

expansion of digital services steadily leads to less control in the digital economy. The likelihood of cyberattacks, including the spread of detrimental content, is high. There is also the potential for online fraud through the abuse of technology and new opportunities. The study published by Positive Technologies on February 17, 2023 indicates that the number of cyber-attacks on Russian IT companies increased by 18% in the fourth quarter of 2022 compared to the previous three months. At the same time, in 62% of cases hackers used malware aimed at stealing confidential information and then receiving a ransom [5]. The main problem of digitalization in particular economy is insufficient government involvement in the digital economy development and large differences in the level of digitalization in the central part of the country and its regions.

In summary, digitalization is an inevitable process where various spheres of society are subjected. In order to reap the full benefits of digitalization, it is necessary to implement digitalization in all spheres of public activity (government agencies, medicine, education, economy, etc.) with timely development of regulatory documents in this area, which promote digitalization and reduce the risks of this global process. In our opinion, performing the above actions can contribute to the development of the national economy and increase its efficiency.

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INCREASING POVERTY AND HUNGER IN INDIA: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

Reducing poverty is a global concern even in the 21st century, reducing poverty and proving food security is the world development agenda, accompanied by growing

population growth, changes in the global economy, and environmental crises. Proving food security and reducing poverty are also among the first two SDG (Sustainable Development Goals) where the India's performance has been not up to the mark.

Although there is a growth in India in terms of GDP or economy but in terms of overall economic development it is still lacking according to Amartya Sen "development is about creating freedom for people and removing obstacles to greater freedom.

Greater freedom enables people to choose their own destiny." India at this current point is accommodating around 17.7% of total world population which is a vast share of the world population which India is responsible for overall development and growth, so the concern of eliminating hunger and poverty which are the basic stage or the basic needs of human survival hence the debate of controlling these basic issues in the 21st century is a grave concern. The human resource is one of the most important resources for any economy and its development and for any productivity from the human resources can only be achieved when the basic survival needs of any human are met. The Indian state of hunger as per the GHI (Global Hunger Index) have worsened as it has ranked 107 out of 121 countries with its child-wasting rate at 19.3%, the highest in the world.

The study will be focusing on all the states of India and the data will be extracted from the World Bank, Asian Development Bank and Ministry of Statistics and Planning GoI. The aim and purpose of the study is to find the extend of poverty and its measurements. The study will further intend to study the intensity of poverty and hunger in India by appraising the indices like Global Hunger Index, Below Poverty Line Index and Multidimensional Poverty Index calculated by various global institutions. The Human Poverty Index (HPI) uses indicators of the most basic dimensions of deprivation of human life already reflected in the HDI like longevity or survival, knowledge, and a decent standard of living. Hence this study studies the Multidimensional Poverty Index, which also reflects the HDI.

All the poverty indicators clearly show that India is in a difficult situation. In fact, all the developing countries must improve its poverty. The reduction in poverty, especially in India, from the data analyzed under the WHO's poverty line is very slow. The Global Hunger Index and the Multidimensional Poverty Index ranking coupled together shows that India is very backward compared to the other western and Eastern countries. Unless strong and immediate measures are taken in large and small scale, the poverty in India will become unrestrained. So, the government must bring about valuable changes in its policy structures and its implementation.

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