



ECONOMICS, POLITICS AND THEIR SOCIAL EFFECT

Sneha A. Dixit

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ABSTRACT:

Indian economics has seen the a very abstract growth since the independence there have been a very slow growth and on the particular basis of countries basic requirement as country has seen major wars & terrorist insurgency and also major change in political stages which has put Indian economy on backfoot far from globalized economy of world In 1991 Indian economy has seen a swift of change which made it a global player , the change in political faces has marked the new story of Indian economy basically giving boost to its society

The most dramatical day, when the government took two crucial steps. First, the government announced a new industrial policy to liberalise the economy, increase employment opportunities, boost production and productivity, make Central public sector units more competitive, and encourage foreign investments. The policy had deregulated the industrial sector substantially.

And, second, the Union Budget presented by Manmohan Singh with discussing PV Narasimha Rao the prime minister in accordance with in the evening changed the destiny of the country.

It sought to extend the reform measures taken by the government in the previous months. The aim of the Budget was to address the balance of payments problem and the structural rigidities.

The economic reform initiated in 1991, followed by further measures undertaken by successive governments, have helped our country emerge as one of the fastest growing economies in the world.

The foundation for a new era of development was laid by the Rao-Singh duo, which was built upon by all successive governments.

Key words: - Budget, basic sanitation, Economic influences, Industry analysis

INTRODUCTION:

Within the last twenty years country have made health and educational advances . Life expectancy has risen dramatically on average, as has the percentage of children going to school . However, these significant achievements may not be immediately obvious given the scale of the task remaining to be accomplished. children die every year from easily preventable diseases has reached to 120000. As per the Sample Registration System (SRS) report by Registrar General of India (RGI) for the last three years, Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) of India has reduced from 130 per 100,000 live births in SRS 2014-16 to 122 in SRS 2015-17 and to 113 per 100,000 live births in SRS 2016-18.. many children still suffer from moderate and severe malnutrition Over 33 lakh children in India are malnourished and more than half of them fall in the severely malnourished category with Maharashtra, Bihar and Gujarat topping the list, the WCD Ministry has said in response to

an RTI query. India has the highest illiteracy rate as 287 million adults are illiterate.

Clean water, basic sanitation and a standard of living that allows families to meet their basic needs are still beyond the reach of millions of people

Moreover, these global numbers or averages barely begin to describe the real dimensions

As the progress has been made but much of the part is remained un touched this research purpose is to put the studies together and evaluate the Economics, Politics and Their Social Effects the studies has shown the difference in numbers which can be clearly shown on which one can see the ecological system in which economy politics are so dependent on each other to bring the vast social change in society

As per the studies and government figures shown in the table below the year of development has significant decreased in the death rate of mother where as it signifies the quality leaving and health infrastructure

development in the country which relate to growth of economy and political involvement relating to social effect in society

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)

Posted On: 12 FEB 2021 5:36PM by PIB Delhi

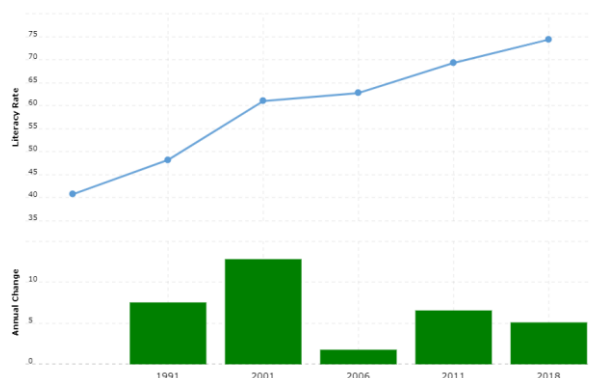
As per the Sample Registration System (SRS) report by Registrar General of India (RGI) for the last three years, Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) of India has reduced from 130 per 100,000 live births in SRS 2014-16 to 122 in SRS 2015-17 and to 113 per 100,000 live births in SRS 2016-18.

The Minister of State (Health and Family Welfare), Sh. Ashwini Kumar Choubey stated this in a written reply in the Lok Sabha here today.

The literacy has a significant rise as you can see in the graph below

Adult literacy rate is the percentage of people ages 15 and above who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement about their everyday life.

- India literacy rate for 2018 was **74.37%**, a **5.07% increase** from 2011.
- India literacy rate for 2011 was **69.30%**, a **6.55% increase** from 2006.
- India literacy rate for 2006 was **62.75%**, a **1.74% increase** from 2001.
- India literacy rate for 2001 was **61.01%**, a **12.79% increase** from 1991.



Data Source: World Bank

Requirements :-

As we have seen the advancement of economy and politics hand by hand shaping the most required social growth

Some major points have to be checked for the evaluation of proper outcome from the both

Political factors - both big and small 'p' political forces and influences that may affect the performance of, or the options open to the organisation

Economic influences - the nature of the competition faced by the organisation or its services, and financial resources available within the economy

Sociological trends - demographic changes, trends in the way people live, work, and think

Technological innovations - new approaches to doing new and old things, and tackling new and old problems; these do not necessarily involve technical equipment - they can be novel ways of thinking or of organising

Ecological factors - definition of the wider ecological system of which the organisation is a part and consideration of how the organisation interacts with it

Legislative requirements - originally included under 'political', relevant legislation now requires a heading of its own

Industry analysis - a review of the attractiveness of the industry of which the organisation forms a part.

To be useful as an analysis tool, these environmental factors have to be linked to the organisation's mission: which are helpful or which make it more difficult to accomplish that mission.

Recent political and economic developments and associated changes in the practice and delivery of health and social care have led managers and professionals to recognise the importance and links between problem solving and decision-making skills. In particular, assessing the impact of political, economic, socio-cultural, environmental and other external influences

upon health care policy, proposals and organisational programmes is becoming a recognisable stage of health service strategic development and planning mechanisms.

Undertaking this form of strategic analysis therefore is to diagnose the key issues that the organisation needs to address.

This form of analysis can be undertaken by reviewing the organisational (external) environment using the PEST-analysis (sometimes known as STEP-analysis), extended to the PESTELI checklist described below. PESTELI Analysis is a useful tool for understanding the “big picture” of the environment in which you are operating, and the opportunities and threats that lie within it. By understanding your environment, you can take advantage of the opportunities and minimise the threats.

Political	Economic
Government type and stability Freedom of press, rule of law and levels of bureaucracy and corruption Regulation and de-regulation trends Social and employment legislation Tax policy, and trade and tariff controls Environmental and consumer-protection legislation Likely changes in the political environment	Stage of business cycle Current and project economic growth, inflation and interest rates Unemployment and labour supply Labour costs Levels of disposable income and income distribution Impact of globalisation Likely impact of technological or other change on the economy Likely changes in the economic environment
Socio-cultural	Technological

Population growth rate and age profile Population health, education and social mobility, and attitudes to these Population employment patterns, job market freedom and attitudes to work Press attitudes, public opinion, social attitudes and social taboos Lifestyle choices and attitudes to these Socio-Cultural changes	Impact of emerging technologies Impact of Internet, reduction in communications costs and increased remote working Research and Development activity Impact of technology transfer
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Examples:

Ecological factors – Air quality, transportation, parking, pollution discharge, water quality, waste management, land use, coastal resources etc.

Legislative requirements – Primary and secondary legislation in relation to Health Bills e.g. employment laws, contracts over rights of staff, rights of patients, direct payments etc.

Industry analysis – Demand, liaison and selection for services, products and/or component parts on the basis of price, quality, delivery times and services support; market knowledge, forecasting, purchasing strategies, liaising with users, business efficiency;

Political factors relate to how the government intervenes in the economy. Specifically, political factors have areas including tax policy, labour law, environmental law, trade restrictions, tariffs, and political stability. ... Economic factors include **economic growth, exchange rates, inflation rate, and interest rates.**

Quote:

The study has shown the Economics, Politics and Their Social Effects in the country, with year graph and changing governments including various demographic changes and rise in per capita of individual's

Economical reforms which has made the big mark in development of society hence a good Political governance and effective Economic reforms on timely basis can bring a major Social change all though the society is also found to be

major factor in bringing the political changes which again leads to Economical reforms and further Effects the Society .

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