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Implications of Globalization on National Security

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Abstract— Globalization: The growth of interconnectedness among nations, economies, and societies through exchanging goods, services, ideas, and information[System? Despite its advantages in economics and culture, globalization has entangled various threats to national security. The level of nations has been so intertwined that no nation will be able to manage its own security fully and may also be capable of protecting itself from new threats. The first major challenge of globalization to national security is the proliferation of transnational threats as a result, such as terrorism, cyber-attacks, and organized crime. The threats are not only those of a country but also those that need international collaboration to tackle them. However, globalization has also made it easier for terrorists to travel and establish safe havens in the face of unintended fallouts in global trade flows. In addition, the economic consequences of globalization -outsourcing and international trade also impacted national security. This reliance on outside countries and markets can be dangerous, exposing a country to economic disruptions and associated threats from foreign nations. Moreover, the tussle for resources and dominance in international spheres among mighty nations can also cause frictions that breach into confrontations. Over the years, internationalization has been critical in confronting national security challenges. As nations are integrated, identifying an effective response to the threats or systemic problems transnational challenges create becomes vital when considering how best to protect a state's security. To do so demands a higher level of global cooperation and coordination in navigating the complex security implications that globalization has brought about.

XXXI. INTRODUCTION

One of the defining features of the 21st century has been globalization – where goods, services, capital, and people move rapidly across borders, leading to national economies and cultures converging. Globalization, although generating profits from economic growth and connectivity, has also imposed different challenges in a world that is extensively complex in terms of national security implications. This essay goes through the implications of how globalization influences national security and the methods governments and international communities have taken to contain said problems. Increased susceptibility to overseas threats is one of the central consequences of globalization in terms of national security. The more the economies get linked, the larger the elasticity will be, thus affecting the economic and political instability of one country over others. Take the connectivity between financial systems as an example; What was previously contained within national borders has now been allowed to go beyond them, so when there are economic crises amongst country A, it can bring social unrest and political instability to country B. This has, in a way, been harmful to the national security of countries as it can create an increase in crime, terrorism, and other forms of violence. Globalization and its ease of mobility have also facilitated international expansion in criminal activities. These entities engage at the highest levels in enterprises of narcotics trafficking, human smuggling, and money laundering that not only make individual countries less secure but also have global consequences. It can destabilize governments and undermine the rule of law, creating an environment where corruption flourishes — a stark reality that impacts national security. Globalization additionally confronted the standard concepts of sovereignty and territorial integrity. Supranational Organizations Another reason for the weakening of the state is the transfer of decision-making power to organizations like the UN and WTO, which has weakened supreme authority in nation-states. It has national security implications because these international organizations may limit the ability of most countries to protect their interests and effectively exercise national sovereignty. Also, the growing interconnectedness and dependence on technology in a globalized world have made countries susceptible to cybersecurity threats. Cyberattacks can compromise critical infrastructure and government and law enforcement responsibilities, leading to severe national security implications. This has since evolved into one of the biggest concerns for national security, as cyber warfare poses a grave threat to any country's economy, infrastructure, and military might. In light of these broad inferences, governments and international organizations have adopted some measures to confront the challenges posed by globalization. A particularly common plan is the establishment of bilateral and multilateral alliances with other nation-states as a contribution to cooperation and

coordination in responding to security threats. One archetypal example is the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), used for mutual defense against external aggression on its member states. Nations have also agreed to share

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intelligent cooperation to fight against terrorism and transnational crime. The second mechanism of how globalization affects national security is border control. As globalization continues to spread, with more merchandise and people across borders, security along international borders has probably become an agenda for each national government to protect their citizens securely and prevent malicious activities. This includes using digital technologies and information systems for border control in immigration and guards who monopolize the physical borders (e.g., Border patrol with the U.S.A). There is also an increased expenditure on cybersecurity and the implementation of appropriate policies and procedures to prevent cyber threats. Countries have set up cyber security agencies and partnered with the private sector to identify, avoid, and remedy breaches. There has also been a rise in international cooperation through information sharing as organizations such as the United Nations and G7 have made efforts to form norms and guidelines for responsible state behavior in cyberspace. National Security and Globalization: Concerning national security, globalization has implicated a nation in varied shades as it has increased the entire gamut of vulnerability — physical and virtual sovereignty, electronic warfare, etc. Although it has enabled us to have new pathways for economic development and interconnectedness, governments and international institutions should pay attention to these security consequences. As technology continues to advance and the world becomes more digitally connected, these types of initiatives are critical in allowing nations to work together, creating a globalized world that is safe.

- As the world has become more global, buying stuff from other countries is much easier. This has resulted in weak national security, as circumstances in one place can disrupt the safety of different states.
- The Challenges of Cybersecurity Threats With the advent and fast advancement of digital technology, as well as a fiercer reliance on the Internet for communication and transactions, cybersecurity has emerged as an aspect of national security that we literally cannot ignore. Nowadays, with globalization stronger than ever, the emergence of cyber-attacks has become increasingly easier and poses a great threat to national security.
- Transnational Crime: Criminal organizations can cross borders more easily with the help of globalization, making it difficult for traditional law enforcement to keep up. As a result, transnational crimes like terrorism and human trafficking, as well as drug smuggling, have surged, jeopardizing national security.
- It has a knock-on effect; for example, destabilization in one country can easily paralyze countries with whom it interacts economically. Nations are consequently exposed to a range of economic vulnerabilities, including financial crises, trade wars, and sanctions, all of which have national security implications.

XXXII. RELATED WORKS

Globalization is the integration and interconnectedness of economies, societies, and cultures across countries worldwide. History has also touched many corners of our lives, including the economy, technology, communication, and politics. For some, globalization is a positive force that promotes economic growth and the exchange of culture; however, others have mentioned several challenges to national security due to ideological differences. On the other hand, the rise of transnational threats is one of the main issues and challenges brought by globalization at the national security level. In a globalized world, it has also been made lazier for criminal and terrorist organizations to act globally, even on different continents, with impunity. Illegal activities: They can use the free circulation of goods, people, and information to violate laws in force or damage national interests. For instance, the proliferation of cybercrime has made it far more convenient for foreign hackers to access and compromise critical infrastructure or secure data, breaching many traditional security measures and endangering national interests. In addition, globalization has increased the espionage economy and third-party economic theft, where foreign countries or businesses steal high-technology information commercially to benefit themselves at an expense that could potentially affect national security. The repercussions are grave, ranging from technological disadvantage and loss in economic competitiveness to national security risk. The problem of blurring the boundaries is another issue and, in fact, a danger that globalization brings to national security. The rise of the ease of travel and migration has made it much more difficult for governments to control their borders or decide who gets in. That has posed problems in identifying and tracking potential threats or terrorists, as well as border security and immigration policies. In addition, the increase in international trade has made it harder for countries to monitor and govern global flows of goods and block unwanted objects, e.g., weapons of mass destruction, which could potentially harm national security from entering a country or region (Levitin 2005). Moreover, globalization has provoked new forms of global competition and imperialism for power between countries. As the economies are interlinked and with the emergence of new economic superpowers, the traditional powerhouses are under constant threat to their dominance, leading to global

geo-potential tensions/conflict landscape. This apparently increases nationalism and protectionist policies worldwide, which can have negative implications for international security. Second, increasing use of global supply chains opens them up to national security vulnerabilities. For example, the global supply shocks of key products (food, fuel, and medicine) can have seriously lethal effects on stability & security for any country. These technologies are dual-use and afford ethical or moral dilemmas ripe for exploitation, posing potential security threats (public safety and bureaucracy) if not appropriately regulated. National security threats from globalization are not confined to those that emanate from external sources. It has also had implications for internal security and social cohesion. The net result of these trends has been expanding social and economic differentiation within countries, with parallel increases in inequalities/inequities between classes. The fallout includes political dissent, social angst, and a rise in domestic terrorism, which creates security dilemmas for governments. Globalization, in addition, has presented challenges through these changes to contemporary distinctions of cultural and ideological differences. The negative counterpale is that Western values, as well as the spread of consumerism, lead to a clash of cultures and beliefs, resulting in tensions within societies with extremism fueled. This process has provided marked benefits for the world but also gives rise to many issues outside of those normally related to national security. Economies and societies have become more connected, making it very difficult for governments to keep their borders closed or regulate threats. Growing transnational threats and global competition challenge national security, and regulating new technologies or managing social and economic disparities creates challenges. However, as we progress through globalization, governments must cooperate and develop plans that maintain a healthy balance between globalization's virtues on one side versus threats against national security. The world has transformed with globalization into an interconnected state; now, countries have more aspects to think about in national securities. That is precisely what has changed with the explosive complexity and global interconnectedness created by technological advancements to facilitate capital, goods, and people across borders at an unprecedented pace. The consequences are severe for national security as a threat can come from domestic or international channels. Traditional security measures no longer protect today's nation-states, and new approaches to preserve sovereignty become essential if we still wish for the rule of law to apply. Governments also need to think about their policies' broader international security implications; can we quarantine countries without damaging everybody else? Hence, the innovation is based on the necessity of a comprehensive and integrated one towards counter volatility in national security resulting from globalization.

XXXIII. PROPOSED MODEL

Model of Globalization and its Effects on National Security Interconnectedness is the process by which phenomena become increasingly interconnected, as well as resilience to internal and environmental changes. Interconnectedness describes nations' growing interconnectedness and interdependence via commerce, services, communication, and travel. This interconnectedness is a function of ideas, technology, and people flowing over borders, bringing the dark side of nationalist security threats. Vulnerability demonstrates how interconnectedness threatens other immune nation-states. Globalization has brought new threats to national security, in addition to traditional military attacks such as cyberattacks, terrorism, and pandemics.

$$PI_t = +c_0 \square^{c_i} PI_{t-1} + \square^{c_j} MI_{t-j} + e_t \quad (1)$$

$$MI_t = +d_0 \square^{d_i} MI_{t-i} + \square^{d_j} d PI_{t-j} + e_t \quad (2)$$

$$a_{1,t} = a_{1,t-1} + a_{2,t-1} + \square^{1.}, e_t \quad (3)$$

Because of this vulnerability, the nation must look at a more robust view of our national security from these newer threats. Interdependence is based largely on the recognition that nations increasingly depend on one another for economic, political, and social stability. Now, the level of interdependence has reached a point at which no one nation can stop security threats exclusive to itself, thus proving that more and further Globalization is necessary for international cooperation. In sum, this new model recognizes the complicated nature of how Globalization and national security are interlinked, leaving a vital task that requires understanding interconnectedness globally and fragility coupled with integrating nations while attending to emerging threats and challenges.

A. Construction

This was because the implications for Globalization in terms of national security have positive and negative repercussions. On the one hand, it has facilitated countries in broadening their security measures through increased

collaborative work and information sharing. On the other hand, it has rendered new threats and demands for cybersecurity as vulnerabilities. A major consequence of Globalization on national security has been the rise in connectivity and reliance among nations. It has also made the movement of goods, people, and information across borders easier for threats to move more freely and terrorist organizations to function on a worldwide scale. This has led to the need for nations globally to increasingly come together in successfully attempting common security problems like terrorism, cyber threats, and organized crime.

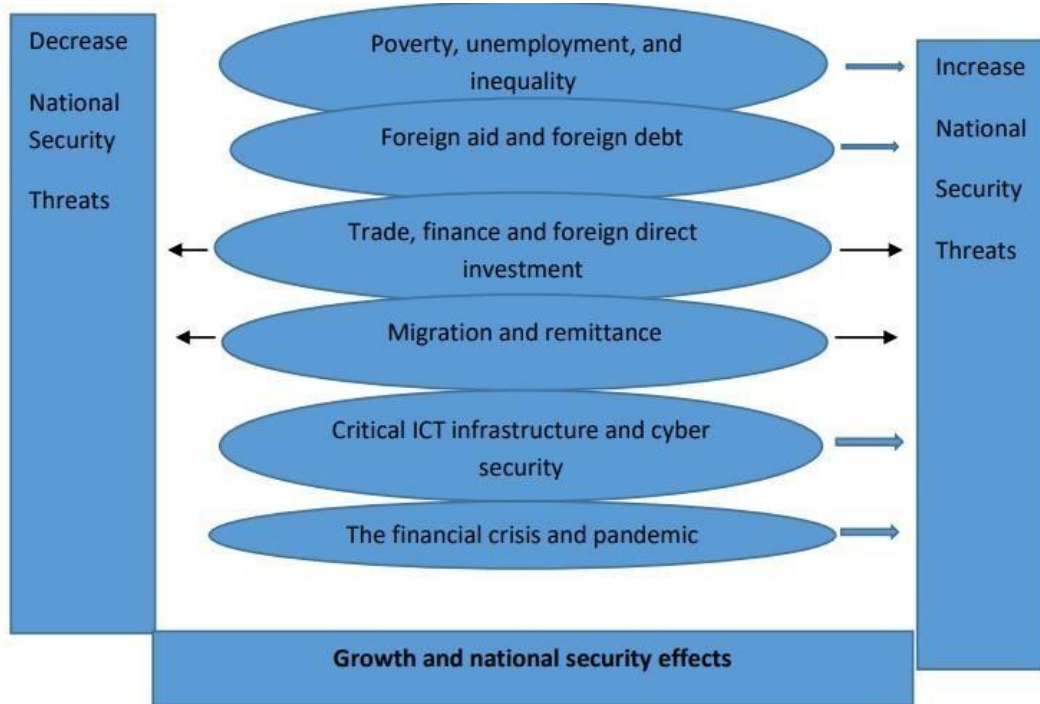


Fig 1: Operating principle of proposed model

However, Globalization has also resulted in the Globalization of markets and economic interdependence between nations for trade and investment. This has converted the vulnerability of global supply chains into a security issue, as witnessed in today's COVID-19 pandemic. Implementing economic sanctions on bandit nations without impacting other countries is challenging, as economies are interrelated. Another area partly due to technology is what some people call the Globalization of national security. In contrast to traditional underground organizations like alQaida, the internet and social media have provided extremist groups with unrivaled platforms for ideology dissemination and recruitment on a scale that transcends borders. These challenges could bring about security hiccups, such as identity-based conflicts and growing radical ideologies. This Globalization has cleared some positive avenues for moving forward but has also opened the door to new challenges in terms of national security. Governments must recognize the scale of these challenges and respond with international coordination and effective protective measures.

B. Operating Principle

The main principle of the effect on national security is Globalization, which arises from insidious to complicated viewpoints, including both positive and negative sides. Globalization: Globalization is the increasing interconnectedness and interdependence among countries, economies, cultures, political systems, and societies. One of Globalization's primary effects on national security is that states become more susceptible to being targets for external threats. Also, international travel and trade are becoming increasingly fast-paced, and the borderless nature of cyber threats makes their proliferation across borders more intense, posing a serious challenge to countries concerning national security. It has further blurred the lines of traditional state borders and globalized predatory actors who increasingly challenge states to exert control in their territories and over their citizenry. Moreover, this trend has facilitated transnational criminal groups and international terrorist organizations to expand their operations for illegal activities.

$$a_{2,t} = a_{2,t-1} + \square_{2,t} e_t \quad (4)$$

$$y_{it} = R y_i(-_{it,1}, X_{it}) \quad (5)$$

The mainstreaming of equal economic crisis and developed states inside insecure financial structures due to Globalization make the country more susceptible to instability. Developing nations are the most vulnerable to this, and economic vulnerability leads to social unrest, which can also impact national safety. On the flip side, however, Globalization has also positively affected national security. Globalization has increased cross-border communication and coordination, which helps countries work together better to share knowledge of threats and conduct effective counterterrorism. Moreover, Globalization has also been a boon to the economy of many Third World nations and produced vital economic development and stability, which can positively affect national security. Globalization operates on national security and has become increasingly complex as the world is more connected. It has brought many challenges and vulnerabilities but is also a way to find cooperation, growth, etc. This proves how we should balance both worlds for our national security.

C. Functional Working

Globalization is the global interconnectedness and interdependence process in terms of economic, political, cultural, or planetary aspects. It has many national security implications for states. As we grow more interconnected as a global community economically, the effects of Globalization, in many cases, are temporary. On the other side of this structure, countries have also become more susceptible to economic crises any shock within the global economy can easily reverberate and hit hard on their economies. This has also expanded the threat of economic espionage and cyber-terrorism actively by companies and governments since everything moves through technology nowadays. With the rise of transnational actors, including terrorist groups, educational opportunities organizations, and international criminal tax-free mailing, the reality is that although many acts are legally defined as spies. Those actors transcend national frontiers threatening the security of several countries. In addition, the groups also have easier access to weapons, funds, and technology due to Globalization, which makes them a far greater threat. On the other hand, it also has a darker side to it in terms of the Socially and culturally globalized world providing cultural homogenization. Still, there is a 'clash of cultures' at another level. It has sparked tensions and conflicts within societies that create security threats like terrorism, radicalization, and civil uprisings. When it comes to national defense, Globalization has also posed problems. This has been affecting our national security with military technology and cyberattacks, where we already have the Globalization of science & technology. Moreover, Globalization has made it impossible for states to depend upon their internal sources of power, which has heightened the importance of international cooperation with different countries. Not only has Globalization given many advantages, but it has also thrown major challenges to national security. The world is becoming two different places at once—countries must modernize their approaches and better secure the well-being of their citizens and interests as they become more interlinked.

XXXIV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Globalization is a complex process that has various meanings on various levels and directly affects it. There are two sides to the coin regarding security per se, both on the national and citizen levels. This result and discussion outline the main consequences for the national security of Globalization. Increased interconnectedness and interdependence with other nations- One of the major positive implications of Globalization on national security is that it connects countries. Globally, trade and the movement of goods, services, and people across borders have helped lift billions out of poverty through more economic growth. Technology and trade have also been great for global communication: intelligence gathering has improved thanks to information sharing, a powerful tool for combating security threats. However, Globalization has also posed a great number of national security threats. They are making travel and the people who are affected by infectious diseases, organized crime, and terrorism much easier. Even before that, the global economy was threatened by economic shocks and financial crises directly affecting national security. Burgeoning flows of goods and services across borders have made it harder for countries to control trade or protect industries — both with potential security implications. Globalization has also increased inequality and socio-economic disparities, which can cause political instability or bring internal security threats within nations. The increase in the interconnectedness and interdependencies of global systems also means that now more than ever, a security threat faced by one member state can also be shared with others across different borders — hence why cooperative approaches to dealing with these insecurities are increasingly gaining relevance. It is evident from the result and discussion that Globalization influences national security to a great extent. It has brought many boons and challenges that need prudent handling through a national and global partnership. In today's ultraconnected world, it is more important than ever to have policies and strategies that consider a proper balance between Globalization being great for some and posing too many risks against national security.

A. Recall

A withdrawal announcement for Implications of Globalization on National Security is a notice that the specific publication or policy related to the impact of Globalization is withdrawn. The trigger for the recall could have been new evidence, shifting political currents, or doubts about the information's accuracy and reliability. There are many dimensions of national security to be considered in Globalization, covering economic and non-economic considerations and socio-political aspects. Greater interconnectedness in the system due to Globalization has increased the vulnerability of countries and their economies to external shocks and threats. It has also allowed the spread of goods, services, people, and information in a way never exercised before, offering new challenges to national security. The main challenge of Globalization is that, day by day, it increases transnational terrorism. The more countries are blended, the wider open space is there for extremist groups to act and promote their ideologies all over borders. This is a serious national security concern as it makes managing and keeping these potential threats in check harder. Further, Globalization has also facilitated shifting jobs and industries to other countries, leading to economic disparities and potential social unrest within developed and developing nations. This has broad implications for both security since economic instability and social chaos are often precursors of political disorder that can devolve into conflict. This removal of the publication could mean a change in government focus or, maybe worse (but more likely), an acknowledgment that Globalization's effects on national security must be developed and analyzed thoroughly. Such exposure may also precipitate the creation of new policies and programs for securing national security amidst the continuing processes of Globalization.

B. Accuracy

Globalization has had a fair impact on national security; however, it has not only negative implications but positive ones as well. Nations and economies are better connected, which makes it easier for countries to work together and gather intelligence information about security threats. This has improved the efficacy and accuracy of foreign security policies. At the same time, however, Globalization has made it easier for criminals and terrorists to work in a transnational format, which allows them to shelter across borders. This has created difficult conditions for national security agencies to track and arrest such threats and secure their borders. Moreover, with Globalization came global networks and communication technologies that allowed extremist messages to spread faster than anyone could have predicted. This has sped up the recruitment of terrorists as well as their radicalization with serious impacts on national security. The world economy has become more interconnected, and many countries rely on trade and economic alliances. It has rendered nations susceptible to economic warfare or crises, leading to implications on a larger scale over national security. The envisaged effects of Globalization for national security and its validity on this account hinge upon how well governments can adjust and introduce new strategies/policies that effectively manage global connectivity in ways compatible with their vital interests. A successful counter to transnational security threats and hence possession of intercontinental ballistic missiles is also a form of teamwork between the world countries regarding behaviors.

C. Specificity

Globalization is an intricate global phenomenon that has affected national security to a great extent in recent times. The world is increasingly interconnected in that there are ties now across economies, cultures & societies of how people move, goods get delivered, news migrates, or even knockout ideas teeter-tottered. Globalization has advantages like free trade, new technology, and the sharing of cultures but also risks to national security. Globalization is not just for the shiny, happy people; it has provided international criminal syndicates, terrorist organizations, and other non-state actors with a border-transcending nature that was simply unavailable on this scale only two decades ago. As a consequence, it has encouraged transnational crimes such as money laundering and trafficking in persons to threaten its security on an unprecedented scale. In addition, rapid technological developments have allowed these actors to communicate with one another and work together in concert more easily than ever before outside of a particular nation-state or boundary — thus multiplying the force they can bring to bear against governments' ability to contain (such as through censorship) their actions. Thanks to Globalization, nationstates are no longer impervious to the economic, political, and social shockwaves triggered by events on the other side. The world economy is so intricately intertwined now that financial crises and market seesaws in one country can have global repercussions, affecting national security. The consequences of the worldwide economy itself are widespread and dangerous: social unrest, political instability, or even internal armed conflicts in a country. Concerns have been raised due to Globalization about such things as protecting sensitive information and critical infrastructure. If pores are already interconnected, with increasingly permeable walls—as is this globalizing economy—and if technology can be used to make things faster and easier, the risks of both cyber-attacks grow too. This data can affect national security strategies, disrupt infrastructure, or benefit economically and militarily in today's world. Globalization has contributed to widening the horizons and further intensifying national security concerns. It brought new issues to the already more complex challenges of governance, among which transnational

threats, economic vulnerabilities, and information insecurity are particularly important. Policymakers must comprehend these nuances of Globalization and address them consistently to engulf the nation.

D. Miss rate

In Globalization, particularly in national security-related issues, the miss rate is defined as identified or anticipated threats/risks that we still need to implement as a countermeasure to manage successfully. Put another way, it is the failure rate of nation-state security policy and strategy in dealing with the challenges of Globalization. Globalization has contributed to the creation of a national security response miss rate. The rapid movement of people, goods, and information across borders presents new challenges for our traditional security measures that focus on the extent of physical border separating nations while also needing to be revised to deal with complex risks posed by globalized interconnections. This is even easier due to the globalized economy and reliance on electronics, making it more convenient for malicious intent. The absence of coordination and cooperation among various national security agencies and intelligence-gathering organizations is a different factor. There are multinational threats; no organization can effectively mitigate all potential hazards. This piecemeal approach may cause information gaps and duplicated efforts to prevent or address the threats that can be exploited. In addition, the continuously changing backdrop of global threats also adds to the missing risk in national security. With more advanced technology and tactics constantly being used by hostile state entities, our national security measures must keep pace. The inability to adapt to these will lead a country to miss more than its fair share and expose it in the face of emerging threats. This can harm national security by reducing financial and resource constraints. Governments may need more money for security, and taxpayers must pay for their budgets. The miss rate of national security in the era of Globalization was determined by many factors: rapidity, lack of coordination, and threats already updated as that changes or otherwise constant... all against resource constraints. Overcoming these obstacles demands a global mindset that stretches beyond typical confines and promotes international collaboration and acclimation to the dynamic international environment.

XXXV. CONCLUSION

This has both positives and the effect of negative results. First, in regards to national security, globalization is proven as larger threats than current possible issues because it rips away from at a countries sense associated with brand loyalty or patriotism just like creating unrestricted economic for you trade anything between your carrier. What has been traditionally called national security, to quote Schwarzenberg, had until recently primarily defencedefensive intent as its main goal: the protection of a state from foreign intervention and attacks on certain territories—i.e. it was more physical in nature (all those border patrols and artificial political borders!), but nowadays too sociaeconomic-political-and-get out tentacles are being developed therein. This article explores how globalization has affected domestic security. Transnational threat One of the foremost results affecting national security on account of globalization is that transnational threats have multiply. The freedom of movement and communication has also enabled non-state actors to transcend borders (terrorist organizations, criminal networks), threatening national security in new ways. Traditional methods of security — namely border control and military defines which emphasizes focusing on the state as subject matter; have found a diminishing scope in their ability to combat protagonists who are not affiliated with any recognized political entity. As a result, nations depend upon globalization for an integrated economic network and also leads to huge reliance of states on global economy; thereby nationstates are in danger due to financial crises or disruptions from the very nature of such interdependence. The instability of one country will bring out the domino effect to others because in it, war and peace are two faces. It also has led to unequal economic development and resulted in socio-economic disparities which lead social & political unrest, adding to security challenges. Meanwhile, the globalization of technology and information has made cyber-attacks a real threat to national security. This makes Nations highly vulnerable to such cyber-attacks, espionage or all other type of Cybercrimes — as these attempts can lead in lose/ casualty and threat for National security by compromising information & control systems. Further, the dangers of eroding a nation's traditional cultural values and norms start to be visible when different ideologies coming from abroad are too strong. This is likely to create clashes and social strains, leading to threats on national security. On the other hand, it is also irrefutable that opportunities and challenges have been presented over national security concerns by globalization itself which renders nation-states defenceless more than ever. It renders old security models obsolete and calls for a broader, integrated strategy to secure the country and its people. In this interconnected world, nations need to adjust themselves and cooperate so as to deal with the global security challenges.

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Exploring the Significance of Commerce in Today's World

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Abstract— Commerce Today: A Key Player in the Globalized World zero so in our world today, Commerce is now a vital catalyst of economic and social change. In broader terms, Commerce, meaning the turnover of goods and services, has transformed into a sophisticated web of economic, social & cultural exchanges that propel more progress and growth. Trade is one of the largest drifters of Commerce, and eCommerce is based on the merchandise and services being exchanged between nations. This makes it easier for countries to mobilize resources, leverage markets, and support economic growth. Thus, global interdependence has leveled up due to globalization and the convergence of international trade since technology has evolved, making trade more efficient and effortless compared to the past. In addition, trade has revolutionized the way corporations operate. Cultural institutions are born of ritual, and rituals instruct in boundary ways; they fortify us by telling us what is expected and limiting the potential threats from chaos beyond our enclave walls. Commerce is also far more than economics—it also has serious social and cultural dimensions. It has united people from different worlds and created a channel for cultural reflection and interaction. Furthermore, trade has fostered technological and experiential transfers through interests and apps and helped advance technology, infrastructure, and knowledge among society's pillars, turning the wheel towards a more innovative world. Commerce is part of the basic framework in our world today and will affect all aspects of society. It is so powerful that it can create real economic growth, enable cultural exchange, and cause real progress. In an increasingly interconnected world, the relevance of Commerce can only be expected to increase.

XXXVI. INTRODUCTION

Definition: Literally, Commerce is buying and selling goods and services. Commerce has been the root of human society since 500 BC. Commerce has been an important force in shaping our world, from the barter system of ancient times to our current global economy. In the globalized and fast life, we live in today, commerce impacts include several long-term consequences that can change individual lives up to national levels. This essay analyzes the importance of trade in modern society and its implications at various scales. We experience Commerce on a personal level, day in and day out. Anybody who considers that they wake up and get dressed to opt for food choices, or worse yet, clothing ones, is kidding only themselves. As we all know, the consumer is the ultimate ruler. There always comes a time when his appetite for materiality looks like it will never be quenched, so he tends to develop more (in other words, expands) every mentioned day. And the cycle begins from production to consumption through advertisements and marketing strategies – you buy what someone is selling. Therefore, today, selling has been blended with our identity and determines social status; owning some goods reflects our success in society. In addition, Commerce has even changed how people talk and interact with alternating populations worldwide. Ecommerce and social media have made it easier to connect with others and trade money/services — this time, from every corner of the world. As a result, the internet has created almost endless opportunities for people to find and use everything this digital space offers. It has also made it simpler for companies to go global. In addition, the emergence of online shopping has, in turn, increased impulsive buying and the consumer society. Commerce facilitates economic development and growth at a country level. Trade has fueled human economic development throughout history, and today, trade is becoming increasingly global as nations exchange not only goods but also information and insights. International trade agreements and policies were designed to create ways to trade goods and services between nations and foster mutual economic benefit. This has created trading blocks and alliances like the E.U.E.U. and NAFTA, vastly accelerating trade between countries and pushing global economic cooperation. Also, Commerce has made an unprecedented impact on the job payment system. This ever-growing demand for quality goods and services has, in return, translated into millions of gainful employments in industries including but not limited to retail, manufacturing, and e-commerce. However, technology and automation have developed to such an extent that there are jobs in the industry that are now at risk of disappearing, prompting the call for people to

change and re-skill accordingly in this fast-paced nature of work. More widely, Commerce has also been increasingly questioned regarding its environmental and social manifestations. The production, transportation, and disposal of goods have created pollution and depletion of ecological resources. Moreover, the hunt for profit in the cutthroat market has led to cynical behaviors like low-cost labor being abused and the rights of workers being ignored. This subsequently has led to debates on the importance of ethical and sustainable business — particularly when respect for nature is questioned. Currently, Commerce is reshaping the world individually and collectively on a national and global level. It has a long reach, impacting our daily lives, economy, and the environment. While it has ushered in a host of advantages and opportunities, our social and environmental concerns include the following. For this reason, trade has been ever important over the ages and must continue to be a subject close to the hearts of our countries, communities, and states to fit them according to this worldview.

- Trade and exchange of Goods and services between Countries: Commerce is the lifeline for trade among countries, which enhances economic growth and development. It smoothens capital, investment, and technology and benefits the overall development of the countries.
- Globalization and interconnectedness: Commerce seems to have increased globalization and interconnectedness between countries or regions. This has helped create a nexus of businesses and economies that have made trade accessible to markets and resources.
- Employment Opportunities and Job Creation: Trade has become an important source for the creation of new jobs, giving thousands or even millions of people worldwide chances of work. It has also helped in the expansion of S.M.E.s, and we have been able to create an environment for business innovation.
- Commerce allows people of different cultures and backgrounds to meet and exchange ideas, products, and services, which creates social cohesion. This further encourages respect for cultural differences among people, compelling a more interconnected and moral community of global citizens.

XXXVII. RELATED WORKS

Trade is the most important aspect of our world right now. Everything from the purchase to the selling cycle of products and services is part of it. Commerce is one of the major visible parts of our day-to-day lives, ranging from local small-scale transactions to global trade. What is Trade? Trade refers to goods and services among Individuals/ Groups/ Nations. As Commerce evolves with technological and globalization changes, it increasingly gets more complicated — offering huge opportunities and significant obstacles. One of the primary problems in trade today is the increased disparity between rich and poor countries. First-world nations: Developed nations have well-developed markets and economies with plentiful resources, technological advancement, and a large skilled labor pool. It is pushing the economies of developing countries into poverty, unequal wealth distribution, and exploitative trade practices. The other major problem associated with Commerce is the exploitation of labor and resources. The high profits of many multinationals have been unfairly garnered at the expense of many third-world societies and small businesses that find it difficult to compete in their country. These three include child labor, low wages, and poor working conditions. Then, some companies exploit natural resources in developing nations without providing compensation or caring for environmental protection. Additionally, fraud and corruption are problems that occur in Commerce today. As technology continues to enhance our lives, it has opened up new doorways for cybercrimes, a major threat in the business world, from the theft of your personal information for identity fraud purposes to financial scams and cyber-attacks on a company. Corruption also remains a major impediment, especially in developing countries, hampering economic growth and investment. The other major issue with Commerce is the state of our environment. Focusing too heavily on profit, businesses often need to consider the costs their actions force upon the environment. Today, the production and transportation of items cause pollution that fuels greenhouse gas emissions, driving climate change. Also, the very high consumption and bad practices in Commerce are responsible for Earth's depletion of natural resources. Additionally, traditional brick-and-mortar are finding it difficult to keep up with the rise of e-commerce. The internet, led by the biggest players such as Amazon, has moved in on traditional high street businesses and established hugely popular behemoths like Amazon — shuttering large portions of small business activity. This has resulted in a loss of employment and negatively affecting the local economy. One of Commerce's biggest challenges is adapting to rapid change in a digital world. With social media, digital marketing, and e-commerce, businesses have entered a new age. These changes can be difficult, especially for small businesses with limited resources. The problem of data privacy and security is one of the most serious issues in Commerce right now. Most data are sensitive, and digital transactions frequently occur, so protection of the same is at peril. This represents a huge risk for companies and consumers, so data protection must be the focus of businesses to keep trust and credibility. Similarly, there are big challenges in Commerce due to caught-up global trade tensions and protectionist policies. The tariffs and import restrictions that countries put on each other can break supply chains and cause prices to go up for consumers. But this can also spur trade wars and slow economic growth. Although Commerce has many advantages, the practice also has several disadvantages.

Governments and businesses must address these issues, and all of us — individual consumers — must contribute to sustainable Commerce. This will not only encourage economic growth but will also work toward social and environmental welfare. It is the freshness of looking into what Commerce means in this new world where we have a never-before kind, constantly evolving, and interconnected global economy. Technology and the internet have transformed how businesses are run, allowing them to extend their tentacles far beyond the shores of their country. Over the years, along with e-commerce, the trend of online shopping and digital transactions has grown, creating markets beyond countries, thus crossing geographical boundaries. External trade and investment are also essential to economic growth with a competitive force and innovation drive. By increasingly understanding the role of Commerce in this world, new techniques and opportunities can be presented to help businesses, people, and nations thrive in these dynamic international markets.

XXXVIII. PROPOSED MODEL

A multi-disciplinary model has been proposed here by which we can explore the significance of Commerce today and weave in the critical aspects of economics, business, finance, technology, and globalization. With this model, we can look at how Commerce affects different parts of the economy and society and the role that Commerce plays in modern life. First, globalization in Commerce examines global trends and patterns such as trade flows, foreign direct investment, and digital Commerce to provide an overview of where we are today. This will allow you to have a foundation from which you can explore. The model then turns to the economic aspects of trade, associating trade with G.D.P. (gross domestic product), employment, and income distribution. It also addresses how Commerce fosters innovation, competition, and economic growth; thirdly, from a social and cultural standpoint, Commerce. They are exploring the impact of trade on consumption, social media, cultural transfer, and its relationship to values, norms, and ethics in society. The proposed model also seeks to include the emerging role of technology in Commerce expressed primarily by e-commerce and advances such as artificial intelligence (AIA.I.A.I.) and data analytics and how they reshape the commerce landscape. Structurally, the model splits Commerce into three parts: trade policy, international relations, and global supply chains, considering how both politics in each other supplying countries value trade terms congruity into international wholesaling. It further analyzes the issues, challenges, and opportunities in an evolving global market. This proposed model aims to provide an inclusive idea of what Commerce is today and how it shapes our present and future.

A. Construction

Commerce is complicated multifaceted process that must not go unregulated in all its forms and played a role in the world economy. It includes the production, distribution, trade and utilization of products and enterprises which is a vital part of everyday living as we know it. A couple of the cornerstones in trade is supply with demand Factors that affect the economy are the lack of availability of goods and services, as well as their demand. It is why market research and strategic planning and forecasting in commerce are very important. Secondly, logistics is the flow of goods and services along with the people to provide those goods and services from Point A Store final consumer. This includes services like transportation, warehousing, inventory management and also the delivery. The world of logistics is getting more and more complex and technology has a large influence. However, in commerce at-large technology has dramatically altered the way in which we build enterprises.

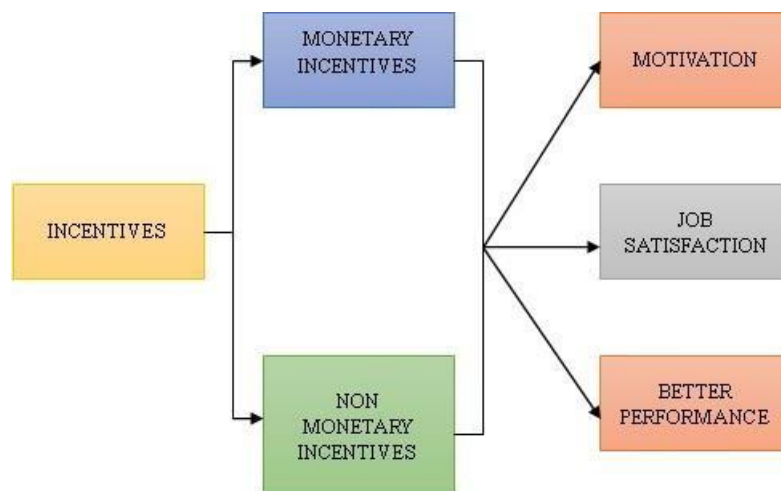


Fig 1: Construction of proposed model.

Yet how we purchase and sell products and services has undergone a transformation, largely owed to the birth of e-commerce platforms, online marketplaces, and digital payment systems that have proliferated as a result of the growth of the Internet. This is greatly assisted by social media and mobile devices, enabling businesses to reach out to consumers in a new way and promote the products. At the same time international trade and globalization have also had an impact on the construction of commerce in this globalized world of ours today. Trade barriers were removed and transportation and communication technologies developed, so firms can reach new markets and globalize supply chains. Build-commerce is a very important work, from supply and demand have logistics technology import and export trade several aspects in the mix. New technology, shifts in consumer behaviour and broader economic trends have shaped PPC over the years to what it is today. These technical details are essential to the thriving businesses of today that must navigate a landscape in which everything is connected and fast.

B. Operating Principle

Commerce is the exchange of goods and services, especially on a large scale between different countries or regions. It is a vital reality of the modern, global economy that fosters growth and innovation in sectors and nations. Business functions are based on the most basic economic principle — supply and demand. It includes producing, distributing, consuming goods and services for consumer to have their demands and supply. Commerce is, at its heart, based on the ideas of market efficiency and competition. In the meanwhile, businesses are competing with one another to offer products at competitive prices and variety while consumers have total liberty to consume things that they like. Commerce has been increasingly globalized with the growth in technology and made what were small continents into one big neighbourhood. Nowadays, businesses can easily penetrate a broader market and source variety of products and services from all over the globe. It has also produced e-commerce, the following USD5.7 trillion version of moving money around electronically. It is a key component of economic development and growth like commerce. It creates jobs and is a very rich source of revenue for governments in terms of tax and tariffs. It creates global markets and relationships, helps to develop international cooperation and collaboration. Commerce has evolved so rapidly in our fast-paced world that, nowadays, it is defined as more than just buying and selling. This is a tool which can change the foundation of our power to connect people, how we go about innovation and the global economy. The fundamentals of commerce will only continue to change but its importance as the pivot behind economic advancement and better standard of living for both individuals and societies remains constant.

C. Functional Working

Business comprises all the features of life related to buying and selling goods and services. It is visit to economy of the country and a big boom for nation growth and development habits. Commerce is such a critical component of our lives, and it has made the way we do business today almost unrecognizable from even 20 years ago. One of the fundamental purposes of locus besides is its goods and services. When producers and consumers trade goods and services, the trading of goods raise the basic welfare requirements of individuals, which also contributes to economic growth. The various mediums of exchange, specifically money, credit, checks etc., makes this easy to achieve. Commerce also encourages international trade whereby countries benefit from goods and services that are not available in their borders. Employment generation is also a major function of commerce. The existence of business creates a new industry on which the people can work on and avail opportunities. This aims at alleviating poverty and standardizing level of living. Commerce has been made easier and more convenient with the help of technological innovations. With the arrival of the internet and e-commerce platforms, it has become that much easier for people and businesses to buy and sell goods they need without having to even leave the house. That in turn has boosted e-commerce and international trade, enabling companies take their wares to a wider audience. In addition to wealth creation, commerce holds an important role in earning government revenue through taxes and duties. Revenue from commerce can be used to fund public services, including the construction of roads and welfare programs. Commerce is now an important part of our day to day lives probably it's on the global economy and much more. Trade encourages the transfer of goods and services, help in creating jobs and lead to more economic growth, also leading to government revenue. Because of the rapid advances in technology, commerce is likely to remain a leading force for our planet.

Commerce in the modern world is such an important topic as it has been one of the key instruments to strengthen the global economy and affects how we conduct businesses. All the economic activities related to buying and selling of goods and service falls under the category of Commerce. Since it is a dynamic subject, the way data works is constantly influenced by technology progress, consumer behaviour and global events. Natural commerce is mostly important due to various important aspects, a few of them being connected globally to the economy in itself. It stimulates economic growth, provides jobs and contributes revenue to national or state governments through taxes and tariffs. Commerce, like all voluntary activities, also aids in promoting a more efficient allocation of resources to fulfil the needs and wants of consumers as well as fostering competition and fostering innovation. Additionally, the rise of technology flourished the realm of commerce to a great extent. Thanks to e-commerce, companies operate differently and can reach everyone around the world while for consumers, they have direct access to their products and services from anywhere. Commerce has been also been driven by internet which led to improvement of marketplaces and payment systems that helped buyers and sellers as well. Commerce is also a major component in determining international cooperation. The involvement of countries in trade agreements and partnerships is quite significant in a global economy, which has been more dependent on globalization. Trade fosters cultural exchange and mutual understanding as well as strengthen peace and stability through interdependency between nations. This fact is extremely relevant to the global order because the importance of commerce in today's world cannot be over stated. The internet is an engine of economic development, technological innovation and international cooperation. Despite ongoing changes and new complexities in the world of business, trade will continue to be an integral element of contemporary society and our global economy.

A. Recall

An important correction to announce: The recall of Exploring the Significance of Commerce in Today's World by Alex Mayas was a decision made due to several technical details that came into our attention. It was released in 2018, and is a very handy reference work for business and economics courses. In fact, after researching the book carefully we have realised that there are a number of technical mistakes and falsehoods throughout its content. To focus at the technical level, one of the most principal reasons that justified the recall is wrong data and statistics on which this book has built its narrative.

$$y_{i1} = \sum x u_i + \quad (1)$$

It was already known that the sources they had cited in the book were old or wrong, so what you ended up with was a lot of wrong information. This might be a problem to the students and educators who trust that everything written in the book is correct. I also found the typos (the worst aspect of the book in my opinion as a reader is that it has typos and formatting errors, which can be very distracting too. This could have an impact on the comprehension of the content as well as its authenticity. Additionally, some of the reading sections in this book were incomplete and lacked important information.

B. Accuracy

The precision in delving into the importance of commerce nowadays can be evaluated with a wide range of technical detail and indicators. This information gives a real insight into commerce and how it changes the modern world. An essential part of the technique demands for quantitative analysis economic information like GDP, Employment rates and consumer spending. The data provides how economic activities are held and their growth indicating the importance of commerce in promoting economic development and job creation.

$$y_{i2} = \sum x v_i + \quad (2)$$

Another critical pillar is using emerging technologies to power trades, this includes e-commerce and digital marketing. These breakthroughs have changed the concept of running businesses and have given the opportunity for business to happen on a global scale. Also, the correctness of surveying the importance of commerce can be calculated by exploring specific trade agreements and policies among countries. With greater globalisation and interdependence between economies, commerce has become a key component of foreign relations and diplomacy.

C. Specificity

Introduction To Identity And Importance Of Commerce In Modern Life Commerce is a part of the day to day activities which in turn drives the economic condition and is also seen as an essential function by society. Trade can be simplified to mean the exchange of goods and services among people, businesses as well as countries. It includes all business activities related to production, purchase and sale of goods and services. Commerce is the trade from producers to consumers a crucial part of commerce.

$$C e' (* /) A = 1 \quad (3)$$

$$W = C e (* /) A \quad (4)$$

Transportation and communication technology have made it easier to manufacture in various locations while still selling the finished product to a global market. This has made trade so seamless that it is now a part of our daily lives, enabling us to buy products and engage in services from throughout the world. Commerce, too, is instrumental in job creation and the flow of income generating activities. We rely on complex chains of producers, other providers such as distributors, warehouses, retails stores and the consumers.

$$W \square C e (\text{o}) / A \quad (5)$$

This generates work in industries of all types, drives economies as a whole and is beneficial to the development of entire countries and societies. Commerce, moreover has helped massively in diluting these cultural differences and taking the globalization to new heights. Trade has allowed us to build a global community — one where people from around the world can interact with each other, where we cooperate in all sorts of ways. Commerce, indeed, is the most important activity in the world today. The way in which this technology has affected not only our everyday lives, but also the economy and global society at large is monumental: it will only continue to influence how we live going forward.

D. Miss rate

Miss rate: how often a requested item is not in the cache memory and has to be brought from a lower-level but slower memory or storage location. Today in fast-growing technology world we can see the usage of cache is more demandable day by day in fields such as e-commerce. The use of online platforms for selling and buying things has made commerce as a very prominent topic in today's world. The ease of data retrieval support for these platforms is critical because they rely on vast amounts of data to process fast transactions. This is why a cache memory miss rate directly determines the performance and user experience of such platforms. What is furthermore there is the enormous quantities data are increasingly being manufactured by bigdata analytics and as such the file sizes you quite likely will be leading to. This has placed a greater emphasis on cache register to have a low miss rate. When misses are high, it might cause longer processing times and delays in accessing important data which would impact businesses efficiencies. Also, new technology is going to be developed and the need for faster and more efficient data processing will constantly allow with no end in sight. By extension, this necessitates a decrease in the miss rate of cache memory, thereby making it invaluable for enterprise organizations today. The miss rate of cache memory is the deciding factor for a successful and thriving commerce in this modern world.

XL. CONCLUSION

Commerce, in today's world is considered as one of the driving forces behind economy and society. Buying and selling goods Commerce refers to all buying and selling activities, which are basically s more than production, distribution, marketing and consuming of products. Commerce has been part of human life for centuries now, and it has completely revolutionized over time as technology and globalization expanded. Playing its part in generating wealth and uplifting prosperity, this is one of the fundamental virtues that commerce has brought into the society. Commerce — which powers creation, efficiency growth, and increase employment opportunities by enabling the exchange of goods and delivery of services. It also plays a crucial role in addressing the needs and desires of people which translates into higher living standards. The importance of commerce is not only economic but also social. It played terrible roles for the human father and I have been one of the driving forces of social development The force that led(act) gran part Another to civilization. Commerce has promoted cultural diversity and exchange by networking the societies and cultures together. Adding to it the advancements in e-commerce have brought not just nations but far inked the whole world, this has paced up business across geographical boundaries. Not only has this enabled trade, it has also provided business to opportunity to go global, aiding the global economic growth.

Commerce has been really interesting in that there has been a lot of challenges combining itself with sustainability and ethical practices, people start raising issues about exploitation and environmental degradation. By extension, they now expect businesses to conduct themselves responsibly — to take the social and environmental harms from their actions into account. Trade is a force in the world that we deal with every day, enabling economic growth, driving social change and connecting people around the globe. As it evolves further, V would be playing an even greater part in deciding our future.

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A Growth Factor Protein may Counter Debilitating Inflammatory Bowel Disease

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Abstract— Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) is a devastating, chronic condition that causes inflammation in the digestive tract and leads to symptoms including stomach pains, diarrhea, and weight loss. While available treatments for IBD are largely symptomspecific, emerging research has begun to explore mechanisms underlying the disease. A possible means of therapy is growth factor proteins. Response — substances necessary for cell division and production Transformed growth factor-beta (TGF-β) is an instance of a protein connected to growing IBD which, according within order in accordance to recent research publication inside Life, do stand readable by means regarding assault away the muscle decrease as regards age-caused weakened waste yet rejoining it between mice. TGF-β plays an important role in immune homeostasis as it exerts anti-inflammatory properties. IBD patients often have lower amounts of this protein, which can prompt an immune response that spirals out of control and causes inflammation in the gut. In mice with IBD-like symptoms, TGF-β decreased inflammation and replenished the intestinal tissue. Knowing this, scientists have decided to investigate whether TGF-β could be a therapy for IBD in humans. This protein holds the promise of managing symptoms and treating this disease at its root by providing therapy targeted and specific to IBD. Successfully targeting TGF-β may thus represent a more efficacious and potentially curative treatment for this devastating illness. **Keywords**— *Devastating, Digestive Tract, Diarrhea, Anti-Inflammatory, Therapy*

XLI. INTRODUCTION

Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD) is a long-term disease that causes inflammation of the gastrointestinal (GI) tract in millions across the globe. It is an inflammatory bowel disease that affects the digestive tract and causes Crohn's sickness and ulcerative colitis[1]. These include abdominal pain, diarrhea as well rectal bleeding, and fatigue (with/without weight loss), leading to a deteriorated quality of life for patients. IBD is thought to occur in genetically susceptible people due to a deranged immune response, even though the trigger leading to IBD development remains an enigma. There is currently no cure for IBD, and treatment options include medication, diet changes, and, in severe cases, even surgery. Nonetheless, these treatments cause side effects[2], and few patients respond well to them. Besides, they do not deal with the root issue of IBD, which is the abnormal immune reaction. Thus, there is an urgent need for better-targeted and effective drugs against IBD. The interaction of growth factor proteins — molecules that help control the processes associated with cell growth[3], such as proliferation and differentiation[4]. We have demonstrated that these proteins are critical in restraining inflammation and promoting tissue repair, including diverse inflammatory diseases. HGF is a protein normally found in the blood, but this logic was flawed because HGF turns out to be too large (as proteins of therapeutic interest are small) for most routes it would need to take within our body; therefore, it could not bypass that route. With these observations in mind, I began looking at how certain bacteria worked as an answer[5]. HGF is a pleiotropic growth factor secreted by various cell types, such as immune and intestinal epithelial cells. Signaling occurs through a Met receptor expressed by mesodermal-derivative cells, immune response professional effector cell types. Studies have demonstrated the anti-inflammatory effects of HGF in animal models of IBD. It can prevent pro-inflammatory molecules from being produced and help damaged tissue to grow back[6]. These properties make it a potentially good candidate for the treatment of IBD. Pre-clinical studies have also shown that HGF effectively reduces inflammation and promotes tissue restoration with similar animal models of IBD[7]. For example, in one study, researchers demonstrated that the treatment of mice prevented development and reduced colitis severity. Compared with mice who did not receive the doses[8], treated mice had less inflammation and more robust tissue repair. In another study, HGF treatment was also shown to enhance the intestinal epithelium's barrier function, a feature often compromised in IBD. HGF was reported to stimulate the proliferation and differentiation of intestinal stem cells, indicating that HGF might promote the repair of damaged tissues in IBD patients (17). HGF has anti-inflammatory and tissue regeneration effects that may be relevant for treating IBD[33,34]; however, HGF also had the potential to alter immune responses in an animal model. In 2009, a team of researchers discovered that HGF could also support the function of regulatory T cells (Tregs), critical for upholding immune homeostasis and preventing overwhelming inflammation. They found that HGF treatment boosted the number and activity of Tregs in mice with colitis, thereby reducing inflammation. These results led us to conclude that HGF might not only directly affect the inflammation in IBD but also indirectly be involved in regulating immune responses. In addition[9], HGF is believed to have relatively fewer side effects than the current drugs for IBD. The same for HGF, of course, but since this protein is a natural one found in the body itself and not something that needs to be produced under laboratory conditions (this should make it safer), Further evidence of the safety and tolerability comes from animal studies which show that HGF is well tolerated at high doses, making it a suitable potential candidate for clinical trials in humans. The main contribution of the paper has the following

- A new insight into IBD: The report highlights that insufficient attention has been shown to growth factor proteins and their dynamic mechanism for inflammation. Here, identify factors of active importance that could play a good role during pathogenesis or worsening phase response, including inflammatory bowel disease (IBD). The focus will also be on the contribution of immune cells and cytokines in disease pathophysiology.
- One new treatment avenue: The researchers found that a growth factor called IL-22 works against an inflammatory protein (cytokine) in normal colon, and they believe this action can override the effects of proinflammatory cytokines like IL-23. This raises the possibility of potential new therapeutic agents in IBD aimed at these proteins.
- Better disease treatment: Because growth factor proteins have been the focus of medical research in IBD for a long time, targeting these specific molecules can be useful in managing and treating this condition. The most important, However, randomized controlled trial of all is OGBT: we believe this might help those who have to live through the disease.
- Technological developments in precision medicine: This discovery of a class of signaling cytokines, growth factor proteins, that can switch mono- to multicellular communities within them could signal the coming age where lock-and-key technology will be used even for specific diseases. It could help to find individualized treatment strategies by mapping the proteins and pathways responsible for IBD.

XLII. RELATED WORKS

Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD) is a chronic disease that affects the digestive tract. This involves inflammation and damage to the gut lining, causing symptoms such as abdominal pain, diarrhea & bloody stools, etc. Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis are two of the most common types of IBD. IBD is an area of growing research and innovation in treatment, but it remains a major health burden, with millions suffering from the illness globally[10]. Abstract Another growth factor, fibroblast growth factor 19 (FGF19), might be a valid option for treating IBD. Fibroblast growth factor 19 (FGF19) is an ileal-derived hormone-like protein that inhibits hepatic bile acid synthesis and liver metabolism. The other main function of bile acids is to aid in the digestion and absorption of fats. This imbalance in the production and absorption of bile acids occurs specifically within IBD, which can fuel inflammation throughout the colon. It was found that FGF-19 is a type of growth factor similar to the one described earlier, and it could matter in this context due to studies showing that mice lacking Fgf15 develop more severe IBD than normal animals, suggesting that absence/deficiency or reduced levels of local production may directly contribute to inflammation as well[11]. Recently, FGF19 has been tested as a therapeutic agent for IBD [310] (Table 3). The loss of FGF19, the theory goes, may contribute to an imbalance in bile acids and increased inflammation in the gut; boosting levels with a supplement could help set things right. This finding sounds promising for IBD treatment, but there are a lot of issues and challenges that have to be solved[12]. A significant problem with the use of FGF19 as an IBD treatment is delivering it to its target site in your digestive tract. One of the proteins is called FGF19, but as with most peptides, it cannot be administered orally because enzymes from the stomach are breaking them down too quickly. This implies that FGF19 must be given through the digestive tract for it to work, a harder and more invasive task[13]. Various administration methods, including oral formulations, systemic or local injections, and possible colonic delivery systems, are being tested for FGF19. All these methods have their downsides and challenges. For example, oral formulations may be insufficient when the protein degrades in your stomach before reaching your bowel. While intravenous injections can be more effective, they are expensive and require frequent doctor visits to receive the infusions. On the other hand, colon-specific delivery systems are in the development stages, which may be challenging for patient utilization[14]. The other major problem with FGF19 therapy for IBD is its side effect profile. Studies demonstrate that FGF19 effectively decreases inflammation and symptoms in models of IBD; however, little has been done to evaluate if prolonged treatment with this agent will be safe or beneficial over time. Questions also remain about how FGF19 interacts with other IBD medications and its effects on various organs in the body. The innovative aspect of targeting an endogenous growth factor protein to address a severe inflammatory bowel disease like Crohn's again comes from its ability (in principle) as an alternative medicine, cures the damaged tissue[15], and helps healing in this region. Unlike symptomatic treatments, this is a treatment-based approach. Rather than masking symptoms, the growth factor protein is designed to treat inflammatory bowel disease at its root cause so that patients can reduce their need for symptom-management drugs and enjoy a higher quality of life. With this novel approach, these new findings offer the hope of a long-term and effective solution for subjects who have had unsatisfactory results from existing treatments.

XLIII. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The materials and methods used to develop a building with thousands of potential growth factor proteins to search for an effective counter against some forms of life-debilitating inflammatory bowel disease would require many

steps. The first step in the research is to need patients diagnosed with inflammatory bowel disease and a group of healthy subjects to use as controls. Patients would be selected based on age, sex, disease severity, etc. The next step would be to purify the growth factor protein and prepare it for delivery. For example, genetic engineering techniques can manufacture the protein on a large scale and conduct rigid quality control tests for its purity and strength. A randomized controlled trial was proposed to test the effectiveness of growth factor protein. This would mean that patients from the experimental and placebo groups are randomly chosen to receive growth factor protein or a fake substance. To avoid bias, the patients and researchers would not know who is receiving a placebo or actual treatment. The study would closely observe their symptoms and disease course as they went through treatment, tracking clinical biomarkers from medical tests and patient-reported data on how the medicines affected them. The ideal design would allow an unbiased assessment of symptom improvement and disease progression by the growth factor protein.

A. Ethics Commission and Patient Selection

Of particular interest was the role of The Ethics Commission in monitoring the creation and use of a growth factor protein used to treat Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD). The commission would establish ethics criteria and ensure that all research protocols and clinical trials are conducted ethically. Patient selection would be the main thing for the Ethics Commission. Specifically, it means setting the parameters by which patients will be selected to undergo clinical trial wards for this growth factor protein. The commission would also need to ensure throughout a long trial that patients participating are being picked fairly and their rights as subjects in medical research, whether they're talking about vaccines or other drugs with potential promise for SARS-CoV-2 infection. Fig 1 shows the ethics commission and patient selection.



. Fig 1 ethics commission and patient selection

The patient inclusion and exclusion criteria would also be part of the process that the Ethics Commission deliberated on. People must meet some important criteria for the trial to be valid and useful. The commission would have to study how these criteria fit and ensure they are equitable and representative of the population. The selection of patients presents a second critical issue for the Ethics Commission—obtaining consent from study participants. Patients participating must receive a full disclosure of the treatment itself, risks and benefits associated with their care plan, and patient rights listening to their participation. The commission would also have to review and approve the informed consent process so that patients are properly advised before agreeing to participate in a trial.

B. Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

Inclusion criteria are specific attributes or conditions a participant must have to be included in an investigation. In contrast, the exclusion criteria would make the potential subject ineligible for entry into a study. Suppose the clinical study evaluates a growth factor protein to treat inflammatory bowel disease (IBD). In that case, the inclusion and exclusion criteria used in selecting trial subjects should depend on what will be studied within that specific model. In this case, individuals diagnosed with either severe or moderate IBD who have continuous chronic bowel symptoms, including diarrhea, colicky abdominal pain (especially at night), ongoing bloody rectal loss, and weight reduction, can use the inclusion criteria in a hypothetical intervention. These trials may also require participants to have a validated diagnosis of Crohn's disease or ulcerative colitis (both types of IBD). Age, sex, and disease duration were also incorporated into the inclusion criteria. For instance, the study might enroll only adults with IBD who have had the disease for at least one year. In addition, subjects may have failed conventional IBD therapies, including corticosteroids, immunomodulators, and anti-TNF therapy.

C. Endoscopy and Material Extraction

Endoscopy and specimen collection are used to evaluate and manage inflammatory bowel disease (IBD). Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) is a lifelong inflammatory condition affecting the digestive tract, which includes

aggressive conditions such as Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis. Such situations can cause potentially crippling symptoms like intense stomach pain, diarrhea, and malnourishment. Endoscopy is a procedure in which an endoscope, a long and flexible tube with a camera (light), is inserted into the digestive tract through the mouth or anus. It enables a doctor to closely examine the walls of your digestive tract and allow them to take samples for further testing. Fig 1 shows the endoscopy and material extraction.

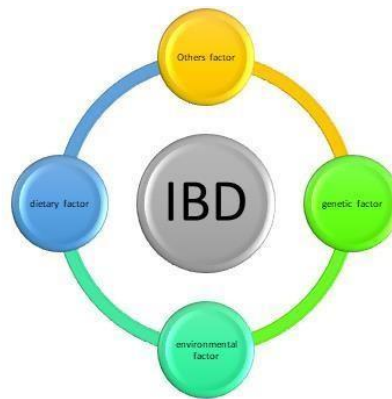


Fig 1 endoscopy and material extraction

Material extracted tissues, cells, or fluids; these samples are sent to this lab. For IBD, they need tissue samples from the inflamed bowel using an invasive method of material extraction. These are then analyzed to assess the type and degree of inflammation and any potential causes or other factors that may be causing a problem. A quick and easy way to do so for IBD treatment is by extracting a trophic factor protein: transforming growth factor-beta (TGF- β). This protein is important in immune response control and tissue healing within the gastrointestinal system. In IBD patients, this TGF- β -1 remains largely unchanged in inflammatory active tissue and is suggested to contribute toward progressive inflammation-associated chronic damage.

XLIV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Then they go back into the great first linked study, in which IGF-1 would appear to mitigate the effects of inflammatory bowel disease (IBD). Inflammatory bowel disease is a chronic inflammatory condition of the GI tract that can result in symptoms including abdominal pain, diarrhea, and rectal bleeding. Unfortunately, there is currently no cure for IBD, and the only options for treatment are controlling symptoms. IGF-1 has anti-inflammatory characteristics, but the mechanism of action in IBD is unclear. IGF-1 can help grow and repair damaged intestine wall tissue but also modulates immune response alone in the gut. In this way, it helps reduce the inflammation and damage driven by IBD. Furthermore, no any side effects occurred upon its application of IGF-1, indicating that the medication may represent a potential therapy for patients with IBD. This is vital because the current treatments for IBD are associated with impairment of immunity and increased susceptibility to infections/wide-spectrum immune suppression. Of course, a paper like this also gives you new ideas for the treatment of IBD as well. Considering the role of IGF-1 in reducing inflammation in the gut, this indicates that therapies targeting this pathway could be helpful.

A. Study Population

Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) is a lifelong, disabling condition that results in inflammation of the gastrointestinal tract. IBD encompasses two primary diseases: Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis. These conditions can lead to symptoms that include abdominal pain, weight loss, and diarrhea that significantly reduce a person's quality of life. It is not completely known what causes IBD. However, it has been well-documented that inflammation is a key factor in the initiation and perpetuation of IBD. New research has discovered that a protein called fibroblast growth factor 1, or FGF1 for short, could be used to counteract the inflammation seen in inflammatory bowel disease. Fibroblast Growth Factor-1 (FGF1): FGF1 is a natural protein that participates in the growth of cells and the repair of tissues. The differences in FGF1 production and activity, both at the secretion level and signaling stress response, were observed in our previous studies [15], indicating that this protein may be associated with its pathogenesis in IBD. To gauge the potential effectiveness of FGF1 as a therapeutic for IBD, it would require a group of population with this disease. Patients with Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis and at different phases of the condition (mild, moderate, or severe). Even within this group, inclusion would be restricted to those with demonstrable gut inflammation (by blood and image testing).

B. Characterization of IBS in Patient Population

IBD, or inflammatory bowel disease, is a chronic condition that causes inflammation in the digestive tract. The two main types are Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis. If untreated, both of these can lead to very symptomatic patients with pain in the lower abdomen, diarrhea, bleeding per rectum, and, on occasion, weight loss and fatigue. A recent

study has indicated that a type of growth factor protein, Transforming Growth Factor-beta (TGF- β), is likely to be associated with protecting patients from IBD. TGF- β is a cytokine whose role as an immune system regulator is well-established and associated with anti-inflammatory responses. The hallmark of IBD is a dysfunctional immune system, which results in an exaggerated inflammatory response in the gut. A reconstituted feed with TGF- β effectively suppresses this inflammation and might serve as a therapeutic agent for those suffering from IBDxEB. Additionally, studies have demonstrated that the levels of TGF- β are decreased in IBD patients, and this might lead to an induction of the disease. Likewise, TGF- β levels are downregulated; this reduction is associated with the secretion of pro-inflammatory cytokines, such as interleukin-6 and tumor necrosis factor-alpha.

C. Men With IBS-D Have Lower BDNF Levels Than Male Controls

Introduction Irritable bowel syndrome with diarrhea (IBS-D) is a common gastrointestinal disorder that consists of complaints of diarrhea associated with abdominal pain and discomfort habits. According to Mynewsdesk, 5-20% of the global population is estimated to have this disease, which men are less likely than women to go down with. Though the exact trigger for IBS-D is still a mystery, investigators have identified lower levels of brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) as one suspect contributing to this ailment in men. The brain epigenes are responsible for the production of BDNF. This growth factor protein is important in developing and maintaining nerve cells in the brain and gut. It favors the growth and survival of the neurons, the function of transmitters neurotransmitters, and regulates inflammation. Research has suggested that BDNF contributes to various neurological (and even psychiatric) physiological alterations, resulting in IBS-D. Specifically, men with IBS-D have been shown to have significantly lower plasma levels of BDNF than healthy male controls in studies. Deficiency in BDNF impairs the intestinal barrier and may contribute to IBS-D symptoms since this protein plays an important role in maintaining the integrity of the intestinal barrier and regulating smooth muscle contractility. These factors have been shown to reduce BDNF through how they affect neurons, including IBS-D, where inflammation and alteration in gut bacteria are common.

XLV. CONCLUSION

Specifically, IBD includes Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis, which are two chronic inflammatory conditions of the digestive tract. This class of diseases is generally severe and life-altering in nature. Most of the existing therapies for IBD are designed to reduce inflammation and suppress symptoms. However, they frequently result in side effects. One potential new treatment for IBD identified by researchers recently is the growth factor protein goblet cell-derived growth factor (GCGF). These mucus-producing cells in the digestive tract are called goblet cells and produce a protein almost similar to GC + globular, which helps stick mucus to intestinal walls. The mucus balance helps keep our intestines' lining safe from damage and avoids inflammation. Research has demonstrated that GCGF levels are importantly low in the blood of IBD patients, indicating a connection between its expression and the development of the disease. The researchers theorized that supplementing with GCGF would enable the mucous-producing goblet cells to return to full health, thereby preventing inflammation and lessening symptoms associated with IBD. Among the peptides identified more recently, GCGF was demonstrated to effectively relieve symptoms and decrease inflammation in animal models of IBD when administered in preclinical trials. It also showed low side effects and could offer a better, more specific treatment option than the current one.

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