

Editorial Note

Greetings! our best wishes to all the readers and well-wishers of the **Journal of Development Economics and Management Research Studies (JDMS)**. India has managed Covid-19 effectively but now during June 2022 again the pandemic is surging in many parts of the country. The GST collection is the highest during April 2022 with a tune of Rs.1,67,540 crores. Our country has been certified by the UN report as the fastest growing economy in the world. However, India is facing increasing prices, a declining rupee and a stock market debacle. The Consumer Price Index is 7.79 per cent during April 2022. The UNCTAD report of 2022 says that “India, in particular, will face restraints on several fronts: energy access and prices, primary commodity bottlenecks, reflexes from trade sanctions, food inflation, tightening policies and financial instability”. The Ukraine conflict also slows down the recovery phase of many Covid-19 stricken countries. This will impose tight monetary policies with varying measures by the central bank of the countries. The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) meeting held on (June 8, 2022) decided ‘(1) to increase the policy repo rate under the liquidity adjustment facility (LAF) by 50 basis points to 4.90 per cent with immediate effect. (2) standing deposit facility (SDF) rate stands adjusted to 4.65 per cent and the marginal standing facility (MSF) rate and the Bank Rate to 5.15 per cent. (3) Withdrawal of accommodation to ensure that inflation remains within the target of 4 per cent within a band of +/- 2 percent, while supporting growth. Contrary to this the demand side is precarious with declining income due to issues in the job market which need our careful attention.

We invite scholarly articles from people across the field as per the guidelines given on this website.

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