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India may well be on track to becoming world's third largest economy



The country has the potential to grow its GDP at 6.5-7% per annum, say economists

India may well be on track to becoming the third largest economy in the world in the coming years, but a number of factors including the performance of other countries, skilling of our workforce as well as a sustained revival in domestic consumption demand would play a key role in achieving this. The Indian economy, however, has the potential to grow by a robust 6.5–7% per annum, according to economists.

“India is very much on target to becoming the third largest economy based on the IMF’s projections as well as domestic estimates. Our real rate of investment is about 33%, the current account deficit is lowering and our demographic dividend is coming into play,” said DK Srivastava, Chief Policy Adviser, EY, while noting that India has also managed to meet the challenges

thrown up by the Russian-Ukraine war that has led to supply side bottlenecks for many countries.

He, however, stressed that creating productive jobs for the labour force while adopting new technologies such as AI to enhance the productivity must be taken up. “A large part of the government budget would have to be spent on training and reskilling the labour force,” he said.

Apart from GDP, India is also doing better on other parameters such as overall indebtedness of the economy, which is much lower at about 170% of the GDP. Japan has the largest debt to GDP ratio at over 400%, Srivastava said, while China’s is at close to 300% and Germany’s is about 190%.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi in his Independence Day speech said the country would be among the top three economies in five years if his government is re-elected for a third consecutive term.

“When we came in 2014, we were at number 10 in the global economy, and today the persistent efforts of 140 crore countrymen have finally paid off as we have reached the rank of number five in the world economy,” the Prime Minister said.

According to IMF projections, India overtook the UK to become the fifth largest economy last September, and was behind only the US, China, Japan and Germany.

The Indian economy grew at 7.2% in 2022-23 and is expected to grow at a slower 6–6.5% this fiscal. Many agencies are likely to review their GDP growth forecast for the fiscal after the first quarter GDP data is released on August 31.

“India can become the third largest economy in the world provided it grows at the current rate of growth or accelerates its growth further,” said Sunil Sinha, Senior Director & Principal Economist, India Ratings and Research but cautioned that for that to happen the third and fourth largest economies may have to continue growing at their current rate or at even slower rate.

However, external demand has been muted due to the slowdown in the global economy while internal consumption demand has also not fully recovered. These remain constraints to faster growth due to which a return to 7% to 8% growth may not be possible.

NR Bhanumurthy, Vice-Chancellor, Dr BR Ambedkar School of Economics University, Bengaluru said given the current level of savings and investments, the Indian economy has the potential to grow by 7% in the next few years provided that there are no further shocks. “For growth higher than this, we would require more structural changes,” he said, cautioning that the kind of shocks the Indian economy faces is much more severe.

As per various agencies, India could become the third largest economy by 2030, if not by 2027.

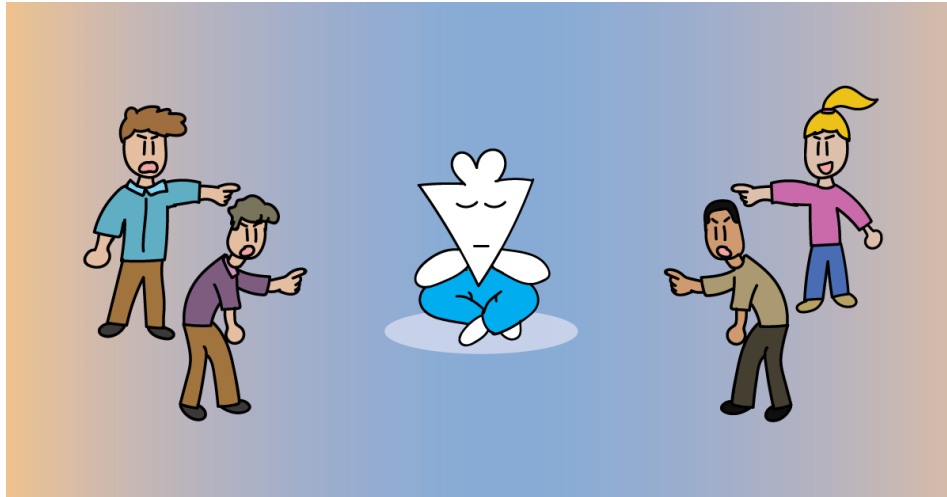
“India will be a \$ 3.7 trillion economy in 2023, maintaining its lead over the UK as the fifth largest economy of the world,” the State of the Economy article in the Reserve Bank of India’s January bulletin had noted. According to the IMF’s calculations, India will move into fourth place in 2025 and into the third place in 2027 as a US\$ 5.4 trillion economy.

More recently, a report by SBI Ecowrap said India is likely to get the tag of the third largest economy in 2027 (or FY28) based on actual GDP data as on March 2023, surpassing the economies of both Germany and Japan. “Behind this surge, India needs to grow by CAGR of 8.4% till 2027 (in dollar terms). This translates into 11 -11.5% nominal GDP growth per annum (in Rs terms), which is eminently achievable with a 6.5-7% growth rate,” the report had said.

The World Economic Outlook Update by the IMF in July 2023 has forecast that the German economy will contract by 0.3% in 2023 and grow by 1.3% in 2024. The Japanese economy is estimated to grow by 1.4% this year and by 1% in 2024. India is expected to grow by 6.1% this fiscal (6.6% in calendar year 2023) and by 6.3% next fiscal (5.8% in calendar year 2024).

-Prof. Diya D. Patel
(Ad hoc, VTCBCSR)

The Problem of What Others will Think



One of the great causes of suffering is this maddening worry about what others think of us. I can go into its causes by pointing to evolutionary psychology and our hunter-gatherer roots, but that's neither novel nor interesting. Rather, I want to delve into the asymmetry between what we know about ourselves, and the uncertainty surrounding what others know of us. Because at its core, the worry about what others think is ultimately a function of uncertainty.

Whenever we interact with someone – whether in-person or online – a gap emerges between who you are, and who you are presenting. This is why the person you are with your boss isn't the same as the person on the couch watching Netflix. Or why the person you are with your best friend isn't the same as the person you are with an acquaintance. Each relationship contains a culture of behavior that you oscillate between, which means that you're constantly presenting a different version of yourself across a wide range of interactions.

What this means is that it becomes increasingly difficult to know who you really are. If a certain version of you emerges with this individual, but in the very next moment you toggle another set of behaviors with another, then that means your very identity is switching upon context. And the more you have to maneuver between various projections of yourself, the more difficult it becomes to get a handle on what “yourself” means in the first place.

This is why you’re likely exhausted after large social gatherings, and yearn to turn on the TV and watch something brainless until you drift off to sleep. The fatigue is not caused by the rigor in which your mouth is moving to talk, but rather by the constant switching of identity that occurs in these situations. It’s no surprise that alcohol is a feature of these gatherings, given that it helps to merge your identity into one unit for the duration of the night. Confidence is nothing more than the assertion that you know yourself, and alcohol helps do this at the expense of clarity.

What we want to do is retain this internal confidence without the usage of any external substances. Because if you can do that, then you’ll be able to neutralize the fear of what other people think using your own mind, and nothing else. The question, of course, is how?

Well, the answer is to retain a baseline of equanimity amongst the selves you’re presenting. If you find yourself engaging in behavior that you find questionable in hindsight, then that’s a sign that you’re deviating from who you truly are. For example, I once knew someone that always complained about his life: the people in it, the circumstances he faced, the cards he was dealt. Unsurprisingly, when we got together, we spent most of the time gossiping about others. After I realized that I was exhibiting behavior I didn’t like when I was with him, I made a conscious effort to create distance between us. That helped to remove a projection of myself that didn’t contribute to the person I knew I was.

When you're worried about what someone thinks of you, it's rarely about that person's opinions of you. It's about your own opinions of yourself. This happens when you present a version of yourself that you don't like, and you're left wondering what stupid or regretful things you may have said when you embodied that projection. It's only when you're back in the comforts of your true self where the spell is broken and you're left ruminating about what that prior version of you may have done.

The goal is to reduce the chances of these undesirable projections from emerging. Whether you do it through self-reflection or through distancing yourself from those that detract from that goal, retaining equanimity amongst these selves gives you the confidence required to ground your identity. Because it's only through knowing yourself where you can assert that the opinions of others won't tamper with what you know to be true.

The ability to study your own mind is often the result of subtraction. It doesn't happen by reading more books, listening to more podcasts, or having more friends. Rather, it happens by removing the influences that no longer serve you, and allowing the remainder to act as guideposts for the person you know yourself to be.

***-Prof. Priya Patel
(Ad hoc, VTCBCSR)***

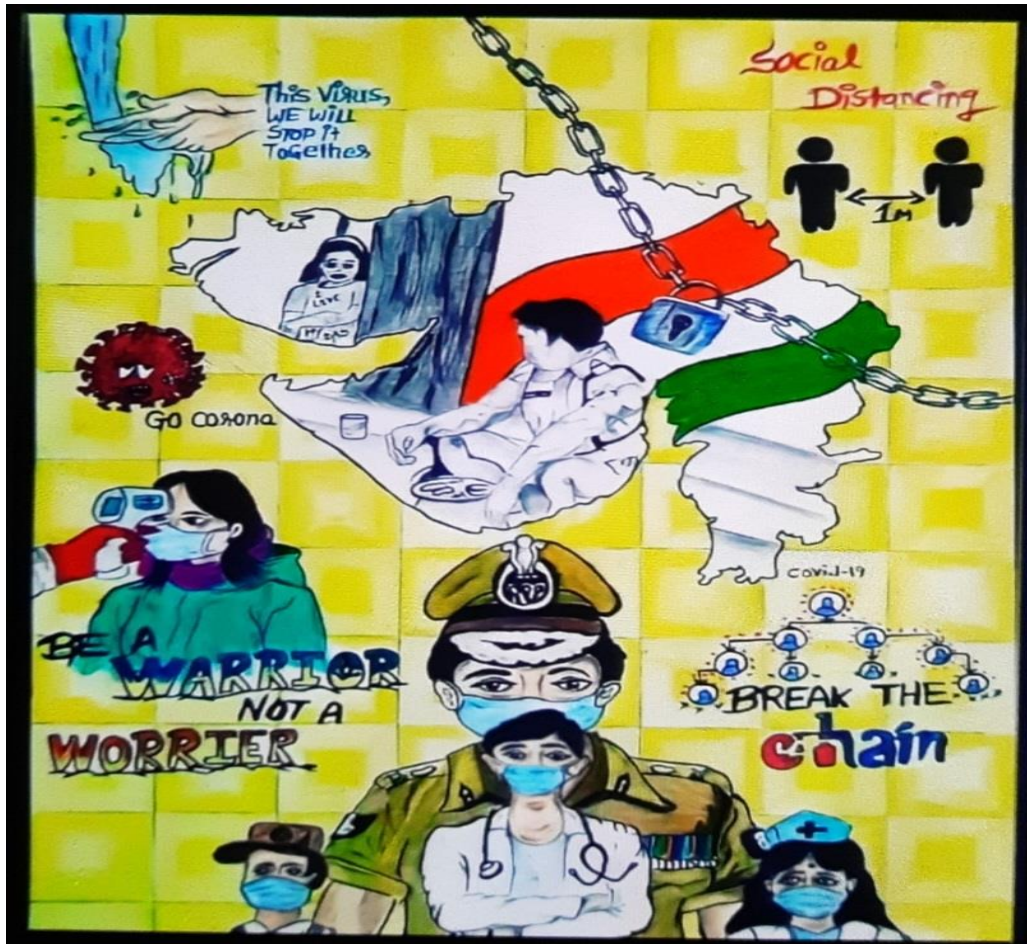
Importance of Human Resource

Human resource is the most important for any organization. Not only the big organization but also the little stores need to have some more Human resource than they have in actual Phenomena.

Human resource play a key role in developing, reinforcing and changing the culture of an organization. HR can change the organizational environment also. They create a different environment in their organization. In organizational terms, HR do recruitment, hiring, selecting, reinforcing, training, and so many works. We can say that the organization is incomplete without the Human resource. HR is the blood of any big or small Organizations.

Machineries and computers can make the work easy but can never take place of human resource in the organization. Human resources are important for their talen, productivity and motivation, management skills and so many criteria.

- ***Heny Prajapati (Student, TYBBA)***



-Soni vishakha (Student, FYBBA)