

## Editorial

It is indeed a pleasure to welcome you all to **XVII Issue 2** of “Unnayan”- **International Bulletin of Management and Economics**, J-Gate Indexed and listed in Lucknow Digital Library. The Unnayan team has put in efforts to publish the best research papers in the context of management and economics regardless of theme. We have published scholarly research that describes and explains the current market scenario in management and economic perspective.

The issue encompasses both theoretical and empirical scholarly papers. Varied topics range from Finance, Economics, HR, Marketing, Psychology and other interrelated areas. The topics dealt with Intraday Volatility, Financial analysis, Problems and Prospects of Agricultural Schemes, Financial Autonomy, Geo-Political Risk and strategic decisions, SDG, Supply chain dynamics, Competitiveness and Sustainable Development, Digital Payment Ecosystem, Export and Imports, Perception of Employees towards Pay Package, Green HRM, Faculty Effectiveness, Educational Pressures and Psychological Well Being, Emotions and Emotional Intelligence, Employer Branding and Employee Engagement, Leadership Styles and Organizational Politics, Dynamics of Work Family Conflict, Social Media and Work Life Balance , Social Emotional Learning, Corporate Governance and Carbon Emissions, Purchase Decision of Digital Gadgets and Greenwashing,

The first research paper titled “IMPACT ON INTRADAY VOLATILITY DUE TO INTRODUCTION OF WEEKLY OPTION EXPIRIES” by Dr. Pushkar Dilip Parulekar in their study divided the time frames in two halves’ viz. pre-Introduction of weekly option expiry and post the introduction of weekly expiry on the indices. The t-Test paired sample of two means was used to infer the results. The study showed a significant spike in intraday volatility in Nifty post the introduction of weekly option expiry whereas Bank nifty showed a significant reduction in intraday volatility post the introduction of weekly option expiry.

The study supports the actions taken by SEBI as the data indicates increase in volatility and option trading by retail investors. Most options expire worthless or with a substantial loss of premium on most occasions which goes against option buying. To sell the option margin requirements are there which goes against many retail investors who might not have sufficient money to do so. Weekly option expiries even on Nifty deserve a serious relooking form the point of view

of all stakeholder. i.e., Exchanges, Brokers, Regulators and Investors or traders (Particularly retail traders)

The Second research paper titled “AN EMPIRICAL STUDY TO UNDERSTAND THE IMPACT OF EMPLOYER BRANDING ON EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT IN DEVELOPING SUSTAINABLE HRM PRACTICES WITHIN THE IT SECTOR ” by Ms. Ayani Pathak, Dr. Priyadarshini Daga, Dr. Sangeeta Jain studied the impact of Employer Branding on Employee Engagement in creating sustainable Human Resource Management (HRM) practices within the IT sector of the India. The research tried to understand the interrelation amongst employer branding and employee engagement while identifying key components of employer branding that contributes to sustainable HRM practices.

The study results validated the previous research work findings, highlighting the favourable relation among Employer Branding and Employee Engagement. The results suggested that employees in the IT sector are more concerned about the learning and career growth opportunities along with preference for work-life balance aspects of Employer Branding as compared to other factors like financial benefits and sustainable actions. Also, better work environment and employee happiness rates matters more in promoting sustainable HR practices as per the results of the study. It can be concluded that organizations taking care of the personal and professional life of the employees efficiently will perform better in Employer Branding and Sustainable HRM as compared to its competitors. Therefore, IT organizations should focus on the elements suggested in the study to enhance their Employer Brand image.

The third paper titled “EDUCATIONAL PRESSURES AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING: A DUAL FOCUS ON STUDENTS AND TEACHERS” by Ms. Sayali Parab, Ms. Punam Gore, Dr. Vaibhav Gangurde examined the intricate and varied connection between students' and teachers' mental health and academic stress in modern learning environments. According to the report, the main causes of the rise in anxiety, melancholy, burnout, and emotional weariness are academic load, institutional expectations, and sociocultural pressures.

The study emphasized how academic stress presents differently across demographic groups, including gender, socioeconomic status, and educational levels, while also analyzing the critical role of coping mechanisms, social support

networks, and institutional responses. It does this by drawing on primary data as well as a thorough review of recent international and regional literature. The study emphasized the necessity of systemic changes that give mental health top priority in academic regulations, such as peer support groups, stress-reduction plans, counseling services, and inclusive teaching methods. Effective methods for reducing psychological distress include mindfulness training, peer- and digital-based therapies, and institutional support driven by leadership. The results also highlight how critical it is for schools and colleges to identify mental health concerns early and de-stigmatize them.

The fourth paper titled “AN EMPIRICAL RESEARCH TO STUDY THE IMPACT OF LEADERSHIP STYLES ON ORGANIZATIONAL POLITICS TO CREATE SUSTAINABLE HRM IN ORGANIZATION” Ms. Komal Harwani, Dr. Priyadarshini Daga, Dr. Sangeeta Jain investigated how different leadership styles—transformational, transactional, servant, and ethical—affect organizational politics and support the implementation of sustainable human resource management (HRM) practices. The study concludes that transformational, servant, and ethical leadership styles significantly reduce organizational politics and enhance sustainable HRM practices. Conversely, transactional leadership is positively associated with organizational politics and negatively impacts HR sustainability. These insights offer both theoretical and practical contributions.

This study confirms that leadership style is a crucial factor influencing both organizational politics and the success of sustainable HRM practices. Transformational, servant, and ethical leadership approaches were found to reduce political behaviour and foster an environment conducive to sustainability. These leaders inspire trust, advocate for ethical conduct, and prioritize employee development, all of which contribute to long-term organizational health. Overall, the study reinforces that sustainable HRM cannot thrive without the support of leadership that actively works to minimize internal politics and promote fairness, inclusion, and long-term employee engagement.

The fifth paper titled “SCHOLAR’S INSIGHTS ON MANAGEMENT COURSE WORK: A FEEDBACK ANALYSIS APPROACH” by Mr. Prashant Brahmane and Dr. Satyakam Dube aimed to determine which gender or age group had a more significant influence on coursework feedback, as well as how their academic or professional backgrounds, preferences for learning platforms, and

satisfaction levels affected their responses. Further in the article they have tried to perform systematic statistical analysis using assessment tools such as a properly framed survey questionnaire to collect feedback to enhance the content and present participant feedback in a quality manner. Implementing feedback for coursework or classes is important for participants and institutions as it provides opportunities for improvement and relevant dialogue.

This coursework feedback analysis can benefit the institution, and instructors to efficiently evaluate and track the individual responses allow instructors to identify the learning needs of participants and the batch as a whole, empower instructors to adopt effective teaching strategies, and improve performance. Also, it can alleviate the instructor's workload. It has found whether instructors have positively or negatively affected the satisfaction level of coursework participants.

The sixth paper titled "A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF REWARD SYSTEM BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS" by Mr. Devendra Singh and Dr. Anita Ahuja explored how various types of rewards impact the motivation and performance of faculty, researchers, and students in these two distinct institutional settings. This research highlighted differences in reward strategies, implementation practices, and their outcomes. The study also identified challenges unique to each setting. By providing insights into the comparative effectiveness of reward systems, this study aims to guide policymakers and administrators in designing tailored reward strategies that enhance productivity, knowledge sharing, and overall institutional performance in both government and private higher education contexts.

The study found that there is a difference in the effectiveness of the reward system in between Government and Private Higher Education Institute of Indore where Government Institute getting the higher mean score. This study also found that Reward Systems have significant impact on Knowledge Sharing in both Government and Private Higher Education Institute of Indore. However, the study showed that the scale of effectiveness and impact is different in both types of Higher Education Institute.

The seventh paper titled "PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS IN IMPLEMENTATION OF AGRICULTURAL SCHEMES IN INDIA" by Mr. Arun kumar K and Dr. Srinivasa Murthy M D examined the problems and

prospects in the implementation of agricultural schemes in India. This study investigated the problems and prospects associated with the implementation of agricultural schemes in India, with a specific focus on Tumkur district.

Utilizing a mixed-methods approach with a survey of 150 farmers selected through simple random sampling, the research identified key challenges such as fragmented land holdings, ineffective water management, and limited input cost reductions. While soil conservation efforts show positive outcomes, overall perceptions reveal mixed success of government schemes. The study highlighted the significance of adopting digital technologies, fostering public-private partnerships, and encouraging sustainable farming practices.

The Eight paper titled “PERCEPTION OF EMPLOYEES TOWARDS EXISTING PAY PACKAGE WITH REFERENCE TO PRIVATE SECTOR” by Ms. Anubhuti Solanki and Ms. Neha Pandey in their study examined the correlation between the private sector employee's job satisfaction and demographic variables. The findings suggested that there can be other reasons besides minimum salary and the experience of earning money that resulted in job satisfaction. The research examined the correlation between employee demographics and their pay satisfaction perception in the private sector. These results indicate that dimensions like work culture, career opportunities, and management support also have significant influences on employee satisfaction. Future studies can further explore how these dimensions interact with one another to impact overall job satisfaction in various work settings.

The results indicated that gender did not have a significant effect on pay satisfaction, contrary to earlier studies indicating greater satisfaction among females. But experience and pay structure were significantly related to pay satisfaction. This suggests that although gender would not be a deciding factor regarding how satisfied they are with their pay, other factors such as their experience and the company's pay structure have more of an impact.

The ninth paper titled “FUNDAMENTAL FINANCIAL ANALYSIS AS A CORNERSTONE OF INVESTMENT: LESSONS FROM PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BANKING” by Mr. Suraj Prakash Singh and Mr. Atish Khadse explored the banking industry's performance over a period of five financial years, concluding in March 2024. It provides critical insights aimed at helping investors make informed decisions by analyzing key financial metrics and trends.

The study evaluated the performance of a few public and private sector banks and identified areas for expansion by providing a thorough basic analysis. By examining the evolving dynamics of the sector, the study highlights its potential and the challenges influencing its trajectory. Private banks outshine their public counterparts in profitability, liquidity, and solvency. This underscores their agility and resilience in today's competitive banking landscape. Of particular note is the superior asset quality of private banks, reflected in valuation ratios and Non-Performing Asset (NPA) levels. This positions them as prime targets for investors seeking maximum returns. Among private players, HDFC and Kotak Mahindra Bank stand out, offering stability and potential for substantial gains. Further the study concluded that there's ample opportunity for future research to explore the nuances of Economic, Industry, and Company Analysis, guiding investors toward success in the banking sector.

The Tenth paper titled “INTEGRATING SOCIAL-EMOTIONAL LEARNING (SEL) FOR HOLISTIC STUDENT WELLBEING IN HIGHER EDUCATION” by Ms. Punam Gore, Ms. Sayali Parab and Dr. Vaibhav Gangurde highlights the various ways that SEL can be implemented, including through curriculum integration, extracurricular activities, faculty development, peer mentorship initiatives, and institutional counseling support systems. Additionally, it poses significant obstacles such as low knowledge, a lack of resources, institutional inertia, and cultural opposition. Policymakers, educators, and institutions are given helpful suggestions, such as how to allocate resources, train teachers, and create a culture that de-stigmatizes mental health issues.

The study also highlighted how SEL is in line with NEP 2020's objectives, including the focus on holistic development and producing graduates who are emotionally resilient and better equipped to face obstacles in the real world. In order to demonstrate the beneficial effects of SEL on students' academic performance, general campus culture, and well-being, case studies from several colleges are reviewed.

The Eleventh paper titled “GREEN HRM- THE NEW MODEL TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE PEOPLE PRACTICES” by Ms. Neha Pandey and Ms. Anubhuti Solanki highlighted four central practices as prominent pillars of Green Human Resource Management (GHRM): Green Induction, Green Staffing, Green Reward and Recognition, and Green Learning and Development. These elements emerged as the most influential in shaping sustainable HR strategies

across various organizational settings. Among these, Green Staffing stood out as a widely acknowledged and emerging area, with many participants noting its growing relevance and expected future implementation. It was also associated with enhancing the organization's public image and gaining favor among employees. Additionally, the study observed a notable variation in awareness levels of GHRM practices based on gender and professional roles. Female employees and those in HR-related positions demonstrated a deeper understanding and engagement with green HR concepts compared to their male counterparts.

The results of this research indicated that there is a decent level of awareness amongst HR managers and employees regarding Green Human Resource Management (Green HRM) practices. While many participants were familiar with basic environmental initiatives within the workplace, specific knowledge about green job descriptions, performance evaluations, and sustainable disciplinary procedures was limited. However, green recruitment and employee orientation practices were relatively more familiar to respondents. These were often cited as entry points for embedding sustainability into the HR process.

The Twelfth paper titled “ENHANCING TEACHER/FACULTY EFFECTIVENESS: AN EXPLORATION OF TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE EDUCATION SECTOR” by Ms. Arunima Choudhury investigated the training and development initiatives on teacher/faculty effectiveness in the education sector. The results indicated that targeted training and development programs significantly enhance teacher confidence, pedagogical skills, and student results. The study highlighted the significance of contextualized training, collaborative learning environments, and ongoing support mechanisms.

The findings also underscored the need for education policymakers and administrators to prioritize teacher training and development, allocating sufficient resources and time for educators to engage in meaningful professional growth. Further they suggested that this research will contribute to the current understanding on teacher training and development, providing perception for educators, policymakers, and researchers seeking to enhance teacher effectiveness and improve student-learning result

The Thirteenth paper titled “OVERCOMING CHALLENGES TO ACHIEVE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS: GOVERNANCE, DATA, AND POLICY PERSPECTIVES” by Ms. Sarita Yadav examined India's multifaceted challenges in the attainment of SDGs beyond simply financial constraints. These are ineffective implementation of policies, data gaps, fragmentation in governance, and the omission of interlink ages between objectives. Even with India's strong policy interventions like Swachh Bharat Mission, Poshan Abhiyaan, and National Solar Mission, there are still large gaps in monitoring, coordination, and implementation at the grassroots level.

The paper also highlighted the necessity of a robust data system, multi-level governance, and context-specific budgeting to drive change. Finally, implementation of the SDGs in India will involve a systemic, holistic strategy that takes national aspiration and global sustainability needs into harmony.

The Fourteenth paper titled “FINANCIAL AUTONOMY AND ACCESS TO INTERNET AMONG WOMEN CAN REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY IN INDIA: EVIDENCE FROM NFHS- 5 DATA” by Dr. Sanjay Rode highlighted that there are large inequalities in incidence of neonatal, infant and child mortality in states and region of India. NFHS-5 data shows that Kerala has lower incidence of it whereas Uttar Pradesh and Bihar state have higher incidence of child mortality. Women who stay in rural areas with poor socio-economic background, with lower household assets and less health care access have higher incidence of child mortality.

The logit regression model showed that the child mortality among women is positively co-related with rural area, underweight women, age at birth below eighteen years, cooking fuel as wood, no toilet facility in house, women and husband illiterate, Scheduled Caste, and poorer wealth quantile. The child mortality is negatively co-related with female children, television and radio at home, scheduled tribe, listen radio and watch television. Therefore, government must focus on quality education of women

The Fifteenth paper titled “UNDERSTANDING THE PREVALENCE AND DYNAMICS OF WORK-FAMILY CONFLICT AMONG WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS IN CENTRAL INDIA” by Ms. Rachel Pawar, Dr. Anita Ahuja explored how work-family dynamics—where the demands of business ownership and household responsibilities intersect—shape the experiences of



women entrepreneurs in Central India. While such overlap can sometimes create positive synergies, more often it leads to strain and conflict, particularly when professional obligations intrude upon family life. Focusing on the regions of Indore, Bhopal, Chhattisgarh, Rau, and Dewas, the study surveyed 294 women entrepreneurs using a structured questionnaire.

The analysis revealed a significant presence of work-family conflict, with work-to-family conflict being more prevalent than family-to-work conflict. Chi-square tests and paired-sample t-tests confirmed that business demands more frequently interfere with personal life, contributing to heightened emotional exhaustion and lower work satisfaction. These effects were especially pronounced in cases involving time pressures and psychological strain.

The Sixteenth paper titled “IDENTIFYING EMOTIONS FROM FACIAL EXPRESSIONS AND EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE: A PSYCHOMETRIC AND AI-BASED PERSPECTIVE” by Dr. Tapas Jain explored the interrelation between emotional intelligence and facial emotion recognition (FER), evaluating both traditional psychological theories and modern AI-based emotion recognition systems. Using a mixed-methods approach, they analyzed how individuals with high EI interpret facial cues more accurately and how machine learning models compare in recognizing micro-expressions. Findings suggested a strong link between cognitive-emotional skills and the ability to decode facial expressions, with implications for AI-human interaction, education, and mental health applications.

The Seventeenth paper titled “CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND CARBON EMISSIONS: A REVIEW OF THE EXISTING LITERATURE” by Mr. Nitin Kushwaha and Dr. Madhur Raj Jain examined the extant literature pertaining to corporate governance and sustainability through bibliographic analysis, utilizing keyword co-occurrence and co-citation networks as methodological frameworks. A total of 1984 individual publications were meticulously selected from the Lens Database, which explicitly addresses both the themes of “Corporate Governance” and “Carbon Emissions,” with publication dates ranging from 2004 to 2024. This investigation functions as a preliminary framework for future analyses aimed at achieving a more comprehensive understanding of the research landscape associated with corporate governance and sustainability.

The Eighteenth paper titled “FACTORS INFLUENCING THE PURCHASE DECISION OF DIGITAL GADGETS AMONG YOUNG CONSUMERS – A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY ON DECISION MAKING PATTERNS” by Dr. Joshy Andrews and Dr. Binsai Sebastian explores the various determinants impacting digital gadget choices among young consumers in the district of Kerala. Using the Consumer Perceived Value (CPV) scale as a measurement tool, the research investigates six core dimensions: Functional Value, Emotional Value, Social Value, Conditional Value, Value for Money and Epistemic Value.

The findings highlighted the role of technical specifications, price fairness, and marketing in influencing consumer behavior. Additionally, emotional attachment to brands and the impact of peer recommendations and eco-friendly features are emphasized. The study provides valuable insights into the decision-making patterns of young consumers, offering practical implications for marketers to better tailor their strategies in the competitive digital gadget market.

The Nineteenth paper titled “THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON WORK-LIFE BALANCE: MECHANISMS, CONSEQUENCES, AND STRATEGIES FOR DIGITAL WELL-BEING” by Dr. Calvin Rose explored five key processes—persistent notifications, after-hours engagement, social comparison, identity overlap, and sleep disruption—through which social media may have undermined work-life balance. Using references from boundary theory and self-regulation frameworks, the study develops recent research to examine how these problems start to occur, particularly in remote and hybrid work contexts.

This study confirms that social media disrupts work-life balance through five mechanisms: persistent notifications, after-hours connectivity, social comparison, identity convergence, and sleep disruption. Analyzed through Boundary Theory and Self-Regulation Theory, these mechanisms contribute to digital fatigue and reduced well-being, particularly in hybrid work contexts.

The Twentieth paper titled “SUPPLY CHAIN DYNAMICS FROM 4.0 TO 6.0: EVOLUTION, INNOVATION, AND FUTURE HORIZONS” by Ms. Shweta Vyas and Dr. Prarthana Joshi traces the evolution from Supply Chain 4.0 to the anticipated capabilities of 5.0 and 6.0, focusing on key technological drivers such as AI, IoT, and blockchain. It also evaluated emerging paradigms including sustainability, hyper-automation, and human-centric AI collaboration. Through a combination of literature review, thematic analysis, and industry case insights

(Deloitte, McKinsey), this study explored how supply chain dynamics are evolving to meet future global challenges and stakeholder expectations.

The Twenty first paper titled “GEO-POLITICAL RISK AND STRATEGIC DECISIONS IN CURRENT GLOBAL BUSINESS: AN UPDATE” by Ms. Saswati Jena study explored the impact of geopolitical risk on global business operations, highlighting the need for effective risk management strategies. Geopolitical events, such as trade wars, sanctions, and regime changes, can disrupt supply chains, affect market access, and alter the competitive landscape. Despite its significance, there is a gap in research on geopolitical risk management, particularly in the context of global business.

The findings suggested that diversification, scenario planning, and stakeholder engagement are essential strategies for mitigating geopolitical risk. However, future challenges, such as increasing global uncertainty, rising nationalism, and technological advancements, will require businesses to adapt and evolve their risk management strategies. This study contributed to the existing literature on geopolitical risk and provides insights for businesses seeking to navigate complex and dynamic global environments. It highlights the need for ongoing research and adaptation in this field.

The Twenty second paper titled “BHARAT PE AND THE TRANSFORMATION OF INDIA'S DIGITAL PAYMENT ECOSYSTEM: A CONCEPTUAL STUDY” by Ms. Shivangi Ameriya and Ms. Aditi Vyas in their conceptual study investigated Bharat Pe's business model, its role in financial inclusion, and the regulatory and operational challenges it faces. By offering zero-cost UPI QR codes and collateral-free loans, Bharat Pe digitizes transactions and enables MSMEs to access credit.

The paper used only secondary data from regulatory sources, consultancy reports, and media publications to build a conceptual ecosystem model. It aims to provide strategic insights for policymakers, fintech researchers, and stakeholders on the future of inclusive digital finance in India. It presents a conceptual model that maps the platform's relationships with merchants, lending partners, banks, and regulators, illustrating how a digital-first approach can drive inclusive growth in emerging economies.

The Twenty third paper titled “THE RISE OF GREENWASHING AND THE BATTLE FOR CONSUMER TRUST” by Dr. Sruthi Pillai and

Dr. Ramakrishnan starts with a comprehensive review about advertising and its impact on customers. It then delves into the reality of greenwashing, factors which prompts the organization to go for greenwashing and the detailed analysis of the thirteen sins committed by the organizations. The study adopted a qualitative research technique focusing on the secondary sources of data.

The paper attempted to picturize the effect and aftereffect of greenwashing with real time case studies. Greenwashing affects society by causing market distortions, misleading customers, and monopolizing the environmental discourse through economic powers. This paper discussed six causes, thirteen sins, and different types of Greenwashing with relevant examples. It then proceeded with the reasons for Greenwashing by firms and concluded with three famous case studies.

The Twenty fourth paper titled “COMPETITIVENESS AND SUSTAINABILITY DEVELOPMENT IN AGRICULTURE USING STATISTICAL DATA ANALYTICS MODEL” by Dr. Thanapackiam examined the sustainable development of agriculture through the lens of Exploratory Data Analytics, a statistical model focused on competitiveness. Understanding the relationships among market dynamics, natural climate conditions and variations, and increasing resource limitations is crucial for achieving long-term environmental sustainability and seamless agricultural productivity. The corresponding food and climate dataset is analyzed using the EDA model in Python, and several key points are identified.

The findings revealed that agricultural production is primarily dependent on several key factors, including climate, resource utilization, management, and resource allocation, as well as the adoption of advanced technological innovations, which contribute to high levels of competitiveness and improved sustainability. Although agriculture is one of the competitive industries, it is essential to focus on sustainability because it significantly impacts all the global Sustainable Development Goals. The proposed EDA model analyses multidimensional agricultural data, including agrarian output, economic factors, sustainability indicators, and temporal backgrounds. It also highlights the productivity of agriculture, which relies on utilizing modern resources to overcome competitive market values. The robustness of using modern, advanced technology-based resource management supports farmers, agricultural stakeholders, and stakeholders in fostering sustainable and competitive systems.

The Twenty fifth paper titled “A STUDY ON INDIAN EXPORTS AND IMPORTS WITH RESPECT TO ITS VOLUME, COMPOSITION AND DIRECTION AND ITS IMPACT ON GROWTH AND SUSTAINABILITY IN INDIAN ECONOMY” by Ms. Dixita Jain investigated the structure and evolution of India’s exports and imports by examining their volume, composition, and direction, and evaluates their impact on economic growth and sustainability. Utilizing a combination of exploratory and descriptive research designs, the study draws upon secondary data from reputable sources including the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, RBI, and World Bank databases. The analytical framework involves regression models to assess the influence of trade flows on GDP.

Key findings showed significant transformation in India’s trade profile between 2000 and 2024. Export composition shifted from traditional sectors like agriculture and textiles to high-value sectors such as engineering goods, pharmaceuticals, and IT services. Meanwhile, imports remain concentrated in crude oil, electronics, and precious metals, reflecting India's energy and technology dependence. Regression analysis reveals a strong positive relationship between exports and GDP, with exports showing a statistically significant impact on economic growth, whereas imports exhibit a negative yet meaningful correlation.

The Journal comprised findings, investigation and queries of research topics in vivid areas by eminent researchers in a detailed pattern. The essence of research has been well carried out by Unnayan Journal and would be continued for the next edition also. Contribution of articles and research papers makes the work more effective and successful.