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"Millennials' Perceptions and Contributions to Economic Development in India: A Quantitative Inquiry"

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Abstract

This research aimed to examine the philosophical constructs of Indian economic growth from an economic perspective and various generations, such as millennials' perspectives. The research solicited helpful feedback after reaching a total number of 250 respondents. After the screening process had been completed, 207 people were selected to take part in the research. A cross-sectional study was conducted among millennials of Uttar Pradesh, India. It was done to gather information. This research used a quantitative methodology and was thus conducted using a survey format. The research focused on two key questions: How vital are Millennials in generating economic growth, and what expected contributions could they bring to economic success? Both of these issues were the focus of the investigation. They were both examined in the study to support this assessment. New research results now shed light on what millennials think and feel about their contribution to India's economic makeover. It identifies the markets where Millennials can already be disruptive and overcome and how that drives national economic growth. The curious thing is that this is an extra point of curiosity. This study advances the current knowledge of generational dynamics and economic growth by adding a new element to the existing literature. It also provides guidelines to politicians, entrepreneurs, and other actors on how to capitalize on the opportunities presented by the Millennials to achieve an extended period of economic growth in India. Millennials are experiencing an economic boom.

Keywords: Millennials, Economic Development, Economic Progress, Economic Growth.

Introduction

The extent to which the young are engaged and contributing with creativity is key to a country's economic health. It is a vital element in the economic development of a country. Millennials are generally people born from 1981-1996, in the context of India [1] [2]. A significantly larger portion of the total population of the country is this specific demographic cohort, and therefore, they have a commensurate impact on the overall trajectory of the national economy. Noteworthy from the Kingdom of India about adopting Vision of India, a progressive initiative emphasizing de-risking from affairs with oil and embracing a more sustainable development pattern, is understanding the thoughts and actions of the Millennial generation. That is because the strategy promotes sustained growth and diversification of the economy [3] [4]. This research aims to explore the viewpoints of Saudi Millennials about their participation in economic development and how they could be possible contributors to the nation in its way towards accomplishing the national economic purpose. Due to their natural affinity with digital technology, their higher rate of education, and other distinctive socio-economic ideas, millennials are characterized by unique traits and perceptions, allowing them to provide the economy with a sense of place. There are a few unique traits of the millennial generation [5] [6]. Generation Y has unique skills and perspectives that set it apart from past generations. She is an astute, technologically savvy entrepreneur, which gives her great potential to aid the nation in economic innovation and progress. However, how good the possibility that will be headed down the path of economic progress will be

determined by several factors. Then there are its societal behaviours, governmental laws, and pre-existing economic structures [7] [8]. Naturally, one need to consider these attributes when studying how much those elements can help. The Vision of India has predicted the great economic changes and how the Millennial generation in India is leading the way in navigating and spearheading the nation. These changes are expected to shape the economy significantly. This vision seeks to build a desirous country, a vibrant community, and an economy that will be prosperous towards the end of its life. Its growing tourism, entertainment, industrial, and non-oil sectors will make it realize this goal [9] [10]. There is a solid perspective, activism, and vibrant voice of millennials, which has been highly reinstated due to rapid technology and economic revolution and is now becoming one of the most important factors in the country. The explanation for this is the country's ongoing evolution. Some knowledge can be gained from polling the politicians, companies, and other stakeholders about how they find their place in this transition so they can best use their potential. That is something that one can do. To understand this, one must also understand how others feel regarding them in this journey [11] [12]. Using the quantitative research method, this study attempts to analyze the impact of millennials on economic development in India. More specifically, it looks at how individuals assess their capacity to participate in the economic sphere and the contributions they believe they can make. This study is based on a cross-sectional survey of a large sample of living Millennials in different parts of India [13] [14]. This research intends to reveal meaningful associations between the opinions of the Millennials and the relevance of their influence on the economy today or tomorrow [15] [16]. This research highlights the indispensable significance of the generation millennial perspective implications for economic development. The chi-square study is also used as a testing device to determine the nature and importance of relationships. Chi-square tests are performed to determine whether associations are statistically significant. The study seeks to gain a broader perspective on how Saudi Millennials view their role in the national economy and identify in what areas they feel they can contribute to the economy [17] [18]. These findings are intended to provide that insight. Additionally, the study aims to explore challenges and obstacles that could impede their engagement, however potentially beneficial towards enhancing economic development. This is the reason behind the research. It is, therefore, critical that appropriate strategies and policies are developed to capitalize on this potentially game-changing generation and the economic contributions that younger Millennials can bring to society [19] [20]. Insights such as these are imperative in informing the design of such strategies and policies. The implications of the Millennials on this change can hardly be overstated, given the continued growth of India and its commitment to its Vision of India objectives [21]. The millennial generation is leading the movement in India. Because of their unique characteristics and presence in such large numbers, they play an important part in an economy. This research aims to identify their perspectives and narratives, which create the framework for understanding how they can sustainably promote India's economic development [22].

Literature Review

Millennials are also becoming a more significant source of interest as the global economy grows and technology advances at a rapid pace, so more and more research is being conducted around their role in driving this growth of the economy [23] [24]. Among many other areas, the level of interest and the depth of research in this field have been on the rise, especially in the last few years. Both factors have shaped interest in and the study of the phenomenon. They are also referred to as “digital natives” since this is the generation which quite literally empowers innovation and economic development. That is because of the unusual properties and capabilities they have. Put differently, because they manifest characteristic properties and abilities [25]. So, the next thing is to see existing studies available on economic responsibilities of millennials and conducting a literature review. And for the same, focusing on the contributions, challenges and the India specific context. The purpose of this research is to examine current studies [26].

Millennials and Economic Development:

Their unique social and financial profiles render them capable of significantly influencing economic progress. Within this label there is a demographic group that is the best example of such people — that is the group of millennials [27] [28]. They are the most learned generation in the history of the world, outdoing their parents in tertiary qualifications. The most capable people who have ever lived on this planet. Easily and critical role in fostering innovation and productivity in a variety of sectors because of their previous proficiency in first information and their education. Entrepreneurship entrepreneurs contribute to economic development by creating jobs and economic growth. aspiring entrepreneurs [29] [9].

Technological Proficiency and Innovation:

Millennials are known for their superb tech skills. This led to the popularization of the term "digital natives" to describe this generation and their apparent innate ability to effectively use computers and digital resources [30] [31]. How quickly—and how deeply—workers, especially Millennials, embrace digital transformation has enormous political and economic ramifications. Also, it is more likely that the millennial generation consists of perpetrators in this behaviour. The World Economic Forum says Millennials must be open to innovation and the adoption of technology in order to stimulate economic growth and enhance efficiency. Now, millennials are the generation that goes to work. They are millennials and already in their twenties [17] [32].

Economic Contributions in Emerging Markets:

It is the millennials who play a crucial role in any country which is in a growth so far as the economy is concerned (like India). Many of these countries have a large youth population which is both an opportunity and a challenge [33]. The people as well are mostly young. While a significant mass of Millennials only bodes well for economic development through greater amount of labour force participation and consumption, it can happen in other ways. It could also possibly follow that if large parts of these groups are not included, there could come an increase in the number of unemployed and if coupled with ethnic

beliefs; it will also enforce the dynamics of socio-economic instability. The reason that particle accelerators may pose this threat is the lack of sufficiently global connectivity in the world economy. To use the capacity of Millennials, Vision of India projects in India are crafted to nurture entrepreneurship, improve education, and generate employment in new and diverse fields. The millennials leveraging catalyst [34] [10].

Millennials in India: Economic Drivers and Challenges:

The Vision of India is a key ARFTA special project that seeks to shed dependency on oil derived revenues and make the economy more resilient. This is a holistic model that represent all sides of the coin. Of more importance, however, is the need to place the empowerment of the youth, and specifically, the Millennials, at the top of the agenda, with the awareness that this demographic will determine the pace at which the economy will grow. That is really key here, in the context of what one are trying to achieve. Saudi government has also launched many programs for the young entrepreneurial mind to help them in every possible way [35] [21]. These attempts included opening up of numerous company accelerators, incubators, and the introduction of SAGIA (Saudi Arabian Investment General Authority). The workshops are designed as a support for those under 30s wanting to start their own business. These events aimed at creating an environment conducive to innovative thinking and entrepreneurship among Millennials in Saudi Arabia — the primary end-user profile of this initiative. While this may be so, Saudi Millennials still must overcome a number of obstacles that could impede their ability to drive economic development. This obstructs their ability to participate in economic activity. According to a report by the King Faisal Centre for Research and Islamic Studies, pressing problems also include high youth unemployment, limited access to capital to start businesses, and cultural practices that discourage women from participating in the economy. These barriers must be addressed quickly to realize the full potential of Millennials to build the type of an economy all want to see [17] [36].

Social and Cultural Dynamics

India can be said to have socio-culturally shaped the economic possessions that a Millennial occupies today. This is a fact that cannot be denied one time. Society may have a far-reaching influence on how individuals choose their careers, their learning tasks and their economic activities in any other way; traditional ethics or language may inhibit particular practices within the state and enhance others. It is because these decisions can affect the way people behave. The Beginning of This Shift The large number of recent breakthroughs have already started to change the tide; they include the lifting of a ban on women driving and a push for greater gender parity in the workforce. As a result, professional women of the Millennial age that are working are able to ascended into roles. In order to develop policies to get these Millennials actively involved in the economy, one must know what makes them tick, socially and culturally. Millennials are entering the job force at an increasing rate. This level of consciousness is essential in order to achieve growth. These findings outlined the significant impact of Millennials in creating economic growth and development. Their

education, tech savvy and ambition make them highly successful. With the Vision of India project that the Indian government is now successfully implementing, these attributes can be further used to feed economic growth as well as promoting diversity [17] [36]. One makes this happen, that is the main object of the administration. Nevertheless, high unemployment rates, as well as cultural complexities, continue to be major challenges that must be address. Here are a few of those problems talked over. To truly unlock the economic power of the Saudi growth generation, these challenges need to be addressed with tailored policy and support systems. This is the kind of truth that will unlock the potential of the millennial generation in Saudi. The purpose of this study is to contribute to the literature and to provide substantive insights for policy-makers, entrepreneurs, and other stakeholders [37] [38]. These insights can aid them in successfully tapping into the economic potential of this significant portion of the population. The purpose of this study is to provide empirical evidence. This was to be done by studying how India's millennials are viewing it and how they are engaging-contributing as new India workforce on the topic [39] [8].

Research Methodology

1. Research Design

The study will employ a quantitative research design to investigate the role of Millennials towards economic development in India.

Specifically, a cross-sectional survey will be conducted to collect data from Millennials in India.

2. Sampling

The target population will consist of Millennials (individuals born between 1981 and 1996) residing in India.

A convenience sampling method will be utilized due to its practicality and accessibility.

The survey will be distributed online through social media platforms, university networks, and professional organizations to reach a diverse sample of Millennials across various regions in India.

3. Questionnaire Design

The questionnaire will contain two succinct questions focusing on Millennials' perception of their role in economic development:

1. Millennials have a significant role to play in the economic development of India (Yes / No/No Idea)
2. Millennials face challenges in contributing to the economic development of India Yes/ No/No Idea

4. Data Collection

Data collection will be conducted anonymously to encourage honest responses.

Participants will be assured of the confidentiality and ethical use of their responses.

The survey link will be distributed through various online channels, and participants will be encouraged to respond voluntarily.

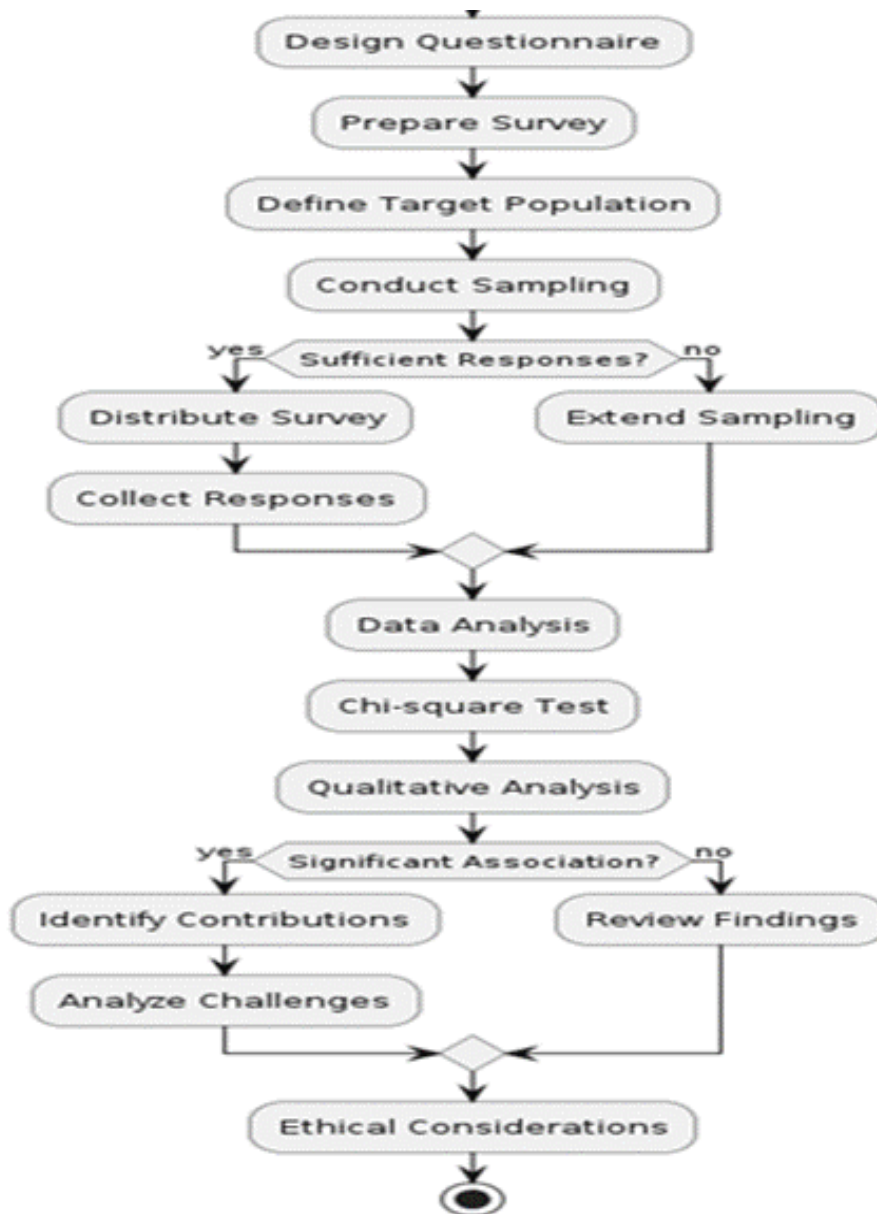
5. Data Analysis

The collected responses to the first question will be analyzed using the chi-square test to determine if there is a significant association between Millennials' perception of their role in economic development and their actual contribution.

6. Limitations

A number of issues are relevant regarding the study such as the fact that sample bias may have occurred, due to the usage of convenience sampling. Since sampling was

conducted online and data collecting, it is unlikely that the study conclusions can be generalized to all Millennials in India. This is the case because online survey was the data collection method employed.



In this research project "Millennials' Perceptions and Contributions to Economic Development in India: A Quantitative Inquiry" activity diagram helps to showcase how step by step approach was followed in conducting the study. In the image, there are several stages, and below that explains each step in great detail.

1. Start

Preliminary scene planning and preparation.

2. Design Questionnaire

The questions of the survey to be designed in such a way that the perspectives and contributions of the Millennials in the economic growth of India are clearly known.

3. Prepare Survey

Ensure that the survey format is completed and ready for distribution.

4. Define Target Population

In this case, the demographic group to be studied consists of Millennials living in India.

5. Conduct Sampling

Convenience sampling can be used to achieve a diverse sample of Millennials who can respond to the survey.

6. Sufficient Responses

Check to see if the quantity of replies received is acceptable for analyzing.

If the answer is yes then move on to the next stage.

This will cause it to try to sample more responses if the answer is no.

7. Distribute Survey

The survey should be shared through online modes on different sites like social media sites, academic groups, professional groups etc.

8. Collect Responses

Collect the completed surveys from participants.

9. Data Analysis

Begin the data analysis process, which involves both quantitative and qualitative methods.

10. Chi-square Test

Perform a chi-square test to determine if there is a significant association between Millennials' perceptions of their role and their actual contributions to economic development.

11. Qualitative Analysis

Conduct a qualitative analysis of open-ended responses to identify common themes and insights regarding the contributions and challenges Millennials face.

12. Significant Association

Determine if the chi-square test indicates a significant association.

If "yes," proceed to identify specific contributions and analyze challenges.

If "no," review findings and consider implications.

13. Identify Contributions

Analyze and document the specific contributions Millennials believe they can make to economic

development.

14. Analyze Challenges

Explore the challenges or barriers Millennials face in contributing to economic development.

15. Review Findings

Summarize and review all findings from the data analysis.

16. Ethical Considerations

Ensure all ethical considerations are addressed, including informed consent, confidentiality, and ethical data handling.

17. Stop

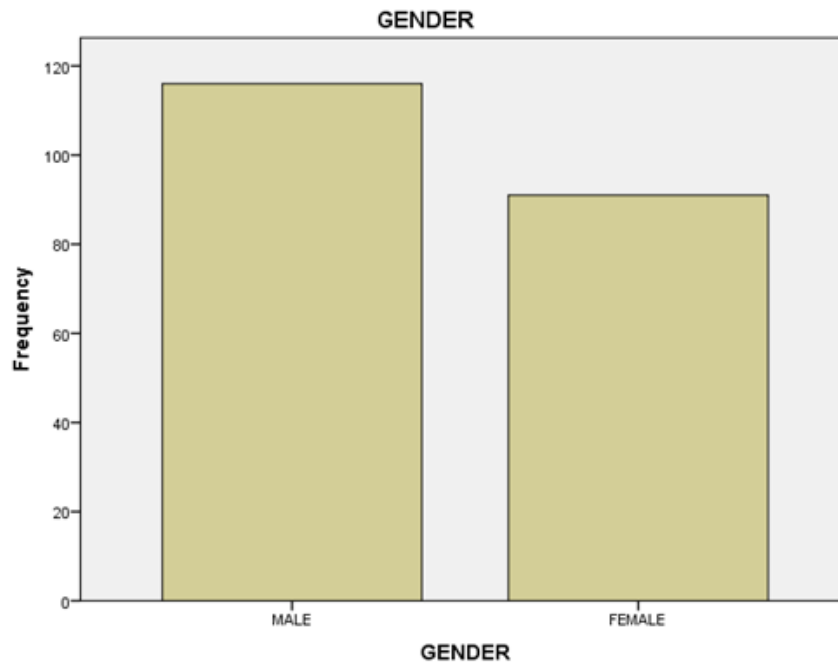
Conclude the research process. This activity diagram provides a clear, step-by-step visual representation of the research methodology, guiding the researcher through each phase of the study to ensure a comprehensive and ethical approach to data collection and analysis.

Results

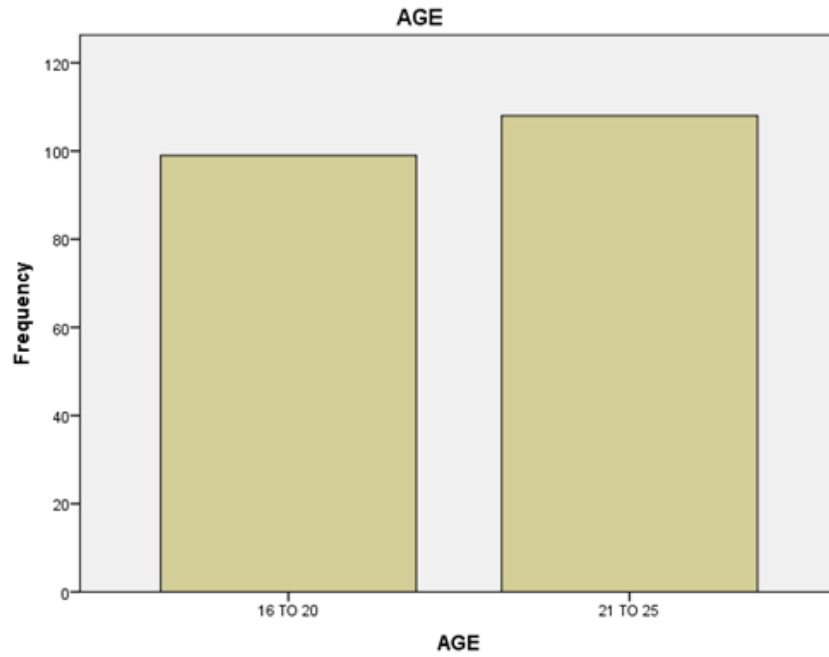
Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
GENDER	207	1	2	1.44	0.498
AGE	207	1	4	2.391	1.09568
EDUCATION	207	1	4	2.502	1.06066
Valid N (listwise)	207				

Statistics				
		GENDER	AGE	EDUCATION
N	Valid	207	207	207
	Missing	0	0	0

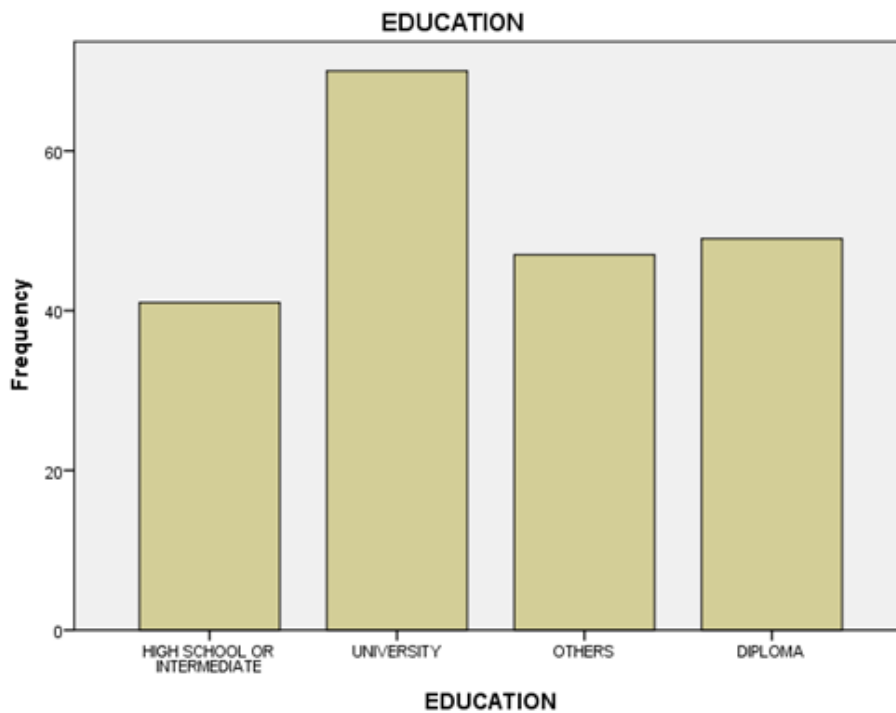
GENDER					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	MALE	116	56	56	56
	FEMALE	91	44	44	100
	Total	207	100	100	



AGE					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	16 TO 20	99	47.8	47.8	47.8
	21 TO 25	108	52.2	52.2	100
	Total	207	100	100	



Education					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	High School or Intermediate	41	19.8	19.8	19.8
	University	70	33.8	33.8	53.6
	Others	47	22.7	22.7	76.3
	Diploma	49	23.7	23.7	100
	Total	207	100	100	



KMO and Bartlett's Test		
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		0.5
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	2.8
	df	1
	Sig.	0.09

The KMO measure of 0.500 and the non-significant Bartlett's test indicate that the data is not suitable for factor analysis. This unsuitability arises primarily from the nature of the data, which is nominal and categorical, making the use of KMO and Bartlett's test inappropriate. Instead, other

methods more appropriate for categorical data, such as chi-square tests for independence or measures like Cramer's V, should be used to analyse relationships and adequacy for further analysis.

Communalities		
	Initial	Extraction
Millennials have a significant role to play in the economic development of India	1	0.558
Millennials face challenges in contributing to the economic development of India	1	0.558

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Case Processing Summary						
	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Millennials have a significant role to play in the economic development of India * Millennials face challenges in contributing to the economic development of India	207	100.00%	0	0.00%	207	100.00%

Millennials have a significant role to play in the economic development of India * Millennials face challenges in contributing to the economic development of India Cross Tabulation							
Count							
		Millennials face challenges in contributing to the economic development of India					Total
		YES	NO	NO IDEA	4	5	
Millennials have a significant role to play in the economic development of India	YES	2	5	8	7	1	23
	NO	6	4	20	23	16	69
	NO IDEA	20	23	30	27	15	115
Total		28	32	58	57	32	207

The table provides a cross-tabulation of responses regarding millennials' role and challenges in contributing to the economic development of India. Here is a brief explanation of the data:

Variables

Millennials have a significant role to play in the economic development of India:

- Responses: YES, NO, NO IDEA

2. Millennials face challenges in contributing to the economic development of India:

- Responses: YES, NO, NO IDEA

Data Breakdown

- The table is organized into a matrix where rows represent the responses to whether millennials have a significant role in economic development, and columns represent the responses to whether millennials face challenges in contributing to economic development.

- Each cell in the matrix shows the count of respondents who gave specific combinations of answers.

Interpretation of the Table

- Row Total (Millennials have a significant role):
- YES: Respondents who believe millennials have a significant role (23 total).
- NO: Respondents who do not believe millennials have a significant role (69 total).
- NO IDEA: Respondents who are unsure about the role of

millennials (115 total).

- Column Total (Millennials face challenges):

- YES: Respondents who believe millennials face challenges (28 total).

- NO: Respondents who do not believe millennials face challenges (32 total).

- NO IDEA: Respondents who are unsure about the challenges millennials face (58 total).

Example of Specific Data Points

- 2 respondents believe that millennials have a significant role and also believe they face challenges.

- 5 respondents believe that millennials have a significant role but do not believe they face challenges.

- 8 respondents believe that millennials have a significant role and have no idea if they face challenges.

Overall Totals

- Total Respondents: 207

Summary

This cross-tabulation helps to understand the relationship between perceptions of millennials' role and the challenges they face in contributing to India's economic development. It indicates the distribution of opinions across different combinations of responses. For instance, a majority of respondents (115 out of 207) are unsure about millennials' role, and the distribution across challenges varies within each category of the role perception.

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	16.234 ^a	8	0.039
Likelihood Ratio	17.843	8	0.022
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.799	1	0.094
N of Valid Cases	207		

a. 3 cells (20.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3.11.

Symmetric Measures			
		Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	0.28	0.039
	Cramer's V	0.2	0.039

N of Valid Cases	207
a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.	
b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.	

The table presents symmetric measures for analyzing the strength and significance of the association between two nominal variables.

1. **Phi:**
 - **Value:** 0.280
 - **Approx. Sig.:** 0.039
2. **Cramer's V:**
 - **Value:** 0.198
 - **Approx. Sig.:** 0.039
3. **N of Valid Cases:** 207

Explanation

- **Phi and Cramer's V:** These are measures of association for nominal variables. Phi is typically used for 2x2 tables, while Cramer's V can be used for larger tables.
- **Phi Value of 0.280 and Cramer's V Value of 0.198:** Indicate a weak to moderate association between the variables.
- **Approx. Sig. of 0.039:** The p-value associated with both Phi and Cramer's V is 0.039, which suggests that the association is statistically significant at the 5% level ($p < 0.05$).

In summary, the table shows a statistically significant weak to moderate association between the two nominal variables, based on the Phi and Cramer's V values and their corresponding significance levels.

Discussion

The cross-tabulation of survey responses regarding the role and challenges of millennials in the economic development of India provides valuable insights into public perception. The data reveal a diverse range of opinions, reflecting the complexity of millennials' position in the economic landscape.

Key Findings

1. Significant Role of Millennials:

- 23 respondents believe millennials have a significant role in economic development.
- 69 respondents disagree, and 115 respondents are uncertain.
- This indicates that while some see millennials as crucial to economic progress, a larger proportion either do not see this role or are undecided.

2. Challenges Faced by Millennials

- 28 respondents agree that millennials face challenges.
- 32 respondents do not see challenges, while 58 respondents are unsure.
- This shows a relatively balanced view on whether challenges exist, with a notable number of respondents undecided.

Intersection of Roles and Challenges

- Among those who believe millennials have a significant role:
 - Only 2 respondents also think they face challenges.
 - 5 respondents do not see challenges, and 8 respondents are unsure.
 - Among those who do not see millennials as playing a significant role:
 - 6 respondents acknowledge challenges, while 4

respondents do not, and 20 respondents are unsure.

- Among the undecided on millennials' role:
- 20 respondents believe challenges exist, 23 respondents do not, and 30 respondents are uncertain.

Analysis

The cross-tabulation highlights a crucial point: a significant portion of the population is unsure about both the role of millennials and the challenges they face. This uncertainty suggests a need for greater clarity and communication regarding the contributions and obstacles faced by millennials in the economic sphere. The data also indicate that perceptions of millennials' economic role are not strongly correlated with perceptions of the challenges they face. For instance, many respondents who see challenges are unsure about the economic role, and vice versa.

Implications

1. Policy and Awareness

- There is a need for targeted awareness campaigns to educate the public about the contributions of millennials to economic development.
- Policymakers should address the perceived and real challenges that millennials face, possibly through supportive policies and initiatives aimed at empowering this demographic.

2. Further Research

- Additional studies could explore the reasons behind the significant uncertainty. Qualitative research might uncover deeper insights into the factors influencing public perception.
- Longitudinal studies could track changes in perception over time, especially in response to policy changes or economic shifts.

Conclusion

By resonating with the afore-stated perspective, results from the study bring into the spotlight an arguably diverse and uncertain one on millennials' potential influence on the economy and the challenges they face. However, there is little knowledge and recognition of the group required to convert potentials in the group into desired results. It is a paradox highlighting a staggering awareness and recognition gap amongst the populace. The same generation, which is widely perceived as innovative and redefines economic paradigms as it puts its feet into the new workplace, seems to have landed in a paradox where some accept the potential of the new generation. Nevertheless, it is so easy for others to question or ignore it. That latter consideration might ideally benefit Millennials, but the contradiction makes it feel like they cannot win either way. At first blush, this contradiction appears to be mired in a paradoxical situation. The most crucial point is that this misunderstanding can be removed by running awareness programs and targeting the age group one are dealing; these initiatives, which need to make an effort to educate the general public, should be put in place to inform the public and other relevant stakeholders about the genuine contributions that millennials are making to the economy. Building a Better Public Perception: Focusing on

positive Examples and new Ventures and the Active Participation of Millennials in Various Industries can change the public's perception in favor of one; this may be done! A further way to illustrate that millennials are the nexus of the new economy is to illustrate how millennials can adapt to new technology and leverage this for the progress of entrepreneurial endeavors. It is a great way of showing the importance of their job. In relative terms, the policies that give aid are as relevant as any other. Policymakers are responsible for prioritizing creating an environment that nurtures the skills and capabilities of Millennials. This is their obligation. These include enlivening the chances for skills development, enhancing the reach of high-quality education opportunities, and setting forth policy measures to ensure that substantive financial resources become more readily available to millennials looking to create their entrepreneurial ventures. All of that is addressed in this. In addition, there is an urgent requirement to deal with systematic barriers millennials face — unemployment, underemployment, and labor market mismatches. This is incredibly important. These are all issues that millennials are having. Adopting work-life balance, mental well-being, and job security policies may affect millennials' ability to participate meaningfully in the economy going forward. If realized, these policies could enormously impact whether millennials can succeed or fulfill their potential. Further research is needed to understand the factors responsible for this variability better. When policymakers are more informed about the issues that particular age groups, in this case, millennials, face, such as poor economic circumstances, high debt, and changing job markets, they can create policies that fit better and are subsequently more effective. This is because they are developing policies that, by default, will be more suitable to the regime practice. This gives insight to the policymakers, who can then tailor the measures more to the situation. Some sources of a great and richer understanding of millennials' lives and aspirational journey are interviews, focus groups, etc., which is a way to say anything qualitative. This type of research includes focus groups, qualitative interviews, and so on. This realization could be useful in developing interventions that align with the real needs and contexts of the people in question. Suppose policymakers, businesses, educational institutions, and civil society want to integrate millennials into the broader economic story better. In that case, it might help them see and act in complementary ways on their contributions and the economic constraints they operate under. One need to use an educational, policy, and practice approach to harness the opportunities of millennials. The only way one can ensure that the millennial generation's full potential is achieved is if one do it like this. It may be realized that a broadening perspective on enlightened self-interest on the part of women, poor, and small minorities, how they have to behave differently and be less sustainable for the rest of the population, be yet another part of an all-inclusive plan. Entrepreneurialism and youth are two traits of the millennials so praised and encouraged by this economy. They would be used as much as possible in its desperate attempt to stay afloat. Because of that, the effort to change this perspective on the millennial role in economic turn is very worthwhile. Through concerted awareness, policy, and research efforts, it may be possible to create an ecosystem that enables millennials — India's

largest demographic — to play a productive role (sustainably) in the economic future of this country. Multiple partners should build its atmosphere. This is a worthwhile goal. Another form of production may be the creation of an environment. Steps like these can help a country unlock the promise of its youth and, as a consequence, propel innovation, economic growth, and more inclusive development.

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