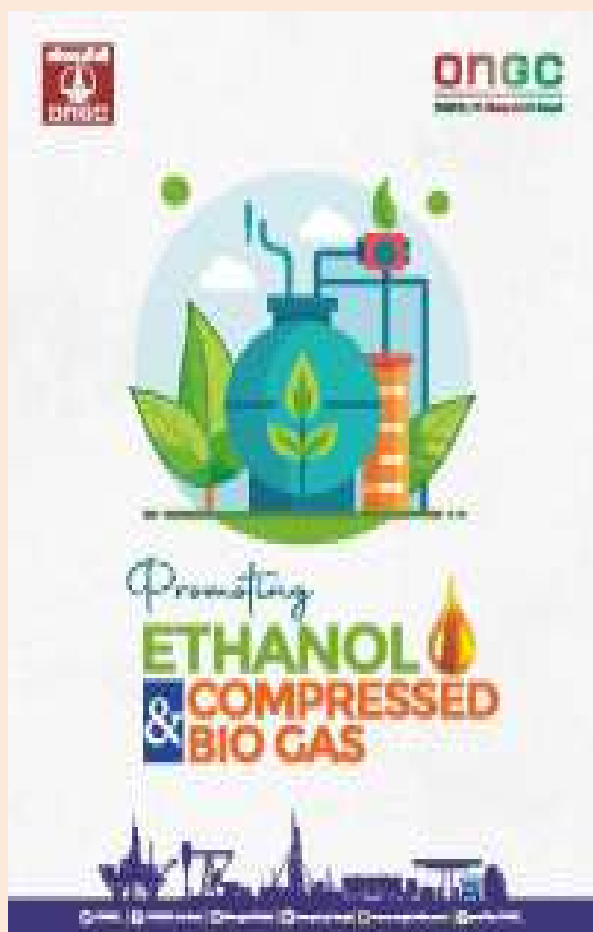
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17.	Member	Aman Verma	Central University of Rajasthan, Ajmer.

MESSAGE

Dr. Ummed Singh

President, Rajasthan Economic Association &
Convener (43rd Annual Conference)
Department of Economics
University of Rajasthan.

On behalf of the Rajasthan Economic Association, I extend a heartfelt welcome to all distinguished guests, keynote speakers, scholars, researchers, and participants to the 43rd Annual Conference of REA. This conference marks another significant milestone in REA's long-standing commitment to advancing economic discourse, promoting research excellence, and contributing to policy formulation in the region. As we approach the centenary of India's independence, it is imperative that we reflect critically on our historical journey, assess our current economic trajectory with objectivity, and chart a well-informed course toward a prosperous, inclusive, and sustainable future.

The theme we have chosen encompasses the complexity and dynamism of India's development experience. From post-independence planning and the socialist pattern of development to the liberalization era of the 1990s, and now to the ambitious aspirations of becoming a five-trillion-dollar economy and eventually a developed nation, India's economic transformation has been remarkable yet fraught with persistent challenges. Issues of inequality, environmental sustainability, employment generation, agricultural distress, and regional disparities demand our focused attention and innovative solutions.

This conference provides a unique platform for sharing cutting-edge research, exchanging diverse perspectives, and fostering collaborations that transcend disciplinary boundaries. We have assembled an excellent program featuring distinguished keynote speakers, thought-provoking panel discussions, and a diverse array of research presentations covering themes ranging from macroeconomic policy and financial sector reforms to sectoral development, digital economy, climate change economics, and social sector challenges.

I express my sincere gratitude to all our eminent speakers, session chairs, paper presenters, reviewers, and volunteers whose dedicated contributions have shaped this conference. I also thank the University of Rajasthan for graciously providing venue and excellent facilities. I am confident that the deliberations will be intellectually stimulating and contribute meaningfully to scholarship and policy.

MESSAGE

Dr. K.R. Choudhary
Secretary, Rajasthan Economic Association &
Organising Secretary (43rd Annual Conference)
University of Kota, Kota.

It is with great pleasure and enthusiasm that I welcome all participants to the 43rd Annual Conference of the Rajasthan Economic Association on the theme *"India@2047: Historical Trajectory, Economic Transformation, and Development Challenges."*

The Rajasthan Economic Association has been a beacon of academic excellence and intellectual inquiry in the field of economics for several decades. This conference continues our cherished tradition of creating spaces for rigorous academic discourse on issues of contemporary relevance while maintaining the highest standards of research and presentation.

As we deliberate on India's journey toward 2047, we must recognize that economic transformation is not merely about aggregate growth statistics or macroeconomic indicators, but fundamentally about improving the quality of life for all citizens, ensuring social justice and equity, reducing disparities, and preserving our environmental heritage for future generations. The development challenges we face today - from climate change and environmental degradation to demographic transitions and urbanization pressures, from technological disruption and the future of work to geopolitical uncertainties and global economic volatility - require innovative thinking, evidence-based approaches, and collaborative solutions that draw upon multiple disciplines.

I extend my sincere appreciation to all authors, reviewers, session organizers, coordinators, and volunteers who have worked tirelessly to make this conference possible. I also thank our institutional partners, life members, executives, sponsors, and media persons for their generous support and collaboration.

I am certain that the deliberations during this conference will generate valuable insights, foster productive academic partnerships, and contribute to meaningful policy recommendations. I wish everyone a rewarding, memorable, and intellectually enriching conference experience.

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India's Current Account Deficit: A Long-Run Sustainability Assessment Using Modern Econometric Techniques

Shubham Soni[1*]; Dr. Ishita Singh[2] and Laxmi Tiwari[3]

[1*]Research Scholar, Allahabad Degree College, University of Allahabad, U.P., India.

[2]Assistant Professor, Allahabad Degree College, University of Allahabad, U.P., India.

[3]Assistant Professor, Lakshmibai College, University of Delhi, Delhi.

Abstract: This study examines the sustainability of India's current account deficit (CAD) by analysing the long-run and short-run dynamics among exports, imports, and the current account balance (CAB) during 1975-2024. The objective is to determine whether India's external sector demonstrates a stable adjustment process capable of maintaining current account stability over time. The analysis employs a set of time-series techniques to evaluate the behaviour of key external sector indicators. Unit root tests are used to assess the stationarity of exports, imports, and CAB, while breakpoint unit root tests capture structural shifts associated with trade liberalisation, global price movements, and economic crises. The Johansen cointegration framework is applied to examine the existence of a long-run equilibrium between exports and imports. Stability tests, including CUSUM and CUSUM of Squares, are used to evaluate parameter consistency and the sensitivity of the external sector to shocks. The results show that exports and imports are non-stationary in their levels and become stationary after differencing, indicating strong underlying trends and structural changes in India's trade dynamics. Breakpoint tests confirm significant structural shifts across all variables. Importantly, the cointegration test reveals no long-run equilibrium between exports and imports, suggesting that India's external sector does not possess a self-correcting mechanism to restore current account balance. Stability diagnostics indicate that while the overall mean structure remains stable, the variance is highly sensitive to external disturbances, reflecting India's vulnerability to global shocks. Collectively, the evidence indicates that India's CAD has not been sustainable over the study period. Practical Implications The findings underscore the need for policies that strengthen export competitiveness, reduce dependence on imports - particularly in energy and technology-intensive sectors - and enhance the resilience of India's external sector. Building stronger external buffers and broadening the base of foreign exchange earnings are essential for ensuring long-term current account sustainability.

Keywords: Current Account Deficit, External Sector Sustainability, Exports, Imports, India, Structural Shifts, Cointegration.

Who works when? Examining occupational variations in individual time use within rural India's economy

Dr. Harchand Ram[*]

[*]Assistant Professor, Institute of Development Studies (IDS), Jaipur, Rajasthan, India

Abstract: This study examines how people in the rural economy divide their time between different occupations, using data from the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation's (MoSPI) Time Use Survey. The rural economy is marked by occupational diversity, with people frequently combining agricultural work with non-farm activities, informal labour, and household responsibilities. Using the TUS framework, which divides activities into Primary Production, Employment, Unpaid Domestic Services, and Unpaid Care-Giving Services, the study examines patterns of time allocation across demographic groups, with a particular emphasis on gender, age, and landholding status. The findings show that men in rural areas devote more time to economic activities, particularly agriculture and construction, whereas women spend a significant portion of their day on unpaid domestic and care work, with only marginal participation in income-generating tasks. Seasonality, asset availability, and local job opportunities all influence time allocation. The study focuses on the invisibility of women's labour and the prevalence of time poverty in rural households. It concludes with policy recommendations for incorporating time-use data into rural employment schemes, skill development programs, and gender-sensitive economic planning to ensure inclusive and sustainable development.

Keywords: Rural economy, Rural multiplicity, Unpaid work, Time poverty, Seasonal labor patterns, Rural Livelihood.

Asymmetric Impact of Globalization on Economic Growth in India in the Post-Reform Era: A NARDL Approach

Zia Malik[*]

*Research Scholar, Department of Economics, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh - 202002, U.P., India.

Abstract: Globalization is one of the key policy tools for developing economies, and its effectiveness is evident following the Balance of Payments (BOP) crisis and the subsequent structural reforms of 1991 in India. The contribution of this policy to economic growth over the years is essential. This study aims to investigate the complex relationship between globalization and economic growth in India, utilizing time series data from 1991 to 2021. The KOF index is used as a measure of globalization. The Financial Development Index, natural resource rents, and urbanization growth are incorporated as control variables in this analysis. To evaluate this, we have employed the Auto-Regressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) model and, subsequently, the Non-Linear Auto-Regressive Distributed Lag (NARDL) model to calculate the short- and long-run estimates. The study finds that the ARDL model estimates are not significant, except for the globalization parameter. Therefore, we further incorporate the NARDL model, which provides us with long-run statistically significant results. The NARDL findings confirm that an asymmetry exists between globalization and economic growth in India, implying that the positive and negative shocks of globalization on economic growth in India have different impacts on economic growth during the study period. The other control variables, including financial development, natural resource rents, and urbanization growth, are also consistent with the economic growth theory. To address the potential threat of endogeneity, we employed the Fully Modified Ordinary Least Squares (FMOLS) model to enhance the robustness of our long-run NARDL estimates. The results indicated that the NARDL long-run estimates are consistent with the FMOLS findings. In brief, it is observed that globalization is not only a significant driver of economic growth but also has an asymmetrical impact on economic growth in India during the post-reform era. India should continue to focus on outward-oriented policies to enhance trade and increase technology transfer, which in turn helps raise efficiency and productivity. Secondly, policymakers should focus on channelizing financial resources towards more productive and potential sectors that help achieve the Sustainable Development Goals as well. There is a need to focus on the efficient use of natural resources and control over rapid urbanization, which helps mitigate environmental impacts on economic growth in India.

Keywords: Globalization, Economic Growth, NARDL, Asymmetric Impact, India, Post-Reform Era, Financial Development.

Exploring the Nexus between Debt Dynamics and Economic Growth in India

Biyaso Ram[*]

*PhD Research Scholar, Centre for Economic Studies & Planning, JNU, New Delhi, India.

Abstract: This study explores the nexus between debt dynamics and economic growth in India from 1980 to 2022. We have analysed the relation through theoretical and empirical methods. Descriptive analysis has been carried out by employing the descriptive statistics, followed by unit root test to understand the stationarity properties of the variables. Since variables in the model found to be non-stationary at level I(0), we have transformed the series into logarithmic form. Optimal lag length is determined by using the standard lag length selection criteria by conducting Johansen's cointegration test. The Vector Error Correction Model (VECM) has been employed to incorporate both short and long run causality between debt and economic growth. The long run cointegrating relation states that economic growth of India significantly influenced by the changes in the debt. While the error correction term also provides stable adjustment results which has also been confirmed through post estimation techniques. This study supports the need of effective and efficient debt management mechanism to provide sustainability to log run economic growth.

Keywords: Debt Dynamics, Economic Growth, VECM Model, Debt Management.

Determinants of Bitcoin Price Formation: Using ARDL Model

Sayeeda Kauser[*]

*Research Scholar, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, U.P., India

Abstract: With the rising attention, investment, and demand for cryptocurrencies, Bitcoin has become a focal point of discussion in both financial and academic circles. The price of Bitcoin is a crucial aspect for individual investors as well as major financial institutions. To address the increasing need for insights into this digital asset, this paper explores the factors influencing Bitcoin price formation. Utilizing various analytical methods, including the Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) model, this study expands upon existing research by incorporating a broader dataset and applying time series analysis to weekly data spanning from March 8, 2017, to December 31, 2024. Among the 15 variables analyzed, results indicate that 6 independent factors - Overall account of verified transactions, Bitcoin cost per transaction, Bitcoin transaction rate per second, the Dow Jones Industrial Average Index, the exchange rate between the US dollar and euro, and the number of Bitcoin-related searches on Wikipedia - along with lagged values of the Bitcoin market price, were statistically significant.

Keywords: Bitcoin, Cryptocurrency, ARDL.

Understanding Migration in India: Evidence on Socioeconomic and Demographic Drivers

Madhu Kumari[1*]; Dr. Hemlata Manglani[2]

[1*]Research Scholar, Department of Economics, Central University of Rajasthan, Bandarsindri, Ajmer, Rajasthan, 305817

[2]Associate Professor, Department of Economics, Central University of Rajasthan, Bandarsindri, Ajmer, Rajasthan, 305817

Abstract: Understanding who becomes a migrant is crucial for designing labour-market policies and social protections that reach mobile workers. Clear evidence on the socioeconomic, demographic, and regional factors that drive migration can guide targeted interventions. This paper examines the socioeconomic, demographic, and regional determinants of migrant status using a large, nationally representative sample, testing which individual and household characteristics are associated with a higher or lower propensity to migrate. Total number of migrants N = 1,13,998 records from a periodic Labour Force Survey 2020-21 (PLFS), and estimate binary logistic regression models to predict migrant status. Coefficients are reported as log-odds; findings are interpreted with odds ratios (exp(coef)). Statistical significance is assessed at conventional levels of significance. The mean probability of being a migrant is 27.2%. Urban residents and individuals with technical education are significantly more likely to migrate, with odds ratios of 1.81 and 1.93, respectively. Women exhibit dramatically higher migration odds than men (OR ≈ 13.00), and higher economic status also increases migration propensity, while larger households and self-employment reduce it. Regional differences are pronounced, with the Northeastern region showing substantially lower migration likelihood compared to the Northern region. Migration is shaped by gendered labour dynamics, skills and household constraints, as well as economic status and regional context. Policy implications include: (a) expanding targeted skill and technical training that supports safe, gainful mobility; (b) designing gender-sensitive labour market programs acknowledging the considerable female migration odds observed; and (c) tailoring social protection and mobility support to household size and regional needs. These measures can improve the inclusivity and safety of migration pathways.

Keywords: Migration, determinants, logistic regression, odds ratios, gender, technical education, household size, and regional variation.

Sustainable Development and Climate Resilience: An Integrated Approach for a Secure Future

Dr. Priti Gupta[*]

*Associate Professor, Department of A.B.S.T., SNKP Govt. College, Neemkathana, Sikar, Rajasthan.

Abstract: Sustainable development and climate resilience have emerged as critical priorities for governments, researchers, and development institutions as the impacts of climate change intensify worldwide. Sustainable development emphasizes a balanced model of progress that ensures environmental protection, economic stability, and social well-being for present and future generations. Climate resilience, in parallel, refers to the capacity of human and natural systems to anticipate, absorb, recover from, and adapt to climate-related disturbances. Their interdependence makes it essential to study these concepts together, especially in the context of long-term development planning. Rapid urbanization, ecosystem degradation, and increased resource consumption have amplified the exposure of communities to climate risks. Extreme weather events, such as heatwaves, floods, cyclones, and prolonged droughts, pose direct threats to food security, public health, infrastructure, and economic productivity. Sustainable development provides pathways to mitigate these vulnerabilities through low-carbon technologies, efficient resource management, and conservation-based strategies. For instance, promoting renewable energy reduces dependency on fossil fuels, while sustainable land-use practices help maintain ecological balance and enhance soil and water conservation. Climate resilience further strengthens sustainable development by encouraging adaptive capacity at multiple levels. Resilient agriculture, climate-informed urban planning, and nature- based solutions such as wetland restoration or urban green belts help communities withstand climatic shocks. Developing early-warning systems, investing in resilient infrastructure, and integrating risk assessments into policy frameworks ensure that development gains are not lost due to climate-induced disasters. Community participation also plays a vital role, as local knowledge can complement scientific research to create context-specific adaptation strategies. International frameworks such as the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals highlight the need for integrating mitigation and adaptation measures into national planning. SDG 13 specifically calls for urgent climate action, reinforcing that resilience-building must occur alongside development initiatives rather than as an afterthought. Policymakers, scientists, and civil society must collaborate to design strategies that are equitable, technologically innovative, and ecologically sustainable. In conclusion, sustainable development and climate resilience are not separate agendas but complementary pillars of a stable and prosperous future. A development model that prioritizes environmental integrity, social equity, and adaptive capacity can help nations navigate climate uncertainties while continuing to progress. Strengthening this integrated approach is essential for safeguarding communities and ensuring long-term global sustainability.

Keywords: Sustainable Development, Climate Resilience, Climate Change, Adaptation, Mitigation, SDGs, Environmental Sustainability.

Green Accounting: A Comprehensive Analysis of Global Trends and India's Progress Toward Sustainable Economic Measurement

Varsha Kumari[*]

*M. A. Economics (Final Year Student), Department of Economics, Mahatma Gandhi Central University, Motihari, Bihar, India - 845401

Abstract: This study examines the principles, global implementation trends, market dynamics, and India's specific initiatives in green accounting, with particular emphasis on the National Green Accounting System and alignment with international standards including the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting. The research methodology employs extensive literature review of international green accounting frameworks and standards, analysis of market data and growth projections for global green finance and sustainability sectors, comparative assessment of regional ESG disclosure requirements across European Union, United States, and Asia-Pacific regions, examination of India's legislative provisions including Section 135 and Section 134 of Companies Act 2013, sectoral analysis of adoption rates across energy, services, telecommunications, information technology, and manufacturing industries, and evaluation of National Statistical Office initiatives including Material Flow Accounts, Ocean Accounts, Energy Accounts, and thematic accounts for biodiversity and urban areas. The study reveals substantial global market expansion with green finance projected to reach USD 23.7 trillion by 2032 from USD 4.18 trillion in 2023, representing a compound annual growth rate of 21.3 percent, while green technology and sustainability markets demonstrate growth from USD 17.21 billion to USD 105.26 billion with 22.4 percent CAGR during the same period. India demonstrates progress through mandatory Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting for top 1,000 listed companies, Companies Act 2013 requiring two percent CSR spending from qualifying companies, and National Statistical Office initiatives under the Strategy for Environmental-Economic Accounts 2022-2026. However, critical implementation challenges persist: absence of fully harmonized and universally accepted green accounting frameworks creating inconsistencies in environmental valuation and reporting comparability, insufficient data availability and quality particularly among small and medium enterprises lacking robust monitoring systems for emissions, water usage, and waste generation, high implementation costs involving technology investment, training, and data management systems. The study concludes that while green accounting offers transformative potential for sustainable economic measurement and decision-making, India's comprehensive implementation requires multifaceted interventions including standardization of accounting methodologies, capacity building, technological infrastructure development, stronger regulatory enforcement, financial incentives and cost-recovery mechanisms, and systematic integration of environmental accounts into national economic reporting frameworks.

Keywords: Green Accounting, Environmental Accounting, System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA), ESG Disclosure, Sustainable Development, National Green Accounting System, Corporate Sustainability Reporting.

Inclusive Design: Harnessing AI and Psychogeography to Create Healing Shared Spaces for Sustainable Communities

Ashi Yadav[1*]; Dr. Madhumita Hussain[2]

[1*]Completed M.A. Geography, Sophia Girls College (Autonomous), Ajmer.

[2]Associate Professor, P.G. Department of Geography, Sophia Girls College (Autonomous), Ajmer.

Abstract: Psycho-geography examines the relationship between people, their emotions, and the places they live. Parks, plazas, complexes, and community centers are increasingly being recognized for their ability to foster connection, creativity, and well-being. These spaces act as emotional touch points, allowing for relaxation, interaction, and engagement. This paper investigates the healing properties of shared spaces from a psycho-geographic perspective, with a focus on their ability to reduce stress, combat loneliness, and foster community. Lodhi Art District, New Delhi, is an open-air art gallery in the heart of Delhi that features vibrant murals and street art, transforming the neighborhood into a lively and inclusive public space. In today's communities, shared spaces are more than just places to be; they also help people feel better socially and emotionally. They show how important they are for making societies healthier and more connected by offering a strong cure for the stress and loneliness of living in a city. The World Health Organization says that green spaces are linked to a 12% drop in anxiety and depression. The MHA says that 80% of people who take part in community events in shared spaces say their mental health is better. (UN) The report says that cities with easy-to-reach public spaces had 25% less social unrest and violence. Well-planned public spaces can make people feel better, lower their stress levels, and bring people together. These places are best for mental health when they are open to everyone, have nature in them, and can be altered. People in a community can use AI-enabled platforms to communicate their ideas for shared places through virtual models, polls, and simulations. These systems can look at comments, estimate how people will talk to each other, and offer design features that make it easier for people to connect and heal. It can help people be creative, get active in their society, and learn about various cultures. It can also make their homes look unique. But to preserve these benefits, we need to fix the problems of too many people, fair access, and maintenance. People with mental health problems derive the most benefit from these spaces when they are open to everyone, have nature in them, and can be altered. People in a community can use AI-enabled platforms to communicate their ideas for shared places through virtual models, polls, and simulations. These systems can look at comments, estimate how people will talk to each other, and offer design features that make it easier for people to connect and heal. It can help people be creative, get active in their society, and learn about various cultures. It can also make their homes look unique. We need to deal with congestion, fair access, and maintenance, though, to retain these benefits.

Keywords: Psychogeography, Spaces, Creativity, Social Health, Community Engagement.

Assessing Climate Variability and Socio-Economic Vulnerabilities in India: A Review

Yash Raj[*]

*M. A. Economics (Final Year Student), Department of Economics, Mahatma Gandhi Central University, Motihari, Bihar, India - 845401

Abstract: Climate change has transitioned from an environmental concern to a multi-sectoral developmental challenge in India, with growing evidence of rising temperatures, monsoon fluctuations, extreme weather events, agricultural stress, and disruptions to human livelihoods. The objective of this study is to assess the socio-economic vulnerabilities generated by climate variability and examine their implications across agriculture, water resources, human health, and rural development. The study employs a mixed-method design integrating secondary climate datasets from IMD, IPCC and governmental statistical publications with qualitative insights from existing scholarly literature, conceptual climate risk frameworks and policy documents. The results indicate that climate change disproportionately affects rain-fed agricultural regions, marginal farmers, coastal populations, and low-income groups, resulting in intensified food insecurity, economic instability, and increased exposure to vector-borne diseases. Water scarcity in arid zones, glacial retreat in the Himalayas, and rising sea levels along the Indian coastline further exacerbate ecological and human vulnerabilities. The discussion reveals that although initiatives such as the National Action Plan on Climate Change, the Green India Mission, and climate-smart agriculture policies have made progress, financial constraints, limited climate forecasting systems, and weak grassroots institutional capacity hinder resilience building. The study concludes that mitigating climate-induced socio-economic risks requires integrated planning focused on climate-resilient agricultural practices, nature-based solutions, community disaster preparedness, regional climate funds, and inter-institutional coordination. Strengthening research–policy–community linkages, promoting sustainable resource management, and enhancing climate literacy are recommended to ensure long-term ecological and livelihood security.

Keywords: Climate Change, India, Socio-Economic Vulnerability, Extreme Weather, Livelihood Risks, Adaptation, Climate Policy.

The Influence of Digital Infrastructure Investment on Regional Economic Development

Manoj Choudhary[*]

*Research Scholar, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India.

Abstract: Digital infrastructure has emerged as a critical foundation for modern economic activity, yet its specific contribution to regional development remains uneven across countries and localities. This study examines how investments in digital infrastructure - such as broadband networks, data centers, and mobile connectivity - shape patterns of regional economic growth, productivity, and inclusion. Using a mixed-method approach that combines regional economic data, case studies, and stakeholder interviews, the research explores both the direct and indirect channels through which digital infrastructure influences development. Direct effects include improved firm productivity, reduced transaction costs, and enhanced access to markets, while indirect effects involve greater innovation capacity, attraction of new industries, and the creation of digitally enabled jobs. The study also highlights the persistent digital divide, showing that regions with limited infrastructure investment face widening gaps in competitiveness and human capital development. Findings suggest that digital infrastructure is not merely a technological upgrade but a strategic economic asset with the potential to reshape regional trajectories. The paper concludes by offering policy recommendations for targeted, inclusive, and sustainable investment strategies that can accelerate regional growth while ensuring that the benefits of digital transformation are broadly shared.

Keywords: Digital infrastructure, regional economic development, economic growth, digital divide, regional competitiveness, technology adoption, inclusive development.

Role of Infrastructure in Economic Growth of India: An ARDL Approach

Pooja Jain[1*]; Dr. J. N. Sharma[2]

[1*]Assistant Professor, Faculty of Liberal Arts, The ICFAI University, Jaipur, Rajasthan.

[2]Professor, Department of Economics, IIS (deemed to be) University, Jaipur, Rajasthan.

Abstract: The study attempts to explore the impact of economic infrastructure, namely energy, transport and telecommunication and social infrastructure, namely health and education along with the controlled variable on the economic growth of India considering time-series data for the period 1980-2021 by specifying and estimating Autoregressive Distributed Lag Model. The long-term relationship between the variables is guaranteed by the Bounds test results. In the long-run, LNTHE, LNGCF and LNTRL significantly and statistically positively affected the growth of the Indian economy at 5% level of significance. LNEPC, LNCES, LNTROL, LNTHE, LNGCF and LNTRL affected the economic growth statistically and significantly.

Keywords: Economic growth, economic infrastructure, energy, transport, telecommunication, social infrastructure, education, health, ARDL.

Sectoral Transformation in India: Agriculture, Industry and Services

Yatika Choudhary[*]

* Four Year B.Sc. Economics (Honours) (Second Year Student), Department of Economics, Central University of Rajasthan, Kishangarh, Rajasthan, India - 305817

Abstract: India's economic growth has been accompanied by gradual structural transformation, reflected in the declining share of agriculture and the rising dominance of industry and services, yet ensuring balanced sectoral performance remains a key development challenge. The objective of this study is to analyse sectoral transformation trends in India and identify the drivers and bottlenecks in achieving productivity-led economic transition. The study follows a descriptive methodology based on secondary data from CSO, RBI and the Economic Survey, along with literature review on sectoral linkages and employment shifts. The results indicate that while agriculture still employs a large share of the workforce, productivity remains low due to fragmented landholding and climate vulnerability; the industrial sector demonstrates uneven expansion, with labour-intensive manufacturing lagging behind capital-intensive segments; and the service sector contributes significantly to GDP growth yet shows weak employment absorption. The discussion highlights the widening rural–urban divide arising from unequal skill development and technological adoption. The study concludes that effective transformation requires policies that integrate modern farming, boost MSME competitiveness, and strengthen service-sector employment through digital skilling and entrepreneurship. To sustain transformation, the study suggests coordinated reforms in infrastructure, innovation, logistics, and vocational education that ensure inclusive workforce participation.

Keywords: Sectoral Transformation, Agriculture Productivity, Manufacturing Growth, Service Sector, Employment Shift, Indian Economy.

Demographic Dividend or Disaster: Analysing India's Workforce Scenario

Dr. Sumitra Devi Sahu[*]

[*]Assistant Professor (Economics), Govt. College, Bundi, Rajasthan.

Abstract: India stands at a unique demographic crossroads. With one of the world's largest young populations, the country has the potential to achieve unprecedented economic growth by 2047. However, this opportunity could turn into a demographic disaster if employment generation, skill development, and health infrastructure do not keep pace with population trends. This study analyses India's workforce scenario from 2024 to 2047, focusing on labour-force participation, employability, productivity, migration patterns, technological disruptions, and sectoral shifts. Using demographic projections, NSSO data, PLFS surveys, and international comparisons, the research evaluates whether India is equipped to reap the demographic dividend. The study also assesses policy gaps in education, skilling, gender participation, AI adoption, and urbanisation. The findings propose actionable strategies to transform India's demographic potential into a sustainable economic advantage by 2047.

Key Words: Demographic Dividend, Employment, Urbanization, Workforce.

The Role of Artificial Intelligence in Growth and Future Prospects of Fintech: A Systematic Analysis in Banking Sector

Dr. Anita*

*Assistant Professor, JECRC University, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India.

Abstract: The banking industry has seen a dramatic change as a result of the incorporation of Artificial Intelligence (AI) into the Fintech ecosystem, which has improved customer satisfaction, operational effectiveness, and financial inclusion. This study examines the paradigm change induced by AI in the Fintech sector, emphasising its theoretical and practical applications, the acceptance it has garnered, and the obstacles it poses in effectively using its advantages in banking sector. The systematic analysis examines the complex function of AI in fostering growth and influencing the future of Fintech in banking organisations. Methodology adopted for this research paper is systematic literature review. The systematic literature review concludes that AI offers the industry a number of opportunities. Fintech start-ups are widely available to provide banking AI solutions, and banking regulators are encouraging the usage of AI through cooperation and law. Personalised services, smart wallets, decision-making and problem-solving, customer satisfaction and loyalty, process automation (particularly with regard to repetitive tasks), enhancements in transactional security and cybersecurity, and the advancement of digital financial inclusion are some additional opportunities. However, the majority of the research that are currently available are descriptive and rely on secondary data sources. This calls for empirical research to add to the corpus of knowledge already available about the opportunities and difficulties presented by AI in the banking sector.

Keywords: Fintech Innovation, AI, Digital Financial Inclusion.

Opportunities and Challenges of Rural Tourism in Rajasthan

Rahul Kumar Mehta[1*]; Dr. Ashish Asopa[2]

[1*]Research Scholar, Department of Commerce and Management, University of Kota.
[2]Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce and Management, University of Kota.

Abstract: Rural tourism has emerged as a significant sector in Rajasthan, India, offering unique experiences and economic opportunities for local communities. This research paper explores the opportunities and challenges associated with rural tourism development in the state. It highlights the rich cultural heritage, diverse landscapes, and traditional lifestyles of rural Rajasthan as attractive elements for tourists seeking authentic experiences. However, challenges such as infrastructure limitations, lack of proper marketing strategies, and skilled manpower pose obstacles to the growth of this sector. The paper also discusses sustainable tourism practices and the potential for rural tourism to contribute to the socio-economic development of rural areas in Rajasthan.

Keywords: Rural tourism, Development, Challenges, Opportunities.

Gig Economy in India: Dynamics, Implications and Policy Framework for Sustainable Growth

Dharm Prakash Arya[*]

*M. A. Economics (Final Year Student), Department of Economics, Mahatma Gandhi Central University, Motihari, Bihar, India - 845401

Abstract: The gig economy represents a transformative shift in labour markets, characterized by short-term, flexible job arrangements facilitated through digital platforms, fundamentally altering traditional employment paradigms. This paper examines the multifaceted dimensions of India's rapidly expanding gig economy, encompassing its growth trajectory, demographic composition, socio-economic implications, and policy challenges. The research methodology employs comprehensive literature review, longitudinal data analysis from official labour statistics, and examination of digital platform ecosystems across sectors. The study reveals remarkable growth with gig worker numbers increasing from 25.2 lakhs to 68 lakhs during the study period, with their share in total workforce rising from 0.54 percent to 1.33 percent. Sectoral analysis indicates retail trade comprising 38.95 percent, transportation and storage 19.18 percent, and information technology 7.39 percent of gig workers by 2019-20, with shop salespersons, motor vehicle drivers, and demonstrators constituting dominant occupational categories. The COVID-19 pandemic significantly accelerated gig economy expansion while simultaneously exposing structural vulnerabilities including income volatility, absence of social security benefits, denial of healthcare access, lack of formal labour protections, and occupational safety risks. However, critical challenges persist: gig workers classified as independent contractors remain excluded from labour legislation governing minimum wages, working conditions, and collective bargaining rights; income insecurity affects financial planning, credit access, and basic needs fulfilment; inadequate social protection leaves workers vulnerable during illness, injury, or unemployment; blurred work-life boundaries cause stress and burnout; and regulatory gaps fail to address platform workers' unique requirements. The study concludes that while India's gig economy offers unprecedented opportunities for employment generation, economic inclusion of marginalized groups, and entrepreneurship promotion, its sustainability requires comprehensive policy reforms. Essential recommendations include developing specific legislation for gig worker protection beyond the Code on Social Security 2020, establishing portable benefits systems including paid sick leave, healthcare access, and retirement plans, creating occupational safety standards and workplace accident insurance, ensuring minimum wage guarantees, promoting digital literacy and skill development programs. The Rajasthan model demonstrates feasibility of state-level interventions, suggesting scalability across India for creating equitable, sustainable gig economy ecosystems that balance flexibility with worker welfare and economic security.

Status and Expansion of Medical Education in Rajasthan: A Statistical Assessment

Hansraj Bagariya[*]

* Assistant Statistical Officer (ASO), Department of Medical Education, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur, Rajasthan (India).

Abstract: Medical education plays a central role in strengthening healthcare systems, and Rajasthan has undergone significant expansion in recent years with an aim to improve doctor - population ratio, medical research capacity and equitable healthcare access across districts. The objective of this study is to statistically analyse the progress of medical education in Rajasthan, focusing on the growth of medical colleges, MBBS and postgraduate seats, faculty - student ratios, regional distribution and public - private participation. A descriptive methodology has been adopted using secondary datasets from the Directorate of Medical Education Rajasthan (DME), National Medical Commission (NMC), NEET counselling reports and state budget documents, supported by trend analysis for the period 2014 - 2024. The results reveal that the number of government medical colleges increased sharply with the establishment of institutions in districts such as Churu, Barmer, Dungarpur, Sikar, Pali and Karauli, resulting in a rise in MBBS seats from approximately 2,050 in 2014 to over 6,350 in 2024, while postgraduate seats also expanded in key specialties including general medicine, obstetrics and gynaecology, anaesthesia and orthopaedics. The discussion indicates that although medical infrastructure has expanded in underserved regions, challenges still persist regarding timely faculty recruitment, availability of super - specialty departments, hostel and hospital integration, and rural internship postings. The study concludes that Rajasthan is moving towards a more decentralised and inclusive medical education model, but sustainable growth requires targeted investment in human resources, digital learning systems, simulation labs, and research funding. The study suggests strengthening faculty development programmes, incentivising rural service, improving career pathways for nursing and paramedical staff, and establishing medical data observatories for continuous monitoring of learning outcomes, training quality, and student support systems.

Keywords: Medical Education, Rajasthan, MBBS Seats, Postgraduate Seats, Public Health Infrastructure, Medical College Expansion, Statistical Analysis.

Application of Correlation and Regression Analysis in Understanding Students' Academic Performance

Aruna Kumari[*]

* Integrated M.Sc. Statistics, Central University of Rajasthan, Kishangarh, Rajasthan.

Abstract: Students' performance has become an important indicator for educational planning, and statistical tools like correlation and regression help understand how different factors influence academic outcomes. The objective of this study is to examine the relationship between students' exam scores and variables such as study hours, class attendance and use of digital learning platforms. The study follows a descriptive and quantitative methodology based on a sample of 50 undergraduate students from the Department of Statistics, where primary data were collected through a structured questionnaire and analysed using Pearson's correlation coefficient and simple linear regression. The results show a strong positive correlation between study hours and exam marks, a moderate positive correlation between attendance and scores, and a weak but significant association between digital learning and performance. The regression model further suggests that additional study hours contribute more to performance improvement than attendance alone. The study concludes that students can improve academic performance through time-management skills and systematic learning schedules. Suggestions include academic counselling, peer study groups and awareness about productive use of technology in learning.

Keywords: Correlation, Regression, Students' Performance, Quantitative Analysis.

Customer Behaviour for Online and Offline Shopping of Selected Products in Hadoti Region

Chaman Tiwari[*]

*Research Scholar, Department of Business Administration, Govt. Commerce College, Kota.

Abstract: India's online shopping market size was approximately US$125 billion in 2024, with a projected growth to over US$345 billion by 2030. In FY25, India's e-commerce sector achieved a GMV of approximately Rs. 1.19 lakh crores (US$ 14 billion), reflecting a 12% YoY growth. The market is expanding rapidly, driven by increasing internet penetration, digital payments, and a growing number of online shoppers, particularly from tier-2 and tier-3 cities. In South-East Rajasthan most of the customers prefer offline shopping because of various reasons such as reliability, availability of variety on shopping malls etc. and on the other hand online shopping is also rapidly growing for modern gadgets and fashionable clothing. It is already the world's third-largest e-retail market by shopper base. The main aim of article is to compare the offline and online shopping of selected products in Hadoti region of Rajasthan.

Keywords: Consumer Behaviour, Online Shopping, Offline Shopping, E-Commerce, India, Rajasthan.

Insights into Post-COVID Digital and Financial Literacy in India: Infrastructure, Adoption and Empowerment Challenges

Dhiraj Kumar[*]

*M. A. Economics (Final Year Student), Department of Economics, Mahatma Gandhi Central University, Motihari, Bihar, India - 845401

Abstract

This study examines the post-pandemic evolution of India's digital financial ecosystem, analyzing the exponential growth in digital transactions, changing consumer financial psychology, and persistent literacy gaps that challenge inclusive economic empowerment. The research methodology employs comprehensive analysis of secondary data from Reserve Bank of India's Financial Inclusion Index, National Payments Corporation of India's UPI transaction statistics, household survey data on digital adoption patterns during lockdown, government scheme performance metrics including Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana enrolment and usage statistics, and comparative assessment of pre-pandemic and post-pandemic financial behaviour indicators across demographic segments. The study reveals remarkable growth in digital infrastructure adoption, with UPI transactions surging from 375 crores in FY 2018 to 13,116 crores by FY 2024, representing a compound annual growth rate of 89 percent, constituting 83 percent of all digital payment transactions by FY 2023. The Financial Inclusion Index improved from 64.2 in March 2024 to 67.0 in March 2025, with PMJDY facilitating over 55 crores bank accounts and achieving gender parity in financial account ownership. However, critical challenges persist: approximately 35 percent of accounts remain inactive, with disproportionate impact on women (32 percent inactive compared to 23 percent for men); rural digital literacy lags significantly with only 37 percent awareness of digital payment services and merely 12 percent expressing trust in digital platforms; structural barriers including language constraints, limited smartphone penetration, and inconsistent internet connectivity hinder equitable access. The study concludes that while India has achieved remarkable success in digital access through JAM Trinity and Digital Public Infrastructure, the critical frontier lies in transitioning from mere access to genuine fluency and empowerment. Persistent challenges of inactive accounts, rural-urban competence divide, and inadequate risk comprehension among new digital investors necessitate comprehensive interventions. Essential recommendations include integrating digital and financial literacy into national educational curriculum, empowering Business Correspondents and Microfinance Institutions as grassroots educators, prioritizing cybersecurity awareness campaigns against fraud and phishing, expanding physical infrastructure including internet connectivity and smartphone access in rural areas, employing human-centric support systems combining technology with narrative-driven educational approaches, and developing intuitive, multilingual platforms addressing language barriers and limited digital dexterity.

Keywords: Digital Financial Literacy, COVID-19 Impact, UPI Adoption, Financial Inclusion, Digital Public Infrastructure, Rural-Urban Divide, Consumer Financial Behaviour.

Cropping Pattern of Oilseed Production in Rajasthan

Baljeet Kaur*

*Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, S.S. Jain Subodh College, Jaipur.

Abstract: India holds a prominent place in the global vegetable oil economy, ranking as the fourth largest in the world. The country contributes approximately 7% of global vegetable oil production, following major producers like the USA, China, and Brazil. India is also the second-largest importer and the third-largest consumer of edible oils, highlighting the sector's significant role in national food security and trade. The oilseed sector is a critical part of Indian agriculture, accounting for around 16% of the global cultivated area and 10% of total world production. Domestically, oilseeds contribute 10% to the total agricultural output, 13% of the gross cropped area, and approximately 3% to the Gross National Product (GNP). India ranks first in the production of several minor oilseeds such as Sesame, castor, sunflower, niger, and safflower. Among major oilseeds, it holds the top position in groundnut production, third in rapeseed-mustard, and fifth in soybean output. Oilseeds play a vital role in India's agricultural economy, contributing significantly to rural income, employment, and the country's edible oil requirements. The cropping pattern is an arrangement of crops grown in different proportions at a given timestamp or over time and acts as an indicator of diversified agriculture, resource use efficiency, and sustainability. Hence, analyzing the cropping pattern of oilseed production can assist in working out regional self-preferences and developing policy measures and forecasting their trends. In Rajasthan, cropping patterns are not static but evolve due to several reasons, such as climatic fluctuations, input costs, market demand, and governmental support in the form of subsidies and minimum support price. A comprehensive study of cropping patterns gives considerable insight to farmers, planners, and policymakers. The primary objective is to study the extent, variability, and temporal shifts that have taken place in the cultivation of major oilseed crops in different districts of the state.

Keywords: Oilseed, Product, GNP, Agriculture.

An Overview: E-Commerce

Dr. Jyoti Tepan[*]

[*]Associate Professor, Maharishi Arvind Institute of Science and Management, Jaipur.

Abstract: This paper deals the conceptual knowledge of search engine marketing (SEM) or ecommerce, There are players who made a good beginning. Their success depends on their understanding of the market and offering various types of features. This paper gives an overview of the future of E-Commerce in India and discusses the future growth segments in India's E-Commerce. Also find out various factors that would essential for future growth of Indian E-commerce. And represent the various opportunities for retailers, wholesalers, producers and for people. In this paper we found that the overall E-Commerce will increase exponentially in coming years in the emerging market of India.

Keywords: E-commerce, Business model, Innovation.

Foreign Direct Investment and Macroeconomic linkages in India: A time-series Investigation

Amisha[1*]; Dr. Ranjan Aneja[2]

[1*]Research Scholar, Department of Economics, Central University of Haryana, Mahendergarh, Haryana, India - 123029

[2]Professor, Department of Economics, Central University of Haryana, Mahendergarh, Haryana, India - 123029 (Orcid Id: 0000-0001-8445-2239)

Abstract: Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has emerged as a key driver of economic growth in emerging nations as a crucial channel for capital inflow, knowledge transfer, and job creation. In a country like India, FDI is significant for boosting industrial efficiency and integrating domestic businesses into the global economy. The study empirically examines the macroeconomic factors influencing foreign direct investment inflows into India from 1994 to 2023 using annual data from the world development indicators (world bank). The analysis employs the Index of Industrial Production (IIP), GDP growth rate, trade openness, and exchange rate as explanatory variable to ascertain their casual relationships with FDI. The stationarity of the variables is assessed using the Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) test and the Granger Causality test was also used to look at the direction of casual influence between the variables. The findings show that that FDI inflows are statistically significantly impacted by GDP growth, while the opposite link is not supported. However, there is a substantial unidirectional correlation from FDI to trade as trade openness does not show a significant casual influence on FDI. The analysis also finds a strong causal relationship between FDI and exchange rate fluctuations, indicating that these shifts significantly affect the relative costs and return expectations of foreign investors. However, there didn't seem to be any feedback effects of FDI on the currency rate. Finally, there is no causal relationship between FDI inflows and the Index of Industrial Production (IIP), suggesting that industrial output levels throughout the research period are neither driven by nor influenced by foreign investment. Overall, the results highlight how important macroeconomic stability is determining foreign direct investment inflows into India, especially when it comes to steady GDP growth and a stable exchange rate.

Keywords: Foreign Direct Investment, GDP growth, Trade openness, exchange rate.

Domestic Tourism Industry in India: Growth Dynamics, Challenges and Sustainable Prospects

Aditya Raj[*]

*M. A. Economics (Final Year Student), Department of Economics, Mahatma Gandhi Central University, Motihari, Bihar, India - 845401

Abstract: The domestic tourism industry in India has become one of the most powerful drivers of socio-economic transformation, regional development and employment generation, particularly in the post-liberalisation and post-COVID era, where the preference for local travel over international mobility has significantly reshaped consumption patterns and the tourism landscape. The objective of this study is to examine the growth trajectory of domestic tourism in India, identify the factors influencing tourism demand, assess regional disparities and analyse opportunities for sustainable and inclusive development. Adopting a descriptive and analytical research design, the study is based on secondary data obtained from the Ministry of Tourism, National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC) and published academic literature, supported by trend analysis, sector-wise classification and comparative state-level performance review. The results reveal a steady rise in domestic tourist visits, driven by increased disposable income, improved transportation connectivity, digital penetration, cultural tourism promotion and expansion of pilgrimage circuits. The analysis indicates that states such as Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Uttarakhand attract the highest share of domestic tourists due to religious significance, heritage attractions and nature-based destinations, while north-eastern and Himalayan states exhibit untapped tourism potential hindered by logistical constraints and limited marketing visibility. The discussion further shows that despite its significant economic contribution, the sector faces major challenges including seasonal fluctuations, infrastructural stress in popular destinations, unregulated commercialisation, environmental degradation, safety concerns and inadequate skill development among tourism workforce. It is observed that government initiatives such as Swadesh Darshan, PRASHAD, Dekho Apna Desh, Incredible India 2.0 and digital ticketing have contributed to branding, capacity enhancement and experience diversification, yet their effectiveness depends on local-level coordination, sustainable carrying capacity measures and private sector partnerships. The study concludes that domestic tourism in India possesses immense growth opportunities, provided sustainable resource management, community-based tourism, regional tourism circuit development, improved last-mile connectivity and climate-resilient tourism practices are prioritised. Strengthening hospitality training, incentivising green infrastructure, integrating rural and eco-tourism models and developing holistic destination management plans are recommended to ensure long-term competitiveness, visitor satisfaction and socio-economic inclusiveness in India's domestic tourism ecosystem.

Keywords: Domestic Tourism, Regional Development, Sustainable Tourism, Tourist Demand, Pilgrimage Circuits, Tourism Policy, Destination Management, India.

Unravelling green growth trajectories and convergence dynamics in G-20 nations

Hridhima Agarwal[1*]; Jyoti Kumari[2]

[1*]Department of Economics, Central University of Rajasthan, Bandar Sindri, Ajmer, Rajasthan, India.

[2]Department of Economics, Central University of Rajasthan, Bandar Sindri, Ajmer, Rajasthan, India.

Abstract: This Study presents a novel Green Growth Index (GGI) to gauge the performance of G20 member countries in sustainable development for the period 2000-2022. This methodology incorporates economic, environmental and social aspects to make GGI, unlike conventional indices such as the HDI and SDG index. The analysis used OECD-based principal component analysis (PCA) and varimax rotation was used to calculate the component loadings of the index weights. The study examines the beta and sigma convergence of all the sample countries as well as of G7 countries and Non-G7 countries separately. The constructed GGI shows a high difference in the sustainable development performance of G20 countries with Germany, the UK, and France registering the highest GGI values in 2022, and South Africa, India, and Indonesia registering the lowest. The paper also finds signs of unconditional beta convergence in the G20 countries during 2000-2022, especially among the non-G7 ones. This indicates that faster growth in the green growth performance was observed in those countries that had lower initial GGI values. This research contributes to the literature by advancing a multi-dimensional measure of green growth designed to make cross-country longitudinal evaluations within G20. Most of the existing indices tend to focus on single aspect or on developed economies but this index comprehensively integrates multiple aspects. The study addresses a gap in understanding the dynamic evolution and catching-up of sustainable development among these diverse economies by examining both beta and sigma convergence, extending beyond traditional income convergence studies.

Keywords: green growth, sustainable development, Principal Component Analysis (PCA), beta convergence, sigma convergence, G20.

Spatial Dimensions of Economic Development in India: Geographic Analysis of Regional Disparities and Resource Distribution

Annu Kumari Garhwal[*]

*Independent Researcher, M.A. Geography (Completed), Department of Geography, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India - 302004

Abstract: This study analyzes spatial patterns of economic development across Indian states, examining geographic factors influencing regional growth trajectories, resource endowments, industrial location patterns, and connectivity infrastructure. The primary objectives are to examine regional disparities in per capita income and human development indices across Indian states identifying high-performing and lagging regions, analyze geographic determinants of economic development, assess spatial distribution of industries, and evaluate infrastructure development patterns. The research methodology utilizes secondary data from Central Statistics Office, NITI Aayog, and state economic surveys covering 2010-2023, employing geographic information systems for spatial mapping and analysis, regional convergence analysis using sigma and beta convergence methodologies, and comparative case studies of contrasting regions examining development trajectories. Key findings reveal persistent north-south and east-west economic divides with southern states including Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, and Kerala demonstrating higher per capita incomes, better human development outcomes, and diversified economic structures compared to northern and eastern states like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, and Odisha exhibiting lower income levels and higher poverty incidence. Natural resource endowments demonstrate mixed impacts where mineral-rich states including Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, and Odisha paradoxically exhibit lower development outcomes suggesting resource curse phenomena, while resource-poor states like Kerala and Himachal Pradesh achieve high human development through investments in education and healthcare. Industrial location analysis reveals concentration in specific regions with manufacturing clusters in Gujarat-Maharashtra corridor, automobile industry in Tamil Nadu-Karnataka belt, information technology in Bangalore-Hyderabad-Pune triangle, and pharmaceutical industry in Hyderabad demonstrating agglomeration economies and path dependence in spatial development. Infrastructure disparities significantly influence regional development with states possessing better road density, railway connectivity, electricity access, and digital infrastructure demonstrating higher economic growth rates and investment attraction. The study concludes that addressing regional disparities requires spatially differentiated development strategies, investments in connectivity infrastructure, developing industrial corridors and economic zones in lagging states, leveraging natural resource endowments sustainably, promoting human capital development particularly in educationally backward regions, and implementing compensatory mechanisms through fiscal transfers and special assistance programs ensuring balanced regional development and territorial equity essential for India's inclusive growth trajectory.

Keywords: Economic Geography, Regional Disparities, Spatial Development, Industrial Location, Infrastructure Development, Resource Distribution, India.

Sustainable Growth or Speculative Bubble? ARIMA Evidences from Services' Exports Trajectory of India

Ram Lal Bagaria*

*Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Mahatma Gandhi Central University, Motihari, Bihar, India - 845401

Abstract: India's services sector has evolved into a USD 337.54 billion export powerhouse by 2023, demonstrating extraordinary resilience through financial crises and pandemic disruptions. This study employs Box-Jenkins ARIMA methodology on EBOPS-2010 classified data (2006-2024) to forecast India's services exports through 2030. The optimal ARIMA(1,1,1) model, selected through AIC and BIC criteria, projects services exports reaching approximately USD 494 billion by 2030, reflecting sustained momentum in India's knowledge-intensive trade. The estimated ARIMA model demonstrates robust statistical properties with AR(1) coefficient of 0.48 (p=0.024), MA(1) coefficient of -0.61 (p=0.037), adjusted R^2 of 0.79, and satisfactory diagnostic tests (Ljung-Box p=0.27, Jarque-Bera p=0.48). These findings underscore India's transformation into a diversifying knowledge economy hub, though concentration risks persist. The moderate persistence parameter (AR+MA≈-0.13) suggests cyclical adjustment capabilities, indicating sustainable growth patterns rather than speculative bubbles in services trade. This trajectory positions India as a critical player in global services value chains, driven by information technology, business process management, professional services, and emerging digital platforms. The forecasts reveal an annualized growth trajectory averaging 6.5% through 2030, underscoring competitive advantages in skilled labor, technological infrastructure, and digital adoption. However, geopolitical uncertainties, protectionist policies, and technological disruptions pose downside risks requiring proactive policy interventions to maintain growth momentum and sectoral diversification.

Keywords: Services, International Trade, Trade in Service, Forecasting, Services' Exports Forecasting, ARIMA(1,1,1), Digital Economy, EBOPS-2010 Classification, India.

Mathematical Modelling of Simple Interest: A Learning Approach through Real-Life Financial Decisions

Dinesh Kumar[*]

* Integrated M.Sc. Mathematics (Third Year Student), Department of Mathematics, Central University of Rajasthan, Kishangarh, Rajasthan, India - 305817

Abstract: Mathematical modelling plays a crucial role in understanding real-life financial problems, and simple interest is one of the most useful mathematical tools for making savings and borrowing decisions. The objective of this study is to apply the simple interest formula to compare different investment and loan options and help undergraduate students practically understand the concept. The study adopts an applied mathematical approach using hypothetical financial cases involving savings in banks, short-term fixed deposits and small personal loans. Data were analysed using the standard formula $SI = (P \times R \times T) / 100$ to calculate the interest earned or paid under different choices. The results show that even a small change in interest rate or time period causes noticeable differences in total return or repayment amount, which affects financial decisions for students and households. The discussion highlights that simple interest provides a clear understanding of financial growth and debt cost, making it easier to compare investment plans and borrowing sources without complex calculations. The study concludes that mathematical concepts become meaningful when linked to real-life situations, and the simple interest model is highly effective in teaching money-management skills to students. Suggestions include using mathematical modelling in classroom activities, financial literacy workshops and practical assignments based on real-world economic scenarios.

Keywords: Mathematical Modelling, Simple Interest, Financial Decisions, Savings, Loans, Applied Mathematics.

Indigenous Knowledge Systems for Environmental Protection: A Study of Indian Traditional Practices and Contemporary Integration

Vineeta Kumari[*]

*M. A. Economics (Final Year Student), Department of Economics, Mahatma Gandhi Central University, Motihari, Bihar, India - 845401

Abstract: Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS) represents centuries-old wisdom embedded within cultural practices, offering sustainable solutions to contemporary environmental challenges. This paper examines India's indigenous environmental knowledge and its role in environmental protection, drawing from D.M. Warren's conceptualization of indigenous knowledge as culture-specific decision-making frameworks for resource management. The objective of this paper is to analyze traditional Indian environmental practices across agricultural, water conservation, forest management, and waste management domains, and to explore pathways for integrating this ancient wisdom with modern environmental governance. The paper employs a comprehensive literature review methodology, examining philosophical foundations rooted in Vedic texts, Jain principles of Ahimsa, Hindu-Buddhist interconnectedness concepts, and Islamic trusteeship traditions that underpin environmental stewardship in Indian culture. Through systematic documentation, twenty indigenous practices were identified and analyzed across sustainable agriculture (mixed cropping, agroforestry, jhum cultivation, organic inputs, indigenous seed preservation, natural pest management), water conservation (sacred water bodies, johads, stepwells, bamboo drip irrigation, tank systems), biodiversity conservation (sacred groves, wildlife protection beliefs, community forest management, sustainable harvesting), and circular economy practices (repurposing, composting, biodegradable materials use). The results demonstrate that these practices, such as the 200-year-old bamboo irrigation systems in Meghalaya and sacred groves conserving biodiversity across India, have sustained ecosystems for generations through holistic, place-based approaches. However, findings reveal significant erosion of this knowledge due to modernization, globalization, and policy neglect. The paper concludes that successful environmental protection requires "revisioning" through acknowledging indigenous intellectual property rights, incorporating traditional knowledge into policy frameworks, documenting endangered practices, blending traditional and modern scientific approaches, and shifting from anthropocentric to eco-centric worldviews. The research suggests establishing community-led documentation projects, knowledge exchange programs, co-management models for protected areas, and formal recognition of indigenous communities in environmental governance to preserve and revitalize this invaluable ecological wisdom.

Keywords: Indigenous Knowledge Systems, Environmental Protection, Traditional Ecological Practices, Sustainable Agriculture, Water Conservation, Biodiversity Conservation, Indian Indigenous Wisdom.

Convergence Analysis of Forest Cover Across Indian States

Pinki[*]

*Research Scholar, Department of Economics, Central University of Haryana, Mahendergarh, Haryana, India - 123029

Abstract: India has committed to enhance its forest and tree cover to achieve a target of 33% of its geographical area designated as forested under National Forest Policy, 1988 and aim to establish an additional carbon sink of 2.5-3 billion tonnes of CO_2 equivalent by the year 2030 under Paris Agreement. Analyzing convergence patterns is essential for evaluating the uniform effectiveness of national policies and identifying any existing regional disparities. This study examines whether regional disparities in forest cover among Indian states have reduced over the period 2001-2023 by employing sigma and beta convergence frameworks commonly used in growth economics literature. We utilize state-level forest cover biennial data derived from the Indian State of Forest Reports (ISFR) to test for two types of convergence. Sigma convergence examines whether the cross-sectional dispersion of forest cover across states decrease over time, measured through standard deviation or coefficient of variation. Beta convergence investigates whether states with lower initial forest cover experience faster growth rates, implying a systematic catch-up process. The analysis of sigma convergence indicates a reduction in cross state dispersion: the standard deviation of forest cover demonstrates a negative trend, whereas the coefficient of variation reveals a highly significant decline, suggesting a robust relative convergence in the distribution of forest cover over time. Tests for absolute beta convergence result in a negative coefficient providing evidence for the existence of unconditional convergence.

Keywords: Convergence, Dispersion, Forest Cover, National Forest Policy, Regional Disparities.

Role of Agriculture Sector in Human and Social Development in 2047 Viksit Bharat

Dr. Gopal Lal Jat[*]

*Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Government College, Loonwa, Didwana - Kuchaman, Rajasthan.

Abstract: Agriculture is the backbone of India's economy and nearly 70-75% depends directly or indirectly on it. But, it is sad to say that farming practices and markets are so far below basic standards. There are no proper guidelines available for cultivation. Markets and technologies are never available to the producers and they are also not aware of new farming methods. Israel is a very good example where advanced farming methods are adopted for higher yield. Here in India, our agricultural research institutes are also not developing technologies that help agriculture. The Prime Minister's call for a developed India symbolizes his visionary quest to make India a developed nation by 2047. Currently classified by the World Bank as a lower-middle income economy, with a per capita gross national income (GNI) of $2,390 by 2022, India faces the daunting task of achieving a six-fold increase in per capita GNI to drive this transformation. This shift not only requires a significant rise in per capita GNI but also demands sustainable improvement in income levels across society for inclusive development. To achieve this vision, the focus should be on sections such as Entrepreneurship Development, E-commerce Platforms, Innovative Technologies, Value Chain Development, and a Climate-Smart Approach. These strategies include establishing agri-innovation hubs, promoting e-commerce platforms, integrating cutting-edge technologies like AI and data science, expanding value chains, and adopting climate-resilient farming practices. Implementing these strategies can not only boost agricultural productivity and sustainability but also contribute significantly to India's journey towards becoming a developed nation by 2047.

Keywords: Agriculture, Agricultural Development, Economic Development, Surplus and Industrialization, Agro-market, Artificial intelligence.

Smart Farming in India: Leveraging AI and Digital Tools to Optimize Agriculture Supply Chains

Dr. Nisha Bansal[*]

[*]Assistant Professor (EAFM), S. D. Government College, Beawar, Rajasthan.

Abstract: The integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and digital tools in Indian agriculture is revolutionizing supply chain management through the concept of smart farming. This research explores how AI-powered technologies like machine learning, IoT sensors, drone surveillance, and blockchain are enhancing demand forecasting, optimizing logistics, and improving transparency from farm to consumer. By enabling precision farming practices such as real-time crop monitoring and predictive analytics, these technologies help reduce resource wastage, minimize post-harvest losses, and ensure timely delivery of fresh produce. Digital platforms connect farmers directly with markets, bypassing intermediaries and thereby increasing farmer incomes and market efficiency. This paper reviews ongoing AI-driven innovations and government initiatives in India that promote the adoption of smart farming tools to create a sustainable, resilient, and transparent agricultural ecosystem. The study finds that such advancements in supply chain optimization not only bolster food security and farmer welfare but also address critical challenges like climate variability and fragmented market access. The findings highlight the transformative potential of AI-enabled smart farming to establish a data-driven and sustainable future for Indian agriculture.

Keywords: Farming, AI, Digital Tools, Supply Chains, Agriculture, Rural Development.

Evolving employment pattern and Transforming Work in Jammu and Kashmir: A Job Approach Task-Based Perspective

Mohd. Akram[1*]**; Halima Sadia Rizvi**[2]

[1*]Research Scholar, Department of Economics, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi

[2]Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi.

Abstract: This study investigates structural changes in employment in Jammu and Kashmir from 2017-18 to 2023-24, utilizing Periodic Labor Force survey (PLFs) data. The research employs a comprehensive "jobs approach" along with decomposition techniques to analyze shifts in the employment landscape. Jobs are defined as combinations of industry sectors and specific occupations. To understand the distribution and quality of jobs, they are ranked based on the median daily wages from 2017 to form quintiles, providing insight into income disparities across different job categories. Additionally, as a robustness check, the study incorporates a task-based classification scheme that categorizes occupations into routine versus non-routine and manual versus cognitive tasks. The analysis offers detailed insights into the changing dynamics of employment, emphasizing both economic and structural transformations over the specified period.

Keywords: Trends and Patterns, Job, Employment, Jammu & Kashmir.

An Analytical Study of Crop Diversification Patterns and Price Sensitivity in Jhalawar District

Ayush Gupta[1*]; Dr. K. R. Choudhary[2]

[1*]Assistant Professor, Govt. Birla College, Bhawani Mandi, Kota, Rajasthan, India.

[2]Assistant Professor (Economics), Department of Social Sciences, University of Kota.

Abstract: Crop diversification is a way to promote sustainable farming, improve soil health, and provide economic safety to farmers during price fluctuations. Agricultural production decisions depend not only on climatic conditions but also on changes in crop prices. This study analyses the crop diversification patterns in Jhalawar district since 2014 and examines how price fluctuations affect farmers' decisions regarding crop selection and area allocation. Secondary data on crop area, production, productivity, and market prices has been collected from government websites and official records. Higher price stability with good returns has encouraged farmers to adopt non-traditional crops in Jhalawar, especially soybean and pulses to some extent. Diversification has also helped improve soil nutrient levels over time. Farmers tend to shift towards crops whose prices are high at present, but they still face price volatility, which affects their income. The study suggests promoting market information systems, establishing local value-addition industries, and encouraging climate-resilient crops to support sustainable agriculture. Balanced crop diversification along with stable price policies can help improve farmer earnings and ensure long-term sustainability in Jhalawar district.

Keywords: Crop Diversification, Sustainable Farming, Price Sensitivity, Jhalawar.

Post-Modernist Perspective on Education, Schooling and Disciplinary Power: A Challenge to Equitable Development

Shubhika Kapoor[*]

[*]Research Scholar (Ph.D.), Delhi School of Economics (DSE), University of Delhi.

Abstract: This research paper will shed light upon the Post-Modernist thinker Michel Foucault's views on power and schooling. It will start with unfolding the meaning and importance of the postmodernist perspective and how it redefines the traditional notion of power. It will further elaborate upon the disciplinary notion of power as articulated by Foucault. Subsequently, it will elaborate upon how the schools can be seen as 'disciplinary institutions' via 'disciplinary power'. Finally, the paper will discuss several disciplinary techniques used by the institution of schooling in order to practice disciplinary power over students to promote 'normalcy'. It will conclude by explaining how instruments of power in post-modern society and the education system in particular inherently work against the equitable development of an individual and society at large in varied ways.

Keywords: Post-Modernist Perspective, Power, Disciplinary Power, Disciplinary Institutions, Disciplinary Techniques, Equitable Development.

Rising Hands, Stagnant Pay: Unpacking the Rural Paradox in India's Female Labour Force Participation

Palak Baghla[1*]; Dr. K. R. Choudhary[2]

[1*]Research Scholar, Department of Economics, University of Kota, Kota, Rajasthan.

[2]Assistant Professor (Economics), Department of Social Sciences, University of Kota.

Abstract: The latest rounds of the Periodic Labour Force Survey show a phenomenal increase in the Female Labour Force Participation Rate in India, particularly in the rural sector where the participation rate almost doubled from 2017 to 2024. The present work explores whether this increase indicates genuine improvement in the engagement of women in the labour market or it is mainly due to distress related factors. Drawing upon the insights of unit level PLFS survey data between 2017 and 2022, the research indicates that while there is an overall rise in participation, a very large share of rural women has shifted to self-employment mainly consisting of unpaid family work or very low productivity own account activities. The sector composition is still very much tilted towards agriculture with women becoming even more reliant on primary sector jobs while men move out of it. Rural women's real wages have decreased and the number of regular salaried jobs offering basic security has not increased. All these trends together, point towards the existence of disguised unemployment, rather than economic empowerment. This paper provides evidence that the increase in the Female Labour Force Participation Rate is to some extent the result of distress-driven work and reclassification effects. To address this concern it suggests non-farm paid employment expansion, social security enhancement and better rural facilities like safe transport and child care provision. Economic distress should not be mistaken for progress, therefore trend analysis must be done cautiously and with greater sensitivity.

Keywords: female labour force participation, rural employment, self-employment, unpaid work, disguised unemployment, primary sector dependence, labour market distress, PLFS India, gender and work, rural labour dynamics.

Dynamics of Analysis of Nexus between Input and Output in Manufacturing Sector in India: A Panel ARDL Approach

Krati Jain[1*]; Dr. J. N. Sharma[2]

[1*]Research Scholar, Department of Economics, IIS (deemed to be) University, Jaipur.

[2]Professor, Department of Economics, IIS (deemed to be) University, Jaipur.

Abstract: The objective of this paper is to find the determinants of manufacturing output and their long term and short-term relationship. This paper adopts panel data for the period of 21 years from 2000 to 2020 in 25 Indian States. To examine the long term and short-term relationship, panel ARDL model is applied. Second generation unit root test is applied to check the stationarity of the variables due to cross section dependency among the variables. The results found out that the variables total persons engaged, fixed capital, fuel consumed, working capital and service sector are positively and significantly impacted manufacturing output in long run expect agriculture production. In short run only total persons engaged, fuel consumed and output of service sector had a positive and significant impact on manufacturing output while other variables affected positively but insignificantly to manufacturing output.

Keywords: Manufacturing, ARDL, Cross Section Dependency, Cointegration.

Sustainable Development and Climate Resilience

Dr Sunita Kumari[*]

[*]Assistant Professor (Geography), Govt. College, Kalwar, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India.

Abstract: Sustainable development and climate resilience have emerged as critical priorities in an era marked by rapid climate change, environmental degradation, and increasing socio-economic vulnerabilities. Sustainable development promotes a balanced approach to economic growth, social equity, and environmental protection, while climate resilience emphasizes the ability of systems, communities, and ecosystems to withstand, adapt to, and recover from climate-related stresses and hazards. This study explores the conceptual and practical linkages between sustainable development and climate resilience, highlighting the importance of climate-sensitive planning, ecosystem-based adaptation, renewable energy transitions, and participatory governance. Drawing upon global experiences with particular reference to India, the paper reviews policy frameworks, adaptation strategies, and community-led initiatives that enhance resilience at multiple spatial scales. The study argues that integrating climate resilience into sustainable development pathways is essential for reducing vulnerability, ensuring long-term environmental sustainability, and fostering inclusive and resilient socio-economic development under changing climatic conditions.

Keywords: Sustainable Development, Climate Resilience, Climate Change, Adaptation, Environmental Sustainability, Governance.

Difference Between Socio-Economic Conditions of Dairy and Non-Dairy Farmers in Bihar

Ajit Kumar Verma[*]

*Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Mahatma Gandhi Central University, Motihari, Bihar, India - 845401

Abstract: This paper examined the comparison of socio-economic conditions of dairy and non-dairy farmers in Bihar. Dairy farming is crucial to rural life and is becoming more and more essential to Bihar's economy. Bihar is the 8th largest milk production state in India. This paper shows that households involved in dairying typically have more varied sources of income, better access to cooperative structures, and increased cash flow from daily milk sales. However, they also face challenges such as low yields per animal, limited access to high-quality veterinary care and feed, and market inefficiencies. Non-dairy farmers - particularly small and marginal cultivators - remain more exposed to seasonal risk, have larger dependence on wage labour, and often face deeper poverty. Four districts and two blocks from each these four districts were chosen. The district was selected by convenience sampling method and blocks were selected randomly. The average annual income of dairy farmers is Rs. 436000 and non- dairy farmers is Rs.348000. The average monthly consumption of dairy farmers is Rs 26200 and non-dairy farmers Rs. 19700. Basic amenities standard is higher in the dairy farmers group than the non-dairy farmers. The report concludes with recommendations for policy and program interventions to strengthen socio-economic conditions of dairy and non- dairy farmers in Bihar.

Keywords: Socio-economic conditions, average annual income, dairy and non-dairy farmers, veterinary facilities, milk production.

An Analytical Study on the Performance of PM Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana and PM Fasal Bima Yojana

Santosh Sharma[1*]; Dr. Kishna Ram Choudhary[2*] and Dr. Ashish Asopa[3]

[1*]Research Scholar, Department of Economics, University of Kota, Kota, Rajasthan.

[2*]Assistant Professor (Economics), Department of Social Sciences, University of Kota, Kota, Rajasthan, India- 324005

[3]Dr. Ashish Asopa, Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce and Management, University of Kota, Kota, Rajasthan, India- 324005

Abstract: The agriculture sector is the backbone of the Indian economy, providing livelihood to nearly 43% of the country's population and contributing substantially to national growth and food security. Recognizing its central importance, the Government of India has launched several welfare schemes aimed at supporting the agricultural sector and improving the socio-economic conditions of farmers. This paper analyzes two flagship schemes - Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) and Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) - to examine their contribution to farmers' development. For PM-KISAN, the analysis focuses on the effectiveness of scheme implementation through Aadhaar-based verification and mobile-linked direct benefit transfers over the years. For PMFBY, a comparative study of the scheme's performance during the Kharif and Rabi seasons has been undertaken. Various statistical tools, including regression analysis and correlation coefficients, have been used to derive conclusions regarding the impact of these schemes. The findings indicate that both PM-KISAN and PMFBY have had a positive effect on the socio-economic development of farmers. The study also suggests that improvements in rural infrastructure and enhanced awareness campaigns are essential to further strengthen the outreach and effectiveness of these schemes. Keywords: Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Fasal bima Yojana, financial support, insurance

Keywords: PMFBY, PM-KISAN, Evaluation Study, Performance Analysis, Impact Assessment, India, Rajasthan.

India's Journey Towards 2047: Inclusive Growth, Human Development, Social Equity, and the Role of the Banking Sector

Shreya Bhardwaj[1*]; Dr. Anima Vaish[2]

[1*]Research Scholar, Dept. of Economics, IIS (deemed to be) University, Jaipur

[2]Associate Professor, Dept. of Economics, IIS (deemed to be) University, Jaipur

Abstract: India's aspiration to become a developed and equitable nation by 2047 has renewed scholarly attention on the interlinkages between inclusive growth, human development, and social equity. This paper provides a comprehensive, multidimensional analysis of India's development trajectory - spanning post-independence planning, the 1991 liberalization reforms, and recent digital transformations - while situating these within contemporary challenges of inequality, labour market distortions, and uneven human capital formation. The study evaluates India's macroeconomic transformation, structural shifts from agriculture toward services, and the expanding role of digital public infrastructure in reshaping governance and service delivery. Particular emphasis is placed on human development indicators such as education, health, nutrition, and skills, which remain critical constraints despite improvements in literacy, life expectancy, and poverty reduction. The paper also integrates a focused examination of India's banking and financial sector, recognizing its pivotal role in fostering inclusive growth. Trends such as declining nonperforming assets, rising private sector participation, digital payments expansion, and increasing financial inclusion are assessed alongside persistent structural gaps - including low credit-to-GDP ratios, regional disparities in credit access, and limited MSME financing. These financial constraints are shown to have direct implications for human development outcomes by restricting productive investment, employment creation, and social mobility. Finally, the paper outlines a forward-looking agenda for India@2047 focused on strengthening human capital systems, expanding equitable access to finance, reducing social and regional disparities, and promoting employment-led growth. The analysis argues that achieving an inclusive and equitable India will require coordinated reforms that align economic transformation with human development and social justice, supported by a robust, efficient, and accessible banking ecosystem.

Keywords: Inclusive Growth, Human Development, Social Equity, Banking Sector, India, GDP.

Decentralised Education and Women's Political Agency in India: Pathways to Social Equity for India@2047

Dr. Alka Tripathi[*]

[*]Professor, Govt. Girls College Vidyadhar Nagar, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India

Abstract: India's vision for 2047 places strong emphasis on inclusive growth, human development and social equity, as outlined in the conference concept note on page 3 of the brochure. This vision acknowledges that future economic transformation requires deeper attention to the structural inequalities that continue to marginalise large sections of the population. Among these inequalities, gendered barriers to education and political participation create some of the most persistent challenges. This paper examines how decentralised education can serve as a catalyst for strengthening women's political agency in socially stratified contexts, with a primary focus on Rajasthan. The state continues to reflect the tensions between national progress and entrenched social hierarchies, which shape the everyday experiences of young women. The study evaluates the relationship between decentralised educational access and political empowerment by analysing district level indicators, state policies and qualitative accounts from students and educators. It also engages with the sub themes of inclusive growth and policy reforms listed on page 4 of the brochure, particularly the need to strengthen human development and social equity. By drawing from various districts with contrasting socio-economic profiles, the research identifies the specific institutional and cultural constraints that limit the influence of decentralised education on women's civic engagement. These include the uneven quality of local institutions, limited representation of women in educational governance, the influence of caste and community-based norms and the gaps in policy implementation at the district level. The findings indicate that decentralised education has the potential to significantly enhance political awareness among women, especially when it is supported by accessible local institutions and collaborative community networks. Students who are exposed to locally relevant curricula, participatory learning and active campus environments are more likely to develop a sense of political consciousness and civic responsibility. However, the study also finds that decentralisation alone does not guarantee empowerment. Its impact depends on the capacity of local institutions, the strength of social support structures and the presence of inclusive governance mechanisms. The paper concludes that decentralised education must be accompanied by reforms that strengthen district level governance, expand women's representation in educational decision making, and address caste based and community-based barriers. These measures are essential for shaping an inclusive and resilient development pathway for India's long-term vision of 2047.

Keywords: Decentralised Education, Women's Political Agency, Social Equity, India@2047

Renewable Energy and Employment Generation: Opportunities for India's Green Economy and Viksit Bharat 2047

Harshita Rathor[*]

[*]Research Scholar, University of Kota, Kota, Rajasthan, India

Abstract: India's renewable energy sector is rapidly transforming the nation's economic and employment landscape. This study aims to examine how the expansion of solar, wind, hydro, and bioenergy contributes to job creation and sustainable development while aligning with India's long-term vision of Viksit Bharat 2047. Using secondary data from MNRE, IRENA, CEA, and NSDC, the methodology involves trend analysis of employment and installed capacity from 2010 to 2024, sectoral and regional mapping, and an assessment of skill requirements and MSME participation. Results indicate that India's installed renewable energy capacity has grown from 18 GW in 2010 to over 180 GW in 2024, creating more than 10 lakh jobs. Solar energy leads employment with over 3 lakh direct jobs, followed by wind (~52,000) and hydro (~12,000). States such as Rajasthan, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, and Maharashtra emerge as major employment hubs due to high resource potential and supportive policies. The study identifies skill gaps and challenges in scaling employment but emphasizes that targeted training, MSME integration, and policy support can enhance job creation. Looking forward, renewable energy could generate 30–40 lakh skilled and semi-skilled jobs by 2047, contributing to inclusive growth, technological advancement, and energy security. These findings highlight the strategic role of renewable energy in shaping India's green economy and achieving the vision of Viksit Bharat 2047.

Keywords: Renewable Energy, Employment Generation, Green Jobs, Green Economy, Viksit Bharat 2047.

Economics of Global Warming and Climate Policy: A Cross-Country Evaluation of Mitigation, Adaptation and Market-Based Strategies

Sachin Kumar[*]

*M. A. Economics (AY 2023-25), Department of Economics, Mahatma Gandhi Central University, Motihari, Bihar, India - 845401

Abstract: Global warming has evolved into one of the most complex macroeconomic challenges of the 21st century, imposing substantial costs on production systems, public health, ecosystems, trade, labour productivity, and long-term growth sustainability. The objective of this research is to analyze the economic consequences of global warming and assess how current mitigation and adaptation policies across countries influence growth trajectories and welfare distribution. The study employs a systematic literature review supported by economic cost - benefit analysis of climate strategies and evaluation of carbon pricing mechanisms, renewable energy transition and technological innovations using cross-country datasets from OECD, IPCC, and World Bank climate finance reports. The results underline that climate change causes immediate as well as long-run GDP contractions, fiscal pressure on disaster response, disruptions to global supply chains, resource scarcity, and rising healthcare expenditure - particularly in low-income and tropical developing economies. Evidence suggests that carbon taxes, emissions trading systems, green bonds, and investment in energy-efficient technology generate both environmental and economic benefits when complemented by robust institutions and political commitment. However, policy inefficiencies, unequal climate finance distribution, and limited technological capacity in developing countries continue to weaken global climate response. The study concludes that a just and effective mitigation pathway requires strengthening international climate finance, enhancing cross-border climate cooperation, promoting low-carbon innovations, and ensuring social protection for workers and sectors affected by the green transition. Long-term resilience hinges on integrating climate sustainability into fiscal planning, industrial strategy, and global trade negotiations.

Keywords: Global Warming, Climate Economics, Carbon Pricing, Green Investment, Climate Finance, Mitigation Policies, Sustainable Transition.

Revisiting the EKC Hypothesis in Emerging Economies: Insights from Green Trade Openness and Energy Consumption using Panel ARDL Approach

Aman Verma[1]; Satish Kumar[2]

[1]Research Scholar, Department of Economics, Central University of Rajasthan, Bandarsindri, Ajmer, Rajasthan, 305817

[2]Research Scholar, Department of Economics, Central University of Rajasthan, Bandarsindri, Ajmer, Rajasthan, 305817

Abstract: This study re-examines the Environmental Kuznets Curve (EKC) hypothesis for emerging economies, using annual data spanning the period 2000–2022, with a specific consideration of energy consumption and green trade openness. The analysis examines whether economic growth, energy consumption, and green trade openness are associated with environmental degradation through stable long-run relationships and short-run adjustment dynamics. Panel cointegration tests indicate evidence of a long-run association among the variables. The empirical results using the Panel ARDL method reveal a nonlinear income-environment relationship consistent with the EKC hypothesis in emerging economies. Energy consumption per capita is found to worsen environmental degradation in the long run, while green trade openness exerts a statistically significant mitigating effect. The findings suggest that environmental outcomes in emerging economies are driven primarily by long-term structural factors rather than short-term shocks. This study adds new evidence on the importance of trade composition and energy structure in shaping sustainable growth paths in emerging economies by integrating green trade openness into the EKC framework.

Keywords: EKC Hypothesis, Emerging Economies, Green Trade Openness, Energy Consumption, Panel ARDL.

Leveraging the US–China Trade War for India's Industrial Transformation: Implications for Atmanirbhar Bharat and India@2047

Tanya Agarwal[1*]; Dr. Meenaskshi Yadav[2]

[1*]Research Scholar, JECRC University, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India.

[2]Assistant Professor, JECRC University, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India.

Abstract: India's path toward its 100th anniversary of independence in 2047 is more than simply a schedule; it is a shared goal molded by optimism, tenacity, and the will to become a fully developed, internationally renowned, and independent country. The US-China trade war, one of the most significant geopolitical and economic developments of the past ten years, has surprisingly created a window of opportunity for emerging economies as the world experiences tectonic shifts. Within the larger context of 'India@2047', this disruption presents India with an opportunity to reinvent its industrial environment, bolster local capabilities, and expedite its vision of 'Atmanirbhar Bharat'. This paper investigates how India might strategically utilize the realignments induced by the US–China trade war to stimulate industrial upgrading, attract investment diversifying away from China, and build internationally competitive value chains. It looks at how changing supply chains and increased interest in China tactics might help industries like electronics, medicines, semiconductors, textiles, and renewable energy. At the same time, it understands that prospects alone do not ensure transformation; India must address deep-rooted structural impediments such as infrastructural shortfalls, regulatory complexity, skill shortages, and technical shortcomings. The US-China rivalry's impact on international trade regulations, technology flows, investment patterns, and geopolitical alignments - all of which have an impact on India's development trajectory - is also covered in the abstract. In order to achieve the goals of India@2047, it emphasizes the need for India to balance openness with strategic protection, foster innovative ecosystems, and bolster climate-resilient, future-ready enterprises. Ultimately, this study argues that if India can combine the external opportunities created by the trade war with internal reforms - ranging from logistics modernisation and digital public infrastructure to skill development and green industrial policy - it can position itself not only as an alternative to China but as a unique global manufacturing and innovation hub. The India@2047 goal calls for ambition, fortitude, and united effort, and the US–China trade war gives a rare strategic chance for India to accelerate its path toward inclusive, sustainable, and internationally competitive prosperity.

Keywords: US–China, Trade War, India's Industrial Transformation, Atmanirbhar Bharat, India@2047.

A Strategic Pathway to India@2047: Methi Revolution in Nagaur

Vimla Choudhary[*]

[*]Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, S. S. Jain Subodh PG College, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India.

Abstract: India's agricultural sector is undergoing a historic transformation as the nation aspires to achieve developed-country status by 2047. Within this broader national vision, high-value agriculture - including spices, medicinal plants, and niche crops - plays an essential role in enhancing farmer income, strengthening export competitiveness, and promoting sustainable rural development. Methi (fenugreek) is one such strategically important crop, and Rajasthan's Nagaur district constitutes one of India's most significant methi production clusters. Despite its climatic suitability, established market linkages, and cultural embeddedness, the methi sector in Nagaur continues to face numerous structural challenges linked to market volatility, low levels of processing, climate stress, technological gaps, and institutional fragmentation. This paper provides a comprehensive analysis of the policy environment shaping methi production in Nagaur and outlines a detailed roadmap for aligning the district's spice economy with the India@2047 transformation agenda. Using a qualitative, policy-analytic methodology, the paper synthesizes secondary data from government reports, academic literature, agricultural policy documents, and district-level sources. The analysis reveals that methi production in Nagaur is located at a critical intersection of agrarian livelihoods, value-chain modernization, and emerging export opportunities. National policies - such as Digital Agriculture Mission, PM-FME, PM-Kisan, e-NAM, National Mission on Spices, and the Rajasthan Agricultural Competitiveness Project - have created an enabling environment but remain insufficiently integrated into a coherent local development strategy. The study identifies gaps in infrastructure, post-harvest management, climate adaptation, institutional coordination, and farmer capacities. It argues that successfully positioning Nagaur's methi sector within the India@2047 framework requires a multi-layered policy architecture blending agri-technology, value-chain industrialization, climate resilience, export readiness, and spatially targeted rural transformation. The paper concludes with a set of policy action priorities and governance reforms essential for elevating methi from a traditional subsistence crop to a globally competitive commodity embedded within India's aspirational economy.

Keywords: Historic transformation, Cultural embeddedness, Institutional fragmentation, Agrarian, Aspirational economy.

Agricultural Credit Dynamics and Rural Financial Inclusion in India: Implications for Banking Sector

Naval Kishor Bagaria[*]

* Deputy Manager, State Bank of India (SBI), Regional Business Office (RBO), Sikar, Rajasthan, India - 332021

Abstract: Agricultural credit represents a critical component of rural development and food security in India, where approximately 58 percent of the population depends on agriculture for livelihood; yet formal credit penetration remains inadequate with substantial reliance on informal moneylenders charging exorbitant interest rates. This study examines agricultural credit flow patterns, institutional lending mechanisms, and financial inclusion challenges facing rural India, providing actionable insights for banking professionals engaged in agricultural finance. The primary objectives are to analyze trends in agricultural credit disbursement by commercial banks, cooperative institutions, and regional rural banks, assess the effectiveness of government schemes including Kisan Credit Card and Priority Sector Lending norms, examine factors affecting credit absorption capacity among small and marginal farmers, and identify barriers to formal credit access in rural areas. The research methodology employs secondary data from Reserve Bank of India statistical databases, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development reports, and government agricultural credit monitoring systems spanning 2010-2023. Key findings reveal that agricultural credit disbursement increased from Rs. 4.68 lakh crores in 2010-11 to Rs. 18.31 lakh crores in 2022-23, representing a compound annual growth rate of 11.8 percent. Regional disparities persist with southern and western states demonstrating superior credit penetration compared to eastern and northeastern regions, reflecting variations in banking infrastructure, financial literacy levels, and agricultural productivity patterns. Institutional analysis indicates commercial banks account for 75 percent of agricultural credit disbursement, cooperative banks contribute 13 percent, and regional rural banks provide 12 percent, though cooperative structures demonstrate better last-mile connectivity in remote villages. Major challenges identified include inadequate collateral among small farmers, cumbersome documentation requirements, delayed loan processing, inadequate risk assessment mechanisms failing to account for crop diversification and allied activities, absence of comprehensive crop insurance coverage, and limited awareness about available credit schemes and application procedures. The study concludes that enhancing agricultural credit effectiveness requires simplified loan application processes with reduced documentation burden, innovative collateral substitutes including warehouse receipts and group guarantees, integration of technology through mobile banking and digital KYC procedures, and improving coordination between banks, agricultural departments, and farmer producer organizations for effective credit delivery and monitoring.

Keywords: Agricultural Credit, Rural Banking, Financial Inclusion, Kisan Credit Card, Priority Sector Lending, Cooperative Banking, Small Farmers.

Decentralized Planning and Statistical Systems for Rural Development: Framework for Block-Level Implementation

Shyam Lal Bagaria[*]

* Block Statistical Officer (BSO), Department of Statistics, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur, Rajasthan (India).

Abstract: Decentralized planning represents the cornerstone of India's development strategy with block-level institutions serving as critical implementation units connecting district planning with grassroots realities. This study examines block-level planning processes, statistical requirements, and data management systems essential for effective rural development program implementation, providing operational guidelines for block statistical officers engaged in planning activities. The primary objectives are to analyze the role of block-level statistics in district and state planning processes, examine data collection methodologies for key socio-economic indicators, assess the effectiveness of existing statistical reporting systems and identify gaps in data coverage and quality. The research methodology synthesizes guidelines from Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and state planning department protocols, incorporating case studies from successful block-level planning initiatives. Key findings reveal that effective block-level planning requires comprehensive data across multiple dimensions including demographic profiles with population distribution by age, gender, caste, and occupation, agricultural statistics, productivity indicators, infrastructure inventories and social sector indicators monitoring literacy rates, school enrollment, healthcare utilization, and beneficiary coverage under welfare schemes. Current challenges include inadequate staffing in block statistical offices with single officer handling multiple responsibilities, delayed data reporting from village-level functionaries, absence of standardized data collection formats across departments, limited use of technology for data capture and processing and weak coordination between block planning committees and line department officials. The study concludes that strengthening block-level statistical systems requires establishing dedicated statistical offices with adequate technical staff, implementing digital data collection platforms using mobile applications and tablets, developing integrated databases linking various departmental information systems, creating standardized reporting formats with clearly defined indicators and collection protocols, and fostering active participation of block planning committees in data validation and utilization for evidence-based decision-making and resource allocation.

Keywords: Decentralized Planning, Block Statistics, Rural Development, Data Management, District Planning, Statistical Systems, Grassroots Governance.

Status of Economics Education in Schools of Rajasthan: Curriculum Assessment and Pedagogical Challenges

Manoj Kumar Kajla[*]

* School Lecturer (Economics), Department of School Education, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur, Rajasthan (India).

Abstract: This study examines the current status of economics education in secondary and senior secondary schools across Rajasthan, analyzing curriculum content, teaching methodologies, assessment patterns, and learning outcomes to identify gaps and suggest improvements for enhancing economic literacy among students. The primary objectives are to assess the relevance and comprehensiveness of economics curriculum prescribed by Rajasthan Board of Secondary Education for classes IX-XII, examine pedagogical practices employed by economics teachers in Rajasthan. The research methodology employs mixed methods approach combining curriculum content analysis using framework analysis technique, classroom observations in randomly selected schools in Rajasthan, focus group discussions with students and teachers. Key findings reveal that economics curriculum in Rajasthan schools emphasizes theoretical knowledge with limited integration of real-world applications and local economic contexts, textbooks contain outdated examples and statistics not reflecting contemporary economic realities, pedagogical practices remain predominantly lecture-based with minimal use of case studies, simulations, or experiential learning activities, and assessment focuses heavily on memorization rather than analytical thinking and problem-solving skills. Teacher-related challenges include inadequate pre-service training in economics pedagogy, limited access to continuing professional development programs, insufficient availability of teaching-learning materials including updated textbooks. Student performance analysis indicates weak conceptual understanding in areas including microeconomic principles of demand-supply and market structures, macroeconomic concepts of national income accounting and monetary policy, and quantitative aspects involving data interpretation and graphical analysis. Rural-urban disparities persist with rural students demonstrating lower achievement levels attributed to language barriers, limited exposure to economic activities, and inadequate infrastructure. The study concludes that improving economics education in Rajasthan schools requires curriculum revision incorporating contemporary issues including digital economy, environmental economics, and financial literacy relevant to students' lives, promoting activity-based pedagogy through economics clubs, market visits, business plan competitions, and simulation exercises, improving assessment methods emphasizing critical thinking and application skills rather than rote memorization, and leveraging technology through educational videos, online resources, and interactive learning platforms making economics engaging and accessible for diverse learners across the state.

Keywords: Economics Education, Secondary Schools, Rajasthan Education, Pedagogy, Curriculum Development, Teacher Training, Economic Literacy.

Rural Non-Farm Employment and Poverty Reduction in Uttar Pradesh: An Analysis of Income Distribution and Inequality

Shadab Hashmi[1]; Dr. Iqbal Zafar Ansari[2]

[1]Assistant Professor, Postgraduate Department of Economics, Rajendra College, Chapra, Bihar, India

[1]Assistant Professor, Postgraduate Department of Economics, Rajendra College, Chapra, Bihar, India

Abstract: This study investigates the relationship between rural nonfarm employment (RNFE) and poverty, inequality, and income distribution in Uttar Pradesh, India, using data from the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) and Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) for the years 1993-94, 1999-00, 2004-05, 2009-10, and 2019-20. The findings suggest that the expansion of RNFE has the potential to reduce rural poverty and alter income distribution patterns. Households engaged in casual labour in both agricultural and non-farm sectors are disproportionately affected by poverty over time, whereas those reliant on regular employment and self-employment are comparatively less affected. Non-farm employment contributes an average of approximately 42 percent of the total household income, compared to 50.15 percent and 7 percent for cultivation and agricultural wage employment, respectively. The Gini ratios indicate that inequality in the distribution of monthly per capita income is higher for non-farm regular employment and self-employment than for casual employment and farming. The study highlights the importance of promoting thriving rural economies by creating viable nonfarm employment opportunities and strong nonfarm income growth to foster poverty reduction and equitable income distribution in rural Uttar Pradesh.

Comparison of Health and Education Facilities in Dungarpur Block: A Seven-Year Analysis

Kuldeep Kumar Bairwa[*]

[*]Research Scholar, Department of Economic Studies, Punjabi university, Patiala

Abstract: This study examines changes in the health and education facilities of Dungarpur block over a seven-year period (2019–2025), framed within its stable socio-demographic and administrative context. The analysis shows that the education sector experienced an initial phase of expansion, with institutions increasing from 313 in 2019 to 333 in 2021, followed by consolidation to 319 by 2025. Government primary and upper primary schools remained stable, while private institutions declined, indicating strengthened public-sector outreach. Upgradation of secondary schools into senior secondary levels reflects a policy shift toward enhancing higher secondary education, though limited growth in higher and technical institutions highlights a continuing post-secondary gap. Health infrastructure demonstrated stronger decentralization, marked by a substantial rise in sub-health centres from 13 in 2022 to 45 in 2025, alongside the stability of district hospitals, medical colleges, and traditional health facilities. The overall trend suggests a transition from quantitative growth to qualitative improvement in service delivery. The study concludes that advancing higher education, improving retention, and reinforcing health–education linkages are essential for promoting inclusive and sustainable development in Dungarpur block.

Keywords: Education, Health, Dungarpur.

Sustainable Development and Climate Resilience

Dr. Sabreena Ansari[*]

[*]Assistant Professor, Modi Law College, Kota, Rajasthan, India.

Abstract: Sustainable development and climate resilience have emerged as central concepts in modern environmental governance, representing interconnected frameworks essential for ensuring planetary survival and human prosperity. Increasing global warming, rising sea levels, loss of biodiversity, and extreme weather events have demonstrated that development without environmental protection is dangerous and unsustainable, threatening the very foundations of human civilization and natural ecosystems. Nations today aim to balance economic growth with ecological conservation and social justice, recognizing that prosperity cannot be achieved at the expense of environmental degradation or social inequity. Sustainable development provides a long-term strategy for this balance, while climate resilience strengthens societies against climate-related risks through adaptive capacity building, disaster preparedness, and proactive mitigation measures. Together, they form an essential foundation for enduring ecological and economic security, enabling communities to withstand environmental shocks while maintaining development trajectories. This paper examines the theoretical foundations and practical applications of sustainable development and climate resilience within contemporary policy frameworks. It analyzes the integration of these concepts into national and international governance mechanisms, explores successful case studies from developed and developing nations, and evaluates the challenges faced in implementing climate-resilient sustainable development strategies. The study further investigates the role of legal frameworks, institutional capacity, technological innovation, and community participation in achieving sustainability goals. Special attention is given to vulnerable regions and marginalized communities disproportionately affected by climate change. The research concludes with policy recommendations for strengthening climate resilience while advancing sustainable development objectives in the Indian context.

Keywords: Sustainable Development, Climate Resilience, Environmental Governance, Climate Change Adaptation, Global Warming, Biodiversity Conservation.

The Role of India's Service Sector in Achieving Viksit Bharat @2047: A Theoretical and Descriptive Analysis

Yashasvi Agarwal[1*]; Dr. Anima Vaish[2]

[1*]Research Scholar, Department of Economics, IIS (deemed to be) University, Jaipur

[2]Associate Professor, Department of Economics, IIS (deemed to be University), Jaipur

Abstract: India's long-term development vision, articulated under Viksit Bharat @2047, aspires to transform the nation into a developed, equitable, technologically advanced and globally competitive economy by 2047. Within this national strategy, the service sector plays a structural and catalytic role. Accounting for more than half of India's GDP and encompassing a diverse range of activities - IT and digital services, finance, education, healthcare, logistics, public administration, tourism, professional services, and emerging digital platforms - the sector has become the central pillar of India's post-liberalisation growth model. This paper presents a comprehensive theoretical, conceptual, and descriptive study of the Indian service sector and its potential to drive the Viksit Bharat goal. The paper relies on structural transformation theory, human capital and innovation frameworks, global comparative models, and national descriptive trends to evaluate the sector's evolution, challenges, and opportunities. It situates services within India's demographic, technological, and policy context, drawing on long-term macroeconomic patterns, digital public infrastructure developments, labour-market shifts, and regional disparities. The paper argues that India's service sector - especially modern, knowledge-based and technology-enabled services - can anchor the nation's productivity growth, employment diversification, global value-chain integration, human development, and institutional modernisation. However, realising this potential requires addressing major constraints: informality, skill gaps, uneven regional distribution, weak service–manufacturing linkages, infrastructure deficits, and regulatory fragmentation. The study concludes by outlining an integrated policy roadmap aligned to the Viksit Bharat framework, emphasising innovation ecosystems, inclusive human capital, digitally enabled governance, sectoral diversification, and balanced regional service-led development.

Keywords: Service sector, Viksit Bharat 2047, structural transformation, digital public infrastructure, inclusive growth, India, economic development.

Integrating Ayurvedic Wellness Principles into Economic Productivity Models

Ravikant Bairwa[*]

[*]Research Scholar, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India.

Abstract: India's pursuit of a developed economy by 2047 demands innovative approaches to human capital enhancement, where health directly influences productivity and growth. This paper explores Ayurveda's ancient principles—rooted in texts like 'Charaka Samhita' and 'Sushruta Samhita' - as a strategic economic tool for optimizing workforce health, reducing healthcare expenditures, and fostering sustainable development under the India2047 vision. Drawing from Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS), it proposes an integrative model linking Ayurvedic concepts of 'Tridosha' balance, 'Dinacharya' (daily regimens), and 'Swasthavritta' (preventive wellness) to modern economic metrics such as labor productivity, absenteeism rates, and GDP contributions. Addressing the economic strain of rising non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and out-of-pocket costs, the study highlights Ayurveda's preventive potential, with recent data estimating its market value at USD 43 billion and projecting a 5% GDP contribution by 2047. Methodologically, the research employs a mixed-methods approach, combining qualitative analysis of classical texts with quantitative modelling using NSSO health expenditure data (2017-18) and ILO productivity indices. Cost-benefit simulations indicate that nationwide adoption of Ayurvedic workplace programs - such as 'dosha'- specific interventions - could yield up to 25% productivity gains, reduce sick days by 56%, and save USD 755 million in BMI-related healthcare by 2044. Supported by case studies from Kerala demonstrating improved rural livelihoods, the findings posit Ayurveda not merely as traditional medicine but as a high-ROI economic instrument for 'Viksit Bharat', offering policymakers a culturally resonant framework for NEP 2020-aligned reforms and resilient public health governance.

Keywords: Ayurveda, Human Capital, India 2047, Workforce Productivity, Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS).

Growth of Passenger Road Transportation: A Case Study of Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation (RSRTC)

Nidhi Sharma[1*]; Dr. Anima Vaish[2]

[1*]Research Scholar, Department of Economics, IIS (deemed to be) University, Jaipur

[2]Associate Professor, Department of Economics, IIS (deemed to be University), Jaipur

Abstract: The objective of this study is to comprehensively evaluate the growth and development trajectory of Passenger Road Transportation in Rajasthan by analyzing secondary time series data spanning the period from 2000 to 2022. This longitudinal analysis examines multiple operational and performance indicators to assess the systematic evolution of public transportation infrastructure and services in the state. Growth trends for critical variables including Effective Kilometres, Passenger Kilometres, Passenger Carried, Total Staff, High Speed Diesel Consumed, Total Revenue, Total Cost, Seat Kilometres, and Total Buses have been rigorously estimated using both linear and log-linear econometric modeling approaches to capture different dimensions of growth patterns. The dual modeling strategy enables identification of absolute and proportional growth rates, providing comprehensive insights into transportation sector dynamics. Results demonstrated that statistically significant positive growth trends have been identified in majority of the variables including Effective Kilometres, Passenger Kilometres, High Speed Diesel Consumed, Total Revenue, Total Cost, and Total Buses, indicating substantial expansion and development of road transportation infrastructure. However, notable exceptions were found in case of Passenger Carried, Total Staff, and Seat Kilometres variables for Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation (RSRTC), which exhibited statistically insignificant growth trends, suggesting potential operational inefficiencies, capacity underutilization, or structural challenges requiring policy intervention and strategic management reforms.

Keywords: Passenger Road Transportation, Growth Trends Analysis, Time Series Data, Transportation Infrastructure Development, RSRTC.

Role of Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) in Transforming Sanitation in District Nainital

Dr. Daleep Kumar[*]

[*]Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, D.S.B. Campus, Kumaun University.

Abstract: The purpose of this paper is to assess the outcomes and effects of the Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) in a rural village of district Nainital and to relate these micro-level findings to India 2047's broader trajectory of historical change, economic transformation, and development. Historically, inadequate rural sanitation has constrained health, dignity, and productivity; this study examines how recent policy interventions under Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) mark a qualitative shift in this trajectory by promoting modern sanitation practices and reducing open defecation. Using primary data and appropriate statistical tools, the paper evaluates improvements in sanitation and hygiene, behavioural change among rural residents, and the challenges faced in implementation and long-term sustainability. By linking these local outcomes to human capital formation and labour productivity, the study highlights how effective rural sanitation is foundational for structural economic transformation and inclusive development as envisioned in India 2047. The findings provide evidence-based insights for strengthening sanitation policy so that grassroots progress in health and hygiene can cumulatively support a cleaner, healthier, and more productive India by 2047.

Key Words: Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen), India 2047, sanitation.

Cultural Economy and Livelihood in Kumaon Hills of Uttarakhand Himalayas: Vision 2047

Dr. Richa Ginwal[*]

[*]Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, D.S.B. Campus, Kumaun University.

Abstract: Culture, as a carrier of identity, values and economic activity, is central to India's long historical trajectory and its vision for India @2047. This paper examines the emerging field of cultural economics with a focus on the Kumaon hills of the Himalayan region, where rich cultural traditions coexist with tough living conditions and limited employment opportunities. It analyses how cultural activities—arts, heritage practices, festivals and related services—contribute to livelihoods through employment, income generation and potential contributions to GDP and exports. Situating Kumaoni culture within India's broader historical evolution, the study explores how integrating the intrinsic and aesthetic value of culture with market-oriented opportunities can open new pathways for local economic transformation and inclusive development. Using the lens of cultural economics and drawing on indicators, it assesses how a strengthened cultural economy can support India @2047 goals by revitalising endangered Kumaoni culture, enhancing human dignity, diversifying rural livelihoods and contributing to sustainable development in the Himalayan region. The paper concludes with policy suggestions for harnessing cultural capital as a driver of long-run, regionally balanced development.

Keywords: Culture, Himalayas, Cultural Economy, Livelihood.

Present Sectorial Transformation Scenario of Rajasthan

Dr. Sulochna Meena[*]

[*]Professor, Government Girls College, Tonk, Rajasthan, India.

Abstract: This paper comprehensively examines the present scenario and structural transformation of Rajasthan's economy, analyzing the dynamic shifts occurring across primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors. Rajasthan's economy has been undergoing a clear structural shift from being primarily agricultural to becoming more service-dominated, with the industrial sector gradually expanding and diversifying its base. This transformation mirrors broader national patterns of economic development but demonstrates unique state-specific drivers shaped by geographical conditions, policy interventions, and resource endowments. The agriculture sector, while experiencing relative decline in its contribution to state GDP, remains the largest employer, supporting over half the rural population and providing livelihood security to millions of households. The industrial sector indicates a significant shift from purely resource-based activities like mining and traditional manufacturing to more diversified manufacturing-oriented growth, incorporating value addition and technological upgrades. The service sector shows a robust expansion picture driven by urbanization, improved connectivity infrastructure, tourism development, and growth in information technology and financial services. The present paper systematically analyzes this sectoral transformation trajectory spanning the time period from 2011-12 to 2024-25, utilizing official statistical data from state and national sources. Thus, the primary aim of this paper is to reveal the comprehensive picture of sectoral changes, growth patterns, employment shifts, and structural transformation dynamics in Rajasthan's evolving economy.

Keywords: Sectoral Transformation, Rajasthan Economy, Structural Change, Agricultural Decline, Industrial Growth, Service Sector Expansion, Economic Development.

Transparency as a Tool for Social Justice: A Theoretical Review in the Context of Educational Scholarships

Priyanka Singh[*]

[*]LL.M. Student, Department of Law, University of Kota, Kota, Rajasthan, India.

Abstract: Transparency has increasingly been recognized as a foundational pillar for advancing social justice, particularly within public welfare and educational scholarships mechanisms intended to level structural inequalities and support marginalized learners transparency functions not merely as an administrative principle but as a normative tool that shapes fairness, accountability, and participatory governance. This theoretical review examines transparency as a strategic instrument for promoting social justice in scholarships allocation and oversight, drawing on interdisciplinary perspectives from public administration, critical policy studies, and social justice theory. The paper conceptualizes transparency into two interrelated dimensions: procedural transparency, encompassing open criteria, accessible information, and visible decision-making processes; and structural transparency, which interrogates deeper power relations, institutional norms, and systemic biases that influence scholarship distribution. This dual lens highlights that while procedural transparency enhances clarity and reduces individual level discretion, structural transparency reveals how opaque institutional architectures can reproduce inequality despite apparently open procedures. By synthesizing theoretical insights, the review argues that transparency, when meaningfully operationalized, facilities social justice in three critical ways. First, it redistributes power by enabling students especially those from socio-economically or historically marginalized groups to access information that has traditionally been controlled by authorities. Second, it enhances accountability, compelling institutions to justify resource allocation and adhere to stated equity commitment. Third, it promotes recognition and participation, ensuring that diverse stakeholders can question, contest, and co-create scholarship policies. However, the paper also cautions against an uncritical celebration of transparency may burden beneficiaries with information processing demands, expose vulnerable groups to surveillance, or create illusions of fairness while concealing structural injustices. Therefore, transparency must be embedded within a broader social justice framework that includes equity driven policy design, inclusive governance, and reflexive institutional cultures.

Keywords: Transparency, Social Justice, Educational Scholarships, Accountability, Equity.

Transforming rural India through Agro-Processing Industries: A Strategic approach towards Viksit Bharat@2047

Vijay Singh[1*]; Dr. Pankaj Kant Dixit[2]

[1*]Research Scholar, Department of Commerce, Shri Khusal Das University, Hanumangarh, Rajasthan, India.

[2]Professor, Department of Commerce and Management, Shri Khusal Das University, Hanumangarh, Rajasthan, India.

Abstract: India's journey towards achieving the vision of Viksit Bharat@2047 requires a strong, sustainable and inclusive rural economic framework. Approximately 60% of India's population is dependent on agriculture and allied activities. So when we talk about rural development it is relatively more possible through a sound combination of agriculture and industries. Agro-processing industries have significant potential to transforming rural economic structure. This research paper demonstrates the strategic role of these Industries is not only increases the value of agricultural products but also creates employment opportunities, empowers marginalized communities. It highlights how these industries can shift the traditional agricultural model from subsistence-based production to a market-driven, profit-oriented and technology enabled system. Agro-processing industries have Solutions of all those challenges and problems which barriers in rural development because these Industries extends to all activities from the harvesting stage till the material reaches the consumer in the desired form like packaging, quantity, quality and price. This study attempts to understand how some agrarian economies like Brazil, Argentina or Ghana have been able to reach the forefront of the global economy with the help of Agro-processing industries and whether the much awaited destination of Viksit Bharat@2047 can be easily achieved through Agro-processing industries.

Keywords: Agro-processing industries, Rural development, Value addition, Viksit Bharat@2047, Economic transformation, Rural industrialization.

Role of Green Branding in Building Consumer Trust for Resilient Supply Chains

Rakesh Badgurjar[*]

[*]Research Scholar, Dept. of Business Administration, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India.

Abstract: As India advances toward its India 2047 vision of a prosperous, resilient economy, the stability of its growth is increasingly threatened by climate-induced disruptions, including floods, droughts, and consequent supply chain vulnerabilities. This paper investigates the pivotal role of green branding as a strategic tool to not only foster consumer trust but also fortify supply chain resilience against these environmental risks. Adopting a mixed-methods approach, the study integrates structural equation modeling with surveys of 300 urban consumers in climate-vulnerable regions like Jaipur and Alwar, alongside case analyses of industry leaders such as Hindustan Unilever Limited (HUL) and ITC. The research examines how authentic eco-focused branding mitigates risks associated with raw material shortages and logistical breakdowns by anchoring consumer expectations in transparency. Key findings reveal that transparent green branding - leveraged through eco-labels, sustainability certifications, and digital storytelling - significantly enhances market resilience. Specifically, these strategies boost consumer willingness to pay premiums by 25-30% and increase brand loyalty by 40% even during supply shocks, effectively countering the skepticism associated with green washing. The study further identifies that aligning value-based narratives with Gen Z priorities and integrating circular economy principles can buffer economic losses, estimated at 2-5% of GDP annually. However, the transition is not without hurdles; the paper highlights critical challenges such as regulatory gaps and high compliance costs for MSMEs. Concluding with recommendations for AI-driven transparency tools and government incentives, this research positions green branding not merely as a marketing function, but as a catalyst for socio-economic adaptability and a driver for India's net-zero transition.

Keywords: Green Branding, Supply Chain Resilience, India 2047, Climate Adaptation, Consumer Trust, Sustainable Development.

Effectiveness of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) Programme among Tribal Populations in Rajasthan

Anushree Meena[1*]; Dr. Swati Batra[2]

[1*]Research Scholar, Department of Economics, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India - 302004

[2]Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India - 302004

Abstract: According to the 2011 Census the population of Scheduled Tribe (ST) in India is approximately 10.45 crore shows 8.6 percent of the population and roughly 11.30 percent of the rural population of the India. The demographic allocation is relatively equitable approximately 5.25 crore males and 5.20 crore females. These data emphasize the urgent need for accessible and high quality education in tribal and remote areas. In response to this the Government of India has initiated the targeted solutions designed to enhance educational opportunities for schedule tribes. An important scheme such as Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) which were initiated during 1997–98. These institutions are structured to provide comprehensive residential education to ST students from Classes 6th to 12th and particularly in regions of tribal populations. This study utilizes secondary data sources including NESTS, UDISE+ and Census records to analyze the impact of the EMRS scheme on tribal population in Rajasthan. According to the academic year 2023–24 EMRS institutions across India reported an enrollment of 1.38 lakh students. A total of 708 schools were sanctioned nationwide of which 405 are currently operational. In Rajasthan, 31 EMRS have received approval with 30 presently functioning. This significant expansion shows the government's ongoing commitment to improve the educational equity among tribal populations. The data shows a consistent rise in enrollment rates across genders however gender gap remains with enrollment of 38.7 percent female students of total enrollment in Rajasthan. This imbalance shows socio-cultural hurdles such as heavy home duties which still block women's education in tribal communities. Operational challenges further complicate the effectiveness of the scheme. Mostly EMRS institutions are located in geographically isolated areas creating challenges for students due to distances. Many schools experience infrastructural deficiencies including an inadequate number of teaching staff, limited classroom areas and insufficient sanitation facilities. Linguistic and cultural barriers also present significant problem to effective learning. Therefore these limitations affect the EMRS program exhibits considerable potential to enhance educational access and improve literacy outcomes among ST populations to enhance its impact to address enduring gender disparities, invest in infrastructure development and implement culturally sensitive pedagogical strategies tailored to tribal conditions.

Keywords: EMRS (Eklavya Model Residential Schools), Gender parity, Scheduled Tribe.

From Customary Practices to Climate Resilience: Environmental Roles of Rajasthan's Indigenous Communities

Isha Singh[*]

[*]Research Scholar, Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT), New Delhi.

Abstract: This paper presents the population distribution, size, and growth of tribes in Rajasthan, along with their contributions to environmental protection. The tribal population, officially designated as Scheduled Tribes (ST), makes up 13.48% of the total state population, according to the 2011 census. This equates to 9,238,534 individuals out of a total population of 68,548,437. Most of the tribal population resides in rural areas, but there has been a gradual shift to urban regions. The ST population increased by 29.6% in the 1991-2002 decade, surpassing the overall population growth slightly. Rajasthan ranks 6th in India based on tribal population. Among its districts, Udaipur has the highest number of tribal residents, while Bikaner has the lowest. Several tribes inhabit each district, each differing in customs and traditions. Some of Rajasthan's Scheduled Tribes include Bhil, Meena, Garasia, Kathodi, and Seharia. The tribal population in Rajasthan relies on forests for their livelihood and sustenance. They practice sustainability through their traditional knowledge. Due to their efforts and strong connection with the forests, they play a crucial role in environmental protection. Their traditional practices include selective hunting, fishing, and the ecological use of timber and other forest products. Thanks to their traditional knowledge, their sustainable resource management has been passed down through many generations. However, they face many challenges in practicing sustainable living, such as population growth, poverty, climate change, developmental projects, and lack of access to resources. Empowering them with education and healthcare is essential for their well-being and for the health of Rajasthan's environment.

Keywords: Customary Practices, Climate Resilience, Environment, Indigenous Communities, Rajasthan.

Historical Institutional Foundations and the Long-Run Evolution of the Indian Economy

Saurabh Pal[1*]; Sanjana Singh[2]

[1*]Assistant Professor, Madan Mohan Malviya PG College, Bhatpar Rani, Deoria, U.P., India – 274702

[2]Research Scholar (Commerce), University of Lucknow, Lucknow, U.P., India.

Abstract: This research paper provides a comprehensive historical–institutional analysis of the evolution of the Indian economy from the pre-colonial period to the contemporary era. It argues that India's present developmental outcomes—including regional divergence, agricultural productivity gaps, labour market segmentation, and the dominance of informal employment—are deeply shaped by the persistence of historical institutions. These institutions, formed across pre-colonial social structures, colonial land revenue policies, and post-independence development strategies, created lasting incentives and constraints that continue to influence economic performance. Drawing on secondary data from historical records, census publications, NSSO surveys, Economic Survey reports, and major scholarly literature, the paper synthesises available evidence to establish how institutional legacies have shaped long-run development. While earlier studies analyse individual components such as colonial land systems, caste-based inequalities, or regional disparities, this paper integrates them into a unified framework. The analysis demonstrates the importance of path dependence in shaping India's economic structure and argues that sustainable development requires policies that confront deep-rooted institutional barriers. The study contributes to the literature by offering an integrative narrative suitable for understanding India's complex development trajectory through an institutional lens.

Keywords: Indian economy, historical institutions, caste system, colonial legacy, structural transformation, regional inequality, path dependence.

Vision India@2047: An Era of Balanced Growth, Equity and Sustainability

Dr. Chitra Rathore[1*]; Dr. Nandini Sharma[2]

[1*]Associate Professor and Head, Department of EAFM, S.S. Jain Subodh P.G. College, Jaipur, Rajasthan.

[2]Associate Professor and Head, Department of BADM, S.S. Jain Subodh P.G. College, Jaipur, Rajasthan.

Abstract: India's journey toward 2047 - visualizing 100 years of independence - displays a transformative moment to redefine the nation's developmental priorities. Vision India@2047 constructs a framework where economic dynamism is blended with social inclusion and environmental responsibility. As India aspires to become a global economic leader, the challenge lies in ensuring that the benefits of growth infuse all segments of society while safeguarding ecological integrity. This requires a shift from the conventional growth model to one rooted in resilience, sustainability, and human-centric progress. Historically, India's development trajectory has been framed by demographic transitions, expanding global integration and structural reforms. Over the coming two decades, economic transformation will depend on digitalisation, innovation-driven industries, and productivity enhancement across manufacturing, agriculture and services. However, merely high growth cannot guarantee equitable outcomes. Regional disparities, rural–urban divides, and gaps in education, health, and employment must be addressed through inclusive policies and targeted interventions. Strengthening public institutions, expanding social protection systems, and promoting gender-sensitive development will be critical for achieving social equity. Sustainability is the third pillar of Vision India@2047. With rising environmental threat, climate vulnerability and resource depletion, India must gear its transition toward green energy, cyclic economies, and climate-resilient infrastructure. Policies supporting and promoting renewable energy expansion, sustainable agriculture, waste reduction, and biodiversity protection will redefine the nation's ecological future. Ultimately, India@2047 envisions a nation where widespread prosperity, equitable opportunities and sustainable development. This vision requires versatile cum integrated and forward-looking strategies that align economic aspirations with ecological prudence and social justice. With balanced growth, inclusive development and environmental sustainability, India can emerge as a global model of holistic and future-ready progress.

Keywords: India@2047, balanced growth, social equity, economic transformation, sustainability.

Green finance in India: An analytical study of banking sector initiatives

Laxmi Tiwari[1*]; Shubham Soni[2]

[1*]Assistant Professor, Lakshmibai College, University of Delhi, Delhi.

[2]Research Scholar, Allahabad Degree College, University of Allahabad, U.P., India.

Abstract: In the face of climate change and environmental issues, the banking and financial sector plays a crucial role in fostering sustainability. Green banking, which incorporates environmental considerations into banking operations, lending practices, and policies, has become a key mechanism for promoting sustainable development. This study explores green banking initiatives in India, placing them within the larger context of the green economy and sustainable finance. Utilizing secondary data, RBI guidelines, and case studies from banks like SBI, Bank of India, and ICICI Bank, the paper emphasizes initiatives such as paperless banking, financing for renewable energy, and sustainability reporting. The findings indicate that while awareness of green banking is increasing, its implementation is inconsistent, with only a few banks having established formal policies and standardized methods to assess environmental impact. Green finance still constitutes a minor portion of overall banking activities, facing challenges such as a lack of regulatory incentives, limited expertise, and perceived risks among smaller banks and rural institutions. Despite these obstacles, positive trends are emerging. The Reserve Bank of India has started to prioritize Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) criteria, and government initiatives along with international partnerships are bolstering green finance. The growth of green bonds, particularly through public financial institutions, signals rising investor interest in sustainable finance. The study concludes that green banking in India has considerable untapped potential to further the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Realizing this potential necessitates regulatory reforms that require environmental risk disclosures, capacity-building for banking professionals, the creation of innovative green financial products, and consumer awareness campaigns. Incorporating green principles into mainstream banking is not only an environmental obligation but also a strategic economic imperative, positioning the financial sector as a proactive participant in India's shift towards a green economy.

Keywords: Green Banking, Sustainable Development, Green Economy, Environmental Finance, Indian Banking Sector.

Green Finance and India@2047: Opportunities, Challenges, and Its Role in Sustainable Economic Transformation

Sameeksha Agrawal[1*]; Dr. Mahender Singh Meena[2]

[1*]Research Scholar, Department of ABST, University of Kota, Rajasthan, India.

[2]Deaprtment of ABST, Government College, Gangapur City, University of Kota, Rajasthan, India.

Abstract India has the vision to be a developed country by the year 2047; this has mostly been termed as Viksit Bharat 2047. This vision should be developed in such a trajectory of development that balances fast economic development with environmental conservation and social inclusion. With the country experiencing increasing pressure on many issues, including climate change, pollution, exhaustion of resources, and increased pressure on infrastructure and energy, the existing traditional models of growth that use a substantial amount of fossil fuel are no longer practical. In this regard, green finance has emerged as a key tool in aiding the sustainability of the Indian economic transformation. Green finance is the mobilization of financial resources based on green bonds, green loans, ESG-related investments, and the development of a partnership between the government and the business to finance environmentally friendly and climate-resistant projects. This study looks at the importance of green finance in aiding the long- term development agenda of India, especially how this applies to the 2047 vision. It discusses the major concepts and tools of green finance in India, the opportunities it presents economically, socially, and environmentally, and critically examines the major issues contributing to its low uptake in the country. High initial capital cost, little awareness, institutional and regulatory gaps, risk of perceptions by the investors and sector, and regional imbalance are some of the issues addressed in detail. The paper also examines the recent policy and institutional efforts that have been made towards mainstreaming green finance and reinforcements to make the financial system more sustainable. The paper supports that green finance can be transformative as it allows a low-carbon energy shift, inclusive and sustainable development, facilitates domestic and foreign investments, and enhances the resilience of the financial sector. Its potential can be achieved only with the help of clear standards, diversification of financial instruments, building capacity, enhanced public-private cooperation, and balanced sectoral and regional coverage. In general, the research concludes that green finance is not a simple environmental tool, but a strategic requirement to attain sustainable, balanced, and inclusive economic development in India by 2047.

Keywords: Green Finance, Sustainable Economic Transformation, India@2047.

The Role of Law in Shaping Sustainable and Climate-Ready Policies

Dr. Amit Kumar Bagria[*]

[*]Assistant Professor, Government P.G. Law College, Sikar, Rajasthan, India.

Abstract: The growing effects of climate change, such as devastating heatwaves, unpredictable monsoons, and frequent floods, need India to follow sustainable and climate-resilient development pathways. In this national framework that gives climate-responsive policymaking structure, authority, and accountability, the law becomes an essential pillar. This essay highlights the increasing importance of these frameworks for long-term environmental governance by analyzing how India's legal and constitutional frameworks affect the development and application of sustainable and climate-ready policies. The Indian government establishes guidelines for resource conservation, biodiversity preservation, emissions management, and climate adaptation through a number of legislations. Additionally, these regulations assist India in coordinating its internal initiatives with its international obligations. This research paper also highlights the significant influence of the Indian judiciary, particularly the Hon'ble Supreme Court and High Courts, which have repeatedly recognized the right to a clean and healthy environment as a fundamental right. Public Interest Litigations have developed into effective instruments for addressing environmental damage, enforcing compliance, and promoting climate justice. Strengthening India's legal frameworks is still crucial, despite issues including lax enforcement, institutional overlaps, and socioeconomic inequality. The study comes to the conclusion that legislation is a fundamental tool for directing India toward climate-resilient development, allowing the country to manage environmental risks while guaranteeing equitable and sustainable growth.

Keywords: Environment, Climate Change, Legislation, Fundamental Right.

The Role of Inclusive Digital HRM Practices in Addressing Development Challenges During Economic Transformation

Jayshree Sharma[*]

[*]Assistant Professor, JECRC University, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India.

Abstract: Economic transformation in emerging and developing economies has intensified the need for innovative human resource management approaches capable of addressing complex development challenges. This study examines the role of inclusive digital Human Resource Management (HRM) practices in enhancing organizational adaptability, workforce capability, and overall development outcomes during periods of structural change. By integrating digital tools such as e-recruitment, HR analytics, online training platforms, and inclusive performance management systems, organizations can foster greater transparency, efficiency, and equity within the workforce. The study argues that inclusive digital HRM not only streamlines HR operations but also expands opportunities for marginalized groups, strengthens workforce participation, and supports evidence-based decision-making. Through a conceptual and analytical framework, this paper explores how digital HRM practices contribute to overcoming key development challenges - such as skill gaps, limited accessibility, administrative inefficiencies, and socio-economic disparities - during economic transformation. The findings highlight that inclusive digital HRM acts as a strategic enabler of sustainable development by promoting human capital development, organizational resilience, and social inclusion.

AI-Powered Financial Inclusion for India's Vision 2047

Tanvi Jain[*]

[*]Research Scholar (Ph.D.), Central University of Rajasthan, Ajmer, Rajasthan, India.

Abstract: India's Vision 2047 aspires to transform the nation into a developed, innovation-led economy where prosperity is inclusive and digital access is universal. In this journey, Artificial Intelligence (AI) is emerging as a critical driver of India's financial transformation, particularly in bridging long-standing gaps in financial inclusion. This paper examines how AI-powered tools, platforms, and decision systems can accelerate India's transition toward a more accessible, transparent, and efficient financial ecosystem by 2047. Over the past decade, India has built a strong digital foundation through Aadhaar, Jan Dhan accounts, UPI, DigiLocker, and the Account Aggregator (AA) network. These digital public infrastructures enable massive-scale delivery of financial services at low cost. Leveraging this foundation, AI now plays a transformative role in identifying underserved households, automating customer onboarding, assessing risk, and providing personalized financial services. AI-driven innovations such as alternative credit scoring, machine-learning loan approval models, AI-based fraud detection, chatbot-enabled customer support, and predictive analytics for savings and investment behavior have the potential to include millions who have historically been excluded from the formal financial sector. AI-powered financial inclusion can directly support India's broader economic transformation. Enhanced access to credit for micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), farmers, women entrepreneurs, and gig workers can stimulate entrepreneurship and raise productivity. Efficient digital payments and AI-enabled microfinance systems can reduce transaction costs and improve cash flow management. As more individuals participate in formal financial channels, the government benefits from increased transparency, reduced leakages, and better-targeted welfare delivery. These advances collectively contribute to India's ambition of becoming a $10 trillion economy and strengthen its global competitiveness by 2047. Despite these opportunities, AI-driven financial inclusion faces significant challenges. Issues such as algorithmic bias, cybersecurity threats, data privacy concerns, digital illiteracy, and unequal access to smartphones or the internet may limit the benefits if not addressed proactively. There is also a growing need for ethical AI frameworks, strong regulatory oversight, and responsible data governance. Current policies by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI), and Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) are evaluated for their readiness to support wide-scale AI adoption while safeguarding consumer interests. In conclusion, AI-powered financial inclusion is essential for achieving India's Vision 2047, as it strengthens financial resilience, expands economic participation, and accelerates the nation's digital and economic transformation. With responsible innovation, inclusive policies, and robust digital infrastructure, AI can play a pivotal role in shaping a financially empowered and economically advanced India.

Keywords: AI, UPI, NPCI, MeitY, MSMEs.

Sustainable Agriculture Practices and Food Security in India: A Pathway to 2047

Pushpa Choudhary[*]

[*]Lecturer, Govt. Sr. Sec. School, Chohtan (Barmer), Rajasthan, India.

Abstract: Food security and sustainable agriculture represent intertwined imperatives for India's developmental trajectory toward 2047. This study examines sustainable agricultural practices, food security status, and policy pathways necessary for achieving self-sufficiency and nutritional adequacy by India's centenary of independence. The primary objectives are to assess current food security status analyzing per capita availability, nutritional outcomes, and hunger indices across Indian states, examine adoption patterns of sustainable agricultural practices including organic farming, natural farming, precision agriculture, and agroecology, analyze challenges facing sustainable agriculture transition including input costs, market access, knowledge gaps, and institutional support, and develop policy roadmap for achieving food security through sustainable agriculture by 2047. The research methodology employs secondary data from Ministry of Agriculture, National Sample Survey Office, Food and Agriculture Organization databases spanning 2010-2023. Key findings reveal India achieved foodgrain production of 329.68 million tonnes in 2022-23 ensuring per capita availability of 489 grams per day, yet nutritional security remains elusive with Global Hunger Index ranking India 111th among 125 countries, reflecting persistent malnutrition, micronutrient deficiencies, and dietary diversity constraints particularly among vulnerable populations. Sustainable agriculture adoption remains limited with organic farming covering merely 2.78 million hectares representing 1.96 percent of net sown area. Major challenges include higher initial investment requirements for sustainable practices, transition period yield penalties, inadequate premium pricing mechanisms, limited awareness and technical, weak institutional support for certification, market linkages, and quality assurance. Regional variations demonstrate southern states exhibiting better food security indicators and faster sustainable agriculture adoption compared to eastern and central regions experiencing persistent food insecurity and environmental degradation. The study concludes that achieving food security through sustainable agriculture by 2047 requires comprehensive policy reforms including phasing out distortionary input subsidies, establishing robust certification systems and premium market channels for organic and natural farming products, investing in research and extension systems, developing climate-resilient crop varieties and livestock breeds, strengthening institutional infrastructure, promoting dietary diversification, and integrating sustainable agriculture with social protection programs ensuring zero hunger and malnutrition elimination essential for realizing India's vision of developed nation by 2047.

Keywords: Sustainable Agriculture, Food Security, Organic Farming, Natural Farming, Nutritional Security, Climate-Resilient Agriculture, India 2047.

Reciprocal Tariffs and Global Trade Reallocations: India's Strategic Resilience in 2025 Fragmentation

Tanu Meena[*]

[*]Bachelors of Arts (Final Year), S.P.N.K.S. Govt. PG College, Dausa, Rajasthan.

Abstract: This paper rigorously assesses the 2025 US reciprocal tariff escalation-a movement from an average effective rate of about 2.3% to nearly 15.8%-by quantifying global welfare losses and analyzing India's economic resilience in light of increasing multilateral trade fragmentation using Ricardo's comparative advantage theory and gravity model estimations. The empirical results indicate that global goods trade growth slowed sharply from 4.9% in early 2025 to 0.5% later in the year, together with a 0.5 percentage point rise in US core inflation. In India, $85 billion in US-bound exports contracted 4.2% in Q3 FY26, reducing GDP growth by 0.6 percentage points, which is partly offset by $10 billion in trade diversion stimulated by the Production-Linked Incentive schemes. These include the historical cases of the 1930 Smoot-Hawley Tariff and protectionist measures in the post-2008 period, which point to recessionary trade contractions, while the infant industry protection practiced by South Korea has been successful. The three possible economic trajectories for FY27 are elaborated through a scenario analysis: escalation, with a 1.2% decline in global GDP; stalemate, with a 0.5% decline; and de-escalation, which would allow for modest recovery. There is considerable variation in the sectoral impact: modest job gains in US steel against significant losses in agricultural exports; compensatory growth in Indian electronics against setbacks in gems and textiles. Geopolitically, tariffs speed up trade bloc realignments, particularly the Quad and BRICS, and increase international use of the Indian rupee. This paper therefore underlines that a coordinated multilateral trade policy can help reduce the welfare losses and sustain the gains from specialization. India's policy response-a combination of targeted incentives and strategic trade agreements-represents the resilience of emerging markets in the context of ongoing trade fragmentation.

Keywords: Reciprocal Tariffs, Global Trade Reallocations, Resilience Fragmentation, India.

Temporal Dynamics and Transitions in Rural Health Infrastructure Across Indian States

Momina Sheikh[*]

[*]Research Scholar, Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi.

Abstract: Provision of public healthcare is a necessity in India as it plays a fundamental role in delivery of health services in rural and remote areas. Despite this, there is evidence of disparities in availability of quality healthcare across Indian states. Given this scenario, this paper investigates the change in availability of overall health infrastructure including manpower in rural areas across Indian states over time, with a specific focus on change in interstate disparity in availability of overall health infrastructure and evaluates temporal change in the distribution pattern of overall health infrastructure metrics from 2008 to 2022. For the study a composite Overall Health Index (OHI) has been constructed using the geometric mean of two sub-indices: Physical Infrastructure Index and Health Manpower Index. To evaluate disparity between states over time, coefficient of variation and standard deviation had been employed, while kernel density plots had been used to examine distributional shifts across time. The study also aims towards understanding structural shifts in state-level performance and employs Markov's Transition Probability Matrix to evaluate the performance of the states. The result from the analysis shows no signs of convergence in OHI across states on temporal bases and highlights persistence or immobility of states at the both extremes categories i.e., high-performing states maintain their lead while lagging states remain structurally weak, revealing a dual system with structural advantages and disadvantages. The results highlight key trends and disparities, providing insights for policy reform under India's National Health Mission (NHM) and state-specific interventions.

Keywords: Health Infrastructure, Rural health inequality, Interstate disparity, Composite Index, PCA, Kernel density, Markov process of probability transition, India.

Behavioural Finance, FinTech Adoption, and India's Vision 2047

Sukriti Soni[1*]; Dr. Sanjay Kumar[2]

[1*]Research Scholar, Central University of Rajasthan, Ajmer, Rajasthan, India.

[2]Assistant Professor, Central University of Rajasthan, Ajmer, Rajasthan, India.

Abstract: India's Vision 2047 outlines a transformative national agenda aimed at creating a digitally advanced, financially inclusive, and innovation-led economy. As digital financial systems expand rapidly, the behavioural responses of users have become central to understanding the true impact of FinTech on India's economic future. This paper examines the behavioural determinants influencing FinTech adoption and highlights their relevance for achieving the developmental aspirations embedded in Vision 2047. Drawing upon key behavioural finance frameworks - including Prospect Theory, the Theory of Planned Behavior, and Nudge Theory - the study explores how cognitive biases, risk perceptions, heuristics, and social influences shape financial behaviour in digital contexts. Despite the wide penetration of digital payments, online lending platforms, and automated investment tools, behavioural barriers such as loss aversion, inertia, ambiguity aversion, and low financial self-efficacy continue to limit optimal usage of FinTech services. These challenges are particularly evident among rural populations, digitally inexperienced users, and individuals with limited financial literacy. The paper emphasizes that behaviourally informed FinTech solutions can effectively mitigate these barriers. Design elements such as personalised nudges, simplified interfaces, gamification for saving and budgeting, and AI-driven advisory mechanisms can strengthen user confidence and promote informed financial decisions. Additionally, behavioural analytics can help policymakers and financial institutions identify emerging vulnerabilities, enhance regulatory oversight, and develop targeted consumer protection strategies. In the context of India's rapidly expanding digital public infrastructure - UPI, Aadhaar-linked services, and Account Aggregators - the integration of behavioural finance insights has significant potential to accelerate financial inclusion and strengthen digital trust. Such integration is crucial for building long-term financial resilience, promoting responsible financial behaviour, and supporting India's journey toward a technologically empowered and economically equitable society. The study concludes that embedding behavioural perspectives into FinTech innovation and policy design can play a vital role in realising the goals of India's Vision 2047. A behaviour-centric approach will enable digital finance to become more accessible, ethical, and impactful, ensuring that citizens fully benefit from India's evolving financial ecosystem.

Digital Transformation and Innovation

Kusum[*]

[*]Research Scholar, Department of Economics University of Rajasthan, Jaipur.

Abstract: In the era of rapid technological advancements, digital transformation and innovation have become crucial drivers of business success across industries. This paper explores the dynamic interplay between digital transformation and innovation, highlighting their significance in reshaping organizational strategies, operations, and customer experiences. Through a comprehensive review of contemporary trends and emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence, cloud computing, the Internet of Things (IoT), and blockchain, this research examines how organizations leverage digital tools to enhance efficiency, drive innovation, and achieve competitive advantage. Furthermore, the study explores the challenges faced by businesses in adopting digital transformation, including resistance to change, cybersecurity risks, and high initial investments. Through case studies and real-world examples, the paper provides insights into how companies are navigating the complexities of digital transformation while fostering a culture of innovation. The findings emphasize that digital transformation is not merely a technological shift but a strategic, organizational reorientation that requires a holistic approach, a commitment to ongoing innovation, and effective management of digital ecosystems. The paper concludes by proposing frameworks and strategies for businesses to successfully implement digital transformation and stay ahead in the competitive global marketplace.

Keywords: Digital Transformation, Artificial Intelligence, Digital Strategy.

Climate Change and its Economic Impact on Agriculture in Rajasthan

Dr. Omdatt Parewa[*]

[*]Assistant Professor (Economics), Govt. Shakambhar P.G. College, Sambhar Lake, Jaipur.

Abstract: Climate change has emerged as one of the most critical challenges affecting agricultural productivity in Rajasthan. Rising temperatures, erratic monsoons, increasing frequency of extreme weather events, and groundwater depletion have significantly altered cropping patterns and reduced farm yields. This paper analyses the economic impact of climate variability on agriculture in Rajasthan by examining trends in rainfall, temperature, water availability, and crop productivity over recent decades. The study highlights how climate-induced stresses lead to reduced farm income, higher input costs, and increased vulnerability among small and marginal farmers. It also evaluates the effectiveness of adaptation mechanisms such as irrigation expansion, drought-resistant seeds, crop insurance, and government support schemes. The findings indicate that climate change is not only a threat to food security but also poses substantial economic risks to rural livelihoods in Rajasthan. Strengthening climate-resilient agriculture, improving water management, and adopting sustainable technologies are essential for reducing long-term economic losses and ensuring agricultural stability in the state.

Keywords: climate change, agricultural impacts, crops.

Nexus between Green Finance and Sustainable Economic Growth for South Asia: Panel ARDL and DH Panel Granger Causality Test

Jaishree[1*]; Dr. Satyanarayana Murthy Dogga[2]

[1*]Research Scholar, Department of Economics, Central University of Rajasthan, Ajmer, Rajasthan, India.

[2]Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Central University of Rajasthan, Ajmer, Rajasthan, India.

Abstract: This paper is an attempt to empirically scrutinise the impact of green finance on sustainable economic growth for eight South Asian countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka, spanning 2002 to 2022. The study has constructed the sustainable economic growth index derived from three sub-components (economic system, economic effectiveness and environmental quality management) using Principal Component Analysis (PCA). The relationship between green finance, along with a set of control variables (economic growth, carbon emission, renewable energy consumption and Urbanisation) and sustainable economic growth has been evaluated using the panel PMG-ARDL technique. The findings show a positive relationship between green finance and sustainable economic growth in the long and short run. The DH causality test provided evidence indicating a bidirectional causal relationship running from green finance to sustainable economic growth, along with sustainable economic growth to renewable energy consumption, from renewable energy consumption to urbanisation, carbon emission to urbanisation and unidirectional causality from sustainable economic growth to economic growth and urbanisation. The estimated panel ARDL model is also checked for robustness using dynamic ordinary least squares (DOLS) and fully modified ordinary least squares (FMOLS). The empirical findings of the study indicate that increased investment in clean energy projects is essential for the adoption of renewable energy and that stringent monetary policies should be enacted to mitigate carbon emissions. Also, advocating for inclusive urban planning and allocating resources towards sustainable infrastructure can harness the positive benefits of Urbanisation while fostering sustainable economic growth.

Keywords: Green Finance, Sustainable Economic Growth, Principal Component Analysis, PMG-ARDL, FMOLS, DOLS, South Asia.

Structural Shifts in Urban Household Asset Portfolios across Indian states: Evidence from AIDIS 2013-2019

Jyoti Tanwani[*]

[*]Research Scholar, Central University of Gujarat, Gujarat, India.

Abstract: This paper examines whether Indian urban households have undergone a structural shift from traditional physical assets such as land, housing, livestock and equipment(s) to financial instruments including deposits and shares. Using state-level panel data constructed from the 70th (2013) and 77th (2019) rounds of the All India Debt and Investment Survey (AIDIS), we develop a Financial-to-Physical Asset Ratio (Fin/Phys) as a measure of household financialisation. Descriptive statistics, paired sample t-tests, and fixed-effects regression models are employed to assess portfolio transitions and regional disparities. Results show a statistically significant increase in financialisation at the national level, with the average Fin/Phys ratio rising from 1.00 to 1.26 (p< .01). Southern and Western states exhibit the sharpest increases, while eastern and northeastern states remain dominated by physical assets despite improvements in financial inclusion. The analysis further finds rising leverage in high-financialisation states, suggesting that the shift toward financial assets may be partly credit-driven. These findings indicate that household portfolio behaviour in India is undergoing transformation, supported by digital finance, policy reforms, and expanded access to formal banking. However, regional inequalities persist, and high-leverage states may face emerging vulnerability. Policy implications include strengthening financial literacy, diversifying savings products, and monitoring household debt risk under expanding financialisation.

Keywords: Household finance, Financialization, Urban India, AIDIS, Asset Composition, Digital, Panel data.

Tariff Wars, Free Trade Agreements, and Export Resilience: A Micro-Level Analysis of India's Manufacturing Exports (2010–2025)

Pradeep Thory[*]

[*]Research Scholar, Department of Economics, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India.

Abstract: India's foreign trade between 2010 and 2025 has been shaped by two contrasting forces: negative external tariff shocks arising from escalations in partner-country trade barriers, and positive market opportunities generated by new-generation Free Trade Agreements (FTAs). Using officially reported data from DGCI&S, the Press Information Bureau, UN Comtrade, and RBI, this paper evaluates how these forces influenced India's export performance, sectoral composition, firm-level adaptability, and employment outcomes. Merchandise exports reached USD 437.42 billion in FY 2024-25, while non-petroleum exports rose to a historic USD 374.08 billion, indicating resilience despite global disruptions. The analysis finds that tariff shocks - such as the post-2018 tariff hikes in the United States, which contributed to a 28.5 percent decline in Indian exports to the US in 2025 - disproportionately affected labour-intensive sectors including textiles, leather, and gems and jewellery. In contrast, FTAs such as the India–UAE CEPA, which raised bilateral trade from USD 72.87 billion in FY 2021–22 to USD 100.06 billion by FY 2024-25, significantly boosted export diversification and market re-orientation. Empirical evidence supports both hypotheses: tariff shocks suppress export growth, while FTAs enhance resilience by improving market access and enabling structural upgrading. Firm-level trends demonstrate stronger performance among exporters diversified into FTA markets, while PLFS data suggests better employment stability in FTA-linked districts. The paper concludes that India's long-term export competitiveness depends on strategic FTA integration, export basket diversification, and targeted support for vulnerable labour-intensive sectors.

Keywords: Tariff Wars, Free Trade Agreements, Export Resilience, Manufacturing Exports, India.

Financial Sector Reforms and Their Impact on Economic Productivity: An Empirical Analysis of How Credit Accessibility, Capital Market Efficiency, and Regulatory Changes Influence Growth in Emerging Economies

Khushboo Jangid[*]

[*]Assistant Professor, Maharishi Arvind Institute of Science and Management, Jaipur.

Abstract: Financial sector reforms play a pivotal role in shaping the economic trajectory of emerging economies by improving resource allocation, strengthening financial stability, and enhancing overall productivity. This study investigates the impact of key reform dimensions - credit accessibility, capital market efficiency, and regulatory frameworks - on economic productivity and growth. Using an empirical approach, the research evaluates how improved access to credit influences business expansion, innovation, and labor productivity; how efficient capital markets facilitate investment flows and reduce financing constraints; and how regulatory reforms promote transparency, investor confidence, and financial discipline. The analysis integrates macroeconomic indicators, financial development indices, and cross-country data to provide comprehensive insights into the transmission mechanisms linking financial reforms with economic outcomes. The findings demonstrate that well-structured financial sector reforms significantly boost economic productivity by fostering competitive markets, enabling efficient capital allocation, and supporting inclusive economic development. This study contributes to policy formulation by highlighting the importance of continuous financial modernization to sustain long-term growth in emerging economies.

Keywords: Financial Sector Reforms, Economic Productivity, Empirical Analysis, Growth, Emerging Economies.

Climate Change Challenges and Sustainable Waste Management Solutions for India@2047: A Developmental Perspective

Nikita Udenia[1*]; Dr. Ramulu Bhukya[2]

[1*]Research Scholar, Department of Management, Central University of Rajasthan, Ajmer, Rajasthan.

[2]Assistant Professor, Department of Management, Central University of Rajasthan, Ajmer, Rajasthan.

Abstract: India's developmental goals for India@2047 are under threat from two environmental issues: climate change and poor solid waste management. Rapid urban population development, increased per capita consumption, and mass tourism have all increased trash production, which has resulted in increased greenhouse gas emissions, landfill overflow, and ecological deterioration. Concurrently, garbage collection and landfill stability are further disrupted by climate change, which manifests itself in heavy rains, heatwaves, droughts, and flooding. This study explores how waste systems and climate change are intertwined and suggests a paradigm for sustainable, climate-resilient waste management that is in line with India's long-term growth. This study examines national and international literature, assesses policy gaps, and creates a thorough conceptual framework connecting policy tools, awareness, behavioural intention, sustainable waste practices, and climate-resilient development. It is based on circular economy principles, behavioural theory, and climate adaptation models. Using secondary data from official publications, IPCC evaluations, and international frameworks, a descriptive qualitative methodology is used. The results underscore the critical relevance of low-carbon technology, behavior-based waste segregation, decentralized waste infrastructure, policy enforcement, and integration of informal waste workers. In addition to highlighting the necessity of climate-resilient waste procedures in tourist-heavy areas, the report suggests a developmental roadmap to integrate waste management with India's net-zero pledges, the National Climate Action Plan, and SDG targets. The analysis comes to the conclusion that in order to create a resource-efficient, low-carbon, and climate-resilient India by 2047, waste systems must be strengthened now.

Key words: Climate change, sustainable waste management, circular economy, India@2047, climate resilience, policy instruments, behavioural intention, sustainable development.

The Evolution of Environmental Policy: Historical Drivers of Eco-Transformation and Contemporary Development Challenges

Dr. Sonu Saini[*]

[*]Assistant Professor, Maharishi Arvind Institute of Science and Management, Jaipur.

Abstract: The evolution of environmental policy reflects a complex interplay between historical forces, ecological transformations, and emerging development challenges. This study traces the historical trajectory of environmental governance—from early conservation efforts and post - industrial pollution controls to the rise of global sustainability frameworks in the late twentieth century. It examines how industrialization, population growth, technological change, colonial resource extraction, and scientific advancements shaped the development of environmental policies across different eras. The analysis highlights key milestones, including the 1972 Stockholm Conference, the emergence of climate change as a global policy agenda, and the integration of environmental considerations into national development planning. Despite significant progress, contemporary challenges persist, including biodiversity loss, climate-related vulnerabilities, widening environmental inequities, and the struggle of developing countries to balance economic growth with ecological protection. The abstract concludes that understanding the historical drivers of eco-transformation is essential for crafting effective, equitable, and forward-looking environmental policies capable of addressing present and future development pressures.

The Emerging Role of Wearable Technology in the Banking Sector

Dr. Jyoti Pahariya[1*]; Dr. Parminder Kaur[2]

[1*]Assistant Professor, Maharishi Arvind Institute of Science and Management, Jaipur.

[2]Assistant Professor, Maharishi Arvind Institute of Science and Management, Jaipur.

Abstract: With the emergence of digital transformation in the financial sector, wearable technology is becoming a promising channel for delivering innovative banking services and has rapidly evolved from simple lifestyles gadgets to sophisticated tools capable of performing complex digital task. The increasing availability of smart devices such as smart watches, NFC – enabled accessories, fitness band etc. is enabling banks to deliver faster, hands - free digital services. This study examines how these devices are influencing the shift from traditional digital banking towards more seamless financial interaction. This research paper shows the growing use of such devices for secure authentication, instant financial alerts and personalized services delivery. The findings suggest that wearable contribute to higher level of convenience of, faster decision making by enabling constant connectivity between user and their financial information. Besides, the study also highlights its limitation such as privacy risk; uneven device compatibility and limited consumer awareness continue to challenge large scale adoption. The study concludes that wearable devices have the potential to play a transformation role in banking by creating more efficient and personalized financial experiences.

Keywords: Wearable Technology, Banking Sector, NFC, Financial Services.

Economic Development and Environmental Sustainability in India: Examining the Nexus between Growth, Energy Use, and CO₂ Emissions

Anshu Verma[1*]**; Ram Lal Bagaria**[2]

[1*]M. A. Economics (AY 2023-25), Department of Economics, Mahatma Gandhi Central University, Motihari, Bihar, India - 845401

[2]Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Mahatma Gandhi Central University, Motihari, Bihar, India - 845401

Abstract: This study examines the relationship between economic growth, energy consumption, and CO₂ emissions in India. The primary objectives are to examine the impact of economic growth measured through GDP on CO₂ emissions in India, analyze the effect of energy consumption on carbon dioxide emissions, and determine both short-run and long-run relationships between these variables using ARDL methodology. The research methodology employs secondary data from World Development Indicators databank spanning 1990 to 2022. Econometric techniques include Augmented Dickey-Fuller and Phillips-Perron unit root tests, ARDL bounds testing approach, and CUSUM and CUSUMSQ stability tests. ARDL bounds test results show F-statistics value of 4.708 falling above critical bounds at 10 percent significance level but below bounds at 1 percent level, while t-statistics value of -0.080 remains above critical values across significance levels, indicating mixed evidence regarding long-run cointegration. Long-run ARDL estimates reveal statistically insignificant relationships with energy consumption coefficient of -15.49 and GDP coefficient of 4.02, both demonstrating p-values exceeding conventional significance thresholds at 0.941 and 0.936 respectively, suggesting absence of substantial long-term equilibrium relationship between economic growth, energy consumption, and CO₂ emissions in India. Short-run dynamics demonstrate contrasting patterns where one percent increase in energy consumption leads to 1.45 percent increase in CO₂ emissions with highly significant positive coefficient and p-value of 0.000, indicating strong harmful environmental impact of energy use, while one percent increase in GDP results in 0.07 percent reduction in CO₂ emissions with coefficient of -0.0688 significant at 0.019 level, suggesting beneficial decoupling potential where economic growth may occur without proportional emissions increase through technological advancements and structural economic changes. CUSUM and CUSUMSQ stability test results confirm parameter stability with plot lines remaining within critical bounds throughout the sample period, validating reliability of obtained estimates and model specification appropriateness. The study concludes that while India lacks significant long-run equilibrium between growth, energy consumption, and emissions, short-run dynamics reveal energy consumption as primary driver of emissions requiring urgent policy intervention, whereas GDP demonstrates decoupling potential enabling growth without proportional environmental degradation. The findings suggest India must balance development imperatives with environmental commitments through strategic investments in renewable energy, energy efficiency improvements, and adoption of cleaner production technologies,

Keywords: CO₂ Emissions, Energy Consumption, Economic Growth, Sustainable Development, Climate Change.

Role of Tourism Sector in Human Development and Social Equality: A Viksit Bharat 2047 Prediction

Ekta Nehra[*]

[*]Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Government College, Kekri, Rajasthan.

Abstract: The relationship between the tourism industry, human development and social equality is complex and can vary depending on factors such as the type of tourism, the level of economic development in a region, and how wealth is distributed among the population. Tourism can help reduce income inequality by creating employment and reducing poverty, especially when lower-income groups engage in tourism-related activities, thereby increasing their earning potential. According to the World Travel and Tourism Council, the tourism industry contributes to global employment by creating 27 million new jobs by the end of 2023, accounting for 9.1% of global economic growth and promoting inclusive growth. However, tourism can also have negative impacts, such as displacement of local communities, unequal distribution of benefits, and the spread of seasonal, low-wage employment. Tourism can drive urban renewal and rural development, helping to reduce regional inequalities by allowing communities to grow economically in their places of origin. It also serves as an effective tool for developing countries to connect with the global economy. Tourism contributes to a country's GDP, employment and foreign exchange earnings and can stimulate growth in related sectors such as transportation, housing and food production. Additionally, tourism can reduce a country's dependence on a single industry by generating revenue from external sources. The extent of contribution of the tourism sector to economic growth is determined by factors such as investment in infrastructure and human capital, quality of tourism products and services, and the effectiveness of regional policies and regulations. Furthermore, tourism can provide direct assistance to the poor through financial benefits, employment opportunities and community development initiatives. Currently, tourism is seen as a strategy for economic development, contributing to income growth, utilizing human capital and raising the standard of living in local communities. When well-planned and managed effectively, the tourism industry can stimulate economic growth and increase government tax revenues in host countries. Reflecting this potential, the tourism sector experienced a remarkable growth rate of 22% from 2021 to 2022. According to the United Nations 2030 Agenda, tourism can become an effective tool for community development and reducing inequalities by involving local populations and all key stakeholders in tourism development. The scientific literature has begun to analyze the potential of tourism as a development tool, although so far, it has relied on a country level focus. This article analyzes the relationship between tourism and development at the regional level, establishing the hypothesis that tourism affects different dimensions of development (human development, poverty and income inequality) and, moreover, that differences exist at the regional level within the same country.

Keywords: Tourism industry, GDP, growth of corporate, cultural exchange, social equality, Viksit Bharat 2047.

The Indian Knowledge System (IKS) and Viksit Bharat @2047

Dr. Dinesh Kumar Gupta[*]

[*]Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Rajkiya Mahavidyalaya, Amori (Champawat), Uttarakhand.

Abstract: The Indian Knowledge System (IKS) represents a comprehensive intellectual tradition encompassing India's ancient philosophical, scientific, cultural, and practical wisdom, which has significantly contributed to global knowledge in science, mathematics, medicine, language, arts, and life philosophy (Sharma, 2018). The National Education Policy (NEP 2020) integrates this rich heritage with modern education, multidisciplinary learning, research, and innovation to develop an advanced, holistic, and value-based educational framework (Ministry of Education, 2020). This integrated model enriches education beyond employment and examinations by fostering life skills, ethics, cultural consciousness, scientific reasoning, and social responsibility among learners (Rao & Kumar, 2021). NEP 2020 incorporates major elements of IKS - such as Yoga, Ayurveda, Indian mathematics, environmental philosophy, languages, literature, architecture, agricultural sciences, and folk traditions—into mainstream curricula, thus laying a robust foundation for a knowledge-based economy (Joshi, 2022). By reinforcing indigenous technologies, sustainable resource-based wisdom, and the "Local to Global" vision, the policy strongly supports national goals such as Atmanirbhar Bharat and Developed India 2047 (NITI Aayog, 2021). The convergence of IKS and NEP 2020 promotes innovation, entrepreneurship, research, and skill development, facilitating the creation of human capital capable of generating employment in emerging sectors such as health and wellness, organic agriculture, cultural industries, technology, and the creative economy (Mehta, 2023). Furthermore, by embedding universal Indian values such as Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam within the learning process, the policy nurtures sensitive, ethical, responsible, and globally oriented citizens (Mukherjee, 2020). Overall, the effective integration of IKS and NEP 2020 revitalizes India's cultural heritage, strengthens traditional knowledge systems, advances research-oriented thinking, and supports a human-centric development paradigm. This synergy lays the foundation for transforming India into a culturally empowered, scientifically advanced, and economically prosperous global leader by 2047 (Pandey, 2024).

Keywords: IKS; NEP 2020, Holistic Learning, Knowledge-Based Economy, Indigenous Knowledge, Sustainable Development.

Resource Use and Productivity Dynamics in Indian Primary Education: An Integrated DEA–Malmquist Approach

Iqra Choudhary[1*]; Dr. Aas Mohammad[2]

[1*]Research Scholar, Department of Economics, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, 110025, Delhi, India.

[2]Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, 110025, Delhi, India.

Abstract

This paper aims to analyse the efficiency and productivity change of primary schools in the states and union territories of India using dual layered non-parametric model Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) and Malmquist Index methodology]on a panel dataset for 2017- to − 2022 period. This study used both Charnes-Cooper-Rhodes (CCR) and Banker, Charnes and Cooper (BCC) models to calculate technical efficiency. To compliment this static analysis, this study employs Malmquist Index for tracking the productivity changes and its decomposition in efficiency change and technical change overtime. The major contributor of increased productivity is found to be technological change, as technical efficiency change showed a slight decline of 0.4 percent. This combined approach enables clear distinction between efficiency and productivity, offering a more comprehensive understanding of sectoral performance. Dividing the states into three categories based on efficiency score of starting year, highlights marked disparities: some states are consistently efficient, while others show productivity stagnation or decline. Combining the efficiency scores and productivity change with the achievement scores in language reveals whether shortcomings stems from insufficient resources or from lack of innovation. It is also observed that on average the states having higher efficiency are also the states which demonstrate higher achievement scores and higher number of private schools. However, the study lacks second-stage regression DEA analysis to identify factors influencing state efficiency, highlighting a key area for future research with the same data. It also overlooks recent advances in efficiency measurement techniques, suggesting that future studies should use more sophisticated methods.

Keywords: Data Envelopment Analysis, Efficiency, Malmquist Index, Primary schools, Productivity.

Impact on Livelihoods and Resilience - Literature on how financial access affects income stability, risk management and coping strategies

Tamanna Saharan[*]

[*]Research Scholar, Department of Business Administration University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, Rajasthan.

Abstract: This paper reviews existing literature on the impact of financial access on livelihood and resilience in vulnerable populations, focusing on income stability, risk management, and coping strategies. Financial exclusion often amplifies economic vulnerabilities, limiting households' ability to manage shocks and invest in opportunities. The review reveals that improved financial access enhances income stability by facilitating savings, investments, and diversified income streams, particularly in agrarian economies. It also enables better risk management through access to insurance and credit, helping households mitigate shocks like health crises or crop failures. Moreover, financial access shapes coping strategies, reducing reliance on high-cost informal loans and promoting proactive financial planning. Digital financial services (DFS) emerge as a promising catalyst, offering scalable solutions to reach underserved rural areas, lower transaction costs, and improve financial literacy. However, gaps persist in reaching marginalised groups, underscoring the need for tailored interventions. The synthesis highlights key implications for policy and practice: expanding inclusive financial products, boosting digital literacy, leveraging technology for wider outreach, and designing products that address specific vulnerabilities. By strengthening financial access, stakeholders can enhance livelihood resilience, fostering more adaptive and sustainable pathways out of poverty.

Keywords: financial inclusion, income stability, digital financial services (DFS), rural economy, financial literacy, financial access.

Measuring Challenges in Working Capital Management of Cement Companies in India

Mukesh Panecha[*]

[*]Assistant Professor (ABST), S.G.P.B Government Girls College, Pali, Rajasthan.

Abstract: Effective working capital management is essential for the financial sustainability of capital intensive sectors such as cement. This study investigates the perceptions of financial professionals regarding the key challenges, limitations, and benefits impacting working capital practices in Indian cement companies. Using quantitative data from 200 respondents and applying statistical tools, the research reveals that variables like limited cash flow forecasting, inflation, supplier payment cycles, and lack of digital tools significantly influence working capital management. The study concludes with recommendations to enhance liquidity planning through digital integration and improved forecasting, thereby enabling more responsive and efficient financial decision-making in the Indian cement industry. Working capital management (WCM) is one of the most vital aspects of corporate financial strategy, especially in capital-intensive industries such as cement manufacturing. Cement companies, by virtue of their operational scale, procurement cycles, and distribution networks, face unique challenges that intensify the complexity of managing working capital efficiently. Despite rapid urbanization, infrastructure development, and growing construction demand, many cement companies in India struggle to maintain an optimal balance between liquidity and profitability. Through structured survey instruments and rigorous statistical analysis, this research evaluates whether these professionals view certain WCM factors - such as delays in receivables, poor forecasting mechanisms, or lack of digital integration - as significantly affecting overall liquidity and operational efficiency.

Keywords: Working Capital Management, Cement Industry, Financial Professionals, T-Test, Regression Analysis, Cash Flow Forecasting, Digital Tools, Credit Policies, India.

भारतीय ज्ञान परम्परा:एक दार्शनिक विमर्श

डॉ.रमेश चन्द्र बैरवा*

*सहआचार्य, दर्शनशास्त्र, एस.एन.के.पी. राजकीय महाविद्यालय, नीमकाथाना, सीकर, राजस्थान

सारांश: भारतीय ज्ञान परम्परा (Indian Knowledge System - IKS) विश्व की अत्यंत प्राचीन, समृद्ध और बहुआयामी बौद्धिक परम्पराओं में से एक है, जो दर्शन, विज्ञान, कला, नैतिकता, भाषा, चिकित्सा और सामाजिक मूल्यों को समग्र दृष्टिकोण से व्याख्यायित करती है। IKS का मूल तत्व यह है कि ज्ञान केवल बौद्धिक साधना का परिणाम नहीं, बल्कि मनुष्य के शारीरिक, मानसिक, भावनात्मक और आध्यात्मिक विकास का संतुलित साधन है। इसीलिए भारतीय दर्शन के विविध विद्यालय - वेदान्त, सांख्य, योग, न्याय, मीमांसा, चार्वाक, बौद्ध और जैन - विभिन्न दृष्टियों से जीवन और ब्रह्माण्ड की एकीकृत समझ प्रस्तुत करते हैं। वेद–उपनिषदों में ब्रह्म–आत्मा की एकता, सांख्य में पुरुष–प्रकृति का द्वैतवाद, योग में चित्त-वृत्ति और मानसिक अनुशासन, न्याय में प्रमाण-तर्क का विश्लेषण, मीमांसा में भाषा की शक्ति और वाक्यार्थ की संरचना, तथा बौद्ध–जैन दर्शन में करुणा, अहिंसा और अनेकान्तवाद - ये सभी मिलकर भारतीय ज्ञान परम्परा की विशिष्ट पहचान निर्मित करते हैं। यह परम्परा सत्य, धर्म, पुरुषार्थ, सह-अस्तित्व और मोक्ष जैसे मूलभूत दार्शनिक सिद्धांतों को केंद्र में रखती है और मानव जीवन के समग्र उत्थान पर बल देती है। आज की दुनिया मानसिक तनाव, पर्यावरण-संकट, नैतिक द्वंद्व, तकनीकी दुरुपयोग, सामाजिक असमानता और सांस्कृतिक विखंडन जैसी समस्याओं से जूझ रही है। भारतीय ज्ञान परम्परा इन चुनौतियों के समाधान हेतु संवेदनशील, व्यावहारिक और टिकाऊ दार्शनिक दिशाएँ प्रस्तुत करती है। योग और आयुर्वेद मानसिक स्वास्थ्य और समग्र कल्याण की वैज्ञानिक दृष्टि प्रदान करते हैं; बौद्ध और जैन दर्शन करुणा, अहिंसा और सह-अस्तित्व को समकालीन समाज में पुनर्स्थापित करते हैं; वहीं न्याय और मीमांसा संवाद, तर्क और भाषा की विवेकपूर्ण संरचना को मजबूत करते हैं। इस प्रकार, भारतीय ज्ञान परम्परा केवल ऐतिहासिक धरोहर नहीं, बल्कि आधुनिक बौद्धिक विमर्श का सक्रिय और भविष्योन्मुख आधार है। यह परम्परा विज्ञान, तकनीक, पर्यावरण और वैश्विक शांति से जुड़े मुद्दों के साथ सार्थक संवाद स्थापित करते हुए 21वीं सदी के लिए एक समग्र और सतत ज्ञान-प्रतिमान प्रस्तुत करती है।

मुख्य शब्द: Indian Knowledge System, समग्र दर्शन, वेद–उपनिषद, सांख्य–योग, न्याय–मीमांसा, करुणा एवं अहिंसा, अनेकान्तवाद, पर्यावरण नैतिकता, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य, मूल्य-आधारित शिक्षा आधुनिक प्रासंगिकता, ज्ञान-प्रतिमान (Knowledge Paradigm).

आत्मनिर्भर और विकसित भारत का ऐतिहासिक प्रक्षेप पथ और 2047 के लिए परिवर्तन का रोडमैप

Dr. Dheeraj K. Pareek[1*]; Dr. M. R. Singariya[2]

[1*]Associate Professor, S. D. Govt. College, Beawar, Rajasthan, India.

[2]Professor, S. D. Govt. College, Beawar, Rajasthan, India.

सारांश: आत्मनिर्भर विकसित भारत की संकल्पना, भारत को अपने दर्शन का केंद्र मानने वाले प्रत्येक भारतीय विचारक से प्रेरित है। जिसमें स्वामी विवेकानंद, महात्मा गांधी, दीनदयाल उपाध्याय, राम मनोहर लोहिया, कुमारप्पा और चौधरी चरण सिंह आदि सभी महापुरुष सम्मिलित हैं। चूंकि यह शोध दीनदयाल उपाध्याय के आर्थिक विचारों के संबंध में की गई है, अतः ऐतिहासिक आधार एवं दीनदयाल उपाध्याय के आर्थिक विचारों के आधार पर आत्मनिर्भर विकसित भारत का मॉडल इस प्रकार व्यक्त किया जा सकता है। भारत अपनी मौलिकता एवं सृजनशीलता इन दो आधारों पर शताब्दियों तक आत्मनिर्भर रहा हैं। 1820 में भारत में 10,000 स्टील प्लांट थे, जो कुटीर एवं लघु पैमाने के थे। लघु उद्योग माइग्रेशन की समस्या का उत्तम हल है। यह एक तरह से मोबाइल यूनिट होती थी, इन्हें जहां ले जाना हो ले जाते थे। बारिश के मौसम में कारीगर ही नहीं, कारखानों का भी स्थानांतरण होता था। 19वीं सदी तक केवल भारत ही बर्फ बनाने की कृत्रिम पद्धति जानता था। यह भारत ने ही दुनिया को सिखाया है। मेडिकल साइंस - 19वीं सदी में स्मालपॉक्स (शीतला) का वैक्सीन होता था। प्लास्टिक सर्जरी - इसके लिए सुश्रुत विख्यात है। पुणे की सेंट्रल लाइब्रेरी में ब्रिटिश लेखक ऋनो लिखते हैं, *"भारत के विभिन्न हिस्सों में बहुत से प्लास्टिक सर्जर थे।"* रसायन, पेंट्स, कपड़ा और शक्कर विश्व को भारत की देन है। प्राचीन काल में भी भारत में शिप बिल्डिंग याड्र्स थे।1947 से दशकों तक भारत ने बाहर देखा जो ठीक लगा उसे भूल एवं सुधार विधि (ट्रायल एंड एरर मेथड) से ग्रहण करने की प्रवृत्ति बन गई। हमने अपने मॉडल में उतार-चढ़ाव करा पहले सेकंड मॉडल वे अपनाया जिसे साम्यवाद न कहकर भारी औद्योगिकरण सरकारी नियंत्रण सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र पर जोर कहा जा सकता इसके असफल होने पर हमने पूंजीवाद नामक फर्स्ट भी काम में लेने लगे। 1947 तक कॉमन संघर्ष आजादी के लिए था उसके बाद विकास का संघर्ष था। विकास का पहला रास्ता पूंजीवाद और द्वितीय रास्ता समाजवाद का है इन दोनों के आगे तीसरा रास्ता हमारी विरासत के आधार पर नित्य नूतन चिर पुरातन फिलॉसफी के आधार पर बनाना चाहिए। पहले और दूसरे रास्ते में कुछ कमियां हैं यथा- प्राकृतिक संसाधन विनाश, एकाकी सोच, ग्रीड वर्सेस नीड, संयमित उपभोग, एंप्लॉयमेंट, विकास के मायने इत्यादि।

मुख्य शब्द: आत्मनिर्भरता, विकास का संघर्ष, पूंजीवाद, समाजवाद, औद्योगिकरण।

सतत कृषि पद्धतियों का कृषि विकास पर प्रभाव

राम खिलाड़ी मीना*

*शोधार्थी, अर्थशास्त्र विभाग, राजस्थान विश्वविद्यालय, जयपुर।

सारांश: राजस्थान, भारत का सबसे बड़ा राज्य, अपनी शुष्क और अर्ध-शुष्क जलवायु के कारण कृषि में कई चुनौतियों का सामना करता है। असमान वर्षा, जल संसाधनों की कमी, और मिट्टी की उर्वरता में गिरावट जैसे कारकों के कारण राज्य की कृषि उत्पादन क्षमता प्रभावित होती रही है। यह अध्ययन 2001-02 से 2020-21 तक राजस्थान की कृषि प्रवृत्तियों का विश्लेषण करता है। फसलवार क्षेत्र विश्लेषण से पता चलता है कि राजस्थान में गेहूं, बाजरा, और दलहन जैसी प्रमुख फसलों का क्षेत्रफल वर्षों के दौरान अलग-अलग उतार-चढ़ाव से गुजरा है। गेहूं की खेती 2001-02 में 2,287.49 हजार हेक्टेयर थी, जो 2020-21 में बढ़कर 3,328.52 हजार हेक्टेयर हो गई, जिससे यह स्पष्ट होता है कि किसान मुख्य अनाजों की खेती की ओर अधिक झुकाव रख रहे हैं। इसी प्रकार, बाजरा और तिलहन का कुल क्षेत्रफल जलवायु परिस्थितियों और बाजार की मांग के आधार पर बढ़ता और घटता रहा। फसल उत्पादन के आंकड़ों से पता चलता है कि गेहूं, तिलहन, और चने का उत्पादन काफी बढ़ा है, जबकि ज्वार और अन्य मोटे अनाजों के उत्पादन में गिरावट आई है, जो कृषि प्राथमिकताओं और जल संसाधनों की सीमित उपलब्धता को दर्शाता है। इस अध्ययन में सूक्ष्म सिंचाई तकनीकों (ड्रिप एवं स्प्रिंकलर सिस्टम), जल संरक्षण उपायों (वर्षा जल संचयन, तालाब, और जोहड़ निर्माण), जैविक खेती, फसल चक्र, और कृषि-वृक्षारोपण को भी विस्तृत रूप से शामिल किया गया है। ड्रिप सिंचाई से 30-50% तक जल की बचत हुई है, जो राजस्थान के सूखा-प्रवण क्षेत्रों के लिए एक आवश्यक तकनीक बन गई है। जल संरक्षण रणनीतियों ने सिंचाई की प्रभावशीलता में सुधार किया है और सूखे की स्थिति में फसलों की स्थिरता बनाए रखने में मदद की है। जैविक खेती और प्राकृतिक खादों के उपयोग से मृदा की उर्वरता में सुधार, उत्पादन लागत में कमी, और किसानों की आय में वृद्धि दर्ज की गई है। हालांकि, सतत कृषि को अपनाने में कई चुनौतियाँ भी सामने आई हैं, जैसे कि किसानों में जागरूकता की कमी, वित्तीय सहायता का अभाव, तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण की सीमित उपलब्धता, और नीतिगत कार्यान्वयन में अंतराल। इस अध्ययन में किसानों को अधिक प्रशिक्षण देने, सरकारी प्रोत्साहन बढ़ाने, अनुसंधान एवं विकास को बढ़ावा देने, और कृषि नीति सुधारों को लागू करने की आवश्यकता पर जोर दिया गया है। यदि किसान-केंद्रित योजनाएँ लागू की जाएँ, तो राजस्थान में कृषि को अधिक लाभदायक, जलवायु-सहिष्णु और सतत रूप से विकसित किया जा सकता है।

मुख्य शब्द: सतत कृषि पद्धतियाँ, द्वितीयक डेटा, कृषि विकास, जल संरक्षण, राजस्थान, पर्यावरणीय स्थिरता, जैविक खेती।

सतत विकास की धारणा को बलवत करने के लिए उत्पादन व उपभोग के तरीके बदलने होंगे: एक दृष्टिकोण

फूल चंद महोलिया*

*सहाचार्य (अर्थशास्त्र), सेठ आरएल सहररिया राजकीय पीजी महाविद्यालय, कालाडेरा, जयपुर।

सारांश: प्रस्तुत शोधपत्र में सतत विकास की अवधारणा को वर्तमान वैश्विक संदर्भ में पुनः परिभाषित करते हुए इस तथ्य पर विशेष बल दिया गया है कि पर्यावरणीय संतुलन, सामाजिक न्याय और आर्थिक स्थिरता तभी संभव है जब उत्पादन और उपभोग दोनों की प्रक्रियाओं में मौलिक परिवर्तन किए जाएं। पारंपरिक विकास प्रतिमान पर आधारित अधिकतम उत्पादन, अनियंत्रित संसाधन दोहन, एकल उपयोग वाले उत्पाद तथा उपभोक्तावादी प्रवृत्तियां प्राकृतिक संपदा पर अत्यधिक दबाव उत्पन्न करती हैं। शोधकर्ता ने विश्लेषित किया है कि इस प्रतिमान के कारण जलवायु परिवर्तन, अपशिष्ट संचय, ऊर्जा संकट, जैव-विविधता का क्षरण और सामाजिक असमानता जैसी गंभीर समस्याएं तीव्र गति से बढ़ रही हैं। शोधपत्र प्रतिपादित करता है कि संधारणीय भविष्य के लिए हमें चक्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था, हरित उत्पादन, स्थानीय संसाधन आधारित उद्योग और जिम्मेदार उपभोग को प्रमुख आधार बनाना होगा। इसके लिए उद्योगों को नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा, निम्न-कार्बन प्रौद्योगिकी, पुनर्चक्रण और पुनः उपयोग आधारित उत्पादन व्यवस्था अपनानी होगी। शोध में यह भी स्पष्ट किया गया है कि 'निर्माण-उपयोग-त्याग' प्रतिमान के स्थान पर 'निर्माण-उपयोग-पुनः उपयोग-पुनर्चक्रण' प्रतिमान ही पर्यावरण-अनुकूल विकास को गति प्रदान कर सकता है। उपभोग पक्ष के संदर्भ में शोधपत्र 'संधारणीय जीवनशैली' की आवश्यकता पर विशेष जोर देता है, जिसमें सीमित उपभोग, स्थानीय एवं पर्यावरण-अनुकूल उत्पादों को प्राथमिकता, अपव्यय में कमी, सामुदायिक संसाधनों का संरक्षण तथा हरित विकल्पों को अपनाना सम्मिलित है। नीतिगत स्तर पर शोध सुझाव देता है कि सरकारों को हरित प्रौद्योगिकी के लिए प्रोत्साहन, अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन के सख्त नियमन, कार्बन कर और उपभोक्ता जागरूकता अभियानों को बढ़ावा देना चाहिए। अंततः शोधपत्र इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचता है कि सतत विकास की वास्तविकता तभी साकार होगी जब उत्पादन और उपभोग दोनों ही क्षेत्र मूल्य-आधारित, पर्यावरण-संवेदनशील, ऊर्जा-दक्ष तथा सामाजिक रूप से उत्तरदायी दिशा में रूपांतरित हों। यह परिवर्तन केवल तकनीकी सुधार नहीं, बल्कि विचार, व्यवहार और नीतियों में समग्र परिवर्तन की मांग करता है।

मुख्य शब्द: सतत विकास , चक्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था, हरित उत्पादन, जिम्मेदार उपभोग, पर्यावरणीय संतुलन।

स्वदेशी अस्त्र-शस्त्र उद्योगों की भारत के आर्थिक विकास में भूमिका

डॉ. हर्ष सिंह गहलोत*

*सहायक आचार्य, इतिहास एवं भारतीय संस्कृति विभाग, राजस्थान विश्वविद्यालय, जयपुर।

सारांश: आज का भारत अपार संभावनाओं से परिपूर्ण राष्ट्र के रूप में विश्व पटल पर अपनी उपस्थिति दर्ज करा रहा है, जिसकी युवा जनसंख्या, तकनीकी दक्षता और औद्योगिक क्षमता इसे एक उभरती हुई वैश्विक शक्ति के रूप में स्थापित कर रही है। इस संदर्भ में रक्षा उद्योग एक महत्वपूर्ण स्तंभ के रूप में उभरा है जो न केवल राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा को सुदृढ़ करता है बल्कि आर्थिक विकास में भी महत्वपूर्ण योगदान देता है। भारत में रक्षा उत्पादन का इतिहास काफी पुराना है। स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात सरकार ने रक्षा क्षेत्र में आत्मनिर्भरता के लिए विभिन्न सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की इकाइयों की स्थापना की। हिंदुस्तान एयरोनॉटिक्स लिमिटेड बेंगलुरु, भारत इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स लिमिटेड बेंगलुरु, भारत डायनामिक्स लिमिटेड हैदराबाद, मझगांव डॉक शिपबिल्डर्स लिमिटेड मुंबई, गार्डन रीच शिपबिल्डर्स एंड इंजीनियर्स प्रतिष्ठान महत्वपूर्ण हैं। इसी प्रकार रिलायंस और महेंद्रा जैसी कंपनियों ने भी अस्त्र-शस्त्र निर्माण के क्षेत्र में हाथ आजमाने का संकल्प लिया है। 'मेक इन इंडिया' और 'विकसित भारत' तथा 'आत्मनिर्भर भारत' मिशन के तहत भारतीय रक्षा उद्योग हवाई जहाज, हेलीकॉप्टर, मिसाइल, युद्धपोत व अन्य अस्त्र-शस्त्र और गोल-बारूद के निर्माण में कार्यरत है। इसका उद्देश्य हथियारों के क्षेत्र में विदेशों पर निर्भरता को उत्तरोत्तर कम करते जाना है ताकि विदेशी मुद्रा भंडार को बचाया जा सके और अपनी मांग और सामरिक मांग देश की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप हथियारों की आपूर्ति की जा सके। साथ ही इन अस्त्र-शस्त्रों की अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पटल पर महत्ता स्थापित की जाए ताकि अमेरिका, रूस, चीन, ब्रिटेन तथा फ्रांस जैसे देशों के बाद हम भी बड़े हथियार निर्यातक रूप में अपनी पहचान बनाते हुए एक महत्वपूर्ण विकल्प को प्राप्त कर सकें और भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया जा सके। इस संबंध में भारतीय ब्रह्मोस मिसाइलों का वियतनाम, इंडोनेशिया आदि देशों को बेचा जाना और लड़ाकू विमान तेजस की विभिन्न इकाइयों की मिस्र, कनाडा आदि देशों में बढ़ती मांग एक सुखद व आशादायक भविष्य का उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करती है। भारत अब केवल हथियारों का आयातक नहीं बल्कि निर्यातक भी बन रहा है, जो देश की तकनीकी प्रगति और औद्योगिक क्षमता का प्रमाण है। रक्षा उद्योग के विकास से न केवल राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा मजबूत होती है बल्कि रोजगार के अवसर सृजित होते हैं, तकनीकी नवाचार को बढ़ावा मिलता है, और विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत होती है। यह क्षेत्र भारत के आर्थिक विकास में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकता है और देश को वैश्विक रक्षा बाजार में एक प्रमुख खिलाड़ी के रूप में स्थापित कर सकता है।

मुख्य शब्द: रक्षा उद्योग, आत्मनिर्भर भारत, अस्त्र-शस्त्र निर्माण, आर्थिक विकास, रक्षा निर्यात।

20वीं सदी के दौरान झालावाड़ राज्य में जागीरदारी व्यवस्था और कृषि अर्थव्यवस्था: एक सामाजिक-आर्थिक अध्ययन

मीना अजय श्री रामभरोस[1*] ; डॉ. कुलवंत सिंह शेखावत[2]

[1*]सहायक आचार्य, इतिहास, राजकीय कन्या महाविद्यालय, झालावाड़।

[2]सहायक आचार्य, इतिहास एवं भारतीय संस्कृति विभाग, राजस्थान विश्वविद्यालय, जयपुर।

सारांश: यह शोधपत्र 20वीं शताब्दी के दौरान राजस्थान के हाड़ौती क्षेत्र में स्थित झालावाड़ राज्य की जागीरदारी व्यवस्था और तत्कालीन कृषि अर्थव्यवस्था के बीच के जटिल अंतर्संबंधों का एक विस्तृत सामाजिक-आर्थिक विश्लेषण प्रस्तुत करता है। झालावाड़ राज्य, जिसकी स्थापना 1838 में हुई थी, अपनी विशिष्ट प्रशासनिक और भू-राजस्व नीतियों के लिए जाना जाता था। 20वीं सदी का कालखंड विशेष रूप से महत्वपूर्ण है क्योंकि यह पारंपरिक सामंती ढांचे और आधुनिक प्रशासनिक सुधारों के बीच संक्रमण का दौर था। इस अध्ययन का मुख्य उद्देश्य यह जांचना है कि किस प्रकार जागीरदारी प्रथा ने न केवल राज्य की राजस्व प्रणाली को प्रभावित किया, बल्कि कृषक समाज की सामाजिक संरचना को भी निर्धारित किया। शोध पत्र में प्राथमिक अभिलेखागारीय स्रोतों और प्रशासनिक रिपोर्टों के आधार पर यह विश्लेषण किया गया है कि जागीरदारों द्वारा वसूले जाने वाले विभिन्न प्रकार के कर (लाग-बाग) और 'बैठ-बेगार' प्रथा ने किसानों की आर्थिक स्थिति को कैसे प्रभावित किया। साथ ही, यह पत्र कृषि उत्पादन, फसलों के पैटर्न और अकाल जैसी प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के दौरान जागीरदारों और राज्य की भूमिका का मूल्यांकन करता है। 20वीं सदी के पूर्वार्ध में हुए किसान आंदोलनों और राजनीतिक जागरूकता ने किस प्रकार जागीरदारी व्यवस्था की नींव को हिलाया, इसका भी इसमें विवेचन किया गया है। शोधपत्र में झालावाड़ राज्य की भू-राजस्व व्यवस्था की विशेषताओं, जागीरदारों के अधिकारों और कर्तव्यों, किसानों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति, कृषि उत्पादन के विभिन्न पहलुओं तथा जागीरदारी व्यवस्था के सामाजिक प्रभावों का गहन विश्लेषण किया गया है। यह अध्ययन यह भी दर्शाता है कि किस प्रकार औपनिवेशिक शासन के दौरान ब्रिटिश प्रशासन की नीतियों ने झालावाड़ की जागीरदारी व्यवस्था को प्रभावित किया। निष्कर्षतः, यह शोध पत्र यह स्थापित करता है कि झालावाड़ की कृषि अर्थव्यवस्था पूरी तरह से जागीरदारी संबंधों पर टिकी थी, और स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति तथा एकीकरण के समय जागीरदारी उन्मूलन तक इस व्यवस्था ने क्षेत्र के सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास को गहरे रूप में प्रभावित किया। यह अध्ययन झालावाड़ के इतिहास को समझने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण सूक्ष्म-दृष्टिकोण प्रदान करता है और 20वीं सदी के राजस्थान के सामंती समाज और कृषि अर्थव्यवस्था के अध्ययन में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान देता है।

मुख्य शब्द: जागीरदारी व्यवस्था, कृषि अर्थव्यवस्था, भू-राजस्व प्रणाली, सामंती संरचना, झालावाड़ राज्य।