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EVERYTHING – BUT LIVING LIFE IS RELATED TO THE ECONOMICAL, FINANCIAL AND THE MIND FACTORS

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ABSTRACT

Profound socio-economic transformations have reshaped the structure of rural and urban life in India over the past two decades, with economic, financial, and psychological factors increasingly dictating patterns of living, occupation, and family systems. This paper investigates how these factors influence demographic transitions, cultural shifts, and the erosion of traditional agricultural livelihoods. While regional variations persist in language, customs, and lifestyle, the underlying trend reveals a growing prioritization of income, employment, and material well-being over cultural continuity and rural sustainability. Drawing on field-level observations, historical trends, and population studies, the research highlights the decline of the joint family system, increasing rural-to-urban migration, the collapse of agrarian-based social structures, and a shift in marital practices shaped by economic considerations. The study further warns of a future where rural regions face depopulation, land

consolidation among the wealthy, and weakening intergenerational ties. The paper calls for comprehensive and timely policy interventions to ensure economic development does not come at the cost of social and cultural disintegration.

Keywords: Economic transformation, rural-to-urban migration, cultural erosion, agricultural decline, family system change, financial decision-making, marriage and economy, youth employment, demographic transition, rural sustainability, population forecasting, social structure.

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1. Introduction

The harmony of everyone's life is ultimately linked to economic factors and meaning. After the creation of the world, the economy is connected to all the natural resources, climate, natural factors, and man-made products based on them in every country, region, and continent. Every economy moves forward in harmony with its elements, meaning that the human race there establishes its relationship with the natural and man-made elements there, harmonises with those elements, and while living its present life, it makes its life prosperous by studying various events that happened in the past and making a proper adjustment to the living standards of the past. Although the food, lifestyle, language, living conditions, income, culture, and residences of each region look different, everyone's head, that is, the brain, thinks in the same way, and this system moves on the footsteps of the development that has been created and lives its life with the changes of the world.

With the change of the world, the human race started thinking about how to live life in such a way that all its elements changed in that way, living in close proximity to nature and anticipating future events, and they are living in the same way. In every country of the world, humans are living their precious lives by changing with the prevailing customs and natural changes there. After going back for centuries, generally from the beginning of the nineteenth century, some nations of the world started to move in such a way as to be developed, developing and undeveloped. While this was happening, some started developing rapidly. Taking new discoveries and research, economic transactions were coordinated at the international level. Exchange, that is, import and export, started. In this, economic relations between different

countries of the world started to take place. In this regard, money also became important. The world started thinking about how our country's currency would be superior. Sometimes, some specific countries and groups of these specific countries started competing to make their medium of exchange currency dominant. Every country's Population forecaster and scenarios are an important Future planning, policy, scheme, budget, politics, natural resources, business and risk Management tool for Government and non-governmental organisations and individuals. Every Government needs a short-term and a long-term period. Every country's working population and actual population count is important for the government's future plan, like school, skill development, knowledge for the future workforce, health facility,and future needs, planning for natural resources, environmental problems and future policy, etc.

Accordingly, each country, along with its available natural resources, gave an important place to this element and kept it very local. While all these things were happening, it was seen that in every stage of human development in the world, decisions were taken at the family level. There were special changes in the joint family system and the single family system existing in the countries. As a result, the family system of the people in the rural areas became decentralised. With the formation of many families, the fallow agricultural land started coming under cultivation, and during this period, 'Agriculture was considered superior, Trade was considered mediocre, and Jobs were considered inferior. 'The institution of marriage is considered very important in the family system. This institution gave agriculture a very important place till the end of the twentieth century, but in the later period, this situation was exactly the opposite. Due to 'Inferior Agriculture, Medium Trade and Superior Jobs and **Employment'**, the face of the world changed, and the opposite effect started in the state of the economy, and this situation has arisen in the future, whether the rural areas will be deserted or not. Agriculture provides the principal means of livelihood for over 60% of India's population. Despite a steady decline in its share to the gross Domestic Product (GDP) agriculture remains the largest economic sector in the country. There is an old saying in Marathi 'Shetkari karjat janmto ani karjatch Marato' which means "Farmer takes the birth in debt and die in the same condition". This was the position of farmers before independence and it still continue after 70 years of independence.

Accordingly, the situation that is seen in the 25 years after the year 2000, that is, till 2025, is what is seen in the context of the Indian economy when some factors are seen. Those factors have been considered here and some recommendations have been given in that regard. If the government does not pay attention to this in time, the rural areas will This will be the reality

that a handful of rich people will own a large number of land, and the number of people in cities will increase rapidly by increasing the urbanization of these cities.

All the families in rural areas will migrate to cities, and gradually, the boys and girls born since the year 2000 will settle in cities and turn their backs on the rural areas. They will never, ever and under any circumstances, look back or return to their native villages. The situation after this is very scary and that is that the 10 % parents of this generation are also migrating to the city to some extent and then the villages in the rural areas will be deserted. All this means that everything will be achieved. However, the harmony of life ultimately depends on the economic factors. The true situation is coming to the fore. This research paper has been presented in accordance with this. When a study is made, some issues come into view.

- 1. There will be long-term and far-reaching bad effects on the economy.
- 2. The social system will collapse with time. Relationships, family love, intimacy, etc. will disappear.
- 3. The number of cities will increase rapidly because everyone's thinking means giving priority to money, living standards and desires.
- 4. Our religion, culture, customs, and family system will be pushed aside and money will come first in the order of priority. Therefore, the relationship between religion and money will not be seen

The economy and human beings are always related to the economic factor. With the changing times, the age of marriage, the choice of a partner while getting married, and profession have also become important. Until about 1970 in the nineteenth century, There were not many such conditions for choosing a partner. The elders of the family used to accept the partner given by the mentors without any inquiry. However, after the seventies, due to the desire for a job, i.e., due to the financial factor, a system like this became common, such as a teacher should choose a teacher as a partner and an engineer should choose an engineer as a partner, and as a result, it is seen that the partners are in the same profession. This continued to happen from 1980 to 2000, but the reduction in recruitment in the educational sector later led to a shortage of jobs, resulting in many problems in the marriage institution. As a result, today, children in the male category are facing difficulties while getting married. After 2006, since the ratio of girls is less than boys, it has decreased to 927 per thousand; many children were seen without marriage, due to which their future looks bleak. After that, however, this problem became even more complex and in the current situation, 15 % children are seen without marriage. Therefore, it is clear that even when everything is available in life, while choosing a

partner, the harmony of life seems to have finally been linked to economic factors, changing the system in such a way that

- 1. The result of this is that the population and family system have been affected.
- 2. Farmers have farms, but the approach to agriculture has changed, and a system has been created that does not require a farmer as a partner. The focus on job packages worth a few lakes of rupees in cities, cars and bungalows has increased, and a fashion has been created to live in cities.
- 3. All the young people from rural areas are seen settling in cities.
- 4. The children of senior citizens from rural areas who have support are not seen in rural areas today, so senior citizens are seen without support.
- 5. The possibility of the agricultural system in rural areas being affected cannot be ruled out.
- 6. The relationship between religion and money is not seen in the institution of marriage. There is a strong possibility that villages will become deserted and desolate in the future.
- 7. Due to the lack of jobs, the flow of children from education in rural areas has decreased.
- 8. In addition, due to the lack of job security in the future, teachers and students no longer have the same respect or fear as before. Since there is no job, many young people are unmarried, which has a bad effect on the social system and the possibility of ruining or destabilising the lives of many. The rate of employment opportunities in rural areas, which were available, is due to the additional youth. The problem of employment in rural areas has arisen as many youths have entered the same business in rural areas, resulting in reduced profits and reduced competition among small business owners in rural areas.

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