

## Editorial Note

Greetings!

We, at the **Journal of Development Economics and Management Research Studies (JDMS)**, welcome the New Year 2026 with optimism, renewed purpose, and elevated expectations for the path ahead. In the new year, we reaffirm our hope for a world guided by peace, coexistence, and mutual respect—free from war, hatred, and division. Let us pray that 2026 strengthen our shared commitment to humanity, understanding, and sustainable progress across nations.

India has commendably and carefully balanced price stability and growth through prudent monetary management and responsible fiscal consolidation during 2025. Our country, through its remarkable reforms in digital public infrastructure, financial inclusion, and governance, has enhanced economic efficiency. India sustained momentum through macroeconomic stability, strong domestic demand, and continued public investment. The country has resisted climate shocks and global uncertainties, underscoring the importance of resilience and preparedness.

The data show that services contribute about 55% of Gross Value Added (GVA) in FY 2024–25, followed by industry at around 27% and agriculture and allied activities at about 18%. Within the industry, manufacturing accounts for roughly 17% of GVA, while construction contributes about 9–10%, reflecting strong infrastructure activity. The share from agriculture has declined despite employing a much larger share of the workforce, but with low relative productivity. Overall, the data underline a structural imbalance: services dominate output, industry holds the key to productivity and job creation, and agriculture remains critical for livelihoods but contributes a smaller share to national income.

Unemployment pressures vary sharply across sectors viz, agriculture, which still absorbs about 45% of the workforce, shows lower open unemployment, manufacturing, employing only about 11.4% of the workforce, exhibits moderate to high structural unemployment pressure, Services, accounting for nearly 29% of employment, remain the largest engine of job creation, particularly in urban areas, and construction and allied activities around provide 13% of employment in large volumes of casual and migrant employment. The job market was highly sensitive to investment cycles and seasonality, leading to periodic unemployment and income instability during 2025.

The expectations for 2026 with India's economic priorities centre on maintaining macroeconomic stability while sustaining growth, leveraging public investment to attract private capital, and creating quality employment, especially for youth and women, through skills development and MSME expansion. The strategy uses technology and AI as enablers of inclusive productivity and governance. It is to be achieved with assurance that growth remains climate-resilient and aligned with long-term sustainability and energy transition objectives. This will consolidate India's journey towards a developed, inclusive, and resilient economy with a strong economic foundation and expand the promise of opportunity for every citizen.

At the Journal of Development Economics and Management Research Studies (JDMS), we welcome with renewed vision, intellectual resolve, and a shared commitment to advancing rigorous, impactful, and policy-relevant research. We look forward to fostering innovation, scholarly collaboration, and ideas that contribute meaningfully to inclusive and sustainable development.

We invite scholarly articles from interested scholars across the field as per the guidelines given on our website <https://www.cdes.org.in/about-journal/>.

**Dr S. Thirunavukkarasu**  
Founder- Chief Editor