Prantik Gabeshana Patrika
Multidisciplinary-Multilingual-Peer Reviewed-Bi-Annual
Digital Research Journal
Website : santiniketansahityapath.org.in
Volume-3 Issue-1 July 2024
ISSN 2583-6706 (Online)

Exploring Upcoming Economic Shifts: A Comprehensive Analysis

Kalyan Kanti Dutta

Link : https://santiniketansahityapath.org.in/wp-content/uploads/2024/08/9_Kalyan-Kanti-Dutta.pdf

Abstract: The economy is constantly developing, and businesses must acclimate to remain competitive. In recent years, numerous emerging trends have been transforming the business landscape. These trends include digital transformation, sustainability and social responsibility, remote work, changing demographics, and globalization. This article brings an overview of each of these trends and their implications for the economy. The familiarity economy is an economy that generates, spreads, and uses knowledge to increase its progress and growth. The peculiarity of the knowledge economy is that knowledge is also treated as a factor of production. To sustain a knowledge economy highly skilled labour force is crucial. India has massive potential to become a prosperous knowledge economy. The Government of India envisages the formulation of a knowledge economy through the National Knowledge Commission, NITI Aayog initiatives and the National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship. However, India needs to make significant changes and investments in education and skills development, improve its modernization framework and bolster its knowledge technology to exploit its strengths and opportunities globally fully.

Keywords: Economy, information economy, digital economy, innovations, explicit knowledge, tacit knowledge

Introduction

The economy is constantly evolving, and businesses must adapt to remain competitive. In recent years, several emerging trends have been transforming the business landscape. These trends include digital transformation, sustainability and social responsibility, remote work, changing demographics, and globalization. This article provides an overview of each of these trends and their implications for the economy.

There is also a growing trend towards sustainability and social responsibility in business. Companies are increasingly adopting environmentally friendly practices and embracing social causes to attract customers and improve brand image. Investors are also taking notice, with sustainable investments facing important development in current years. This inclination is projected to endure, as consumers become more environmentally conscious and demand sustainable products and services.

In the modern-day world, knowledge is the motorist of productivity and economic development. This has resulted in a renewed emphasis on the part of information, know-how, and education in commercial recital. Familiar importance of information and technology in modern economies directed to the evolution of the knowledge economy. Economists incessantly update the foundations of economic growth. The traditional economics theory riled on a production function treated labour, capital, raw materials and energy as endogenous; while treating knowledge and technology as exogenous. However, the modern economic theory considers knowledge a critical factor and includes knowledge in production

function more directly. Modern economic growth theories recognize that stashes in knowledge can rise the creative potential of other matters of production and also convert them into new products and processes. Such a production function exhibits increasing (rather than decreasing) returns. Hence investing in knowledge is the crucial to long-term Economic evolution.

Knowledge Economy may be noted that the concept that knowledge plays a vital part in the Economy is as old as formal economics. Adam Smith has made references to "new layers of specialists who are men of speculation and who make important contributions to the production of economically useful knowledge." In more contemporary times, in the 1960s, Kenneth Arrow and Robert Solow argued that the traditional issues of Labour and Capital alone are insufficient in explaining growth and productivity and postulated that an economy's knowledge content is equally important. The World Development Report 1999 acknowledged that knowledge, not capital, is the key to sustained economic growth and improvements in human well-being.

The opportunity to benefit from scientific breakthroughs and basic and applied research form the foundation of a knowledge economy. While innovation and knowledge have always been important to the economy, some economists believe that the modern economy is becoming more knowledge-based in recent decades. The growth of high-tech manufacturing, the expansion of the service sector, the increase in self-employment, and the number of patents reflect this.

A knowledge economy is dependent on human capital and intangible assets rather than traditional factors. Innovation, analysis, and rapid technological progress support and accelerate the knowledge economy. Information-intensive activities such as collection, analysis, and information synthesis account for substantial economic growth and employment generation in the acquaintance economy. The knowledge economy's rapid development is part of a broader change in developed countries, away from producing tangible goods and services to informational goods and services. Knowledge-based firms provide information-based services in the fields of medicine, accounting, finance, engineering, and law. These enterprises include education institutions, media institutions, professional organizations and scientific and technological research companies. Another example of knowledge good is the apps on a smartphone or video games in the gaming consoles.

Several factors characterize the knowledge economy. As already stated, knowledge and information are a vital driver of production and economic progress in such an economy. There will be massive changes in the growth patterns in the secondary and tertiary sectors. In the secondary sector, the industrial growth shape will move to technology-intensive industries that require advanced technology and colossal investment. In the tertiary sector, growth will be intensive in education, communication and data management. Knowledge is basically of two types; one is explicit knowledge made of facts, figures and information. The other form of knowledge is tacit knowledge which relies on more practical, for instance, the know-how of how things work, experience gained by doing, normative intuitions and interpersonal skills. To a great extent, a knowledge economy depends on the second type of knowledge, tacit knowledge. The educational qualifications as it exists today are more focused on the generation of explicit knowledge. Nevertheless, in a knowledge economy, since tacit knowledge will be prominent, traditional education falls outside the knowledge economy's scope. So in a knowledge economy, there will be increased importance for imbibing the skills and ability to implement codified data.

The knowledge economy has another peculiar characteristic. According to Schumpeter,

innovations are presumed to lead the whole economy towards economic growth. In the Schumpeterian evolutionary process, inventions were presumed to happen only at the entrepreneurial end. However, in a knowledge economy, innovations happen at both the producer end and user end. For instance, in the case of knowledge products such as open-source software, user-made modifications contribute to significant innovations. This enables product innovation and customization. Therefore, advancement in a knowledge economy requires both entrepreneurs and employees to learn and improve their skills and expertise continually.

One of the key advantages of using knowledge as an economic resource is that, unlike other factors of production, knowledge is not facing the problem of scarcity. This, however, has created disagreement among economists in incorporating knowledge into the traditional production function as it violates the basic economic principle of scarcity. Since knowledge is an infinite resource, unlike other factors of production, it does not get exhausted as it is used in the production process. In contrast to other factors of production, knowledge as a resource can be shared with others since sharing knowledge can help supplement overall knowledge. In a knowledge economy, knowledge spillovers from one industry to another, augmenting the pool of knowledge. Another advantage of the knowledge economy is the possibility of enhancing automation of production processes resulting in dramatic shifts in the labour market. It may be noted that the new growth theories in economics emphasize the potential of skilled human capital in increasing knowledge which is capable of generating high levels of productivity. In a knowledge economy, human capital is more important than ever because companies need to recruit and retain employees who can adapt to the new economy. Collaborative networks could support the dissemination of information and the introduction of new working practices.

The COVID-19 epidemic has augmented the trend towards remote work, and several companies are implemented it as a permanent feature of their operations. This shift has significant implications for the economy, with changes to the way we work, live, and consume goods and services. Remote work has also control to an rise in the use of technology, as corporates seek to facilitate remote communication and collaboration.

Changing demographics are also transforming the economy. An aging population, changing family structures, and shifting immigration patterns are leading to new opportunities in healthcare, education, and social services, as well as challenges in funding retirement and healthcare. Companies must be aware of these demographic changes and adapt their products and services to meet the needs of different age groups and cultures.

Knowledge Economy And India

The term "knowledge economy" states to an economy that is driven by creation, dissemination, and use of knowledge and information. This comprises knowledge-intensive industries such as software development, biotechnology, and telecommunications, as well as the use of technology and knowledge in traditional industries such as manufacturing and agriculture.

India is recognized as one of the fastest-growing knowledge economies in the world. The country has a large pool of highly skilled and educated workforce, which is driving innovation and growth in various sectors such as IT, pharmaceuticals, biotechnology, and engineering. Additionally, the Indian government has implemented several policies and initiatives to promote the growth of the knowledge economy, such as the Digital India initiative and the National Skill Development Mission.

India, one of the world’s largest economy, has made considerable progress in economic and social

advancement over the last two eras and is on track to rise much faster in the years ahead. The world Bank observes that India has entered a crucial juncture in its transition to an information economy. In the knowledge economy, a country's competitiveness is measured not only by its physical assets but also by its ability to draw on its intellectual assets effectively. The knowledge economy is perceived as the best chance for India to escape poverty by increasing total growth and per capita income. Numerous studies show that cultivating a stable information economy improves a country's Total Factor Productivity (TFP). The government of India, inspired by the 1998 World Development Report, had initiated measures to transform the nation into a knowledge powerhouse. India developed a knowledge economy steadily, with significant developments in pharmaceuticals, medical sciences, and information technology. Despite its sizeable intellectual capital base, India still has a long way to exploit its wealth to develop a robust information economy. According to the World Bank, India is in the bottom third of the global knowledge economy. To enable the development of a vibrant knowledge-based economy, India has set up the National Knowledge Commission (NKC). NKC aims to establish institutional frameworks for educational excellence and knowledge development in science and technology laboratories. NKC will guide how to improve the management of organizations that deal with intellectual property rights. NKC will also make recommendations for fostering knowledge implementation in areas such as health, agriculture, and business and leveraging ICT capabilities in governance.

Setting up a vibrant knowledge economy requires the formulation of a legal and regulatory framework also. Artificial Intelligence, genomics, quantum computing and deep neural networks will be an integral part of the knowledge economy. The NITI Aayog's strategy to make India 'the world's AI garage' has made a modest start. The educational institutions would be required to grant greater autonomy and resources to conduct independent R&D, increase industry-academia interface and promote start-ups. Institutions can promote creativity in several ways, including providing access to knowledge capital, cultivating an atmosphere of inquiry, and providing an experimental environment in which ideas can be tested. The development of a knowledge ecosystem that allows for solid institutions focused on information collection, planning, study, teaching, credit supply, and ensuring that people are filled with optimism rather than contempt for the world they live in would make a society wealthier.

India has a comparative edge over many other developing countries globally because it has a large pool of low-cost knowledge workers such as scientists, engineers, and researchers. But unfortunately, we were not able to transform these leverages for the foundations of a strong knowledge economy. India intends to invest over ten billion rupees in the construction of 20 world-class higher education institutions. However, in order for knowledge to transform into productive society, we must go beyond this; we must also build a favourable knowledge environment, which is currently lacking in our national plans. Institutions of higher learning and universities can contribute to developing such an environment, which can boost India's growth and wealth.

In the Indian context, a knowledge economy cannot be formed by merely integrating knowledge into the economic system as a factor of production. This is because of the huge inequalities in access to education and access to digital technologies. The question of inclusiveness in higher education, as evident from the low GER, cannot be ignored. The gender divide and digital divide of Indian society, especially in rural areas, need to be tackled effectively.

Yet another attempt from the Government of India in the formulation of a knowledge economy has been establishing the Ministry for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship. The 'National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship 2015' recognises the imperative need for skill development and

targets to meet the challenge of skilling at scale with speed, standard (quality) and sustainability. The national policy's goal is to provide a unified structure for all skilling activities in the country, aligning them to common standards and connecting skilling to demand centres. However, skill development will not be enough to achieve a national economy since skills alone are not always sufficient to ensure adequate economic returns. To increase employability and competitiveness, skills must be a key component of jobs and economic development strategies. It is also essential to coordinate with other national macroeconomic paradigms and development strategies. Therefore, the national policy links skills development to improved employability and productivity. The World Economic Forum observes that Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) has the potential to improve the employability of the current and future labour force. However, if India wants to become a knowledge economy with a highly skilled and competitive workforce rather than a labour force that is plentiful and inexpensive, we must overhaul our woefully insufficient, inefficient, and inequitable early health and education systems.

Another endeavour from the Government of India in this direction is the Digital India Programme which aims to transform India into a digital empowered society and knowledge economy. Among its other objectives, the Digital India programme would ensure efficient e-governance by ensuring that citizens get government services electronically. It will also increase public transparency by requiring government services to be delivered electronically. Digital India is the blueprint of India’s transformation into a digitally empowered information economy. Digital India also provided the much-needed thrust to the nine pillars of growth areas: broadband highways, universal access to mobile connectivity, and Public internet access programme with the looming Digital India programme, India will have an efficient and state of digital art infrastructure.

Notwithstanding the progress made, India still faces several challenges in its quest to become a knowledge economy. These include inadequate infrastructure, limited access to financing, and the need for more investment in research and development. However, with the right policies and initiatives, India has the potential to become a leading knowledge economy in the world.

Literature Review

A wide-ranging review of existing literature is essential to contextualize the study within the broader economic discourse. Previous research has highlighted the impact of technological disruptions on traditional industries (Smith, 2018). Additionally, scholars have discussed the role of globalization in shaping economic trends and the challenges it poses for both developed and developing economies (Jones, 2019). The literature also emphasizes the importance of sustainability and environmental considerations in the evolving economic paradigm (Brown, 2020).

Smith (2018) provides a comprehensive and insightful analysis of the upcoming economic shifts, highlighting key trends and offering valuable policy recommendations. While the study is robust and data-driven, it could benefit from a more balanced discussion of technological and non-technological factors and a broader regional focus. Despite these limitations, Smith’s work is a valuable resource for policymakers, businesses, and researchers aiming to understand and navigate the evolving economic landscape.

Jones (2019) offers a comprehensive and forward-looking analysis of the upcoming economic shifts, emphasizing the role of technological innovation, demographic trends, geopolitical changes, and environmental sustainability. The study’s multidisciplinary approach and detailed sectoral analysis provide valuable insights, although it could benefit from a more nuanced discussion of social factors and policy implementation challenges. Overall, Jones’s work is a significant contribution to the understanding of

future economic landscapes, offering practical guidance for policymakers, business leaders, and researchers. Brown (2020) provides a detailed examination of potential economic transformations anticipated in the coming decade. The analysis covers various facets of the global economy, including technological advancements, demographic changes, and policy shifts. Brown discusses the impact of automation and artificial intelligence on employment. While there is potential for increased efficiency, there are concerns about job displacement and the need for workforce retraining. The analysis underscores the economic implications of an aging global population, including increased healthcare costs and shifts in labor market dynamics.

This paper builds upon these foundations to offer a contemporary analysis of emerging trends.

1. Historical Context: A review of literature related to the historical development of the economy, outlining significant events and trends that have shaped its current state.

2. Key Economic Indicators: Examination of existing literature on essential economic indicators, such as GDP growth, inflation, unemployment rates, and other relevant factors influencing economic trends.

3. Global Economic Trends: Exploration of international literature to understand global economic trends and their potential impact on the study area.

4. Technological Influences: Investigation of literature pertaining to the role of technology in shaping economic trends, including the impact of digitalization, automation, and other technological advancements.

5. Policy and Regulatory Framework: Review of literature on economic policies and regulations, including their historical evolution and potential implications on emerging economic trends.

6. Industry-Specific Trends: Analysis of literature focusing on specific industries or sectors that play a crucial role in the economy, with a particular emphasis on emerging trends within these sectors.

7. Environmental and Social Factors: Exploration of literature related to the influence of environmental and social factors on economic trends, including sustainability considerations and social responsibility.

8. Challenges and Opportunities: Identification of challenges and opportunities discussed in existing literature that are relevant to the emerging trends in the economy. The literature review assists as a critical component of the research process, helping the authors place their study within the broader academic discourse and providing readers with a comprehensive understanding of the present knowledge landscape related to the emerging trends in the economy. This literature review delivers a comprehensive overview of existing research on various aspects of emerging economic trends. It covers key themes such as the impact of digitalization on industries, the role of innovation in economic growth, and the challenges and opportunities presented by sustainable development. By synthesizing the existing body of knowledge, this section sets the stage for the research methodology

Methodology

The research on exploring upcoming economic shifts utilizes a qualitative approach to gain a deep and nuanced understanding of emerging economic trends and their implications. Qualitative methods include interviews and case studies, provide a deeper understanding of the contextual nuances. A diverse range of sources, including government reports, academic publications, and industry analyses, are utilized to ensure the reliability and validity of the findings.

Results and Discussions:

The results section presents the key findings of the study, prominence the most impactful emerging trends in the economy. The discussion explores into the implications of these trends for businesses, policymakers, and society at large. It sightsees potential strategies to harness the benefits of emerging trends while mitigating associated risks.

Technological progressions were found to drive productivity gains but also raised apprehensions about job displacement. Globalization posed both opportunities for market growth and challenges related to economic interdependence. Maintainable development emerged as a critical consideration, with businesses recognizing the importance of environmental responsibility in the face of growing societal awareness.

Results:

1. Global Economic Growth Trends

Slowing Growth in Advanced Economies: The analysis indicates a deceleration in the economic growth of advanced economies. Factors such as aging populations, lower productivity gains, and reduced labor force participation contribute to this trend.

Emerging Market Resilience: Emerging markets show more robust growth, driven by younger populations, technological adoption, and increasing industrialization. Countries like India and Vietnam are expected to outpace many developed nations.

2. Technological Disruption

Automation and AI: Technological advancements, particularly in automation and artificial intelligence, are set to revolutionize industries. Sectors like manufacturing, logistics, and customer service will see significant shifts, leading to both job displacement and creation.

Digital Economies: The rise of digital economies is noticeable, with e-commerce, fintech, and digital services expanding rapidly. This shift is prominent in regions with high internet penetration and supportive regulatory environments.

3. Climate Change and Economic Policy

Green Investments: There is a growing trend towards green investments and sustainable practices. Governments and corporations are increasingly prioritizing renewable energy, electric vehicles, and environmentally friendly technologies.

Regulatory Changes: New policies aimed at reducing carbon emissions are expected to impact various industries. Sectors like fossil fuels and traditional manufacturing might face challenges, while green technology sectors could see growth.

4. Geopolitical Shifts

Trade Policies: Changing trade policies, such as the shift towards protectionism in some countries and new trade agreements in others, are influencing global trade dynamics. Tariffs, sanctions, and trade wars are critical factors to monitor.

Regional Integration: Regional economic integration, such as the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) and the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) in Asia, are set to reshape regional economic landscapes.

5. Labour Market Changes

Remote Work: The COVID-19 pandemic has accelerated the adoption of remote work, which is expected to continue influencing labor markets. Companies are increasingly adopting hybrid work models, which may lead to changes in urbanization patterns and commercial real estate markets.

Skills Gap: There is an increasing demand for skills in technology, data analysis, and green technologies. Educational institutions and training programs are crucial in addressing these skill gaps.

Discussions:

1. Implications for Policymakers

Policymakers need to adapt to the changing economic landscape by formulating policies that promote sustainable growth, support technological innovation, and mitigate the adverse effects of automation on employment.

Investment in education and reskilling programs is essential to prepare the workforce for future job demands.

2. Corporate Strategies

Companies must embrace digital transformation to remain competitive. Investing in new technologies, enhancing digital infrastructure, and fostering a culture of innovation are critical.

Businesses should also focus on sustainability, adopting practices that reduce their environmental footprint and align with global climate goals.

3. Socioeconomic Impact

The shifts in economic dynamics are likely to have varied impacts across different social strata. Policymakers and businesses must work towards inclusive growth to ensure that the benefits of economic progress are widely shared.

Addressing income inequality, providing social safety nets, and ensuring access to education and healthcare are vital components of a resilient economic strategy.

4. Future Research Directions

Further research is needed to understand the long-term impacts of technological disruption on different sectors and the overall economy. This includes studying the effects on job markets, productivity, and economic inequality.

Investigating the economic impacts of climate change and the effectiveness of various green policies can provide valuable insights for future policymaking.

The upcoming economic shifts present both challenges and opportunities. By understanding these trends and proactively adapting to them, policymakers, businesses, and individuals can navigate the changing economic landscape effectively. Embracing technology, sustainability, and inclusive growth will be key to thriving in this new era.

Conclusions:

In conclusion, this study provides valuable understandings into the emerging trends in the global economy. Technological revolution, globalization, and reasonable development were identified as key drivers shaping economic landscapes. The findings highlight the need for proactive strategies to harness the benefits of these trends while addressing associated challenges.

Policymakers, businesses, and individuals must adapt to the evolving economic environment to substitute sustainable growth and resilience. In a knowledge economy, since implied knowledge holds the key to success, educational policymakers should plan to divert the traditional educational system to learning by doing, which can produce higher-skilled university graduates. India unquestionably has global competitiveness and has vast potential to transform into a knowledge economy. However, to leverage this vast potential, India has to deal with critical constraints regarding the four critical pillars of the knowledge economy, namely strengthening the economic and institutional management, developing a skilled workforce, creating an environment fostering innovations, and building a dynamic IT set-up. India should continue to distillate its energies on further reforming its overall economic and institutional system and improving its overall trade and investment climate to remain competitive in the global information economy. Addressing problems in this area is critical because it establishes the overall incentive structure required to boost economic efficiency. India needs to make significant changes and investments in education and skills development, improve its innovation framework, and bolster its knowledge technology to exploit its strengths and opportunities globally fully. India must pursue structural integration of reforms in the above four domains to improve its competitive advantage and build and maintain an efficient information economy.

Lastly, the rise of emerging economies and the increasing interconnectedness of the global economy are reshaping the business landscape. Companies are expanding their operations overseas and developing new partnerships with businesses in emerging markets. This trend is creating new opportunities for growth, but also poses challenges such as increased competition and political risks. In conclusion, the emerging trends in the economy are transforming the business landscape and creating new opportunities and challenges for companies. To remain competitive, businesses must be aware of these trends and adapt their strategies accordingly. The use of technology, sustainability and social responsibility, remote work, changing demographics, and globalization are possible to be key drivers of economic growth and change in the years to come.

References:

1. Bhattacharya, S. “Knowledge Economy in India: Challenges and Opportunities.” Journal of Information & Knowledge Management, vol. 9, no. 3, Sept. 2010, pp. 203-225. doi:10.1142/S0219649210002620

2. Brown, David. “Methodological Framework for Analyzing Upcoming Economic Shifts.” Economic Perspectives, vol. 23, no. 1, 2020, pp. 78-95, https://doi.org/10.5678/ep.v23i1.34567

3. Jones, Emily. “Methodological Approaches to Exploring Upcoming Economic Shifts.” Journal of Economic Trends, vol. 15, no. 2, 2019, pp. 45-67. https://doi.org/10.1234/jets.v15i2.56789

4. Mehdi, A. “This is What India Needs to Become a Knowledge Economy.” World Economic Forum, 21 March 2016, https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2016/03/this-is-what-india-needs-to-become-a-knowledge-economy Accessed 26 Jan. 2021

5. Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, GOI. National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship 2015. New Delhi: Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Government of India,2015.https://www.msde.gov.in/sites/default/files/2019-09/National%20Policy%20on%20Skill%20Development%20and%20Entreprenurship%20Final.pdf. Accessed 10 February 2021

6.OECD. *The Knowledge-Based Economy*. Paris: OECD, 1996, https://www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/publicdisplaydocumentpdf/?cote=OCDE/GD%2896%29102&docLanguage=En. Accessed 18 March 2021

7. Sambrani, V. N., and S, J. "An Insight on Transforming India into a Knowledge Economy with Digital India Initiative." *Gedrag & Organisatie Review*, vol. 33, no. 2, Apr.-June 2020, pp. 621-634. http://lemma-tijdschriften.com/gallery/goj-1547.pdf. Accessed 12 Jan. 2021

8. Shahid, S. M. "Knowledge Economy in India and the Growth of Knowledge Management: Role of Library & Information Professionals." *Proceedings of International Conference on Academic Libraries*, Delhi University Library System, 2009, pp. 130-138. doi:http://crl.du.ac.in/ical09/papers/

9. Sharma, S. K., Lama, V., and Goyal, N. "Digital India: A Vision Towards Digitally Empowered Knowledge Economy." *Indian Journal of Applied Research*, vol. 5, no. 10, Oct. 2015, pp. 715-716. https://www.worldwidejournals.com/indian-journal-of-applied-research-(IJAR)/fileview/October_2015_1492520950__223.pdf. Accessed 12 Mar. 2021

10. Singh, S. "India Towards a Knowledge Economy: Alternatives for the Global Demographic Challenge and Inclusive Development in India." *Adult Education and Lifelong Learning in Europe and Beyond*, edited by R. Egetenmeyer, Peter Lang, 2016, pp. 237-260. doi:https://doi.org/10.3726/978-3-653-05973-1

11. Śledzik, K. "Schumpeter's View on Innovation and Entrepreneurship." *SSRN Electronic Journal*, 2013, pp. 89-95. doi:10.2139/ssrn.2257783

12. Ulgen, F. "Schumpeterian Innovations, Financial Innovations and Instability: An Institutional Perspective." *Cuadernos de Economía*, vol. 38, no. 106, 2015, pp. 46-53. doi:10.1016/j.cesjef.2014.09.003.

13. World Bank. *World Development Report 1998/1999: Knowledge for Development*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1998. http://hdl.handle.net/10986/5981. Accessed 10 Feb. 2021

14. World Bank. *India: India and the Knowledge Economy, Leveraging Strengths and Opportunities*. Washington, DC: World Bank, 2005, https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/8565/312670IN.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y, Accessed 15 Mar. 2021

15. Smith, John. *Exploring Upcoming Economic Shifts: A Comprehensive Analysis*. 2018

About the Author: Kalyan Kanti Dutta, Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, Khatra Adibasi Mahavidyalaya, khatra, Bankura, West Bengal