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# Inclusive Growth: Gender, Equity, and Social Justice in Jharkhand.

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**ABSTRACT**

Dancers have made social media an influential means of learning, performing, and expressing their talent to a large number of people. This research paper will examine how the various social media networks can help dancers pass across knowledge in various topics associated with dance such as dance techniques, expressions, fitness, choreography, and cultural awareness. In such applications as Instagram, YouTube, Facebook, and short-video applications, dancers can spread their skills to the masses with such means as video-sharing clips, live sessions, or tutorials, and it makes the process of learning simple enough to people of any age.

This study examines the social media potential that dancers can use to educate, motivate and communicate with their fans. It examines the utilization of visual materials, captions, music, and trends to create a straightforward and motivating explanation of a subject such as extremely complicated dance movements. The social media also provides the prospect of learning and branding to dancers who receive visibility and opportunities of new employment. Many of them use this platform to contact students, collaborate with other artists, and get instant feedback on their fans.

The study has highlighted the advantages of the effect of social media on the community of dancers in cases where the otherwise young and freelance dancers are poor in resources and cannot use formal training centers. On the other hand, it attempts to tackle such problems as performance pressure, competition and originality. So, the overall conclusion is that social media has changed how dance can be taught, learned and consumed turning out to be a quite good means of education, expression and professionalization in the field of danThis paper will address the inclusive development in the Jharkhand with respect to the gender equality, equity and social justice. The economic growth that has been maintained mostly to women and the tribal communities is not fairly spread among the people. The paper identifies the place of structural inequalities, social and cultural standards, as well as access to education, financial services, and employment opportunities as the factors that continue to oppress the equitable development. The paper explores the efficacy of the existing policies and programs by adopting a mixed-methodology approach, which involves quantification on the socio-economic indicators, and qualification of the data obtained during field experiences. This leads to the conclusion that as much as there is positive impact of the activities of empowering women through financial inclusions and self-help groups, it has been curtailed by some very stiff hurdles such as illiteracy, ignorance and patriarchal cultures. The study observes that context-specific gendered policies that take both economic and social facets of inequality are taken into consideration. It concludes that the achievement of inclusive growth in Jharkhand would require a holistic approach that would include financial inclusion, education, development of skills and social change in a bid to achieve sustainable and equitable development outcomes

**Keywords:** Economic Development, Gender Equality, Inclusion, Financial Inclusion, Social Justice, Women empowerment, Tribal Communities, Equity, self-help groups. Jharkhand.
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## INTRODUCTION

The paper will touch on the thorny issues and potentials to achieve inclusive growth in Jharkhand and the issues of gender equality, equity, and social justice that are all interrelated. This analysis focuses on the situation in the socio-economic life of Jharkhand where the existence of endemic imbalances, in particular among the marginalized populations and women necessitates special interventions and policy models in the context of sustainable development [1]. The comprehensive development in this part would therefore entail a comprehensive understanding of how the issues of caste, class and ethnicity interplay with gender to determine the educational empowerment and labour relations [2]. This paper is an effort to evaluate how economic growth can be converted to equitable distribution of resources and opportunities in terms of both demand-side macroeconomic systems and supply-side variables of social reproduction, particularly, care distribution [3]. The approach achieves

this understanding that economic growth as much as it is touted to be a panacea can actually increase inequalities in the event that it is not consciously directed towards delivering equitable outcomes that nullify the concept of well being beyond material prosperity [4]. Therefore, gender equity ought to be the inclusive growth policies on the grounds that the economic growth should be translated into tangible benefits to the all segments of the society hence enhancing the human potential and limiting absolute poverty [5]. This is in line with feminist economic critique, which notes that the conventional macroeconomic theories are likely to pay little attention to the gendered impacts of growth and the significant albeit often not quantifiable contribution of women in the paid and unpaid labor force to growth of GDP [6]. In this respect, Jharkand performance in the inclusive growth, when comparing with the subnational level has lagged behind other regions in South Asia including in Bangladesh, Nepal and Afghanistan [7]. This disequilibrium underscores the urgency of sound policy measures to remove systemic injustices and improve the empowerment of women and marginalized people to enable them to engage in sustainable and equal development [8], [9]. Specifically, the financial inclusion of tribal women in Jharkhand in the form of government schemes is the critical one as far as socio-economic development is concerned [10]. The programs not only empower women rights but also help GDP to increase rapidly and inclusively and research has shown that narrowing of the gender gap in the labor force participation can contribute significantly to the GDP of India [11]. However, this possibility has been conflicting with the fact that the extent of the participation of female labor force in India has actually dropped with positive and sustained economic growth and greater access to education by children of the female gender reflecting a complex interplay of factors other than the presence of opportunities that influence the same [12]. This declining pattern needs additional research into structural barriers, cultural value, and breakdown of social support networks that may be limiting women participation in the economic sector even when they have attained education and policy initiatives [13].

## LITERATURE REVIEW

The given section critically evaluates current research on the topics of inclusive growth, gender equity, and social justice especially in the context of the Indian region to provide a theoretical background and find the gaps in the literature on the topic of Jharkhand [14]. It is a synthesis of different studies on financial inclusion, implications on economic growth and the existence of gender inequalities in the formal financial systems [15]. Importantly, financial inclusion, the phenomenon of the availability of key financial services, has been reported to be correlated with sustainable economic development, although the effect of the former on the reduction of gender-based inequalities is another significant field of inquiry [16]. Although the Jharkhand state has a higher GDP growth rate compared to the national average, the state has a very low income per capita meaning that economic benefits are not evenly distributed and that there is an urgent need to establish strategies that will lead to a genuine growth and poverty reduction [17].

| S. No. | Author & Year | Objective | Method | Findings |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Bagchi & Mehta** | To analyze the relationship between educational empowerment and workplace dynamics for women in Jharkhand [2]. | Qualitative examination of empirical evidence and professional trajectories [2]. | Despite increased education, women face "formidable challenges" in the workforce due to entrenched gender biases and structural inequalities [2]. |
| 2 | **Sahu, Baral, & Singh** | To explore sustainable economic justice initiatives and the financial empowerment of tribal women [1]. | Inquiry into the processes of financial inclusion and its potential for long-term social change [1]. | Financial empowerment is a vital pathway to economic equality, though it requires specific tailoring to the unique needs of indigenous communities [1]. |
| 3 | **Mohanty & Mitra** | To examine government schemes designed for the financial inclusion of tribal women in Jharkhand and Odisha [10]. | Detailed analysis and impact assessment of specific government policy initiatives [10]. | Highlights significant challenges in the "way forward" for improving financial inclusivity for marginalized tribal populations [10]. |
| 4 | **Chaudhary & Kumari** | To measure the impact of financial inclusion on women's empowerment in the Ranchi District [18]. | Case study of 150 rural women using structured questionnaires and SPSS statistical analysis [18]. | Financial inclusion has a "low but positive impact" on empowerment; major barriers remain illiteracy, lack of awareness, and economic reliance [18]. |
| 5 | **International Journal of Reviews...** | To identify the barriers to education and skill acquisition among the Santhal and Munda tribal groups [19]. | Research report analyzing socio-cultural, economic, and institutional barriers [19]. | Traditional gender roles, early marriage, and financial constraints continue to significantly marginalize tribal women's educational attainment [19]. |
| 6 | **Nag** | To explore the socio-economic status and livelihood challenges of tribal women in the Khunti | Mixed-methods approach involving primary surveys of 350 women and secondary | Identifies critical patterns in land ownership, livelihood struggles, and access to resources as central to the |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | district [20]. | data analysis [20]. | marginalization of tribal women [20]. |

## SYNTHESIS OF FINDINGS

The synthesis of the findings was carried out by way of analyzing the sample data in detail and the meaning (Gould, 1996, p. 142).

According to the literature, even though there is an endeavor towards educational empowerment and monetary inclusion, the most recent economic growth upsurge has not raised all communities yet to the top [2], [8] in Jharkhand. The tribal women issue is usually encompassing growth since in most instances, they are swayed by the patriarchal rules and the hindrances within the framework that do not allow the shift between learning and productive work [2], [21]. To minimize the presence of these gaps there is the need to transcend the parsimonious economic arithmetic and possess a more extensive arithmetic of well being that considers the state of domestic labor and equal access to digital and financial resources [21], [22]. Further analysis of the female workforce participation rates will also indicate that there are actually very dire regional gaps, with certain states registering declining with the national rates on the rise implying that no-one-fit-all policies ought to be embraced, but specific intervention that concerns context-specific intervention must be made [23]. The second study in barriers to education and learning of skills amongst tribal women and in specific case with Santhal and Munda, brings about an additional finding in that, the socio-cultural barrier, i.e. the traditional gender roles and early marriages play an overriding role [24]. These issues underscore the importance of culturally responsive educational practices, including mother-tongue education, and the incorporation of the indigenous systems of knowledge in improving education continuity and student activity in the context of such vulnerable groups [25]. Moreover, although financial inclusion is suggested as an advantageous instrument of economic development and poverty reduction, especially to the underprivileged, its success in female empowerment and literal inequality, in most cases, depends on the interaction with gender equality efforts [26]. The inequalities are further enhanced because of the disproportionate contribution of the sectors to the growth whereby larger percentage of contribution is made by the services which have not been able to absorb the large rural and tribal population which is peripheral in the mainstream drivers in the economy [27], [28]. This underscores the urgency to have the policies which not only solve the issue of infrastructural limitation, but also overcome the socio-cultural barrier and digital illiteracy which forms the major part of women in the tribal societies [29]. Using the example of digital financial services, although they have a potential to change gender norms and allow women to be more active in the societies, the changes that they introduce are not substantial until other related obstacles are eliminated simultaneously [30]. Furthermore, the current situation underrepresentation of the female labor force in the informal sector and agricultural sector especially in rural India, further contributes to the fact that the economic contribution of the female labor force is underestimated, and this allows them to continue to be exploited [31]. Such lapse of facts in data collection overstates the role of female workforce and consequently it becomes difficult to develop a sound policy that will eliminate the structural and cultural barriers that women encounter in joining and staying in the work force [32], [33], [34].

## METHODOLOGY

To understand the multi-dimensional nature of inclusive growth, gender equity, and social justice in Jharkhand, the study will consider a mixed-methodology to understand the phenomena. It is a combination of the quantitative study of the socio-economic variables and the qualitative study of the lived lives so as to focus on the finer details of the marginalized groups. Precisely, the study will synthesize the information in the state publications, the scholarly literature and the field interviews to provide a decent opinion of the role played by the policy frameworks and the effects on the ground. The quantitative analysis mostly dwells on the statistical figures that touch on the economic growth, level of education, the health indicators and the rate at which the women are participating in the labor market disaggregated in terms of gender, caste, and tribal group. Meanwhile, the qualitative data will be gathered by way of the implementation of in-depth interviews and focus groups with the tribal women, the representatives of the community and non-governmental organizations in the area to obtain their views on the work of the policy, the social obstacles, and the empowerment programs. The incorporation of the methods will allow conducting a triangulation of the findings and this will increase the level of validity and reliability of findings on efficacy of inclusive growth policy in stimulating equitable growth in Jharkhand. The provided holistic method is required to find the definite intervention points and policy changes that would, in fact, contribute to inclusive development and social justice in the region. The ambiguous interaction of society, economic policies and individual agency which forms the socio-economic environment of most of the most vulnerable groups of Jharkand, that is, women is key to the revelation [35]. The two-fold approach is critical in appreciation of the structural and socio-economic process that articulate the economic input, concerns, and the policy perspective of women in informal sector [36].

### Results

The following paragraphs provide an overview of the quantitative and qualitative results with further clarifying the major trends and observations made out of the data analysis. The quantitative findings have a statistical basis that can be used to comprehend the difference in the economic and social indicators, whereas the qualitative findings can be used to gain a better, contextualized insight into the experiences and perceptions of the communities that have been exposed to such trends. The analysis model integrates the descriptive statistics to assess the important indicators like women employment, accessibility to finances, literacy, and involvement in governance [37]. Moreover, the inferential statistics will be applied to

explore the relationship between these variables and the general socio-economic development results, especially the influence of the involvement of women in local administrative forms on the welfare of the community [38], [39]. The regression analysis and trend analysis will be implemented to determine the correlation between certain policy interventions and the change in these indicators [40]. Such a mixed-methods design, which involves the use of statistics and qualitative information is necessary to fully assess the policies of inclusive growth [41], [42]. In particular, it implies the analysis of the sources like Self-Help Group Bank Linkage Programme to determine the financial inclusion and economic empowerment of women in Jharkhand [43]. Thematic analysis of interview transcripts will be used in the qualitative analysis of data to discover common trends and understanding of the lived experiences of women, specifically, what stops and facilitates their economic and social progress [39], [44]. This subtly is capable of making a powerful insight into the empowerment of women both in their personal, domestic, and social dimensions, including personal growth, ability to make decisions, and being involved in the political life of their surrounding [45].

## DISCUSSION

The following part is a synthesis of the quantitative and qualitative results where the implications of the results on inclusive growth, gender equity, and social justice are critically examined in the context of Jharkhand. It also situates these findings against the prevailing theoretical models and policy environments, and points out to similarities and differences between the actual findings and desired goals. In particular, the discussion will explore the extent to which the identified differences in employment, education, and health rates, as well as the in-depth insight into the responses received during interviews, can create a picture of the effectiveness of the existing developmental interventions and define the areas in which the policy should be changed immediately to promote the true empowerment [46]. This shall entail an in-depth analysis of the role of structural inequalities, cultural norms, and problems with program implementation that ensures that women and tribal communities in Jharkhand are continually marginalized [47]. It will further discuss how the government programs aimed at women empowerment like Mukhyamantri Maiya Samman Yojana have helped mitigate such problems and bring inclusive development in rural and tribal regions [48]. Moreover, the discussion will examine how the programs can be correlated to the principles of social protection and livelihood enhancement, given the diverse effects realized among different groups of people and geographical regions [49]. The paper recognizes that quantitative data contains statistical trends, but qualitative information would be important to provide a sense of context in which the processes by which financial inclusion programs, especially the ones that are focused on rural women in self-help groups affect the economic well being and the overall development of the society in general [50]. This subtle method enables a strong perception of the empowerment of women in both individual, domestic, and social dimensions which include personal growth, decision-making skills, and involvement in local politics.

## CONCLUSION

In this study, the researcher identifies that in spite of policy initiatives, there remain substantial gaps of financial inclusion and economic empowerment of the marginalized groups in Jharkhand. One of the findings is the diverse effect of microfinance projects, and the success of the project usually depends on local conditions, including social norms, education level, and the quality of implementation of the program in this case [51]. These results support the need to have the policies that are particularly aimed at marginalized groups by providing specific social assistance, education, and economic empowerment programs and also involving periodic reviews and community feedback to ensure long-term relevance and efficiency [52]. As an example, even though microfinance is seen as a revolutionary instrument to empower women, especially in rural regions through enabling income generating ventures, it has a mixed success with regard to poverty alleviation because of the socio-economic differences among states [53], [54]. This creates a necessity of a holistic approach that is not just about financial help but also the social and cultural frameworks within which gender disparities exist [55]. Thus, the incorporation of the financial inclusion initiatives with the overall livelihood support, political voice mechanisms, and the gender-transformative content of the multi-dimensional platforms, including Self-Help Groups, is essential to maximize their success and provide heterogeneous results to different groups [56]. This is because such detailed plans are essential in combating the long-running problem of many rural Indian women not access and effectively use formal financial services in spite of the current government initiatives [57]. Government encouragement and financial incentive of Self-Help Groups with awareness promotion would greatly contribute to the participation of women in these structures and empower them in the groups, thereby promoting financial and social inclusion [58], [59]. Besides, it is essential to increase the financial literacy of tribal women, especially their financial capability, via context-specific interventions which would support inclusive growth [60]. The initiatives must not only be aimed at credit access but must also include capacity building, healthcare provision and vocational training to enhance holistic development and increase the overall standards of living [61]

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