

Current legal affairs

SURAT'S DIAMOND COMMERCE SUFFERS AS A RESULT OF THE WAR.

The crisis that occurred due to war in all of its manifestations, is having serious cascading implications on an already wounded global economy. As well as climate change, which had particularly significant impact consequences for emerging nations because of this conflict, wreaking havoc on already strained agricultural, energy, and financial markets. This condition is explicitly can be visualize in Diamond Sector of India.

Mitosh Patel, 38, dropped out of school. He makes roughly Rs. 18,000 a month by cutting and polishing diamonds in a tiny room behind his home in Gujarat's Rajkot district for three hours a day. However, owing to the continuous conflict between Ukraine and Russia, he has not earned anything for the previous 100 days. Since the conflict began, a small size raw diamond which made into cut and polish to obtain a shape of ornament. Many people have lost their jobs since the supply of raw materials from Russia has ceased. Resultant, past 100 days they had been living jobless and attempting to find work in the area.

There are over five lakh individuals in rural Gujarat who have spent nearly two generations cutting and polishing diamonds. They are jobless due to a lack of raw materials, primarily from Russia. In 2008 recession resulted a significant drop in demand. For nearly 35 days, the industry was closed, and thousands of people lost their employment. The situation has drastically changed as all of the raw materials came cross from Russia, Australia, and African countries including South Africa, Zimbabwe, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The United States consumes 75% of all final goods, either directly or indirectly. The United States has imposed an embargo on Russian enterprises as a result of the conflict between Russia and Ukraine. Russia provides around a quarter to a third of the raw resources. "Russia imports about 70% of small size," says Dinesh Navadia, Regional Chairman of Gems and Jewellery Export Promotion Council. The whole process of cutting and polishing tiny diamonds takes place in rural Gujarat.

Diamond Industry in India employs over 12 lakh people, including roughly 5,000 in rural Gujarat. Gujarat accounts for over 70% of these labourers, followed by Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and Kerala. Previously, the workforce was primarily made up of Patel residents. Traders from the Jain community provided the funds for their efforts. Even Indian items have been

prohibited in the United States. Because the United States is our biggest market, we must follow their policies," says Mr. Navadia, who is also the Vishwa Hindu Parishad's national treasurer.

Diamond Industry anticipated a loss of at least 25% during the COVID19 epidemic. During the shutdown, however, our exports increased dramatically. The investing habits of young people in the United States appear to have shifted. They are spending their money on diamond jewellery. There has been an upsurge in demand. Mr. Navadia claims that the diamond industry is experiencing a "historically glorious moment." According to the Gems and Jewellery Export Promotion Council, overall gem and jewellery exports in 2021-22 were at \$37 billion, up from \$27 billion the previous year. The benefiting from the trade war between China and the West. The amount of work has grown and around 400 new factories are already producing jewellery. The demand is unprecedented. The Prime Minister is taking the initiative and has vowed that a robust strategy on value addition would be implemented in this area, ensuring that India receives 100 percent of the benefits.