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# ECONOMY INDIA

NATIONAL SEMINAR

## VIKSIT BHARAT@ 2047: CHALLENGES, OPPORTUNITIES & ROADMAP

FEBRUARY 15, 2025

Approved by:  
Director General Higher Education (DGHE), Haryana



ORGANIZED BY:

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS  
RKSD COLLEGE, KAITHAL (HARYANA)

(Govt. Aided Institution, Accredited 'A' Grade by NAAC)  
Affiliated to Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra

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## MESSAGE

It is gladdening to know that Department of Economics of the college is organizing an Interdisciplinary National Seminar on "Viksit Bharat @2047: Challenges, Opportunities and Roadmap" on 15 February, 2025 approved by Director General Higher Education, Haryana.

The Department of Economics has chosen a very crucial and relevant aspect "Viksit Bharat". Hon'ble Prime Minister's Vision of "Viksit Bharat @ 2047" is to transform India into a developed nation by the 2047, marking the centenary of its independence. The vision focuses on achieving high economic growth, fostering innovation, creating a robust infrastructure, improving education and healthcare, and emphasizing on sustainable development. The objective is to empower citizens, promote inclusive growth, and strengthen India's position in the global arena. Seminars and conferences provide beneficial input in the academic pursuit of faculty members as well as students. So, I am sure that this seminar will generate knowledge and will help in drawing implications by policy makers. The roadmap includes policies to enhance manufacturing, digital economy, environmental sustainability and social welfare, ultimately leading to a self-reliant and prosperous India by 2047.

I warmly appreciate the initiative taken by the Department of Economics under the guidance of college Principal for organising this wonderful seminar.

Blessings and best wishes!

**Ashwani Shorewale**  
President  
RVS & Governing Body  
RKSD College, Kaithal

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## VISION ‘VIKSIT BHARAT @2047’

**Professor (Dr.) Sanjay Goyal**

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The goal of ‘Viksit Bharat by 2047’, set forth by the government of India under the visionary leadership of prime minister Narendra Modi aims to elevate the nation into a self-reliant and prosperous economy. India’s dream of evolving into a developed country is not just an economic goal but a scientific quest, which requires overhauling at all the levels of socio-economic space of the nation. To achieve this objective, a comprehensive and multi-faceted approach is required.

The pursuit of progress is possible through the vehicle of science and technology. This requires an integrated approach that invades every facet of national progress without confining into sector-specific advancements. We need to explore how a holistic scientific temperament can propel India towards its ambitious target.

The cornerstone of achieving "Viksit Bharat" is cultivating a scientific mindset across the population. The education system must emphasize critical thinking, problem-solving and innovation from the grassroots level. Through nurturing curiosity and the spirit of inquiry, we can create a generation of thinkers and innovators who will drive the nation's development. A scientific mindset also involves general understanding among the people, enabling informed decision-making and participation in the nation's endeavours.

Innovation is the fuel for progressive development and research is its engine for any nation and India is not an exception of this. India must prioritize Research and Development (R&D) across all domains, encouraging both fundamental and applied sciences. For this, there is a strong need to establish the state-of-the-art research facilities, provision of adequate funding and incentives for R&D, through which we can attract and retain more brilliant minds in the country and solve the problem of brain drain to certain extent. A robust patent system and support for commercializing innovations will ensure that scientific breakthroughs translate into societal benefits.

Moreover, the challenges of the 21st century are very complex and interconnected, requiring solutions that transcend traditional disciplinary boundaries. India's path to ‘Viksit Bharat involves fostering interdisciplinary collaboration using Indian Knowledge System (IKS) in a manner through which physicists, biologists, engineers, social scientists and others can collaborate to address the issues collectively and holistically.

To make Bharat Viksit, India’s rich natural resources can also play a crucial role along with physical resources and human resources. From tackling climate change to improving urban infrastructure or advancing healthcare, an interdisciplinary approach will yield comprehensive and sustainable solutions. Not only this, India must invest in building advanced technological infrastructure that supports innovation and improves the quality of life not for the present generation as well future generation too. This includes next-generation digital networks, smart cities, efficient

transportation systems and sustainable energy grids. By leveraging technologies such as artificial intelligence and robotics, India can go ahead into a future of smart, sustainable development.

India's scientific community has a pivotal role in promoting sustainability through research in renewable energy, waste management, water conservation and biodiversity preservation. By integrating environmental considerations into every aspect of development, India can achieve green growth (growth without environmental degradation) which also preserves the nature of Nature.

In a nutshell, the journey to 'Viksit Bharat' by 2047 is a collective scientific endeavor, one that we embark on today for a glorious tomorrow. This vision is an all-encompassing one, where scientific progress is not confined to laboratories but is a societal movement. It is a future where every citizen is empowered by science and every innovation propels the nation forward. Thus, it's an ambitious yet attainable target that requires collective effort from all the stakeholders.

## Viksit Bharat @ 2047: Gita-Inspired Needonomics for Overcoming Challenges, Seizing Opportunities & Charting the Roadmap

*Address of the Chief Guest Prof Madan Mohan Goel\* at the Interdisciplinary National Seminar on “Viksit Bharat @ 2047: Challenges, Opportunities and Roadmap”, February 15, 2025.*

### Abstract

India's vision for *Viksit Bharat @ 2047* requires a paradigm shift from conventional Western economic models to a more ethical and sustainable framework rooted in the Bhagavad Gita. The *Needonomics* school of thought, inspired by *Gita 9:22*, offers a solution to the challenges posed by *Greedonomics* (economics of greed) by advocating for an economy centered on *needs* rather than *greed*. This paper explores the foundational principles of Needonomics, emphasizing *needo-consumption*, *needo-saving*, *needo-investment*, *needo-growth*, and *needo-trade*, all driven by the *NAW* (Need, Affordability, Worth) approach in international marketing. The *Union Budget 2025-26*, while addressing critical economic concerns, lacks a comprehensive strategy for sustainable development. A more holistic approach is required to resolve the *Consumption-Investment Paradox*—aligning consumption with human needs and ensuring investments contribute to inclusive growth. Needonomics provides a moral and practical framework for overcoming these challenges, ensuring that economic policies focus on *youth empowerment*, *poverty alleviation*, *women's participation*, and *agricultural resilience*.

This paper highlights the key strategies for achieving *Viksit Bharat*, including *revitalizing indigenous industries*, *strengthening infrastructure*, *fostering a digital economy*, *promoting green growth*, and *implementing institutional reforms*. By integrating Needonomics into policymaking and governance, India can achieve sustainable development, balancing economic progress with ethical responsibilities. Ultimately, Needonomics presents a transformative vision that ensures *inclusive prosperity*, *self-reliance*, and *a resilient economy*, positioning India as a global model for ethical and sustainable economic development. We need to become street SMART (simple, moral, action-oriented, responsive, and transparent) as consumers, producers, distributors, and traders along with Needonomics in the present economic scenario of materialism and consumerism to achieve anything within REACH towards Viksit Bharat

**Keywords:** *Needonomics, Needo-consumption, street SMART, SIMPLE, NAW Approach*

### 1 Introduction

To ensure Viksit Bharat towards 2047 at all levels in the economy by the stakeholders, we have to adopt Needonomics School of Thought flowing from Gita (9:22) used by LIC of India in its logo ‘Yogakshemam Vahamyaham’ (Your welfare is our responsibility). The simple solution of our problems caused by Greedonomics (economics of greed) in present times lies in Gita-based Needonomics (economics of needs). We must understand Needonomics in totality for needo-health, needo-wealth and needo-happiness with needo-consumption, needo-saving, needo-investment, needo-growth, needo-employability, needo-entrepreneurship, needo-trade for glocalization (think globally and act locally) needo-altruism as its expanding domain in needo-lifestyle. Given India's potential, capabilities, and willpower, adopting the Gita-inspired Needonomics will serve as a

guiding principle in achieving the vision of *Viksit Bharat*. Economy can be people friendly and socially beneficial only if undertaken in accordance with NAW approach (Need creation, Affordability ensured and priced Worth of the goods and services) of international marketing. The domain of Needonomics is very wide and covers all aspects of the economy and its people including cared-less and used-less. We have to care the cared-less and use the used-less human resources as a duty and not charity. We can achieve morality, opulence, victory and empowerment to participate in the socio-economic development with common sense approach of Needonomics. We need to become street SMART (simple, moral, action-oriented, responsive, and transparent) as consumers, producers, distributors, and traders along with Needonomics in the present economic scenario of materialism and consumerism to achieve anything within REACH with manifestation which can be magnetized and maximized with attitude of gratitude. Needo-education of Needonomics as a commonsense approach is necessary and sufficient condition for crisis management of any kind at all levels of operation in the economy can genuinely ensure miracles for sustainable development in the world through altruism. For *Viksit Bharat* towards 2047, we must be careful for cared-less as well as care-less and convert used-less as well as use-less to be useful citizens.

The Union Budget 2025-26 amounts to ₹5, 065, 345 crore, which includes ₹3, 394, 425 crore for revenue expenditure and ₹1, 121, 090 crore for capital expenditure addresses several critical areas, it falls short of presenting a comprehensive and sustainable economic strategy. Greater emphasis is needed on reducing fiscal deficits, enhancing domestic savings, and ensuring equitable resource distribution. Additionally, integrating mindful economic practices and robust agricultural reforms will be crucial to realizing the vision of a prosperous and resilient *Viksit Bharat* by 2047. To achieve this, the Consumption-Investment Paradox must be addressed, and India must adopt a holistic approach to development—one that aligns consumption with human needs and ensures investments contribute to building an inclusive, sustainable economy. The Needonomics perspective offers a framework for overcoming this paradox, emphasizing that growth should prioritize the well-being of all citizens.

## **2 Western Economic Models vs. Needonomics**

Despite 75 years of decolonization, Western economic models continue to dominate global development discourse. These models primarily hinge on GDP growth, ignoring several crucial dimensions of human development. In contrast, *Viksit Bharat* envisions holistic growth, focusing on capacity building, socio-political and economic inclusion, and sustainability.

The Needonomics School of Thought emerges as a compelling alternative. Rooted in the teachings of the *Bhagavad Gita*, it advocates ethical economic practices that prioritize needs over greed. Needonomics aligns with India's aspirations by promoting *needo-consumption*, *needo-production*, *needo-distribution*, and *needo-trade and exports*, guided by the NAW (Need, Affordability, Worth) approach in marketing. This paradigm shift fosters self-reliance and ensures that economic development is sustainable and equitable.

## **3 Key Strategies for *Viksit Bharat* @ 2047**

### **3.1. Revitalizing Indigenous Industries**

The government's support for local industries aims to create employment and improve living standards. Strengthening *Make in India* and startup initiatives will boost self-reliance and innovation, reducing dependency on foreign markets.

### 3.2. Strengthening Infrastructure

Both rural and urban infrastructure require significant investment to enhance connectivity, productivity, and economic integration. Smart city development, transportation networks, and digital infrastructure will play pivotal roles in India's transformation.

### 3.3. Digital Economy and Innovation

A robust digital economy, fueled by fintech, e-commerce, and artificial intelligence, will be instrumental in achieving *Viksit Bharat*. Strengthening digital infrastructure and enhancing cybersecurity measures will facilitate seamless digital transactions and governance.

### 3.4. Green Growth and Sustainability

India must focus on environmental conservation, renewable energy, and sustainable practices. The push for electric vehicles, solar energy, and responsible industrialization will contribute to achieving climate goals while ensuring economic progress.

### 3.5. Institutional and Legal Reforms

Effective governance and policy implementation demand institutional and legal reforms. Needo-governance, inspired by *Gita*, emphasizes transparent, ethical, and accountable administration, ensuring fair and efficient resource allocation.

### 3.6. Collaboration in Research & Development

Partnering with global research and development organizations will strengthen India's scientific temperament and promote indigenous technologies in defense, security, healthcare, and other critical sectors.

## 4. Four Pillars of *Viksit Bharat*

The success of *Viksit Bharat* rests on four fundamental pillars:

- **Yuva (Youth):** Investing in skill development, education, and employment opportunities will empower India's young population to drive economic and social change.
- **Garib (Poor):** Inclusive economic policies must ensure upliftment through financial inclusion, affordable healthcare, and access to quality education.
- **Mahilayen (Women):** Gender equality and women's empowerment through education, entrepreneurship, and leadership roles will significantly contribute to national progress.
- **Annadata (Farmers):** Strengthening agricultural policies, modernizing farming techniques, and ensuring fair market access will improve farmers' economic conditions and food security.

By fostering an economic environment where these stakeholders thrive, India can achieve *Viksit Bharat* in alignment with Gita-inspired Needonomics.

## 5. Conclusion

India stands at a critical juncture where economic aspirations and ethical responsibilities must converge. The vision of *Viksit Bharat @ 2047* requires a fundamental shift from conventional economic models to a Gita-inspired Needonomics framework. This approach advocates sustainable consumption, equitable distribution, and inclusive growth, ensuring long-term prosperity. If India can successfully integrate Needonomics into its policies and governance, the dream of a developed nation by 2047 will become a tangible reality.

Needonomics provides the moral and philosophical compass necessary to navigate the complexities of modern development. By embracing this paradigm, India will not only achieve economic success but also establish itself as a model of ethical and sustainable progress for the world.

*\*Propounder Needonomics School of Thought, Professor Madan Mohan Goel is a superannuated Professor of Economics Kurukshetra University. He is three-times Vice-Chancellor including Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development, Sriperumbudur (RGNIYD- An Institution of National Importance) Starex University, Gurugram, Jagannath University Jaipur, Pro Vice-Chancellor VKSU Ara, Dean of Colleges & Social Sciences, Chairman, Dept. of Economics & Dept. of Journalism KUK He was the first ICCR Chair Professor in South Korea. Presently he is Adjunct Professor at Institute of Advanced Sciences Dartmouth, USA. He is honored with the London Organization of Skill Development (LOSD) Excellence Award 2023, Professor J. K. Mehta Academic Excellence Award 2023, Rashtrapita Rashtriya Samman 2023 for propounding Needonomics and Gurukul Gyanjyoti Award (2024). His area of research is Economics of HRD & Indian Economy. He has 526 publications and guided successfully 50 Research Scholars.*

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## **Vision for Viksit Bharat and Role of Youth**

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Bharat i.e. India is one of the developing countries of the world. It is also one of those countries which achieved independence after long colonial rule in the decade of 1940's. The visionary Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi has given a vision to make India a developed nation by 2047. The year 2047 is also important for another reason i.e. India will be celebrating its 100 years of independence in the year 2047. This new vision is called Viksit Bharat or India / Bharat @2047. This vision has multidimensional opportunities and challenge because it encompasses various aspects of development, namely economic growth, social progress, cultural recognition, environmental sustainability, and good governance. India has always been a nation full of potentials. The young population of India stands at 20 percent. This population has always been giving an edge to India both in terms of cheap labour and skilled hands.

The Youth of India have an opportunity with this vision of Viksit Bharat to equip themselves with skills on the one hand and fulfilling the national and social responsibilities on the other. The rich cultural heritage of India has always been recognized in the world fraternity. The glory of the land always attracted traders and intellectuals from other parts of globe. The cultural nationalism of India has always maintained a different meaning what the western philosophers developed and understood. Indian Nationalism is not territorial or geographical rather it is an emotional and cultural attachment. The values and ethos of the land are so profound that the motherland India has nurtured great intellectuals, poets, Rishis, Sants and even freedom fighters during colonial rule. India is already undisputed spiritual guru of the entire world.

The youth of today is at the crossroad. They are not confused rather facing a lot of challenges in the light of new technological developments. They need to sharpen their skills which have been present in the Indian custom and tradition since ages. They also need to understand the growing role of artificial intelligence in the digital world. The advancements in the field of electronic or digital world is never going to take away their jobs rather it will supplement the job market. It paves way for ever growing demands for skilled youth in the entire world. The Indian youth who moves out of India for economic gains, also earn good reputation for India as a skilled professional.

Viksit Bharat is not the responsibility of the government only rather it is a collective responsibility of the entire society especially the young population of India. Government can provide a framework and logistic support but it for the youth to come forward and take the responsibility further to ensure the fulfilment of the vision of Viksit Bharat. The tradition of critical thinking, adaptability and positive behavior has always paved way for a better future and at the same time faced all the challenges from economic to social and political along the way. The biggest challenge for the youth is to maintain a work and life balance. The economic gains only cannot ensure a healthy social life. To earn well and live a healthy life is the biggest challenge before the youth of today.

The aim of Viksit Bharat is also to make the nation so strong that the other nations of world may follow our footprints and our economic policies. The economic progress of India should become a

model for the rest of the world. The voice of India is heard in the global fraternity even today because of the strong leadership of the nation, but by 2047 it should come in a position where India will be able to dominate the world politics. The multipolar world may become India centric and the race which is seen today to migrate from India to other developed countries may have a reverse trend. The global economy may have a strong following of Indian economic policies. The diversity of India may remain the same and the world must recognize the cultural values embedded in the tradition of India. Our education system may earn the same glory and prestige like the educational centers of Nalanda and Takshashila. The environment friendly traditions of India may be followed by the western world as it is depicted in Vedas and Puranas. Bharat will be free from all the colonial marks and will have its own policy and governance framework. The income gap between various classes will be narrowed and ample opportunities will be there for all the classes. The tradition of Indian Knowledge System will enhance the credibility of India further. Finally, we can say that a time is to come by 2047 where India will be a world leader and Euro-centric world will be India-centric. This will fulfill the vision of Bharat @ 2047.

“Youth power is both the agent of change and also the beneficiaries of change” Narendra Modi

# Shaping Viksit Bharat 2047: Academia's Impact on Progress, Innovation, and Inclusive Growth

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## ABSTRACT

As India approaches its centenary milestone in 2047, the vision of Viksit Bharat (Developed India) embodies the nation's commitment to inclusive growth and sustainable progress. This paper explores the crucial role of academia in shaping this transformative journey. Educational institutions, researchers, scholars, and students collectively act as drivers of innovation, societal change, and economic advancement. Through a dynamic blend of education, research, and community engagement, academia plays a vital role in cultivating a knowledge-driven economy, developing skilled talent, and addressing pressing societal challenges. By fostering interdisciplinary collaboration, embracing technological advancements, and promoting inclusive initiatives, academia lays the foundation for robust infrastructure, forward-thinking policies, and a skilled workforce—key pillars for India's holistic and sustainable development.

This paper examines the crucial role of academia in shaping India's future, highlighting its contributions, challenges, and strategic approaches toward achieving the vision of Viksit Bharat @ 2047. By exploring the intersection of academia and societal development, the transformative potential of educational and research institutions becomes evident.

**Keywords:** *Viksit Bharat 2047, Academia, Innovation, Sustainable Development, Knowledge-Driven Economy, Societal Transformation*

## INTRODUCTION

As India sets its sights on becoming a developed nation by 2047, academia stands at the forefront of the country's transformative journey. The vision of a "Viksit Bharat" (Developed India) hinges not only on economic and infrastructural growth but also on the intellectual and innovative capacities of its citizens. In this context, academia plays a vital role in shaping the country's progress, fostering innovation, and ensuring inclusive growth across all sectors.

One of the primary contributions of academia to India's future is the development of human capital. India's vast demographic dividend, with a large population of young people, provides a unique opportunity for the country to harness its full potential. Universities and academic institutions play a key role in equipping students with relevant skills, knowledge, and critical thinking abilities. By nurturing talent in diverse fields such as technology, engineering, healthcare, and humanities, academia helps produce a workforce that can drive national growth. Furthermore, integrating soft skills like communication, leadership, and emotional intelligence into the curriculum ensures that graduates are well-rounded and capable of taking on leadership roles in both public and private sectors.

Innovation is another area where academia will have a profound impact in shaping India's future. Institutions of higher learning are not just centers of education but hubs for research and

development. They foster an environment where new ideas can thrive, leading to breakthrough technologies, scientific discoveries, and sustainable solutions to pressing challenges such as climate change, health crises, and energy security. Collaborative efforts between academia, industry, and government will be essential in translating these innovations into practical applications that benefit society. India's growing startup ecosystem, backed by academic research and entrepreneurial training, is already contributing significantly to its economic dynamism, creating jobs and stimulating competition.

Inclusive growth is an equally critical aspect of India's journey towards becoming a developed nation. Academic institutions have the power to bridge societal divides by providing access to quality education across different socio-economic backgrounds. By emphasizing equity in education, promoting gender inclusion, and encouraging the participation of marginalized communities, academia can ensure that the benefits of progress reach all sections of society. Moreover, research on social issues and public policies can help shape initiatives aimed at eradicating poverty, improving healthcare, and ensuring social justice. Academia, thus, acts as both an engine and an equalizer, ensuring that no one is left behind in India's progress toward *Viksit Bharat*.

To truly realize the vision of a developed India by 2047, the synergy between academia, government, and the private sector will be crucial. Policymakers must continue to invest in higher education, promote research funding, and encourage global collaborations. Academia must also adapt to the changing needs of the economy, embracing interdisciplinary approaches and promoting lifelong learning to prepare the workforce for future challenges.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Several studies discuss the role of higher education in national development.

**Nair (2003)**<sup>1</sup> highlights how higher education is essential for strengthening the economy and improving the standard of living by nurturing the young population.

**Aiyar (2012)**<sup>2</sup> emphasizes higher education's importance in maintaining global competitiveness and fostering overall development.

**Aktar (2012)**<sup>3</sup> pointed out that scholarly mentorship is a vital aspect of academic discipline in India, with universities fostering this tradition to shape students into skilled scholars.

**Choudhary (2012)**<sup>4</sup> underscores the significance of human capital development in a competitive global market, where enhancing skills and knowledge is crucial.

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**Arumugam (2013)**<sup>5</sup> highlighted the crucial role of higher education in driving India's economic growth, emphasizing how improved management practices contribute to steady industrial progress.

**Mukherjee (2013)**<sup>6</sup> discussed the unique structure of India's higher education system, noting that most institutions are publicly funded and managed by state or local authorities, with academicians playing a central role in this system.

**Portillo (2013)**<sup>7</sup> argued that higher education is essential for a country's development and plays a key role in strengthening India's economy.

**Mendis (2014)**<sup>8</sup> stresses that higher education is a key element in nation-building, promoting quality of life, human resource development, and economic sustainability.

**Fawcett (2016)**<sup>9</sup> discusses concerns surrounding the rising costs and declining quality of higher education, which can negatively affect national economies.

**Khan (2020)**<sup>10</sup> argues that higher education should nurture scholars who can contribute to nation-building and sustainable prosperity.

**Ritu Pareek (2024)**<sup>11</sup> explored the crucial role of academia in shaping India's future, focusing on its contributions, challenges, and strategies for achieving the Viksit Bharat vision by 2047 by highlighting academia's transformative potential in driving innovation, sustainable development, and community empowerment.

### **GAP In literature**

This paper fills the gap between academia and India's vision for a developed nation (Viksit Bharat) by 2047. While existing research focuses on higher education's role in development, it overlooks how academia can directly contribute to future goals. The paper examines academia's contributions, challenges, and strategies, aligning them with India's 2047 aspirations.

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

1. to analyze Academia's Role in Shaping India's Future
2. to identify Key Contributions of Academia in Progress and Innovation
3. to discuss the Challenges Faced by Academia in India and
4. to propose Strategic Approaches for Enhancing Academia's Impact

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<sup>5</sup>Arumugam, V. (2013). Higher Education in India: An Overview and Comparison with Global Standards. *European Journal of Business and Management*, 5(18), 76-84

<sup>6</sup>Mukherjee, R. (2013). Reflections on Higher Education System in India: Issues and Challenges Ahead *International Journal of Research Studies in Education*, 2(2), 1-6.

<sup>7</sup>Portillo, J. (2013). The Role of Higher Education in Development Processes: A Case Study of India's Economy. *International Journal of Educational Development*, 33(4), 391-401.

<sup>8</sup>Mendis, P. (2014). Higher Education for Nation Building: A Sri Lankan Perspective. *Asia Pacific Educational Review*, 15(1), 1-9. Mishra, B. (2017). Role of Higher Education for National Development: A Critical Analysis. *International Journal of Research- Granthaalayah*, 5(12), 62-68.

<sup>9</sup>Fawcett, S. (2016). Financing higher education in developing countries: Challenges and opportunities. *International Review of Economics Education*, 19, 1-8.

<sup>10</sup> Khan, M. A. (2020). Role of Higher Education in Nation Building: An Analysis. *International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews*, 7(1), 477-483.

<sup>11</sup>Ritu Pareek (2024). Academia's Role in Molding Viksit Bharat @ 2047: Driving Progress, Innovation, and Inclusive Development, *Vidhyayana- An International Multidisciplinary Peer-Reviewed E-Journal*, Volume 9, Special Issue 2, March 2024, ISSN 2454-8596.

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This section outlines the approach for the study, detailing the methods for data collection and analysis. These techniques are selected to address the research questions and objectives effectively, providing a clear and organized framework for a thorough investigation.

## **SOURCES OF DATA COLLECTION**

Secondary data for the study on Viksit Bharat has been gathered from government reports, policy documents, academic journals, and research papers. Additionally, industry reports and publications will provide insights into the evolving role of education, innovation, and workforce development in achieving national goals.

## **SCOPE OF THE STUDY**

The scope of this study is confined to analyzing academia's role in shaping India's future, identifying key contributions of academia in progress and innovation, discussing the challenges faced by academia in India, and proposing strategic approaches to enhance academia's impact in achieving national development goals.

## **ACADEMIA'S ROLE IN SHAPING INDIA'S FUTURE**

Academia plays a pivotal role in shaping India's future by fostering intellectual growth, innovation, and skill development. As the foundation of human capital, educational institutions equip individuals with the knowledge and expertise needed to drive economic progress, technological advancements, and social development. Through research, academia generates new ideas and solutions that address national challenges, while also creating a workforce capable of meeting the demands of a rapidly changing global economy. By nurturing critical thinking and leadership qualities, academia empowers individuals to contribute meaningfully to nation-building, helping India achieve its vision of becoming a developed nation by 2047.

## **KEY CONTRIBUTIONS OF ACADEMIA IN PROGRESS AND INNOVATION**

Academia plays a crucial role in fostering progress and innovation by driving research and development across various fields. Educational institutions produce groundbreaking ideas, technological advancements, and solutions that contribute to societal growth. Through collaboration with industries and governments, academic research helps bridge the gap between theory and practical application, leading to the development of new technologies, products, and services. Additionally, academia cultivates critical thinking, creativity, and entrepreneurship, empowering students to become innovators and leaders who shape industries and drive economic growth. In this way, academia significantly contributes to the continuous progress and innovation needed for national development.

## **THE CHALLENGES FACED BY ACADEMIA IN INDIA**

Academia in India faces several challenges that hinder its full potential. One of the main issues is inadequate funding, which limits access to modern resources, infrastructure, and research opportunities. There is also a gap between the curriculum and industry needs, resulting in graduates who may not possess the skills required by the job market. Additionally, bureaucratic inefficiencies

and a lack of autonomy in academic institutions can stifle innovation and decision-making. Other challenges include outdated teaching methods, a shortage of qualified faculty, and the need for greater collaboration between academia, industry, and government to address societal issues and foster sustainable development.

### **STRATEGIC APPROACHES FOR ENHANCING ACADEMIA'S IMPACT**

First, strengthening industry-academia collaboration is vital to ensure that academic research addresses real-world challenges and that students acquire skills relevant to the job market. Additionally, investing in faculty development and providing greater academic autonomy can encourage innovation and improve teaching quality. Updating curricula to incorporate emerging trends and technologies can better prepare students for future demands. Furthermore, increasing funding for research, especially in underfunded areas, and encouraging interdisciplinary studies can foster new breakthroughs. Lastly, fostering global partnerships and encouraging entrepreneurship within academic institutions can accelerate progress and drive societal change.

### **CONCLUSION**

- In conclusion, academia plays an essential role in shaping India's future by fostering intellectual growth, innovation, and skill development.
- Its contributions are crucial to driving progress across various sectors, from economic development to technological advancements.
- However, academia in India faces significant challenges, such as inadequate funding, outdated curricula, and a lack of collaboration with industry, which can limit its full potential.
- By implementing strategic approaches such as strengthening industry-academia partnerships, investing in faculty development, and encouraging interdisciplinary research, academia can overcome these obstacles and enhance its impact.
- Ultimately, a robust and dynamic academic system will be key to helping India achieve its vision of becoming a developed nation by 2047.

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## Viksit Bharat @2047: Opportunities and Challenges

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Viksit Bharat @2047 represents Government of India's ambitious vision to transform the nation into a developed entity by the centenary of its independence in 2047. The vision includes economic growth, social progress, environmental sustainability and good governance.

### About the Developed Country

The term 'Developed Country' (Advanced Country) doesn't have a single accepted definition. It stands out for its high quality of life, robust economy and advanced technological infrastructure. These nations have typically surpassed the initial stages of industrialization and agrarian economies. The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) has a threshold of the 75th percentile in Human Development Index (HDI) distribution to be classified as a developed country, whereas the World Bank classifies countries whose Gross National Income (GNI) per capita is above \$13, 845 as 'high-income countries'.

### Key Features

**Economic Prosperity:** Developed countries boast impressive economic metrics including a high Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Gross National Product (GNP) per capita. Essentially, their citizens enjoy a relatively comfortable standard of living.

**Industrialization and Infrastructure:** Developed nations have well-established infrastructure—think efficient transportation networks, modern airports and reliable electricity grids. Their cities showcase towering skyscrapers, bustling commercial centre and well-maintained roads.

**Quality of Life:** Access to quality education, healthcare, and public services is widespread. Residents get benefited from robust social safety nets, ensuring a decent quality of life.

**Environmental Protection:** Developed countries prioritize environmental protection which includes recycling programs, clean energy initiatives and strict adherence to civic norms.

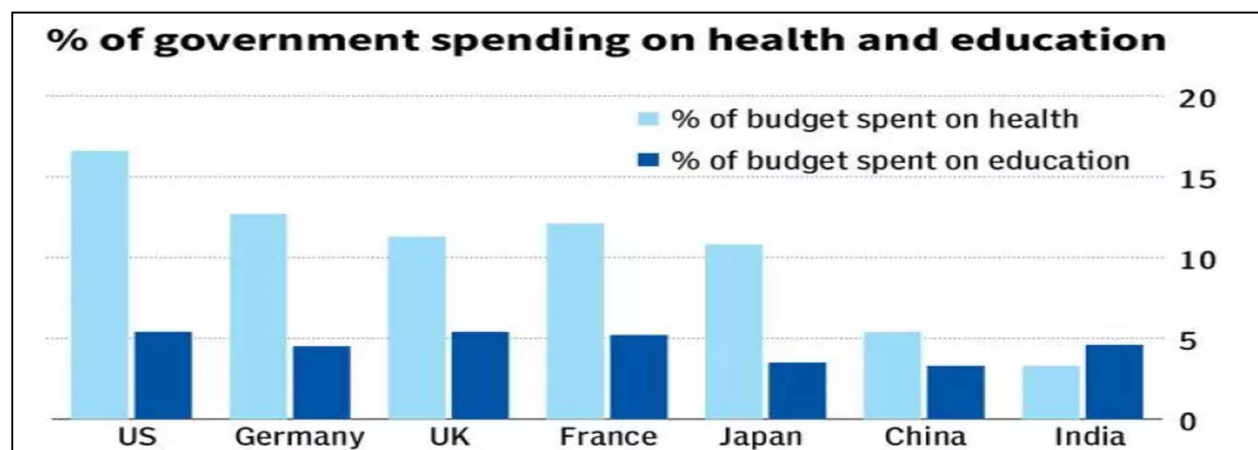
**Technological Advancements:** Cutting-edge technology permeates daily life. From seamless digital services to advanced research institutions through which these nations lead the way.

### Key Comparison of India with Other Countries

Comparison of GNI per Capita, HDI Index & HDI Rank, Government Spending on Health & Education and Life Expectancy

| Country | GNI Per Capita in US \$ | HDI Index | HDI Rank | Life Expectancy in Yrs. |
|---------|-------------------------|-----------|----------|-------------------------|
| US      | 76370                   | 0. 92     | 21       | 77. 4                   |
| Germany | 53390                   | 0. 94     | 9        | 80. 7                   |
| UK      | 48890                   | 0. 93     | 18       | 82. 1                   |
| France  | 45860                   | 0. 90     | 28       | 82. 2                   |
| Japan   | 42440                   | 0. 93     | 19       | 84. 0                   |

|       |       |      |     |      |
|-------|-------|------|-----|------|
| China | 12850 | 0.77 | 79  | 78.6 |
| India | 2380  | 0.63 | 132 | 67.7 |



### How Can India Bridge the Gap?

India with its rich history and diverse culture has set an ambitious goal and has declared that it should be a developed country by 2047-marking the 100th year of country's independence.

**Economic Growth:** India's GDP growth is crucial. According to projections, India could become the world's third-largest economy by 2030 and even surpass the US in GDP by 2060. However, sustaining an annual growth rate of at least 8% is required.

**Investment in Infrastructure:** India must continue investing in infrastructure-modernizing roads, railways and digital networks. Connectivity is the key to progress.

**Education and Healthcare:** Ensuring quality education and accessible healthcare for all citizens is most important. A well-educated workforce drives innovation and productivity.

**Environmental Sustainability:** Balancing growth with environmental conservation is critical. India can lead by adopting sustainable practices and clean energy solutions.

**Inclusive Development:** Addressing income inequality and poverty eradication is paramount. No one should be left behind on the path to development.

### Opportunities for India

- **Demographic Dividend:** India's young population can be an asset. Properly harnessing their potential through education, skill development, and employment is necessary for growth.
- **Robust Information Technology Sector:** India's IT industry has been a global success story in the past. Continued investment in technology and innovation will propel the nation forward.
- **Entrepreneurial Ecosystem:** India has seen a surge in startups and entrepreneurial ventures. Nurturing this ecosystem can create jobs and foster innovation.
- **Strategic Investments:** Focused investments in human capital (education, healthcare) and infrastructure (roads, ports, digital connectivity) are crucial.
- **Global Partnerships:** Collaborating with other nations, sharing knowledge and participating in global value chains will help accelerate development.

## Challenges India faces in achieving Developed Status

- **Population Control:** Our increasing population can strain resources. Sustainable population management strategies are essential.
- **Inequality and Social Justice:** Vast income disparities persist. Addressing this gap requires targeted policies that uplift marginalized communities, promote social justice and provide equal opportunities.
- **Socioeconomic Inclusion of Rural India:** By 2030, an estimated 40% of Indians will be urban residents. However, rural areas still grapple with inadequate infrastructure, limited access to quality education and healthcare disparities. Achieving balanced development across urban and rural regions is vital.
- **Bureaucracy and Corruption:** Streamlining administrative processes, reducing red tapism and promoting transparency are perennial challenges. Efficient governance is crucial for sustained progress.
- **Education Reform:** Quality education is the key to development. India needs reforms that enhance both access and quality. Vocational training and digital literacy are also important.
- **Health and Sustainability:** India faces health challenges ranging from malnutrition to non-communicable diseases. Improving healthcare infrastructure, preventive measures and access to quality medical services is most important.
- **Skill Development and Employment:** According to World Economic Forum more than half of Indian workers will need re-skilling to meet the demands of the future job market. Bridging this skills gap is crucial for sustained economic growth.
- **Infrastructure and Connectivity:** While India has made significant strides in infrastructure development, there's still more work is to be done. Modernizing transportation networks, ensuring reliable electricity supply and bridging the digital divide are required.

## Conclusion

India's journey toward becoming a developed country is multifaceted. It lags behind in HDI rank mainly because of its low life expectancy and per capita income which can be improved with government spending in education and health sectors. It further requires a delicate balance of economic growth, social inclusion, environmental sustainability and visionary leadership. With determination, strategic planning and collective efforts we can transform our nation into a developed nation by 2047.

## **Viksit Bharat@ 2047 Repel All Sorts of Corruption and Allow Systemic Changes, Keys to Good Governance**

**Manohar Manoj**

Editor, Economy India, Author of the book, A Crusade Against Corruption and A Dialogue on System Change

To my mind corruption is the biggest impediment in the way of Viksit Bharat@ 2047. In order to this all the three constituents of my paper namely 'corruption', 'good governance' and 'system change' manifest itself the mutual supplementary meaning of these three words. We all know, we have an enormous regime of corruption prevailing everywhere. This galloping corruption makes us deprived of good governance and hence we have this present state of bad governance regime in many areas, varying at degree level. Secondly, in our country, bad governance is persisting because; most of the public institutions' structures have been kept unchanged or getting changed in a very slow manner. It means we require a regular and required reshuffling of our all-public systems, then we have a good governance regime with no tolerance to corruption environment as well as the making of a full proof system in the country.

Corruption as a problem is not a present-day problem only. It has been the most gigantic and fundamental problem for our society as well as to our nation very since independence time or even before. Corruption has grown in our society in a progressive manner. In contrast, corruption has been tackled also by correcting our past mistakes, by adopting new technology and through introducing the new concept of regulatory regimes on a case-to-case basis. However, the digital and information technology, which are understood to be the decisive antidotes to the corruption, that arena is also, unfortunately, becoming prey to many digital and online frauds and cases of many non-defined corruption now. This is the latest phenomenon of corruption, which we are witnessing now in our life, in the form of bank's ATM Cloning to bank account hacking and fraudulent kind of fund transfer from anyone's account.

To sum up, corruption is the problem, which is the mother of our all problems; a problem, which has been the DNA of all our public problems; a problem, which has taken a form of the protoplasm of our whole system. Let 's talk about our any system whether political, economic, administrative, social system, this problem has gone deep into them, which eventually has become an inherent part of our whole national and social life. However, the irony is that that this intensive problem and a pertinent issue never have adequate and consistent space in our public thinking. However, we have had the Lokpal movement and demonetization move happened in our country; which created a nationwide fervor regarding removal of corruption and black money. However, despite these two remarkable events, I still feel that our country has not even a fraction of thoughts- churning over this issue, what it requires politically and intellectually both. However, when we aspiring our nation to become a developed country by the year 2047, we need to think regarding a robust form Good Governance regime for the country in a most holistic manner.

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## **Remedies and Reforms, Which are Key to the Good Governance**

I do feel we must primarily, have a bunch of realistic anti-corruption laws; second, we must have a wide presence of anti-corruption policies in each and every sphere of our governing system. Third, we must have a robust kind of institution building in our country. Fourth, we need the mass induction of all relevant technologies in all areas of governance. Fifth, is the building of a robust kind of work culture, work environment and total quality management regarding governance and public deliverance? sixth is the highest degree of public awakening and awareness against corruption and misdoings followed by harsh action against all those anti-corruption enforcement officials if they find indulged in blackmailing and corruption activities and seventh is an all-round ethical revolution to be spread in the country.

As of now we, economists bound ourselves with the shackles of those sorts of micro and macroeconomic theories & thoughts, which ultimately have had no direct and readymade purpose for the common public. This is the reason; we seldom behold our economics in its pure applied form. When we aspire for the deliverance of economic well being to the masses, we need to think more on the implementation aspects of all those economic policies, programs, laws, and regulations, which have been drafted upon.

We express the existing paradoxes of ‘politics’ and ‘economics’ off and on, and then we keep saying that politics and economics both cannot go together. In the same way, we also opine that democracy and bureaucracy behave with the public, just in a dissimilar manner; because democracy always replies to the public in ‘yes’, whereas bureaucracy says in ‘no’. We have also this notion prevalent immensely in our public domain, that politics and good governance cannot go together. The reason is, in India, electoral politics is not competitive enough; it moreover revolves around several sorts of identity viz; caste, creed, religion, commune, language, region and sub-regions, etc. which easily form the vote bank of the respective political parties; whereas good governance always go for pure efficiency and a leak proof system along with swift functioning of the whole administrative hierarchy irrespective of the appeasement of any identity elements. Therefore, there is no similarity between identity politics and good governance and So, on. As we find, there is no similarity between politics and economics; the same way, there is no similarity between democracy and bureaucracy too, that is why’ Administrative challenges of politics and effectiveness of public policies becomes imminent.

## **Paradoxes of Polity and Governance**

Under the democracy, its basic identity means electioneering is all about making promises and thereafter drafting and implementation of several public policies, as per the aspirations and requirements of the common public/electorates. Talking about the governance as whole it is all about receiving several complains and problems of the people, which the public face in their day-to-day life. There has been a debate that under democracy, should elected representatives to have the administrative capabilities to render several administrative challenges of politics? In general, we find very few public representatives have the administrative exposure and inclination to do with the implementation of public policies. The conventional perception is that politicians do not need to be administratively capable; their expertise is only to garner the support of the public. Therefore, the

bureaucracy has been tagged with politicians in order to help them in making their promises fulfilled what they have committed to the public. Politicians who are generally appointed as the top-seated post of minister, under the given administrative setup. However, under the minister, we find a huge hierarchy of bureaucrats. Under this set up, it is next to difficult for a top-seated minister in a portfolio to monitor the work of all working staff there. It is difficult for the minister, who is a single democratic representative there in the form of the minister to control all the ranks of the bureaucrat and make them work sincerely along with accountability to the public cause. The fact is that we have a great paradox lying in our system. The bureaucrats, who by their terminology are public servants, but the question always arises, 'are they real servant to the public? In practice, they are not. Practically what we see that they are only accountable to the minister in charge who is accountable to the public. It means the public servants are accountable to the public in a very remote sense. Bureaucrats are accountable to the public via politicians. However, the question is, without making the administrative machinery fully accountable to the public, can we achieve all those objectives which have been promised by the political party sitting in power or the public representatives who have made promises to their electorates in the respective constituencies? This is a perennial problem of our system, which we can easily perceive through various happenings occur in the public governance. We have huge backlog of our files in the government offices, which are either unclear or undecided and thus, they have a long pending list. On the front of delivering public amenities, we find we always have delays. We find a chronic problem of 'time and cost overrun; in several governmental projects. We almost found to be lagging behind in achieving several targets of our various socio-economic programs. We know, we have many natural hindrances in the system too, over which we have no control, but the question is, on the matter of manmade hindrances, can we not take initiatives and try to root out all the bottlenecks, which generally appear there?

### **False Promises and Political Compulsions of Populism**

Administrative challenges of politics evolve many things to be considered thoroughly. First, it raises a question, 'do our politicians have some self-control over their promises, which actually do not have a systemic basis and the possibilities to be fulfilled'. Second, do all the promises have an established vision, perspectives, agenda and above all the financial viabilities? We see many promises of politicians and their political parties are generally being influenced by the motive of sheer populism, keeping in mind the instant political benefits out of it. Under this circumstance, the administrative challenges start arising immensely. Then it becomes difficult to bring a balance between politics and governance. We find that the dissimilar style and tradition of governance initiated by different political regime makes the goal of good governance more tedious. In general, what we see that in the name of 'rule of law', we have the existence of several complicacies in various laws, which is hard to understand and followed by the subjects. We have the rules and policies, which are difficult to be digested by the public. We have the institutions, which do not stand for their credibility. We have the work culture, which is not prone to the public and being made as per their convenience. We have the mode of deliverance, which does not carry the sensibilities of urgency to the greater cause of the public. These factors all-together count for the administrative challenges of the politics and fact is that these are visible in a very much pronounced form in the given administrative system.

The fact of the matter is that, whatever political agendas are being set, first they do not have a vision-oriented base, second administrative system is not sound enough to carry them forward. Irony is that, our politics is democratized, but in contrast, our administration does not have a democratic orientation, despite this fact they are having legal and constitutional entity. Under these established circumstances, politicians somehow either make a compromise with the bureaucrats, or they go for making their own lobby among the bureaucrats, only then they are able to somewhat fulfill their political agendas.

The irony is that in the Indian system, bureaucracy is not altered similar to the change occurred in the political regime. In this circumstance, politicians are rest with the tool of transfer and postings of bureaucrats to start afresh, in order to fulfill the requirement of a new political regime. In India, bureaucracy has become a permanent institution, whereas democracy has been made to the subject of elections held every five years. Therefore, this combo system of democracy and bureaucracy does not provide a perfect or ultimate mode of governance to the people. Therefore, administrative challenges of politics always remain there and therefore effectiveness of public policies is always found to be at stake.

Talking about corruption, it is important to elaborate on the role of the technology factor. The fact is that technology is the biggest antidote to corruption. Wherever technologies have been employed in the system in a full proof manner, it has at least shut the tongue of all arguments and counterarguments being made over corruption. Talking about our democratic system under which we have four pillared and three-layered governing structures getting operated, that system has also an inbuilt mechanism to counter corruption. But unfortunately, they do not have a proactive approach toward this. Nevertheless, it would be worth mentioning here that any single type of measure to check corruption will never have fructified result; it always requires multiple correction mechanisms.

Talking about our mass movements which were fought over the issue of corruption, barring the RTI movement in fact all were politically motivated ones. Therefore, these all movements have had no impact on its cleansing part. It is generally said that the Congress party and its various ruling regimes nurtured corruption in this country, but the fact is that under the 'new economic policy' which was started by the duo of Prime Minister Narasimha Rao and Finance Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh who hailed from the Congress party, actually eliminated corruption from the system in many ways. It especially eliminated the corruption which was germinating in the system through a state-controlled and govt. controlled economic regime.

I would like to mention here, we undoubtedly have some tangible reforms over the electioneering front, but the question remains always alive why are we not thinking to start inner reform within the various political parties? In the absence of this, the agenda of political reforms has remained an unfulfilled task. That is why we have scandals in all ruling regimes for all seasons, no end of it. There might be less revelation of scandal in a given period or in a particular ruling regime, but as far as structural corruption is concerned, its existence has been always there.

On the part of the intelligentsia of the country, there must be ideological honesty while accepting the fact of the existence of corruption, mal governance, and insensitivity towards the deprived lot of

the country. I generally find that politicians are called very corrupt and liar which is also not being refuted by political professionals in general. In the same way even in the media field, allegations are being leveled against many journalists and that is very much backed by the fellow journalists also. On the contrast, in the bureaucracy field, even fair allegations of corruption are not being accepted by the bureaucratic fraternity. This is why administrative corruption in our country is not getting discussed much in our public discourse.

Administrative challenges of politics take us to bring measures both on the fronts of political and administrative reforms;

We have some salient suggestions to make a balance between democratic politics and undemocratic administration given below separately for politics and administration both:

### **Agenda of Reforms for the Political Parties**

1. To stop selling of tickets and granting it on the basis of nepotism and flattering
2. Bringing all political parties under RTI cover
3. Promoting quality leadership and screening candidate on the basis of efficiency, honesty, dedication and mass sensitivity towards public
4. A completely new blueprint needed for all political parties in regards to their organizational setup, functioning, funding, electioneering, screening of candidates, activism and drafting of their election manifesto.
5. Ensuring proper livelihood for all political workers
6. Policy research cell over good governance and enhancing the quality of public leadership
7. The activities of all political workers must be fully redefined in terms of their entry, their nurturing, their functioning, their promotion, their eligibility for becoming office bearers, their candidature and also the compulsory training required for public leadership
8. Screening of candidate in proper manner
9. Guideline regarding raising and solving the various public problems & complains.
10. Establishment of a transparent funding pattern of the political parties
11. If we provide training and orientation courses for Admin and police people, why should we not have a pathshala for our political people.
12. We need complete elimination of all sorts of identity politics, money and muscle politics, populism politics and instigating politics and these all should be supplemented by good governance politics

### **Agenda of Reforms for the Bureaucracy**

13. First, we have to make our public servants the real servant of the public. To make this possible, we need to make the bureaucracy accountable to the public, in a way public representatives have been made accountable. We also need to introduce a mandatory oath for all categories of public servants at the time of their appointments.
14. We have the system of competitive politics, under which at every five years all elected representatives have to take the mandate from the public by the means of multi-party and multi contestants' elections fray. After this, we also need to make our bureaucracy competitive by introducing several new modes.

15. The first alternative of settling our administrative hierarchy could be to restructure it on the corporate module; under which bureaucrats can be given the role of managers and the public can be treated in the manner of customers. Within the corporate system, a manager can never tease his customers; rather they are being regarded as their king. Customers are their bread and butter. In the same manner why not under democracy, people must be treated in that spirit also. If it takes place, the bureaucracy will automatically care about their subjects and administrative challenges of politics would become a matter of past.
16. Indian Administrative Service, (IAS) is the core of the Indian bureaucracy, which is an old and permanent institution of our Indian administrative system, coming from the age of British Imperialism. It is good or bad, that is a matter of a big debate, but we must have the agenda of administrative reform. As we mentioned above delegating the bureaucrats the role of managers under a corporate sort of governance module, then it becomes imperative to convert this IAS system into the IAMS (Indian Administrative Management Service).
17. The most urgent point is needed, that is to introduce a new micro-management culture in each govt. office establishment, which is never found there.
18. We need to inject many features of private corporate culture in govt. offices; out of them 'cost consciousness', 'input-output balance', 'strictness and smartness' in dealing with clients' and finally 'the sense of surplus and profitability' are the prime adaptable elements. The same way our corporate organizations need to adopt the several welfares and democratic approaches of the govt. sector too, which we generally find in terms of proper implementation of labor laws and availing several provisions for the workforces, what they have been allotted.
19. We need a new personnel policy for the whole country, which must have a uniform pattern for all three tiers of democratic governments; center, state and local bodies, private and voluntary sector all. For this, it would be good to start two shifts of working hours in all urban govt. establishments, which will repel the traffic problems in both morning and evening time; as well as create a new work culture.
20. If country goes for a new work culture in offices, then it is also necessary to dismantle all holidays barring 3 national holidays along with major festivals of all religion viz. Deepawali, Dussehra, Holi, Eid, Christmas, Budh Purnima, Guru Nanak Jayant, Mahavir Jayanti. We know holidays spoil a lot to the cause of public works.
21. Indian government offices have become synonymous with delay and lazy movement in both rank and files. We feel, there must fixed time period of every file, the way we have started mentioning the completion period of any construction projects, same way there must be fixed time period of all our file movement in the offices. As it is said, the delay is also one of the reasons for corruption.
22. All govt. expenditure must have an outcome audit, if the organization is commercial one and it works for the profitability, then there should be its thorough economic audit and if expenditure goes to the welfare areas, then the work of these organizations' employees must have the social audit.
23. For making the govt. offices free from corruption and non-work environment, it would be not bad to endorse the contractual job policy, but that should be provided with better working conditions.

24. We agree with this notion that our offices and organizations must have a disciplined environment, but that does not mean we keep continuing the culture of flattery and 'boss is always right concept in our offices'. No way is it in the larger interest of productivity and accountability.
25. Every office must be facilitated with a complaint redressal mechanism in order to better deliverance of justice on behalf of Executive.
26. The right to public service must have more public orientation and all grey areas of governance must be brought under that.
27. Reward and punishment approach must be applied in a big way all over the public administration. Every scheme must have its one percent fund for the various incentives to its executors.
28. All employees must have orientation courses for being subservient, honest and good intentional approach to the public
29. There is an urgent need to bring a mega Police reform
30. Applying hiring and firing approach and target-oriented trapping of corrupt elements
31. All departments must have a white paper that can tell us, on which count they have the inbuilt corruption in their organization and how they are planning to check it.

All the above measures of reforms will bring a sea change in the quality of deliverance as well as it will provide a big jolt over various aristocratic attitudes found in various ranks and files of public administration. Then the public servants, who are actually the public teaser, will become the real public servants. Secondly, we all know among the promises made by the politicians, economic promises are having the major share and people expect more of their economic well-being from them.

Therefore, we need to initiate the following measures over the economic fronts in order to raise the efficiency of administration.

- a. We need to effectively implement the concept of regulatory authority on the line of TRAI in many other fields viz.; Health, Education, Public Transport (railway, civil airlines, road transport), in infrastructure like power production, transmission, distribution, in petroleum exploration and distribution, ports and shipping services etc. It will promote competition, efficiency and a necessary important market intervention in these sectors, which will enable a better quality of goods and services come under physical infrastructures and also the human development needs at cheaper rates to the consumer. This move will bring course correction in these sectors and will ultimately eliminate corruption in many public sectors operations.
- b. There must be harsher punishment for hoarding, black marketing, adulteration, duplicity, underweight, overpricing, smuggling, hawala transfer, disproportionate assets, non-disclosure of income. There must be complete ban on all Ponzi schemes and regular monitoring NBFC companies, particularly those, who do not have full accreditation to run financial business.
- c. No lending must be allowed without the same valued security.
- d. Abolish all kind of subsidies and waiver schemes and allow granting of any concessions through fiscal incentives and capital subsidy only

- e. Allowing all transfer of welfare schemes resources and payment through Mobile, Aadhar and Bank accounts
- f. To convert MGNREGA program into a full comprehensive rural infrastructure development programmes.
- g. Stop pay commission and allow productivity & performance-linked wage increment only. In order to this, if some officials are found doing partiality, there should be severe punishment for them.
- h. Stop corruption-ridden food security program and in place of this try to raise the purchasing power of all poor through availing their comprehensive pension, wage hike and assistance through various social-human support. Food, grocery and veggies market must be strictly operated on the basis of legalized minimum and maximum price model
- i. Pradhanmantri Awas Yojana (PAY) must have a new model under which only newly designed home cum toilet must be provided to the all poor on a queue basis. All the above employment, food, housing schemes meant for rural areas are fully ridden with corruption, so, reform is needed in all of them.
- j. For checking the possibility of any sort of tax evasion, Minimum Alternative Tax system (MAT) must be thoroughly operated
- k. Construction work on the basis of the contract system is one of the big avenues of corruption, which is being done through overestimating of any project and through poor construction act. For this, we need a nationwide new construction policy, so that the best type of competitive bidding can be done and thereafter the contractor and engineers must have a fixed percentage of commission in order to make the contract system more transparent, quality-driven and cost-conscious. It will check corruption in a big way.
- l. Need for a nationwide comprehensive and most inclusive social security policy where there should be guarantee of pension for all above 60 aged people

### **An Ideal Parameter for the Performance of any Government**

Finally, we have drafted the points, what should be a permanent parameter for the efficacies of public policies and judging the performance of a combo government consisting of democracy and bureaucracy.

- a. How many leakages a government is able to detect
- b. How much better delivery mechanism a government has
- c. How far an austerity drive government is applying in the governance
- d. How much performance and work audit of government employees are being done
- e. How much resource transfer is being made through technology
- f. How much cost-conscious a government is.
- g. On what cost a quality public construction is being rendered upon by any government.
- h. How much revenue a government is able to generate without burdening the public much.
- i. How much efficient use of public assets is being done?
- j. How much wastage and misuse are being checked by the government.
- k. How much benefits being accrued to the targeted people?
- l. How many culprits of corruption are being caught?

Overall, we find that all three factors' politics, administration and public policies mentioned in this paper are interrelated and interdependent variables. If we frame a structure of a good politics, it will generate a good bunch of public policies, which requires good administration for its implementation and then the effectiveness of public policies would become more grounded. Therefore, we have suggested several measures to nurture a new tradition of good politics followed by good administrative structure, only then the combo system of these politicians and bureaucrats have a real effect over the masses.

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## **Elevating India's Manufacturing Sector: A Pathway to Viksit Bharat**

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Modi 3.0 presents its first Union Budget 2025-26 on the February 01, 2025 which reflects the roadmap (as suggested by Honourable Finance Minister in the Union Budget 2025-26), to achieve the target of Viksit Bharat by 2047. To move on the ladder of Viksit Bharat, Finance Minister highlighted that there is strong need to take care of the three pillars of Indian economy that are Demography, Democracy and Demand (3D's). Indian economy is one of the fastest growing economies in the world and no doubt India is to be considered "rich in demographic dividend" as a large portion of its population lies within the working age group. It is high time for us to give the right direction to Indian youth to achieve the target of Viksit Bharat by 2047. To unleash the full potential of demography, there is strong rationale to focus on issues related with Indian Youth. The target of Viksit Bharat by 2047 requires skilled workforce with ample job opportunities in all the sectors of Indian economy in general and manufacturing sector particular.

The term "Viksit Bharat" refers to the vision of making Indian economy a fully developed, encompassing economic growth, infrastructure, technological advancement, social progress and overall well-being of its citizens at all the levels. The term "Viksit Bharat" is also frequently used in political and social discourse to describe the objective of transforming India into a global leader with robust economic power, high standards of living, state-of-the art infrastructure facilities and sound social systems which is more equitable. Achieving the goal of Viksit Bharat (Developed India) by 2047, is an ambitious and multi-faceted task which requires boost to all the sectors of Indian economy.

Many governments came and gone and they have introduced several measures to improve the overall growth and development of the economy. Due to their consistent efforts, economic status of Indian economy has improved to certain extent. Despite these, Indian economy is still facing many challenges, which needs to be addressed properly. In the recent time, one of the major challenges is the poor performance of manufacturing sector and as a result Indian Economy is facing a problem of jobless growth. The question is that, why the performance of manufacturing sector is not satisfactory. In the growth journey, Indian economy has directly shifted from agriculture sector to services sector, bypassing the manufacturing sector. As a result, contribution of manufacturing sector in GDP and job creation is not satisfactory, consequently, Indian economy is facing the problem of unemployment. To address these issues of poor performance of manufacturing sector along with unemployment in general and educated unemployment particular, Prime Minister Narendra Modi has launched a flagship program 'Make in India' on September 25, 2014 with the aim to transform Indian economy into a global manufacturing hub and boost overall economic growth by encouraging manufacturing units to manufacture their products within the country. The campaign was launched to facilitate investment, foster innovation, enhance skill development, protect intellectual property & build the best in manufacturing infrastructure in the country.

The Make in India policy has launched with two key objectives: (i) to raise the manufacturing sector's share in India's GDP to 25% from 14%-15% by 2025 and (ii) to create 100 million additional industrial jobs from about 60 million by 2025.

Government of India has taken many measures within a span of ten years that is 2014 to 2024 to boost Indian manufacturing sector. But the efforts made by the government during this time period have not achieved targets in a desirable manner which may be due to lack of skilled workforce/skill deficit, infrastructure bottlenecks, high-reliance on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), limited success in high-tech manufacturing, less focus on innovation and R&D, regional disparities etc. To make the manufacturing sector, an engine of Viksit Bharat, we have to address the issues and the problems faced by the sector.

The Economic survey also highlights to develop the manufacturing sector and investing in emerging technologies such as AI, robotics, and biotechnology. Manufacturing sector can play a significant role to make India a developed nation. To increase the contribution of manufacturing sector in the GDP or to achieve the target of Viksit Bharat, there is strong need to learn the lessons from the various countries like Germany, Korea and China etc. In nutshell, Viksit Bharat is not a sector specific goal; rather it is multidimensional, which requires collaborative efforts by all the stakeholders of Indian economy at all levels.

## Unleashing the Potential of Women to Achieve Vision ‘Viksit Bharat @ 2047’

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*Viksit Bharat cannot be achieved without women's development.*

*(Sh. S Jaishankar, Union Minister)*

'Viksit Bharat @ 2047' is the vision of the Government of India to make India a developed nation by the 100th year of its independence i. e. 2047. It aims to convert Indian economy to \$30 trillion within two decades with the strategy of expanding social welfare schemes, consolidating infrastructure, driving economic growth, promoting sustainable development, promoting ease of living as well as ease of doing business in the economy.

Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has announced 'Viksit Bharat @ 2047: Voice of Youth' Campaign on 11<sup>th</sup> December 2023. The four pillars of the vision Viksit Bharat are Yuva (Youth), Garib (Poor), Mahilayen (Women) and Annadata (Farmers).

With the population of 1.4 billion, Indian economy is equal to the 78 western countries and more diverse than the European Union (28 countries and 24 official languages) by consisting 28 States & 8 Union Territories, 23 official languages and 456 living languages. These countries are upper middle income while India is a lower middle-income economy. India has also overtaken China's population. Therefore, with the combination of large population and lower middle income, India is the fifth largest economy in the World. To achieve the vision of Viksit Bharat, India has to become an Upper middle-income country in a decade and a high-income country in 25 years (Virmani A., 2024).

According to the 25<sup>th</sup> publication of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), Government of India entitled 'Women and Men in India 2023', the population of India is expected to reach 152.2 Crore, with a slightly improved female percentage of 48.8 per cent by 2036, as compared to 48.5 per cent in 2011. It is also expected that in 2036 India's population is more feminine compared to the 2011 population, as the sex ratio is projected to increase from 943 in 2011 to 952 by 2036, highlighting a positive trend in gender equality. According to the Periodic Labour Force Survey, Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of the persons aged 15 years and above has been increasing from 2017-18 onwards for both male and female population, the male LFPR has gone from 75.8 to 78.5 per cent, while female LFPR has gone from 23.3 to 37 per cent during the same period. No doubt that the Female labour force participation (FLFPR) rate in India (women who are either working or looking for a job) is below the global average of 47 per cent for several years.

A comparison between India and China LFPR, shows that India has lower rates of both male and female to China, but the gap is much higher for female LFPRs. In 2021, 76.2 percent of Indian men (15-64) were part of its labour force, and in China this share was 80.5 percent. In the same year, only 24.6 percent of women (15-64) were part of the labour force in India, in contrast to 70.8 percent in China. (Deshpande A. & Chawla A., 2023)

There are various push and pull factors for low female LFPR in India such as education levels, economic development, fertility rates, access to childcare and other supportive services, ultimately, the cultural and social norms. It is evident from the Periodic Labour Force Survey that out of the total women, who are outside the labour force, around 44.5 per cent were not in labour force due to 'Child care/personal commitments in home making' and 33.6 per cent want to 'continue their study' instead of joining labour force. Around 3.4 per cent were outside the labour force due to social reasons.

According to the McKinsey Global Institute, if India can raise its female labor force participation rate from the current 37 per cent to over 50 per cent, it could potentially add a significant \$700 billion to the GDP of economy by 2025.

Over the period of time, the Government has launched various schemes for women empowerment such as Beti Bachao Beti Padhao; Mahila Shakti Kendra; Ujjwala Scheme; Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana; Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana; One Stop Centre Scheme; Working Women Hostel Scheme; Nari Shakti Puraskar; Stand-Up India Scheme and MUDRA Yojana etc. which has resulted into the increased female labour force participation. There is strong need to reform Indian education structure which can change the mindset of the society that hinders women to step out from the house. Women potential can be utilized in Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs); Women constitute 43 per cent of STEM graduates in India but only 14 per cent of the workforce, encouraging more girls in STEM fields (Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics) will enhance innovation. Political participation of women will boost policy decisions favoring gender equity. Better health care facilities should be provided for increasing female productivity and last but not the least, safe environment must be provided to enhance their economic, social and political participation. Women active participation in all spheres can accelerate national progress on one hand and can play a crucial role in achieving the vision 'Viksit Bharat @ 2047' on the other.

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## **Green Growth in Viksit Bharat: Role of Environmental Governance in Sustainable Urbanization**

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Green growth is pivotal for driving sustainable development in Viksit Bharat (Developed India), particularly in the context of rapid urbanization. With India undergoing transformative economic growth, balancing development and environmental preservation has become essential. This paper examines the role of environmental governance in fostering sustainable urbanization and promoting green growth. By integrating policy frameworks, technological innovation, and community participation, environmental governance serves as a cornerstone for addressing the environmental challenges associated with urban expansion, such as pollution, resource depletion, and loss of biodiversity. The study highlights the significance of regulatory mechanisms like the Environmental Protection Act, green building codes, and urban planning policies in mitigating adverse environmental impacts. Further, it underscores the potential of renewable energy, waste management systems, and climate-resilient infrastructure in shaping sustainable urban spaces. Public-private partnerships and decentralized decision-making are identified as enablers for the successful implementation of green growth strategies. Using case studies from various Indian cities, the research demonstrates the efficacy of innovative approaches like smart cities and green infrastructure in achieving sustainability goals. It also emphasizes the need for robust institutional frameworks to monitor and evaluate environmental performance at urban levels. The findings suggest that effective environmental governance is not merely a tool but a necessity for steering India toward a sustainable urban future. Aligning green growth with urbanization goals will not only enhance the quality of life but also contribute to India's commitments under international agreements like the Paris Accord and the Sustainable Development Goals.

**Keywords:** *Green Growth, Environmental Governance, Sustainable Urbanization, Viksit Bharat*

## **The Impact of Entrepreneurship in Viksit Bharat: A Special Focus on MSMEs**

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Entrepreneurship is a key driver of economic development, playing a vital role in India's vision of Viksit Bharat. Among the various contributors to economic growth, the Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector serves as the backbone of the Indian economy. MSMEs make significant contributions to employment generation, innovation, exports, industrial inputs and overall economic progress accounting for nearly 30% of the nation's GDP. Within this sector, the manufacturing industry plays a crucial role, providing jobs to approximately 27.3 million workers. These enterprises act as a backbone for the Indian economy by promoting inclusive growth, particularly in rural and underdeveloped areas, where they provide much-needed employment opportunities. Furthermore, MSMEs complement large industries by acting as ancillary units to

foster entrepreneurship, innovation, and the development of local supply chains, which are essential for the economy's self-sufficiency and competitiveness. The government has launched various initiatives, including financial support, policy reforms, and skill development programs to enhance the growth potential of MSMEs. This paper explores the importance of MSMEs in India's economic framework, the challenges they encounter, and the measures undertaken by the government to support and strengthen this vital sector.

**Keywords:** *Entrepreneurship, MSMEs, Development, Economy*

## **MSMEs as the Backbone of India's Economy: An Exploration of their Contribution to Viksit Bharat**

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Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are a crucial component of India's economic structure, contributing significantly to employment generation, industrial output, and export activities. As India aims to become a "Viksit Bharat" (Developed India) by 2047, MSMEs will play a vital role in driving inclusive and sustainable growth. This paper explores the multifaceted contributions of MSMEs to India's economy, focusing on their impact on job creation, innovation, and regional development. MSMEs also serve as key players in the export sector, accounting for nearly 40% of India's total exports, Thus, bolstering foreign exchange earnings and reducing trade imbalances. Despite their importance, MSMEs face challenges such as limited access to finance, complex regulations, technological barriers, and inadequate infrastructure. These issues hinder their growth potential, affecting their ability to compete in domestic and international markets. To support MSMEs, the Indian government has introduced several initiatives, such as the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana, the Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme, and the "Make in India" program, which aim to improve access to finance, technology, and market opportunities. This paper discusses these challenges and government efforts to enhance the MSME sector's capacity, highlighting their potential to drive India's transformation into a developed nation. The paper concludes with recommendations for further strengthening the MSME ecosystem to ensure their continued contribution to India's economic growth and development.

**Keywords:** *MSMEs, India's Economy, Employment Generation, Viksit Bharat*

## **Evaluating Bankers' Awareness and Role in Implementing the Stand-Up India Scheme**

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The Stand-Up India Scheme plays a crucial role in fostering entrepreneurship among women and marginalized communities, but its success relies heavily on the knowledge and involvement of bankers who facilitate its implementation. This study evaluates the awareness levels of bankers using primary survey data collected from Haryana, with a focus on demographic factors such as location (rural vs. urban) and training received. An independent t-test was employed to analyze differences in knowledge scores among these groups.

The results reveal significant disparities in knowledge levels based on both location and training status. Bankers in urban areas demonstrated higher awareness of the scheme compared to their rural counterparts, while those who had undergone training were significantly knowledgeable than those who had not. These findings highlight critical gaps that can impede the scheme's effective outreach, particularly in areas where its impact is needed.

The study emphasizes the importance of targeted training programs to equip bankers with the necessary knowledge and skills. Enhancing bankers' capacity through structured training sessions can significantly improve the implementation of the Scheme, ensuring broader reach and inclusivity. By addressing these gaps, the scheme can better achieve its objectives of supporting entrepreneurship and contributing meaningfully to India's socio-economic development.

**Keywords:** *Entrepreneurship, Stand-Up India, Training, Independent t-test, Awareness, Marginalized Sections*

## **Transforming India's Education System for A Developed Nation: Strategic Pathways to Achieve Viksit Bharat 2047**

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The vision of Viksit Bharat 2047 underscores the need for a robust and inclusive education system to transform India into a developed nation by 2047. This paper highlights strategic pathways essential for addressing the challenges of the 21st century while fostering innovation, inclusivity, and global competitiveness. Key to this transformation is the implementation of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, which offers a comprehensive framework for revamping India's education landscape. The study emphasizes the integration of technology to enhance teaching and learning processes, bridging the digital divide, and promoting digital literacy to empower learners across diverse socio-economic backgrounds. It also examines the importance of skill development and vocational training to align the education system with the demands of an evolving global workforce. The paper advocates for teacher training programs aimed at modernizing pedagogical approaches and fostering critical thinking. It further underscores the need for inclusivity to ensure equitable access to quality education for marginalized communities, enhancing gender equality and regional balance. By fostering multidisciplinary learning, encouraging research and innovation, and promoting industry-academia collaboration, the education system can become a driving force for socio-economic development. Ultimately, this paper outlines a roadmap for leveraging education as

a tool to achieve the goals of Viksit Bharat 2047, paving the way for a self-reliant, equitable, and globally competitive India.

**Keywords:** *Education system, Viksit Bharat 2047, NEP 2020, skill development, digital literacy, inclusivity*

## **Indian Startups: A Pathway to Viksit Bharat @2047**

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India's vision for 2047 known as 'Viksit Bharat' aims to transform the nation into developed economy by the time it celebrates its 100th anniversary of its independence. This is not just a goal but it's a movement fueled by innovation, resilience & collective effort. The year 2024 was pivotal for startups contributing to India's vision of Viksit Bharat. Startups played a significant role in driving socio-economic transformation across sectors. With over 1,17,000 recognized startups & 110 unicorns, India's startup landscape is not only creating jobs & driving innovation but also reshaping socio-economic dynamics across sectors. By 2029-30 (FY 30), startups are projected to create 50 million new jobs & contribute \$1 trillion to the economy. This study examines the present state of startups in India. This paper also, explores the strategies and efforts adopted by the government to facilitate the startup ecosystem and its impact on the economy. This paper also, suggests the recommendations for how entrepreneurs, investors, policymakers can help to achieve the goal of Viksit Bharat.

**Keywords:** *Viksit Bharat, innovation, startup ecosystem, socio-economic transformation*

## **Money Management by the Indian Middle-Class**

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The prime aim of all economic activities is earning money. The sub aim is to ensure the money earned is safe and growing. It has become more pertinent to ensure the fulfilment of both objectives with the increased level of education and urbanization. Earlier, only earning money was considered essential, but increased materialism, high inflation, and insecurity about unemployment have forced individuals to think more cautiously about the safety and growth of capital. Individuals, especially the middle class, look for ways to safeguard and grow their hard-earned money. The resources of the middle class are limited. A slight jerk (e. g., hospitalization, loss of employment, salary cuts, plot enhancements, school fee enhancements, failure of electronic items at home, etc.) may spoil the whole financial structure in their normal circumstances. It is hard to earn money but once lost, it is tough to re-earn. The middle class is less educated and more prone to health problems. This class of

society is not very aware of the saving schemes in the organized sector. They trap the money in an insecure unorganized sector, e. g., in Ponzi schemes. Often, people don't come out of the vicious circle of mismanagement of funds. The middle-class people don't know about the plans, and even if they know, they are afraid of new financial products due to a lack of knowledge and analytical skills. A middle-class individual can invest in several alternatives.

**Keywords:** *Investment, Savings, Rate of Interest, and Mutual fund*

## **Role of FDI in Viksit Bharat**

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FDI is a key factor in economic growth as it increases industrial productivity, brings in capital for new ventures/industries, caters to technology advancement, and creates new job opportunities. With an increasing Global market integration areas like technological innovation, and infrastructure development have benefited immensely from FDI inflows to India post its economic liberalisation in 1990s. Foreign Investment in various forms also addresses investment gap in manufacturing and service sector, renewable energy and encourages entrepreneurship, skill development, and improves overall financial stability of Indian economy. India is positioning itself as a desirable location for foreign investments by global investors through several policy efforts like Make in India, Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) programs, and ease of doing business changes which are going to be instrumental in driving this shift.

This paper analyses FDI's sectoral effects, economic policy frameworks, economic gains, and patterns in FDI and its impact on technological developments, GDP growth, employment generation, and foreign exchange reserves. India can maximize foreign direct investment (FDI) and have sustainable economic development by tackling issues including regulatory complexity, policy implementation delays in a dynamic interconnected global economy. Achieving the goal of Viksit Bharat through technological advancement, economic development, and job creation.

**Keywords:** *FDI, Economic growth, Industrial productivity, Job creation, Capital inflows, Infrastructure development, Manufacturing & Service Sector, Entrepreneurship, Skill development, Financial Stability, Make in India, PLI schemes, Ease of Doing Business, GDP, Viksit Bharat*

## **Education and Skill Development for Developed India**

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India is one of the fastest growing countries in the world, blessed with huge percentage of youth that constitute India's population; India is bound to achieve endless possibilities. But, most of youth

of India are not fully skilled as per the requirements of the industry; and this is a major hurdle in India's growth. Skills and knowledge are the key factors in order to overcome such hurdle and helping India to embark on road of endless growth. For this, skill development is a necessity, as it not only helps youth of the country to acquire necessary skills but also helps in economic development of a country. Initiatives like Skill India, Make in India by our government boost the necessity of acquiring new skills and polishing existing skills and help youth of the country in acquiring skills and developing them. Skill development would also help in reducing the unemployment level in the country, as it would help youth to acquire the necessary skills for employment they seek for. In this research paper, we aim to do an in-depth study of skill development in India along with various challenges faced by it. Also, focusing on the key factors for successful skill development. The study is primary and secondary based with the help of Questionnaire and various journals and articles. Questionnaire was created for this research paper with which the required data was collected, analyzed and in-depth study was done.

**Keywords:** *Skill Development, Youth, Economic Development, Questionnaire.*

## **Viksit Bharat: Navigating Opportunities and Addressing Challenges on the Path to Development**

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The Viksit Bharat Abhiyan is a visionary initiative to transform India into a developed nation by 2047, aligning with the centenary of independence. This campaign addresses critical aspects such as economic growth, technological advancements, social equity, environmental sustainability, and enhanced governance. It emphasizes inclusive development, focusing on rural and urban integration, modern infrastructure, self-reliance (Atmanirbhar Bharat), and skill development. The study aims to provide in-depth knowledge about the opportunities and challenges in the path of viksit bharat. The present study also, provides paths to overcome the challenges and ways to move forward on the path of viksit bharat. Key opportunities within the program include leveraging India's demographic dividend, fostering innovation through Make in India and Digital India initiatives, enhancing global competitiveness, and expanding access to education, healthcare, and employment.

However, several challenges accompany the ambitious goals of Viksit Bharat Abhiyan. Bridging regional disparities remains a major hurdle, as economic and developmental gaps between states persist. Ensuring environmental sustainability amidst rapid industrialization and urbanization poses another significant challenge. Moreover, effective policy implementation requires overcoming bureaucratic inefficiencies, corruption, and resource constraints. The program also, demands a robust ecosystem for public-private partnerships and active participation from all stakeholders, including citizens.

Despite these challenges, Viksit Bharat Abhiyan represents a transformative roadmap for India's holistic development. Addressing these obstacles through innovative solutions, policy reforms, and collaborative efforts will be essential to realizing the vision of a prosperous and equitable India by 2047.

## **Infrastructure Development Strategies for Viksit Bharat**

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Infrastructure development plays a pivotal role in economic growth, enhancing societal well-being, and ensuring viable development. Strategic planning and execution of infrastructure projects become imperative. This research paper outlines key strategies for infrastructure development tailored to the objectives and challenges faced in the path of Viksit Bharat. A multi-sectoral approach is essential, which includes various sectors such as transportation, energy, water resources, telecommunications, and urban development. Coordination among these sectors is crucial to optimize resource allocation, minimize duplication with sustainable and resilient infrastructure. Given India's vulnerability to climate change impacts and the need to mitigate environmental degradation, integrating climate-resilient design principles, utilizing clean energy technologies, and implementing nature-based solutions to enhance infrastructure resilience. Embracing digitalization, smart technologies, and data analytics can optimize infrastructure operations, improve service delivery, and enable evidence-based decision-making in planning and management processes. This necessitates prioritizing projects that benefit marginalized communities, enhancing accessibility to basic services, and promoting equitable distribution of infrastructure resources across regions. Coordinated governance with interconnected projects will leverage growth across various sectors which will lead to job opportunities as well as strengthening economy. Strengthening institutional capacities, streamlining regulatory frameworks, and enhancing public-private partnerships can facilitate effective project delivery. Also, international cooperation and collaboration play a vital role in supplementing domestic efforts towards infrastructure development in Viksit Bharat. Engaging in strategic partnerships, accessing global expertise, and mobilizing international financing can accelerate the realization of infrastructure development goals.

**Keywords:** *Infrastructure, Technology, Development, Sustainable, Resources*

## **Women Empowerment and the Quest for a "Viksit Bharat": A Study of Indian Writers in English**

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Exploring the nexus of women's empowerment and the pursuit of a developed India ("Viksit Bharat"), this paper scrutinizes the works of prominent Indian English authors like Kamala Das,

Arundhati Roy, Shashi Tharoor, and Madhuri Vijay. Their literary contributions highlight the crucial role of empowering women in achieving genuine national development through education, economic participation, and social transformation. This study reveals the vision of these authors for an equitable society where women significantly contribute to the nation's progress across social, political, economic, and cultural dimensions, while addressing the persistent challenges they face. By synthesizing these literary voices, the study reveals the nuanced dimensions of empowerment that are vital to the "Viksit Bharat" ideal. This includes personal agency, societal recognition, and structural changes in governance and professional domains. The authors' collective narrative underscores the imperative of inclusive development that recognizes women as equal stakeholders and agents of change. Their works serve as a clarion call for a society that values and nurtures the potential of its female population, Thus, contributing to the holistic evolution of India. These literary contributions not only reflect the contemporary discourse on women's issues but also, actively shape and influence the national conversation towards a more equitable future. Through their powerful storytelling, these authors advocate for a "Viksit Bharat" that is underpinned by gender equality and women's active participation in shaping the destiny of the country.

**Keywords:** *Women Empowerment, Viksit Bharat, Indian Writers, English Literature, National Development, Gender Equality, Economic Opportunities, Social Reform, Education, Political Participation, Cultural Contribution.*

## **Enhancing Skill Development for Gig Workers in the Age of AI: Strategies for a Viksit Bharat Economy**

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India's labor force now faces double-sided impacts from the burgeoning gig economy along with breakthroughs in Artificial Intelligence (AI) technology. India needs to build programs for skill development among its gig workers in order to achieve "Viksit Bharat" (Developed India) while maintaining their performance ability and enduring success in AI-powered markets. The research investigates skill development practices for gig workers paying special attention to female workers who are growing in presence within the gig economy. The flexible nature of gig work alongside entrepreneurial freedom is offset by its unstable time frame which coupled with insufficient safety provisions limits workers' path to professional advancement. This paper advances a three-part strategy to drive inclusive economic growth combined with future-ready preparation for the gig workforce through increased public skill training programs and AI-based educational platforms and customized learning curricula for gig workers. Indian labor will gain relevant skills through which this workforce will adapt to AI developments while positively impacting India's goal of Viksit Bharat.

**Keywords:** *Gig Economy, Artificial Intelligence (AI), Skill Development, Machine Learning, Natural Language Processing (NLP), AI-Powered Training, Adaptive Learning, Personalized Learning, Virtual Mentors, Digital Coaching, Gig Workers*

## **Good Governance as the Pillar of Viksit Bharat: A Roadmap to Sustainable Development**

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Good governance is the cornerstone of Viksit Bharat (Developed India), serving as the fundamental pillar that upholds economic growth, social justice, and environmental sustainability. Effective governance fosters transparency, accountability, and inclusivity, ensuring that policies and programs align with long-term national interests. This paper explores the role of governance in achieving sustainable development by strengthening institutions, leveraging technology, and promoting participatory decision-making. Key aspects such as digital transformation, bureaucratic efficiency, anti-corruption measures, and decentralized governance are analyzed to highlight their impact on economic prosperity, social equity, and environmental resilience. A robust governance framework enhances public service delivery, ensures equitable access to resources, and fosters trust between citizens and the state. Furthermore, policy-driven development strategies, guided by ethical leadership and data-driven decision-making, are essential to achieving India's vision of a self-reliant and globally competitive economy. The roadmap to Viksit Bharat requires integrating sustainable development goals (SDGs) with governance mechanisms, fostering innovation in governance practices, and ensuring inclusive growth through strategic interventions. As India progresses towards its ambitious developmental aspirations, governance reforms must prioritize citizen-centric policies, digital governance, and institutional accountability to build a resilient and sustainable nation. This abstract underscore the crucial role of governance in shaping Viksit Bharat, positioning good governance as the key driver of sustainable progress.

**Keywords:** *Good Governance, Sustainable Development, Viksit Bharat.*

## **The Role of Digital Health in Managing Obesity in the Vision Bharat 2047 Era**

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As India envisions its future in the year 2047, the role of digital health technologies in managing obesity has emerged as a key area of focus for promoting public health and improving quality of life. Obesity, a major contributor to the growing burden of chronic diseases, presents a complex challenge that demands innovative solutions. Digital health technologies offer innovative solutions

for managing obesity, leveraging advancements in mobile applications, wearable devices, telemedicine, and artificial intelligence (AI) to provide personalized, real-time, and scalable interventions. These technologies enable individuals to track their physical activity, dietary intake, and progress, fostering behavioral change and improving adherence to health protocols. Furthermore, digital health can bridge the gap in healthcare accessibility, particularly in rural areas, by connecting patients with healthcare providers remotely. In the Vision Bharat 2047 era, leveraging digital health could not only combat the rising obesity epidemic but also, drive forward the goals of universal health coverage, equitable healthcare access, and improved health outcomes across diverse populations. This paper outlines the potential and future directions for integrating digital health into obesity management in India, highlighting the transformative role it can play in reshaping healthcare delivery and fostering a healthier society.

**Keywords:** *Obesity, Digital Health, Technology, Vision Bharat 2047*

## **Potential of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Viksit Bharat @ 2047**

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This research investigates the transformative capabilities of artificial intelligence (AI) in the context of Viksit Bharat 2047, focusing on critical sectors such as economic development, healthcare, education, infrastructure, and security. Employing a qualitative doctrinal research methodology, the study integrates findings from peer-reviewed original research articles, policy evaluations, and case studies to evaluate the contributions and challenges posed by AI in promoting sustainable progress. The primary outcomes reveal AI's significant role in enhancing economic productivity through automation and innovation, while also highlighting its effects on workforce dynamics and the job market. In the healthcare sector, AI improves diagnostics, treatment planning, and public health initiatives, although issues related to data privacy and algorithmic bias remain a concern. The education sector benefits from AI-driven personalized learning and skill enhancement, equipping individuals for future employment. Furthermore, AI facilitates sustainable infrastructure development through smart city projects, optimizing resource management and urban planning. Nevertheless, the study identifies obstacles such as ethical challenges, digital disparities, and governance deficiencies that impede equitable AI implementation. Recommendations include the establishment of transparent regulatory frameworks, promotion of international cooperation, and investment in digital literacy to foster inclusive growth. By addressing these challenges, AI has the potential to serve as a fundamental element of national development, aligning with the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals. This research emphasizes the necessity of balanced policies and proactive governance to leverage the advantages of AI while addressing its associated risks.

**Keywords:** *Artificial Intelligence, Automation, Explainability, National Development, Natural Language Processing, Smart Cities.*

## **Viksit Bharat @2047: Good Governance as a Catalyst for India's Development**

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The vision of a "Viksit Bharat" (Developed India) by 2047, marking the centenary of India's independence, is an ambitious goal rooted in sustainable development, socio-economic equality, and global competitiveness. One of the primary pillars that will steer this vision to reality is good governance. Good governance is the cornerstone upon which efficient public administration, social justice, and economic prosperity are built. This paper aims to explore the concept of good governance in the context of India's development journey, specifically under the "Viksit Bharat" framework. Good governance, with its emphasis on transparency, accountability, rule of law, participation, and responsiveness, is crucial in ensuring that the policies formulated translate into effective outcomes for all citizens. The paper analyzes the role of governance structures in creating an inclusive society, enhancing the delivery of services, and fostering innovation. Additionally, the research highlights the reforms needed to make governance more effective, including digital transformation, administrative transparency, and robust legal frameworks. The challenges posed by corruption, bureaucratic inefficiency, and inequality are also, examined, with recommendations for addressing these issues to promote a fair and just society. By exploring India's governance models and their evolution, this paper assesses the potential trajectory of a "Viksit Bharat" that can meet the aspirations of its citizens by 2047.

**Keywords:** *Viksit Bharat, Good Governance, Sustainable Development, and Transparency*

## **Entrepreneurship Development and MSME as Growth Agents in Haryana**

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There is strong positive relation between entrepreneurship development, MSMEs and economic development of an economy. Micro and Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) Act, 2006 highlights the linkages between entrepreneurship and growth of MSME sector for driving businesses, new innovations, employment generation and output growth. These linkages foster local businesses and boost small entrepreneurs and leads to job creation. The MSMEs provides a relatively low barrier to entry due to lower capital requirements. Entrepreneurship development is a significant tool for accelerating the economic development process and generating employment opportunities in the economy. It can bring faster structural change and economic growth. Entrepreneurship development is the process of skilling and upskilling aspiring entrepreneurs for improving their managerial, risk taking and decision-making skills.

Objectives: The present paper aims to (i) analyse the role of entrepreneurship and its development and MSMEs in the growth and development of the economy of Haryana; (ii) find out the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and challenges in entrepreneurship development & MSMEs.

**Methodology:** It's a descriptive and analytical study. Secondary data from various sources like statistical abstracts, Haryana government reports, Directorate of MSME, HIPA have been used. The state of Haryana has been analysed to understand the role of entrepreneurship development and MSME in Haryana. The review of literature shows that entrepreneurship development is essential for the growth of MSME in any economy.

The findings of the present study show that there were 1,18,000 MSMEs in Haryana till January 2025 contributing 22% to the GSDP, employing more than 15 lakh people. Major MSME are in Automobile, Food and beverages, Engineering and metals areas. Haryana government has actively promoted entrepreneurship development and MSME through various policies, financial schemes and training programs through Entrepreneurship Accelerator Cell, Programme to Accelerate Development for MSME Advancement (PADMA), Haryana Textile Policy and Schemes, Haryana enterprises and employment policy, 2020. The MSME Policy 2019 is fully in coherence with Haryana Enterprise Promotion Policy 2015, focusing on access to technology, access to finance, skill development and entrepreneurship development.

The SWOC analysis shows that there are various constraints categorised in (a) Education and Skill, (b) market, (c) financial and (d) government support and subsidy (e) upgradation of technology. There is lack of awareness about entrepreneurship development efforts. There is an urgent need of skill education and entrepreneurship development Eco-system for the promotion of new start-ups and growth of MSMEs in Haryana.

**Keywords:** *Entrepreneurship Development, MSME, Skill Development, Employment Generation*

## **Mission of Women Upliftment in Viksit Bharat Sankalp Yatra**

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Viksit Bharat Sankalp Yatra is a nationwide movement. It aims to make India a developed country where every citizen should be engaged in building a self-reliant India. The Yatra aims to inspire people to help India grow in social, economic, and environmental areas. It also seeks social harmony and citizens must take responsibility for a new, prosperous, developed India. It must not leave any group behind in the development process. Thus, it emphasizes sustainable development, inclusive growth, and social harmony. The mission is to boost the economy. But it must also ensure equity and justice for all, so no one is overlooked. The Viksit Bharat Sankalp aims for Vision 2030. It aims to empower rural, poor women. Women's empowerment in India has the transformative potential to drive progress across societal, economic, and political domains. By promoting education, expanding economic opportunities, and supporting social initiatives, empowered women gain the agency to contribute significantly to national development. Economically, empowered women are key drivers of growth, actively participating in the workforce, entrepreneurship, and leadership roles. The present research deals with the challenges, women face in the current scenario and examines the proposed strategies to overcome these challenges.

**Keywords:** *Viksit Bharat, Women Upliftment, Economic Growth, Social Growth*

# **The Role of Artificial Intelligence in Shaping India's Youth Workforce for a Viksit Bharat**

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India's vision of becoming a Viksit Bharat (Developed India) hinges significantly on the empowerment of its youth, particularly in harnessing the transformative potential of Artificial Intelligence (AI). As the country moves toward a technology-driven economy, the youth workforce must adapt to the challenges and opportunities posed by AI advancements. This paper explores the role of AI in shaping India's future workforce by examining its impact on youth skill development, employment opportunities, and industry transformation. It investigates how AI can equip young individuals with the skills necessary for emerging sectors such as data science, robotics, and AI-driven innovations. Furthermore, the paper highlights the importance of AI-powered educational platforms in enhancing learning outcomes, ensuring that the youth are prepared for future job markets. The study also delves into AI's potential to create new job roles, drive entrepreneurship, and support social and economic development in both urban and rural areas. By addressing the need for youth-centric policies, skill training programs, and digital literacy initiatives, the paper underscores the critical role AI plays in achieving a sustainable and inclusive path to Viksit Bharat. Finally, it examines the ethical implications of AI for youth, emphasizing the importance of preparing the next generation for the responsible use of AI technologies in various domains. The research concludes by suggesting strategies for integrating AI into India's youth workforce development, ensuring that the youth are not just consumers of technology but also, creators and leaders in a rapidly evolving digital economy.

**Keywords:** *AI, Youth Empowerment, Skill Development, Digital Literacy, and Viksit Bharat*

## **Role of Youth to Achieve Vision Viksit Bharat**

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Viksit Bharat @2047 is an initiative by the Government that envisions India as a developed nation by the centenary of its 100th independence in 2047. This transformational strategy emphasizes inclusive development, sustainable progress and effective governance. Thus, in simple words 'Viksit Bharat' means 'Developed India'. There are four pillars of Viksit Bharat, they are Yuva (Youth), Garib (Poor), Mahilayen (Women) and Annadata (Farmers). The study reveals that today's youth can play an extremely important role in achieving this vision. Youth can help to build up a strong nation by eradicating poverty, improving economic condition, building social cohesion etc by exposing themselves to new technology. This study deals with the emergent role of youth in achieving this vision of the Government. Thus, the paper synthesizes key findings and proposes actionable policy recommendations to accomplish the vision of Viksit Bharat. By prioritizing sustainable development, addressing social disparities, and promoting inclusive governance, India

can chart a course towards holistic and equitable growth. This research contributes to the discourse on development strategies and underscores the imperative of collective action in shaping a prosperous future for India.

**Keywords:** *Transformational Strategy, Eradicating Poverty, Inclusive Governance, and Holistic*

## **Gender Equality and the Pursuit of a Developed India in Contemporary Indian English Literature**

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Indian literature in English frequently addresses women empowerment in relation to a "Developed India". Women empowerment is a prominent theme in modern Indian literature, reflecting the quest for gender equality as an integral aspect of the vision of a "Viksit Bharat". This research paper, "Empowering Narratives: Gender Equality and the Pursuit of a Developed India in Contemporary Indian English Literature," explores the varied representations of women's empowerment through the lenses of several acclaimed Indian authors. It critically analyzes the works of Arundhati Roy, Kiran Desai, Jhumpa Lahiri, Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni, Kamala Das, and Meghna Pant to reveal the multifaceted challenges and opportunities that women experience in the context of modern India's societal fabric. Each text offers unique insights into the interplay between gender roles, personal identity, cultural heritage, and societal change. Through an examination of characters like Anjum in "The Ministry of Utmost Happiness," Sai in "The Inheritance of Loss," Ashima in "The Namesake," Draupadi in "The Palace of Illusions," and Jaya in "That Long Silence," the study underscores the significance of education, autonomy, inclusivity, and personal agency in fostering a developed nation. These narratives collectively emphasize the need for recognizing and amplifying marginalized voices, dismantling patriarchal structures, and redefining societal norms to ensure that women are central to the discourse of national progress. The paper concludes by highlighting the transformative potential of literary works in advocating for women's empowerment as a critical component in the pursuit of a truly developed society.

**Keywords:** *Women empowerment, Indian literature, English language, gender equality, national development, Arundhati Roy, Kiran Desai, Jhumpa Lahiri, Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni, Kamala Das, Meghna Pant, inclusivity, education, autonomy, cultural identity, patriarchal norms.*

## **Leveraging Technology for Transformation: A Roadmap for Digital India by 2047**

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As India strives to become a developed nation by 2047, leveraging technology will play a pivotal role in driving transformation and development. The Digital India initiative, launched in 2015, aims

to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. However, despite significant progress, India still faces numerous challenges in achieving universal digital literacy, robust digital infrastructure, and widespread adoption of emerging technologies. This research paper presents a comprehensive roadmap for Digital India by 2047, outlining the vision, goals, and implementation strategy for leveraging technology to drive transformation. The roadmap is divided into three phases, each with specific goals, objectives, and initiatives to enhance digital infrastructure, promote digital literacy, foster innovation and entrepreneurship, and establish a robust cyber security framework. The paper emphasizes the need for a collaborative effort among government, industry, academia, and civil society to achieve the vision for Digital India by 2047. A well-planned implementation strategy, including policy and regulatory frameworks, is also, outlined to support the roadmap. By providing a comprehensive and actionable roadmap, this research paper aims to facilitate India's transformation into a developed nation by 2047, leveraging technology as a key driver of growth, innovation, and prosperity. The proposed roadmap has the potential to transform India's economy, society, and governance, making it a digitally empowered and knowledge- driven nation.

**Keywords:** *Digital Transformation, Digital India, Technology Roadmap, Sustainable Development.*

## **Role of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Viksit Bharat @ 2047**

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The "Viksit Bharat 2047" initiative by PM, outlines a transformative vision for India to become a fully developed nation in 2047. The Economic Survey 2024-2025 highlights that FDI equity inflows stood at USD 29.8 billion in FY25, while the service sector witnessed USD 5.7 billion inflows in the same period. In FY25, insurance service received the highest FDI inflows of over 62 per cent, followed by the financial sector, which received over 18 per cent of the total FDI equity inflows to the service sector. Union Budget 2025-2026 proposed financial sector reform, the FDI limit for the insurance sector will be raised from 74% to 100% this enhanced limit will be available for those companies which invest the entire premium in India. Keeping this aspect in mind, the present paper is an attempt to understand to role of FDI to achieve the goal of Viksit Bharat.

**Keywords:** *FDI, Indian Economy, Government and Viksit Bharat*

## **Women Personal Growth: Lifelong Learning for Viksit Bharat**

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Every human being is connected to Vikas (growth/development) and lifelong learning. It is said that humans can learn till they die and that progress never ceases. There are several aspects that come to light while looking at the idea of lifelong learning for women in Viksit Bharat. Trends in the

workplace are changing, with an increasing number of women working in both non-traditional and traditionally male-dominated fields. Their development and abilities are beginning to benefit Viksit Bharat. They seem to be growing up, providing for their families, and making a life. The next generation is inheriting their beliefs regarding the "shift in trends in women's occupation". They are becoming more efficient in their work lives, taking on new challenges, being willing to learn new abilities, and learning.

## **Role of Financial Inclusion in India for Viksit Bharat**

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Financial inclusion plays very important role in the Indian Economy to achieve maximum growth in all sectors of the Indian Economy with viksit bharat. India is a mixed economy. Mixed economy means combination of capitalism and socialism. In the simple word it is the structure of private and government or public sector of economy. For the social welfare of society, financial inclusion is very important for the overall growth of Indian economy for Viksit Bharat. Through financial inclusiveness economy can be achieve direct participation of people from rural to urban, poor to rich people, illiterate to literate person, cash to digital type of payment, cash to direct benefit transfer of money, etc.

India is the developing country, emphasize on achieving proper growth with increase in the standard of living. It focuses on Make in India manufacturing hub through local to global level. But there are some challenges like inflation, high population, unequal distribution of wealth, technological dependency on other countries, etc. But along with that there are opportunities for India to increase its income and growth through skill-based education and financial literacy.

## **Innovation and Start-up Ecosystems in Viksit Bharat 2047**

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Viksit Bharat emphasizes fostering innovation and supporting start-ups as key drivers of economic growth and development. By creating a conducive ecosystem for entrepreneurs, enhancing access to funding, and encouraging research and development, India aims to position itself as a global hub for innovation and technological advancement, empowering the youth to lead in this transformative journey. The vision of Viksit Bharat 2047 seeks to transform India into a developed nation by the centenary of its independence. At the heart of this transformation lie innovation and the growth of start-ups. This research explores how fostering an innovative culture and strengthening the start-up ecosystem in India can drive economic growth, create employment, and lead to sustainable national development. The paper analyzes current trends, challenges, and policy interventions that are shaping India's start-up ecosystem and proposes actionable strategies to ensure that innovation becomes a key pillar of India's development strategy by 2047. The aim is to achieve sustainable and inclusive economic growth, with an emphasis on innovation, entrepreneurship, and job creation.

This includes ensuring equality, education, healthcare, and social welfare for all citizens, reducing poverty, and enhancing the quality of life. The vision also, focuses on leveraging the potential of India's large youth population to lead the nation's development, with an emphasis on skills development, education, and employment opportunities. Additionally, building world-class infrastructure, including transportation, digital connectivity and urban development, is crucial to support economic and social growth.

**Keywords:** *Innovation, Start-Up, Digital, Fostering*

## **Perspectives of Farmers on the Economic Impact of Organic Farming for Sustainable Development**

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This study investigates the economic impact of organic farming in Dehradun district, Uttarakhand, focusing on farmers' perspectives regarding its role in economic sustainability and rural development. Organic farming is increasingly recognized for its potential to enhance income, reduce production costs, and foster long-term economic stability, particularly in hill regions. To assess these impacts, data was collected from 332 organic farmers using a purposive multistage random sampling method. Structured interviews and observations were conducted to explore farmers' perceptions on the economic benefits of organic farming and associated challenges. The results indicate that organic farming contributes significantly to livelihood security, reduces rural-urban migration, and supports sustainable development by generating income opportunities. Despite these benefits, farmers face challenges related to market access, limited private-sector collaboration and low brand recognition, which hinder the broader adoption and scalability of organic practices. The study aligns with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), and SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities). It highlights the need for strategic policy interventions, improved infrastructure, and stronger market linkages to address these barriers. The findings suggest that organic farming can serve as a transformative model for sustainable agriculture, promoting economic resilience and environmental stewardship, while supporting inclusive growth in rural areas.

**Keywords:** *Organic Farming, Sustainable Development Goals, Economic Impact, Perspective*

## **Women Empowerment through Political Participation: A Study on 106<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act**

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India is the world's largest democracy, characterized by its vast electorate and active political engagement. With a population exceeding 1.4 billion, the country upholds democratic principles through regular elections and widespread voter participation. Women constitute nearly half of India's total population, making their role in governance and decision-making crucial for true democratic representation. However, despite constitutional provisions and policy initiatives aimed at promoting gender equality, women's political participation remains significantly low, hovering below 30% across all levels of governance.

Women's empowerment through political participation is a crucial aspect of democratic governance and inclusive development. The 106<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act marks a significant milestone in India's efforts to enhance women's representation in decision-making bodies. This amendment mandates the reservation of one-third of seats for women in the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies, ensuring their active role in shaping policies and governance.

This study critically examines the impact of the 106th Constitutional Amendment Act on women's political participation, analyzing its potential to bridge the gender gap in Indian politics. It explores how this amendment can strengthen grassroots democracy by encouraging more women to engage in electoral processes and assume leadership positions. This study evaluates the expected outcomes of the amendment in empowering women and promoting gender equality in governance.

**Keywords:** *Political Participation, 106<sup>th</sup> CAA, Women Empowerment*

## **Role of Sustainable Tourism Practices in Shaping India's Destination Branding and Tourist Satisfaction: A Vision for Viksit Bharat @ 2047**

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As India envisions becoming a developed nation by 2047 under the Viksit Bharat @2047 initiative, sustainable tourism emerges as a key driver for economic growth, environmental conservation, and social development. This study investigates the role of sustainable tourism practices—such as eco-friendly infrastructure, responsible resource management, and community-based tourism—in enhancing destination branding and tourist satisfaction across India. By adopting a mixed-methods approach, the research examines the impact of sustainability on tourist behavior, destination competitiveness, and long-term socio-economic benefits. The study also highlights how sustainable

tourism can foster inclusive growth by engaging local communities, preserving cultural heritage, and promoting environmental stewardship. Findings are expected to provide actionable insights for policymakers, tourism boards, and stakeholders to align their strategies with the Viksit Bharat@2047 vision, positioning India as a leading sustainable tourism destination globally. This research contributes to the broader discourse on sustainable development, emphasizing tourism's pivotal role in achieving India's developmental goals by 2047.

**Keywords:** *Sustainable Tourism, Destination Branding, Tourist Satisfaction, Viksit Bharat@2047, Eco-friendly Practices, Community-based Tourism, Environmental Conservation, Inclusive Growth, Cultural Heritage, Tourism Development Strategies.*

## **Sustainable Mobility Government Initiative Towards Electric Vehicle**

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A major worldwide concern is the shift to sustainable mobility, and governments are taking a number of steps to hasten the uptake of electric vehicles (EVs). As part of a larger plan to lower carbon emissions and rely less on fossil fuels, this paper titled Sustainable mobility government initiative towards electric vehicle offers insights into successful policy-making for sustainable mobility explores the role of government policies, financial incentives, and infrastructure developments in accelerating EV adoption. It examines critical measures such as subsidies, tax benefits, charging infrastructure expansion, and regulatory frameworks that support EV integration. Additionally, the study highlights challenges such as high initial costs, battery sustainability, and grid capacity limitations while proposing solutions to address these barriers. For this research I have taken data from secondary source like research papers, journals, magazines, and articles to satisfy the objectives of this research. The results highlight how governments, businesses, and consumers must work together to achieve long-term environmental and economic benefit through EV adoption.

**Keywords:** *Sustainable Mobility, Electric Vehicles, Government Policies, Incentives, Infrastructure, Environmental Impact*

## **Navigating the Digital Horizon: Overcoming Technological Challenges for a Viksit Bharat by 2047**

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As India strives to become a developed nation by 2047, technological advancements will play a pivotal role in driving growth, innovation, and sustainability. However, the country also faces significant technological challenges that can hinder its progress. This paper identifies and analyzes the key technological challenges that India must overcome to achieve its vision of Viksit Bharat by 2047. These challenges include bridging the digital divide, ensuring cybersecurity, leveraging emerging technologies, and developing a robust digital infrastructure. Through a comprehensive review of existing literature and expert insights, this research paper proposes a framework for addressing these challenges and harnessing the potential of technology to drive India's development. The paper concludes by highlighting the imperative of a collaborative effort between the government, industry, academia, and civil society to overcome these technological challenges and create a digitally empowered, inclusive, and sustainable Viksit Bharat by 2047.

**Keywords:** *Viksit Bharat, Technological Challenges, Digital Divide, Cybersecurity, Emerging Technologies, Digital Infrastructure, Sustainable Development*

## **Initiatives for Women Empowerment Under Vision Viksit Bharat**

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This research paper provides a thoughtful exploration of the critical role of women's empowerment in India's journey toward becoming a "Viksit Bharat" (Developed India) by 2047. It draws attention to the vision of a prosperous and equitable India that places significant emphasis on the inclusion of women in all spheres of life. While India has made progress in some areas, deep-rooted gender disparities persist, particularly in education, healthcare, and workforce participation. These persistent challenges need urgent and sustained efforts to create meaningful change and contribute to India's overarching development goals. The introduction of the GYAN framework (Garib, Yuva, Annadata, and Nari) in the paper provides an effective conceptual basis for understanding India's path to development, with a central focus on Nari (women) as one of the key pillars of progress. Among the four, women's empowerment stands out as a necessary and transformative catalyst that has the potential to significantly advance India's goals for 2047. By analyzing this framework, we can identify the structural and societal barriers that impede gender equality and examine how addressing them can yield benefits for the country at large.

**Keywords:** *Women's Empowerment, Viksit Bharat 2047, Challenges, Strategies, Gender Equality*

## **Navigating the Digital Frontier: E-Governance Challenges, Opportunities, and Roadmap for Viksit Bharat @ 2047**

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As India envisions becoming a developed nation by 2047, digital governance (e-governance) emerges as a cornerstone in achieving this ambitious goal. E-governance has the potential to transform public administration by enhancing transparency, efficiency, and accessibility of government services. This paper explores the challenges, opportunities, and strategic roadmap for strengthening e-governance in India within the framework of Viksit Bharat @2047. Despite notable progress through initiatives like Aadhaar, Digital India, and the Unified Payments Interface (UPI), challenges such as the digital divide, cyber security threats, data privacy concerns, and bureaucratic resistance hinder seamless implementation. Moreover, disparities in digital literacy, rural-urban connectivity gaps, and infrastructure bottlenecks remain critical obstacles to inclusive governance. On the other hand, emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence, block chain, and cloud computing offer immense opportunities to revolutionize digital governance. The integration of these technologies can foster data-driven policymaking, improve service delivery, and enhance citizen participation in governance. Furthermore, the expansion of digital infrastructure, policy reforms, and capacity-building initiatives will be instrumental in bridging the existing gaps. This paper proposes a comprehensive roadmap to harness the full potential of e-governance in India. Key recommendations include strengthening cyber security frameworks, ensuring robust data protection laws, promoting digital literacy, and leveraging emerging technologies for efficient service delivery. By addressing these challenges and capitalizing on available opportunities, India can establish a resilient, inclusive, and citizen-centric digital governance ecosystem, ultimately contributing to the realization of Viksit Bharat @ 2047.

**Keywords:** *E-Governance, Digital Transformation, Public Services, Cybersecurity, Viksit Bharat*

## **The Role of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in "Viksit Bharat": Pathways to Development**

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FDI plays a crucial role in the development of Viksit Bharat, the vision of a modern and prosperous India. FDI contributes to economic growth, job creation, technology transfer, and infrastructure development in various sectors. In recent years, India has emerged as a preferred destination for FDI, attracting investments from around the world. FDI inflows have helped in boosting the manufacturing and services sector in India, creating employment opportunities for millions of

people. Foreign investors bring in new technology, expertise, and management practices, which helps in improving the efficiency and competitiveness of domestic industries. This leads to increased productivity and innovation, driving the overall development of the economy. This research paper explores the role of FDI in the realization of "Viksit Bharat," or "Developed India," a vision articulated for the country's economic and social transformation by 2047. FDI is recognized as a catalyst for economic growth, technological advancement, employment generation, and infrastructure development. This paper employs a qualitative approach, analyzing FDI trends, policies, and case studies to highlight its contributions toward sustainable development in various sectors including manufacturing, services, and infrastructure. The findings indicate that strategic FDI can bolster India's economic stature on the global stage, while also, addressing socio-economic disparities and fostering inclusive growth.

**Keywords:** *FDI, Viksit Bharat, Economic Development, Infrastructure Development*

## **Empowering Women for a Viksit Bharat: Gender Equality as the Key to 2047**

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The significance of gender equality in reaching "Viksit Bharat" (Developed India) by 2047 is examined in the following paper. It shows that women's empowerment is a basic economic and developmental necessity rather than just a social good. The study examines the state of women today in terms of financial involvement, political representation, health, and education, emphasizing both advancements and enduring obstacles. It examines the various obstacles inhibiting women from attaining their full potential, such as societal and cultural standards, discriminatory actions, and limited access to opportunities and resources. Utilizing instances and actual data, the article also explores the possible societal and economic advantages of gender equality. The study investigates how women's involvement in leadership, education, the workforce, and entrepreneurship impact the overall growth of the country. It evaluates the efficacy of government programs like Stand-Up India, MUDRA Yojana, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) Campaign, Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY), Mahila Shakti Kendra (MSK), Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA), Ujjwala Scheme, One Stop Centre (OSC) Scheme & National Nutrition Mission (POSHAN Abhiyaan) in closing the gender gap. The study also explores systemic obstacles that prevent women from advancing, such as the gender pay gap, cultural norms, and restricted access to digital and financial resources. The outcomes emphasize the significance of skill development, digital inclusion, legislative initiatives, and societal changes to promote an equal society. Not only is achieving gender equality morally right, but it would also help India become a worldwide leader and foster economic growth.

**Keywords:** *Women's Empowerment, Gender Equality, Economic Development, Viksit Bharat 2047*

## **Handcrafted Jewellery: Empowering Rural Women and Adolescent Girls**

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Handcrafted jewellery has long been a significant cultural and economic asset in rural communities, providing opportunities for artisans to showcase their creativity and skills. "Empowering Rural Women and Adolescent Girls" through handcrafted jewellery initiatives is a transformative approach to improve livelihoods, enhance social inclusion, and foster economic independence. By providing training in jewellery-making techniques, women and adolescent girls in rural areas of nearby Vadodara City can access sustainable employment, gain financial autonomy, and contribute to the socio-economic development of their communities. These initiatives also encourage the preservation of traditional craftsmanship while integrating contemporary design elements, appealing to global markets. Furthermore, empowering these women and girls reduces gender inequality, promotes confidence, and strengthens community bonds. The impact of such programs can be seen not only in the financial empowerment of participants but also, in their improved social status and increased participation in decision-making processes. This movement supports the vision of a more inclusive and equitable future, where rural women and adolescent girls have the resources and opportunities to lead productive, dignified lives.

**Keywords:** *Handcrafted Jewellery, Rural Women Empowerment, Adolescent Girls, Economic Independence, Social Inclusion*

## **Regional Cooperation and Alliances in Economic Diplomacy: A Geo-Economic Analysis of the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework**

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The Indo-Pacific Economic Framework (IPEF) represents a strategic shift in global economic diplomacy, aiming to foster regional cooperation and economic alliances among key stakeholders in the Indo-Pacific region. This paper explores the geo-economic dimensions of IPEF, analysing its role in reshaping trade partnerships, supply chain resilience, and economic governance. This study examines how regional cooperation under IPEF influences the balance of power in the Indo-Pacific, particularly concerning major economic actors such as the United States, China, India, and ASEAN

nations. Through assessing the geopolitical implications of economic alliances, this paper highlights the strategic interests driving IPEF and its potential to counterbalance China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) and the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP). The research explores how middle powers address economic diplomacy within the framework to strengthen regional stability and economic resilience. This paper adopted a qualitative geo-economic approach to critically assess the effectiveness of the IPEF in promoting inclusive economic growth, while also, addressing issues related to its exclusivity and inherent structural limitations. The study highlights the significance of economic alliances in shaping a multipolar Indo-Pacific order, where regional cooperation becomes a key instrument in geopolitical strategy.

**Keywords:** *Indo-Pacific Economic Framework, Economic Diplomacy, Regional Cooperation, Geo-Economics, Trade Alliances, Geopolitical Strategy.*

## **The Role of Green Roof Technology in the Sustainable Development of “Viksit Bharat”**

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Green roof technology, also, known as eco roof, is a technique in which small plants and vegetables are grown on the roofs of houses in cities with large population and industrial area like Mumbai, Delhi, Bangalore and Kolkata. It comes under SDGs 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) and 13 (Climate Action) as a sustainable solution. Today, India is attentively focusing on sustainable development with a clear vision to transform itself into a developed nation by 2047, Green roof technology is assured to be highly effective in contributing to India's sustainable development goals. Due to this not only the environment (Reduce the stormwater runoff rate from a roof by up to 65%, Make roof surfaces 30-40% cooler) will improve but along with-it human development will also occur. The objective of this paper is to reduce the Urban heat island, increase air quality, conserve biodiversity there by providing habitat to birds and insects, employment opportunities for Viksit Bharat.

**Keywords:** *Green Roof, Sustainable Developments, Urban Heat Island, Viksit Bharat.*

## **Inclusive and Viksit Bharat 2047: A Proactive Strategy to a Better Future**

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The world has witnessed a massive change in the philosophical understanding of development. It is now widely accepted that real and sustained social and economic progress cannot truly come about if a large segment of society is marginalized. This could be the reason why inclusive development,

as a strategy for all-round development, seems to have wide appeal among all the stakeholders - government, non-governmental organizations, intellectuals, and civil society organizations. India is no exception in this regard. India's vision, 'Viksit Bharat 2047' embodies a complete blueprint for the country's future in terms of prosperity; encompasses components ranging from economic growth to inclusive development. This paper analyses various welfare schemes and initiatives taken up by the government with a vision to make the country inclusively developed by 2047, the 100<sup>th</sup> year of its independence.

**Keywords:** *Viksit Bharat, Inclusive Development, Sankalp Yatra, Saturation*

## **Role of the Government to Achieve the Viksit Bharat @ 2047**

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The Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi gave the idea of 'Viksit Bharat @2047' by highlighting some key points such as "Viksit Bharat @2047: voice of youth".

Prime Minister Modi highlighted the role of educational institutions in the personality development of an individual and said that a nation becomes developed only with the development of its people. Underlining the importance of personality development in the present era, the Prime Minister extended his for the success of the voice of youth workshop.

Prime Minister Modi also projected a light on the "Amrit Kaal" that this is the period in the history of India when the country is going to take a 'quantum leap'. For India, this is the time, right time (yahi samay hai, sahi samay hai). Prime Minister Modi said, adding that each and every moment of this Amrit Kaal should be utilized.

"Idea" starts with an "I" just like India begins with an "I", the Prime Minister remarked as he underlined that the idea of development can only begin with "I" of the self.

Prime Minister Modi underlined the need to channel the energy of the students and the youth of every university towards achieving the common goal of 'Viksit Bharat'. Noting the diversity of ideas, the Prime Minister stressed linking all the streams towards building a developed India. Prime Minister mentioned the launch of the 'Idea Portal' related to Viksit Bharat.

Prime Minister Modi said that, "youth power is both the agent of change and also the beneficiaries of change".

In the journey of Viksit Bharat by 2047, from the individual to the society everyone has its own role. Since the initiatives of the government become the voice of youth so government role is necessary in this journey. And government of India can play its role very well by reflecting its objectives in the Union budget since Union budget is read by whole country.

**Keywords:** *India, Youth, Viksit Bharat and Development*

## **Towards an Empowered India: Women's Role in Achieving the Viksit Bharat 2047 Vision**

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As India approaches its centenary of independence in 2047, the vision of a "Viksit Bharat" (Developed India) becomes increasingly central to national discourse. This research paper explores the critical role of women's empowerment in achieving this vision. Despite notable progress, deep-seated gender disparities persist, particularly in areas such as education, healthcare, and workforce participation. The GYAN framework-comprising Garib, Yuva, Annadata, and Nari-serves as the cornerstone for India's Viksit Bharat 2047 vision. Among these pillars, the empowerment of women stands as a crucial factor in realizing this ambitious national goal. Despite India's progress, deeply entrenched structural barriers and societal norms continue to perpetuate gender disparities, particularly in educational attainment and workforce participation. Addressing these challenges requires targeted strategic interventions that emphasize education, healthcare access, financial independence, and policy reforms focused on achieving and sustaining gender equality.

**Keywords:** *Women's Empowerment, Viksit Bharat 2047, Gender Equality, Strategic Interventions, Workforce Participation*

## **Sustainable Development and Economic Dynamics in Viksit Bharat @ 2047**

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This research offers a futuristic analysis of India's economic prospects and challenges in Viksit Bharat @2047, a transformative initiative aiming to make India a developed powerhouse by its 100th year of independence. The study, guided by the Amrit Kaal period pillars, focuses on key areas such as economic forecasting, technological evolution, sustainable development, inclusive economic policies, job market dynamics, infrastructure resilience, global economic integration, financial inclusion, climate-resilient economy, and the innovation ecosystem. The research uses a rigorous methodology, including a comprehensive literature review, and qualitative thematic analysis to explore the nuances of sustainable development, inclusive economic policies, job market dynamics, infrastructure resilience, global economic integration, financial inclusion, climate resiliences, and the innovation ecosystem. The research provides valuable insights for policymakers, businesses, and scholars, offering strategic guidance for stakeholders invested in India's economic progress.

**Keywords:** *Viksit Bharat @2047, Amrit Kaal, Economic Prospects, Sustainable Development, Economic Forecasting, Job Market, Global Economic and NITI Aayog.*

## **Harnessing AI for Public Health: Tackling Malnutrition for Viksit Bharat – A Case Study of Todsa Ashram School, Maharashtra**

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The persistent issue of malnutrition in government schools across India poses a significant public health challenge, particularly among children in underserved areas. This study explores an innovative solution implemented at Todsa Ashram School in Maharashtra, where 27% of girls were malnourished despite regular meals. In response to this critical issue, IAS officer Shubham Gupta introduced an AI-based system to monitor and enhance meal quality, aiming to reduce student malnutrition. The AI tool tracked meal preparation, portion sizes, nutritional content, and consumption patterns, allowing real-time adjustments to meet students' dietary needs. As a result, the school experienced a 50% reduction in malnutrition rates within a few months of implementing the AI system. This study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of AI in addressing malnutrition in government schools, focusing on the Todsa Ashram School as a case study. The study will assess the impact of AI in ensuring meal quality and improving student health and its potential for broader application in similar contexts. The methodology includes a detailed analysis of pre-and post-intervention nutritional assessments, meal monitoring processes, and stakeholder interviews with school authorities, health officials, and students. Also, the paper will explore the scalability of AI-driven solutions in public health interventions for malnutrition. The findings from this study will contribute to the growing body of research on leveraging technology for public health, particularly in addressing malnutrition in resource-limited settings. By demonstrating a significant reduction in malnutrition through AI, this study aims to highlight the potential of AI-based systems to be implemented on a larger scale in government schools across India and beyond. This study will also examine the future scope of integrating AI with other health indicators such as anaemia and stunted growth, proposing a comprehensive model for improving child nutrition in educational settings.

**Keywords:** *Artificial Intelligence, Viksit Bharat, Mid-Day Meal, Public Health Innovation*

## **Youth Empowerment for National Growth: Achieving Vision Viksit Bharat**

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Youth empowerment plays a pivotal role in realizing the ambitious goal of Vision Viksit Bharat, which envisions a prosperous, developed, and self-reliant India. This research paper explores the crucial role that India's youth can play in contributing to national growth, aligning their aspirations with the larger goals of socio-economic development, innovation, and sustainable progress. As the demographic dividend of India, the youth represent a vast reservoir of potential, talent, and energy,

making them essential drivers of change across all sectors of society. The paper examines how fostering education, skills development, and entrepreneurship among the youth can empower them to participate actively in nation-building efforts. It also delves into the role of youth in addressing contemporary challenges such as poverty, inequality, environmental sustainability, and technological advancement. By enhancing access to resources, creating platforms for political and social engagement, and encouraging leadership initiatives, the youth can contribute meaningfully to the realization of Vision Viksit Bharat. Furthermore, the study analyzes government policies and programs aimed at youth empowerment, such as skill development initiatives, entrepreneurship schemes, and national service programs, and assesses their impact on the broader goal of a developed India. It highlights the importance of youth involvement in governance, decision-making, and social welfare programs to build a more inclusive and equitable society. The paper concludes by emphasizing the need for a collaborative approach between the government, educational institutions, private sector, and civil society to create a conducive environment for youth to thrive and contribute to national growth. In doing so, India can harness the full potential of its young population to achieve the vision of a prosperous, developed, and globally competitive Bharat.

**Keywords:** *Youth Empowerment, Vision Viksit Bharat, National Growth, Skill Development*

## **Empowering Women, Transforming Society: Vision Viksit Bharat**

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Men and women are the basic components of any society. The progress of a society depends upon their growth and development. Women can significantly contribute to national development if they are educated, economically independent and get social support to explore and implement their knowledge and skills. The paper discusses how women empowerment is essential for achieving the vision of Viksit Bharat which seeks to create an inclusive society where each and every citizen contributes for transforming India from a 'developing' to a 'developed' nation by 2047. The need for overcoming the societal barriers and prevalent gender stereotypes that limit women's potential have also been emphasized. Further, the paper explores various government schemes for gender equality & women's upliftment, vital for economic growth, social justice & an equitable & balanced society.

## **Renewable Energy in Agriculture in India – The Role of Solar Pumps and Biomass in Sustainable Farming**

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Agriculture in India faces significant challenges due to climate change, water scarcity, and rising energy costs, which threaten the sustainability of farming practices. Renewable energy, particularly solar pumps and biomass, offers transformative potential for enhancing agricultural productivity

while promoting environmental sustainability. This study examines the role of solar-powered irrigation systems and biomass energy in supporting sustainable farming practices in India. Solar pumps provide a cost-effective, reliable alternative to diesel-powered systems, reducing dependency on fossil fuels, lowering irrigation costs, and improving water-use efficiency. Biomass energy, derived from agricultural residues, contributes to rural energy security, reduces waste, and provides an additional income stream for farmers through bioenergy production.

Through an analysis of policy initiatives like the PM-KUSUM scheme and case studies from various agricultural regions, this research evaluates the economic viability, environmental benefits, and adoption barriers of these renewable technologies. Findings suggest that while solar pumps and biomass significantly reduce input costs, enhance farm incomes, and contribute to climate resilience, challenges such as high upfront costs, lack of technical awareness, and inadequate financing mechanisms hinder widespread adoption. The study highlights the need for integrated policies, financial incentives, and capacity-building programs to accelerate the transition towards sustainable, energy-efficient agricultural practices in India.

## **Role of Youth to Achieve Vision Viksit Bharat**

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India is the largest democratic country in the world, where all the citizens of the country have the right to equality. No country runs only with brilliant politicians and top administrators, but for the success of democracy, the participation of every citizen of the country in the form of proper advice and cooperation is also important. India is at the first position in the category of countries with a developing and emerging economy in the world. India is a young country and the energy, enthusiasm and potential of the youth are important for the development of the country. The youth have the ability to change the country and create a better future. The youth play an important role in building the country's economy, as they represent the most empowered and active population of the country. Youth is the future of the country. Youth have an important role in achieving the goal of developed India. The path to developed India passes through the concept of self-reliant youth. The participation of youth is ensured in every country for the development of developed countries of the world. The contribution of youth is the highest in the economic development of many countries including India. Youth should recognize their potential and work for the development of the country. The role of youth in improving society and building a developed India is visible in various fields, such as education and skills, entrepreneurship and innovation, political and leadership roles, contribution to technological and digital revolution, adherence to cultural and ethical values, etc. The government should make policies and various programs to help the youth achieve the goal of

developed India. Today, youth is the mainstay of developed India, it is impossible to imagine a developed India without the participation of youth.

## **Women Empowerment and Vision Developed India**

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Women have had a special place in our society since ancient times. In mythological texts, women have been considered worshipable and equal to goddess. "Yatra Narrastu Pujyate Ramante Tatra Devata" means where women are worshiped, there gods reside. Worship means respect, it means where women are respected. Happiness and prosperity reside there. It is because of women that a home, a family, a society is formed and a country progresses. A woman is a daughter, a sister, a wife, a sister-in-law, a mother, a mother-in-law and also, a goddess. No society or state can progress until it abandons discrimination and inferiority complex towards women. Therefore, respect for women is very important and women should be empowered too. Providing equal rights, opportunities and freedom to women in all areas of their life, education, health, politics, economy and society. This is very important not only for personal development but also for the creation of a developed India. Women should get equal opportunities in social and economic development, So, that they can achieve social freedom and progress, women can take their own decisions and rights on their own. Women's progress, development and empowerment have to be given a concrete form. Creating such an environment for women So, that they can understand their capabilities. To provide equal opportunity for women to participate and make decisions in social, political and economic life, to provide equal opportunity to women in health care, quality education, career, employment, equal pay, social security and government jobs etc. Keeping in mind the role of women in nation building activities, the government had declared the year 2001 as the year of women empowerment. Women empowerment was started by the United Nations on 8 March 1975 as International Women's Day. Then the initiative of women empowerment was taken by the Women's International Conference in Nairobi in 1985. In the 21st century, on the one hand we are searching for the possibilities of life on the moon and on the other hand we cannot develop by keeping half the population behind. Welfare of society, country and world is possible only with the participation of women. Women empowerment was required because gender inequality has been seen among people not only from today but since ancient times. The importance of women empowerment is very important for a visionary developed India. These include economic development, improvement in education, health and nutrition, social equality and justice, political participation, sustainable development. The government has taken several concrete steps towards women empowerment. From Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao to better health and education facilities, several initiatives have

been taken to improve their daily lives and their long-term prospects. Women empowerment will help make India a developed nation. By giving birth to great personalities like Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Lal Bahadur Shastri, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, women have played an important role in the building of the nation.

## **Women Empowerment and Vision Viksit Bharat**

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Women empowerment is a critical pillar for the realization of Viksit Bharat-a developed India envisioned for 2047. Empowering women involves enhancing their access to education, healthcare, economic opportunities, and leadership roles, thereby fostering an inclusive and progressive society. This research explores the interconnection between women's empowerment and national development, emphasizing how gender equity contributes to economic growth, social progress, and sustainable development.

The study highlights key policies and initiatives implemented by the Indian government, such as Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Ujjwala Yojana, Mudra Yojana, and Women's Reservation Bill, which aim to uplift women across different socio-economic strata. Furthermore, the paper examines challenges such as gender disparity, societal norms, and workforce participation gaps that hinder women's full potential. Addressing these barriers through policy reforms, technological advancements, and grassroots movements can accelerate India's journey toward becoming a developed nation. By fostering an ecosystem where women can thrive as entrepreneurs, policymakers, and change makers, India can harness its demographic dividend for holistic growth. The paper argues that Viksit Bharat is unattainable without gender parity and calls for collective action from government, civil society, and the private sector. A gender-inclusive approach will not only empower women but also strengthen the socio-economic fabric of the nation, paving the way for a resilient and prosperous India.

**Keywords:** *Women Empowerment, Viksit Bharat, Gender Equality*

## **Women's Labor Force Participation and Vision Viksit Bharat**

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The growth of any country depends on the work of its people which is called labor force. Despite progress in some regions, women's participation in the workforce remains significantly lower than men's. This disparity is influenced by a complex interplay of socioeconomic, cultural, and institutional factors. India has so far neither been able to understand nor find a solution to the problem of women's participation in the labor force. If there is any further delay in increasing women's participation in the labor force, it will prove to be a major hindrance to India's dream of becoming a developed country by 2047. Although India's female labor force participation rate

(FLFPR) has been witnessing an increasing trend over the last few years, the FLFPR is expected to increase from 24.5% in 2018-19 to 37% in 2022-23. Despite this, this rate is much lower than developed countries. The real strength of India lies in its women. If we give them fair opportunities and make them participate in the labor force, there will be not only economic growth but also, social change. With this, we will move from women-centric development to women-led development. This abstract explores the key trends, challenges, and opportunities related to WLFP, examining the barriers women face in accessing and remaining in the workforce, the impact of WLFP on economic development and gender equality, and the policies and interventions that can promote women's economic empowerment.

## **Education and Skill Development for Viksit Bharat @2047**

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Viksit Bharat @2047 marks the completion of 100 years of its independence and outlines the goal to become a developed nation. To fulfill this vision, strong education and skill development are the focus, which play a key role in promoting economic growth, social equality and technological advancement, this research discusses the sub theme of strengthening skill development and education within the framework of the broader development of India @2047. It highlights challenges in India's education system including outdated curriculum, inequity in access, lack of communication etc. The paper examines government initiative such as the skill India mission and programs, while comparing India with global standards in education and skill development, it identifies key areas for education reforms such as promoting digital transaction, improving the quality of education. The schemes implemented by the government to modernize education and skill development and the number of skill development centres opened in how many states are discussed. The paper concludes by proposing strategic interventions and public policy partnership to share and compare India's education system with global partners. Implementing these results is critical to an education system that provides value for all. Thus, it promotes economic and social mobility. It reduces inequalities. It ensures that India's workforce is capable of meeting the challenges of the future and contributing to the country's development by 2047.

**Keywords:** *Viksit Bharat, Digital divide, Skill Development, Inclusive Education, Digital Learning, Public-private partnership*

## **Viksit Bharat @2047: Challenges, Opportunities, and Roadmap**

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This research paper delves into India's ambitious vision of becoming a developed nation by 2047. As the country approaches its centenary of independence, it is poised to address the multifaceted challenges and seize emerging opportunities to realize this vision. The paper provides an in-depth

analysis of these aspects and proposes a comprehensive roadmap for India's sustainable development, technological advancements, social progress, and economic growth. It aims to outline actionable steps for policymakers, businesses, and citizens to collaboratively contribute to shaping a 'Viksit Bharat.'

## **Youth and Vision Viksit Bharat@2047**

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The goal of the Viksit Bharat mission, launched by Indian government, is to produce a road map for the country's growth over the next 25 years. India aims to become a global leader in innovation and technology, role model for social welfare and human development, and an advocate for environmental sustainability as a result of this project, covering a wide range of development aspects, including social progress, environmental sustainability, economic success and efficient government. The youth, who make up the highest demographic share, will be leading India's transition to a Viksit Bharat by 2047. Using a mixed method qualitative and quantitative of research analysis, this paper seeks to outline the perceptions of Indian youth regarding main theme of Viksit Bharat @ 2047. It also aims to identify and prioritize the key challenges perceived by the Indian youth within each thematic area. The study highlights key challenges under 5 broad themes specified by the government and can be useful for policy makers and regulatory bodies in several fields including education, employability, sustainability, and good governance in India. Vision for youth in Viksit Bharat will explore the important role of India's young generation in achieving the ultimate goal of becoming a developed nation by 2047. It will focus on key areas such as skill development, entrepreneurship, innovations, social impact etc.

**Keywords:** *Viksit Bharat, Youth, Development, Innovations.*

## **Viksit Bharat 2047: Strategic Vision for India's Inclusive and Sustainable Development**

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The "Viksit Bharat 2047" initiative, championed by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, outlines a Transformative vision for India to become a fully developed nation by its centenary of independence in 2047. This research delves into the strategic framework of Viksit Bharat, focusing on its core pillars: empowered Indians, a thriving and sustainable economy, innovation in science and technology, good governance, and India's role in the global arena. The study emphasizes the necessity of Inclusive economic participation, innovation, and human capital development as key drivers of this ambitious vision. By examining government policies, legislative frameworks, and strategic initiatives, the research highlights the challenges and opportunities that lie ahead for India. These include addressing economic disparities, enhancing infrastructure, promoting sustainable

practices, and ensuring transparent governance. The role of digital transformation, particularly under the Digital India initiative, is also explored as a catalyst for growth and inclusion. The research further underscores the importance of public-private collaboration in achieving the vision of Viksit Bharat. Through a comprehensive analysis, this study aims to provide a roadmap for policymakers, Stakeholders, and scholars to navigate the complex landscape of India's development journey towards 2047. Viksit Bharat @ 2047 also underscores the importance of inclusivity, with targeted initiative to uplift marginalized community empower youth, and reduce inequalities across reasons and sectors.

**Keywords:** *Viksit Bharat, Inclusive Economic Participation, Sustainable Development. Digital Transformation Public Private Collaboration.*

## **Mahatma Gandhi and Rural Development: A Pathway to Viksit Bharat - A Study of its Impact on the Indian Economy**

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Mahatma Gandhi's vision of Gram Swaraj (village self-rule) should be founded on self-sufficient, sustainable, and decentralised rural development in order to build a strengthened Indian economy. The paper explores the relevance of the principles of Gandhian rural development for Viksit Bharat (Developed India), mainly based on secondary sources like reports of the government, academic literature, and policy analysis. The principles of Gandhian economics—namely Swadeshi (self-reliance), trusteeship, and non-exploitative industrialization—resonate with contemporary rural development policies in India. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Atmanirbhar Bharat, and Startup India reflect attempts to bring his values into today's governance. Studies opine that rural entrepreneurship, microfinance, and cooperative industries contribute in a big way to employment generation and thus, reduction in urban migration, sustaining the socio-economic stability. the paper emphasizes the relevance of traditional industries, namely khadi, handicrafts, and agro-based enterprises, in securing economic viability and sustaining businesses. NITI Aayog and Ministry of Rural Development reports suggest that empowered rural economies act as a bridge against economic disparities and share growth dividends. Nevertheless, agrarian distress, poor infrastructure, and digital divides impede the realization of Gandhi's vision. By synthesizing existing research, this study argues that Gandhian principles of cooperative ownership, decentralized governance, and rural self-reliance offer a transformative framework for India's development. The paper concludes by recommending policies that integrate sustainability, community-driven economic models, and grassroots entrepreneurship, positioning rural India as a key driver of economic progress in the vision of Viksit Bharat.

**Keywords:** *Mahatma Gandhi, Gram Swaraj, Rural Development, Indian Economy, Viksit Bharat, Sustainable Development, Swadeshi, Trusteeship, MGNREGA, Rural Entrepreneurship.*

## Drivers of Economic Growth in Gujarat: Trends, Challenges, and Opportunities

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The article examines growth experience in various sectors of the state and analyses the medium- and long-term growth potential of the economy. Sector-wise performance of Gujarat economy is analysed with a focus on key engines of growth and the effective role of these growth engines in macro-economic acceleration of Gujarat Economy. Gujarat's economic performance improved dramatically in practically all secondary and tertiary sectors during the 1990s. While Gujarat performs well in manufacturing, electricity, building, transportation and communication, and services, the primary sector is one of its major disadvantages. The purpose of this paper is to highlight the state's main economic drivers and their contributions to economic growth. Energy, oil and gas, agriculture and food processing, textiles, diamonds, petrochemicals, and special economic zones are among the sectors. The concluding portion focuses on land reform is one of the policy proposals for long-term economic prosperity, FDI, transparency, and investment in education and infrastructure. Administration efficiency, social cohesion, and macroeconomic stability Management, etc.

**Keywords:** *Economic Prosperity, Gujarat Economy, FDI, Transportation and Communication*

## Contribution of Uttar Pradesh's Industrial Growth in Catalysing Viksit Bharat

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Uttar Pradesh, India's most populous state, has made important contributions to the country's industrial progress, influencing the goal of Viksit Bharat (Developed India). This paper investigates the state's industrial growth trajectory and its implications for the national economy. The research, which focusses on important sectors including as textiles, food processing, and manufacturing, cites Uttar Pradesh's strategic position, plentiful natural resources, and huge workforce as key drivers of industrial growth. According to a report, the state's industrial expansion has not only created jobs and boosted economic activity, but it has also made a major contribution to India's GDP. The report also covers the state government's initiatives, such as the 'One District, One Product' program and the creation of industrial corridors, which have aided investment, innovation, and entrepreneurship. According to the findings, Uttar Pradesh's industrial expansion has played an important role in accelerating India's economic development, and its ongoing growth is critical to attaining Viksit Bharat's vision. The study concludes by emphasising the importance of long-term policy support, infrastructure development, and human capital investment in ensuring Uttar Pradesh's role as a vital engine of India's industrial growth and prosperity. This paper emphasises on Uttar Pradesh's

tremendous progress in the industrial landscape, as well as its ability to continue driving national economic growth and development. The findings of this paper can be helpful for governmental decisions and future plans targeted at utilising Uttar Pradesh's industrial strength for the country's overall advancement.

**Keywords:** *Viksit Bharat, Uttar Pradesh, Industrial Growth.*

## **Role of Youth to Achieve Vision Viksit Bharat**

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India's vision of Viksit Bharat (Developed India) hinges on its demographic dividend, with youth playing a critical role in driving economic growth, social transformation, and technological innovation. This paper explores the multifaceted contributions of young individuals in achieving this vision, assessing their role in entrepreneurship, governance, digital economy, education, and sustainability. It also highlights key challenges such as unemployment, skill gaps, and socio-economic barriers while identifying opportunities for harnessing youth potential through policy interventions, education reforms, and technological advancements. The study concludes with recommendations for empowering youth to act as catalysts for "Viksit Bharat".

**Keywords:** *Youth Empowerment, Viksit Bharat, Economic Development, Entrepreneurship, Digital India, Skill Development*

## **Components of Viksit Bharat 2047: A Comprehensive Vision for Sustainable Progress**

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Approaching its centenary, India is charting a transformative course with the Viksit Bharat @ 2047 initiative—a comprehensive blueprint for sustainable development that integrates economic growth, social progress, environmental stewardship, technological innovation, robust research and development, good governance, and international collaboration. This research paper reviews and synthesizes existing studies to identify key themes and interconnections shaping India's developmental trajectory. It emphasizes how technological advancements, coupled with dedicated investments in research and development, can foster a knowledge-based economy that spurs industrial growth and creates opportunities for all sections of society. Simultaneously, the initiative prioritizes renewable energy adoption, eco-friendly practices, and climate-resilient strategies to ensure the preservation of natural resources for future generations. Transparent, accountable governance and enhanced global partnerships are underscored as essential for effective policy implementation and for reducing regional and social disparities. The study concludes by proposing

an integrated framework that offers a coordinated roadmap for achieving inclusive, sustainable progress, positioning India as a global leader in comprehensive development by 2047.

**Keywords:** *Viksit Bharat @ 2047, Sustainable Development, Economic Growth, Technological Innovation, Good Governance, Environmental Sustainability*

## **Women Empowerment and Viksit Bharat**

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Viksit Bharat 2047 represents the government of India's ambitious vision to transform the nation into a developed entity by the centenary of its independence in 2047. Encompassing diverse facets of development such as economic prosperity, social advancement, environmental sustainability, and effective governance. The year 2024 witnessed a dramatic election process and was witnessed with much anticipation by the rest of the world. Viksit Bharat ("Developed India") envisions a transformed India by 2047, coinciding with the country's 100<sup>th</sup> year of independence. This mission aims to build a \$10 trillion economy marked by world-class infrastructure, sustainable agricultural growth, inclusive social development, and technological advancement. Viksit Bharat prioritises inclusive development and social welfare to ensure everyone benefits from economic progress. Viksit Bharat, is more than simply a catchphrase; it is a comprehensive plan for the nation's growth. India will use this vision as a compass during its Amrit Kaal. India's standing internationally by combining social, technological, and economic reforms. This vision encompasses a wide range of ideas, including embracing technological innovation, inclusive development, and economic progress. A key objective of Viksit Bharat is to enable every citizen to participate in the economy. The goal of achieving Viksit Bharat by 2047 hinges on the active and meaningful participation of women recognising their immense potential as contributors to the nation development. Women's development to a more comprehensive approach of women-led development, aiming to empower women across various sectors such as health, safety, education, employment, and entrepreneurship. Women's empowerment leads to increased economic productivity and growth. When women participate fully in the economy, through employment, entrepreneurship, and leadership roles, it expands the labor force and enhances overall productivity. Empowered women are better equipped to generate income and contribute to household and community wellbeing. Empowering women is vital for Viksit Bharat 2047 both from a moral and strategic point of view. It will need consistent efforts and intentional measures to eradicate enduring gender gaps in roles in making choices, education, and the workforce. Prioritizing women's empowerment will be vital as India moves closer to 2047 to realize a society in which all people, regardless of gender, can make an important impact to the development and financial health of their country.

"Women empowerment" is considered a crucial pillar of the "Vision Viksit Bharat" (developed India) as it recognizes that achieving gender equality is essential for India to reach its full potential in terms of economic, social, and cultural development, where every woman should have the

opportunity to contribute meaningfully to the nation's progress across various sectors like workforce, governance, and community initiatives; essentially, empowering women is seen as a strategic necessity to realize the vision of a developed India by 2047.

## **Women Empowerment and Vision Viksit Bharat: Pathways to Inclusive Growth**

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Women empowerment is a cornerstone of India's vision for a developed nation-Viksit Bharat. As the country strides towards becoming a global economic powerhouse, the inclusion and active participation of women in all spheres of society remain imperative. This paper explores the interconnection between women's empowerment and the realization of Viksit Bharat, emphasizing economic, social, and political dimensions. It critically examines government policies, initiatives, and grassroots movements that have contributed to women's upliftment, alongside the persistent challenges such as gender-based discrimination, socio-cultural barriers, and economic disparities.

A special focus is placed on the role of education, skill development, digital inclusion, and political representation in fostering women's agency. Case studies of successful women-led initiatives and policy interventions, such as Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Stand-Up India, and reservations for women in local governance, highlight the transformative impact of gender-inclusive strategies. This paper also underscores the need for multi-stakeholder collaborations, including government, civil society, and private sector partnerships, to ensure sustainable and equitable progress.

Achieving Viksit Bharat is unattainable without addressing gender disparities and creating an ecosystem where women have equal opportunities to thrive. This study concludes that bridging gender gaps, fostering leadership, and enhancing socio-economic participation of women will be crucial in shaping a progressive and inclusive India by 2047.

**Keywords:** *Women Empowerment, Viksit Bharat, Gender Equality, Inclusive Development, Political Representation, Economic Participation, Digital Inclusion, Sustainable Growth, Policy Interventions, Skill Development.*

## **Representation of Water and Ecological Crisis in the Novels of Amitav Ghosh and Anita Desai**

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Water shapes the entirety of human history, environment, and literature. It is a potent force dictating survival, migration, and environmental crisis in Amitav Ghosh and Anita Desai. Ghosh successfully explores the extremely delicate ecosystem of the Sundarbans, where tides represent both nourishment and devastation, in *The Hungry Tide*. The forced relocation of people and climate migrants due to sea level rise is highlighted at Gun Island. In a similar vein, *Clear Light of Day* employs the image of a dried-up well as a metaphor for both environmental and emotional

degradation, while Desai's *The Village by the Sea* depicts the battles of coastal towns against industrial pollution. Both writers portray water as a force that is both life-giving and dangerous, mirroring the current ecological crises. Through their works, they emphasize the battle between humans and the environment, the effects of unchecked modernity, and the close connection between water and human destiny. Their works force readers to acknowledge the devastation caused by climate change and the need for peaceful cohabitation with the natural world.

**Keywords:** *Gun Island, The Village by the Sea, Amitav Ghosh, Anita Desai, Water, Ecological Crisis, Climate Change, Clear Light of Day, Environmental Literature, Sustainability, and The Hungry Tide.*

## **Empowering Viksit Bharat: The Role of Good Governance in Libraries**

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Good governance in libraries is essential for ensuring that they operate efficiently, transparently, and in the best interest of their users. Libraries play a crucial role in promoting access to information, supporting education, and fostering community engagement. This paper explores the various ways in which libraries can contribute to the vision of Viksit Bharat through effective governance practices. The study highlights the importance of digital transformation, academic support, community engagement, sustainability initiatives, and innovative governance models in enhancing library services. It examines how digitization of resources, online catalogs, and skill development programs can support India's educational goals. The paper also, discusses the role of libraries in promoting cultural awareness, inclusiveness, and environmental sustainability.

Furthermore, the paper emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability in library governance, the significance of collaborations and partnerships, and the impact of resource sharing on sustainability. It showcases examples of successful library governance models from around the world and suggests strategies for implementing these practices in Indian libraries.

By adopting these good governance practices, libraries can not only improve their services but also play a pivotal role in achieving the broader objectives of Viksit Bharat. Libraries can become central hubs for community activities, support lifelong learning, and contribute to the overall development and progress of the nation.

**Keywords:** *Digital Transformation, community engagement, transparency and accountability*

## **E- Governance and Digital India: Enhancing Transparency and Accountability**

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E-governance emerged as an innovative force behind India's push toward openness and accountability, contributing to higher growth rates. It made Digital India easier for businesses by

integrating technology into the governance system to reduce bureaucratic inefficiencies and enhance corporate compliance. This report examined the contribution of e-governance to openness and accountability in India's industrial and services sectors. GSTN, digital single window systems, and e-Courts significantly improved legal compliance, reduced corruption, and expedited grievance redressal. The implementation of blockchain, artificial intelligence, and big data analytics into governance frameworks led to better transparency in finance and corporate disclosure. This paper conducted an empirical analysis to investigate the influence of digital governance systems on industrial performance, emphasizing productivity, financial stability, and environmental sustainability. The findings revealed that innovations in digital governance resulted in increased investor confidence, more efficient operations, and better corporate governance procedures. However, issues such as digital literacy gaps, cybersecurity concerns, and infrastructure restrictions persisted. In the report's conclusions, specific policy proposals are devised to support the long-term growth of industry and contribute toward making India the country it aimed to become by 2047.

**Keywords:** *E-Governance, Digital India, Industrial Performance, Transparency and Accountability*

## **Youth in Politics: An Overview of Changing Dynamics of India's Democracy**

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Democracy fosters an atmosphere that encourages involvement in the democratic process in addition to guaranteeing adult suffrage. The world's largest democracy is of India. Even though many nations, not just our neighbors but also those in other areas of the world, have given themselves over to tyranny and military control, India's democratic system has endured for seventy-four years. The future of democracy in India and other nations throughout the world is greatly influenced by its success or failure. Following its independence in August 1947, India opted for a parliamentary democratic style of government. Due to global socio-political awakening and liberation movements, India was forced to make this decision. India is a Parliamentary Democratic Republic, with the President as the head of State and the Prime Minister as the head of Government, according to the Constitution's Preamble. Although the word is not included in the Constitution itself, it has been modeled after the federal system of government. Article 1 of the India's Constitution describes "India is a Union of States". However, it is important to note that our constitution embraced democracy, which has impacted not just the British system but also the constitutions of other countries, like the United States, Canada, Germany, Japan, and others. The goal of this study is to learn more about the Indian democratic system and the involvement of young people. How and why have young people been impacted by democracy? What effects does democracy have on society on a social and political level? The role of Indian youth in electoral politics is also examined in this research. Can the issues facing young people be resolved by just getting involved in politics? Why did young people in India become less involved in politics? It examines the reasons behind Indian youth's reluctance to engage in politics and suggests ways to encourage them to be active participants in the country's democratic system.

**Keywords:** *India, Preamble, Democracy, Youth, Constitution and Participation*

## **The Nexus of Education, Skill Development and Governance: Building an Empowered Society**

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Education, skill development, and governance are essential elements in creating a strong and empowered society. Education provides people with knowledge and critical thinking skills, while skill development helps them apply that knowledge in real-life situations. Good governance ensures that education and skill programs are effectively implemented and reach all sections of the society. When these three elements work together, they contribute to economic growth, social equality, and democratic participation. The objective of this paper is to analyze how education and skill development can empower individuals by enhancing their employability and decision-making abilities. It also, discusses the role of governance in ensuring fair access to quality education and training opportunities. Effective policies, transparent administration, and strong public-private partnerships play a key role in making education and skill development successful.

Despite several efforts, challenges such as unequal access to education, lack of industry-relevant skills, and inefficient governance continues to exist. The paper highlights solutions like digital learning platforms, vocational training programs. This research paper is based on secondary data sources such as books, National, International journals, Govt. websites, etc.

The study concludes that by strengthening education and skill development with good governance, societies can achieve sustainable progress and reduce economic disparities. A well-educated and skilled population, backed by effective governance, is the foundation for a more prosperous and inclusive future.

**Keywords:** *Education, Skill Development, Good Governance, Empowerment, Public Policy, Sustainable Development*

## **Viksit Bharat @ 2047 Transformation of Society: Vision and Accomplishments**

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Viksit Bharat 2047 is the government's vision to transform the country into a self-reliant and prosperous economy by 2047. Economic growth, technological upgradation, Infrastructure, development, social empowerment and sustainability are the criteria of this programme. Viksit Bharat means a nation where everyone has equal opportunities to succeed.

Viksit Bharat 2047 represents the government of India's determined vision to transform the nation into an urbanized entity by the centenary of its Independence in 2047. Encompassing diverse facets

of development such as economic prosperity, social advancement, environmental sustainability, and effective governance. This vision underscores the critical juncture at which India currently stands. Realizing this vision demands unwavering dedication, a firm belief in India's destiny and a profound recognition of the vast potential talent and capabilities of its people, particularly the youth. With the largest demographic share, the youth are positioned as the vanguard in leading India towards progressive Bharat by 2047. This qualitative article would enlighten about the practical suggestions for bringing changes in India pertaining to education, employability, and effective administration. It will lead to holistic well-being of citizens of India and positively will help our Government to achieve the vision of "Viksit Bharat 2047 (Developed Nation 2047)".

**Keywords:** *Development, Employment, Governance, Sustainability, Transformation and Vision*

## **Viksit Bharat@2047 Transformation of Society: Vision and Accomplishments**

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Viksit Bharat or Developed India, stands as a visionary endeavor to foster comprehensive socio-economic advancement in India by the occasion of its centenary of independence in 2047. This article navigates the complexities of achieving this vision, examining challenges and opportunities across sectors. India aims to attain a \$30 trillion economy, ensure every citizen has access to water and housing, equip cultivators with drones to empower them, expand the availability of affordable medications through Jan Aushadhi Kendras, and implement green and sustainable growth policies. By synthesizing empirical evidence, theoretical insights, and policy recommendations, this research contributes to the scholarly discourse on nation-building. It offers actionable insights for policymakers, practitioners, and researchers committed to shaping India's trajectory towards 2047 and beyond. This vision envisions a society that is progressive, inclusive, and sustainable, built on core values such as Equity, Innovation, and Self-reliance.

## **Viksit Bharat @ 2047 through Environment Conservation**

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The research paper on "Viksit Bharat @ 2047 in relation to the environment" explores the vision of a developed and sustainable India by 2047, the 100<sup>th</sup> year of India's independence and focuses on environmental challenges, solutions, and strategies. This vision includes transforming various sectors, including economic growth, technological advancements, education, healthcare, infrastructure, and the environment. The present paper highlights the environmental issues to achieve the vision of Viksit Bharat in real terms.

## **Women Empowerment and Inclusive Growth: Challenges, Strategies, and Pathways to Equality**

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India is experiencing a transformative period characterized by globalization, privatization, industrialization, technological advancements, and digital innovation. These developments have played a pivotal role in driving economic growth and reshaping various aspects of society. However, women in India continue to face persistent challenges, including political under-representation, social exclusion, economic exploitation, financial dependency, and disparities in educational opportunities. According to the 2011 Census of India, the gender literacy gap remains at 16.68%. Recent data from the Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) for 2023-24 reports a 9.4% rise in the average dropout rate among girls at the secondary education level. Furthermore, the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education remains at 28%, as reported in the All-India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) for 2021-22. The World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Report 2024 ranks India 129th out of 146 countries, indicating that the nation has closed 64.1% of its gender gap. India holds the 134th position among 191 nations in the Human Development Index (HDI) Report for 2023-24.

These persistent challenges significantly threaten the economic growth and overall development of women in India. Addressing issues related to women's economic empowerment is a critical priority. This research paper examines the current scenario, identifies key barriers to gender equality and economic empowerment, and discusses the initiatives undertaken to mitigate it. These include improvements in education, enhanced healthcare access, financial independence, and comprehensive policy reforms aimed at achieving and maintaining gender equality.

**Keyword:** *Women Empowerment, Gender Equality, Policy Reforms, Economic Empowerment*

### **Role of Entrepreneurship in Viksit Bharat**

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Entrepreneurship plays a crucial role in shaping a nation's economy and social structure. In India's vision of Viksit Bharat @ 2047, entrepreneurship is a key driver of innovation, employment, and economic growth. Furthermore, entrepreneurial India is likely to facilitate faster job creation, technology and sustainable development across sectors in achieving the vision of becoming a \$5

trillion economy and a global powerhouse. An inspiring example is Falguni Nayar, the founder of Nykaa, who transitioned from an investment banker to a self-made billionaire. Her success in the e-commerce beauty sector highlights the power of entrepreneurship in India's development.

Keeping this in mind, the present study is an attempt to understand the role of entrepreneurship to achieve India's vision of Viksit Bharat by 2047. The India's startup ecosystem has created over 5 lakh jobs in the past 5 years, with companies like Flipkart, Ola, and Paytm contributing significantly to India's GDP growth. As of 2024, India has over 1,17,254 recognized startups and 108 unicorns (startups valued over \$1 billion) in sectors like fintech, edtech, and health tech leading the way. By leveraging entrepreneurship, nurturing innovation, reducing regulatory bottlenecks, and by promoting financial inclusion, India can accelerate its progress towards Viksit Bharat and achieve holistic development by 2047. Thus, entrepreneurship is not only about wealth creation but a fundamental driver of a self-sustaining, technologically advanced, and resilient Viksit Bharat.

**Keywords:** Viksit Bharat @ 2047, GDP Growth, Indian Startup, Financial Inclusion

## **Good Governance and Viksit Bharat**

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Good governance is a crucial pillar of Viksit Bharat, which is the Indian government's vision to transform the country into a developed nation by 2047. Viksit Bharat aims to achieve economic growth, environmental sustainability, social progress, and good governance.

The key aspects of good governance in Viksit Bharat includes effective and transparent governance (ensuring that government processes are transparent, accountable, and responsive to citizens' needs), citizen-centric policies (developing policies that prioritize citizens' welfare, safety, and well-being), strong institutions (building robust institutions that uphold the rule of law, promote justice, and protect human rights), efficient bureaucracy (streamlining bureaucratic processes to reduce corruption, increase efficiency, and improve service delivery).

To achieve good governance, the Indian government has launched various initiatives, such as the Digital India program, which aims to leverage technology to improve governance and public services. Additionally, the government has established a high-powered committee to address challenges related to population growth and demographic changes. Overall, good governance is essential for achieving the vision of Viksit Bharat, as it enables the government to effectively address citizens' needs, promote economic growth, and ensure sustainable development.

## **Viksit Bharat Vision 2047: Pathways to a Developed and Self-Reliant India**

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The vision of "Viksit Bharat" or developed India by 2047 marks a roadmap in India's journey toward becoming a global leader. As the nation celebrates its centenary of independence, this vision

aims to propel India from its current status as a developing country to one that is economically prosperous, socially inclusive, technologically advanced, and globally influential. The transformation hinges on key pillars such as sustainable economic growth, innovation, digital transformation, and social equity. India's ambitious plans to become a \$5 trillion economy, promote self-reliance through initiatives like Atmanirbhar Bharat, and enhance infrastructure are crucial components of this vision. However, challenges such as regional disparities, environmental sustainability, and effective governance need to be overcome. Policies focusing on education, healthcare, gender equality, and environmental conservation will be central for addressing these challenges. In addition, India's efforts to strengthen international partnerships and assert its geopolitical presence will contribute significantly to its global stature. By 2047, India aims to be a beacon of development, resilience, and global cooperation. This paper explores the strategies, challenges, and opportunities embedded within the Viksit Bharat Vision 2047, highlighting the steps necessary for India to achieve its long-term goals and ensure sustainable growth and prosperity for future generation as well.

**Keywords:** *Viksit Bharat, Sustainability, and Education*

## **The CSR and SDGs Synergy: Creating an Educated and Skilled Work Force for Viksit Bharat**

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Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has evolved from being a mere philanthropic activity to a mandatory part of business strategy. In India, CSR is not merely a legal corporate obligation but also a significant force in addressing the nation's developmental challenges. CSR in India has made significant contributions to the creation of an educated and skilled workforce. As a country with 470 million individuals of working age and a high share of 'demographic dividend', India's education and labor markets are both an opportunity and a challenge. Given the growing need for skilled professionals across various sectors and increasing unemployment at the same time, CSR initiatives by companies can play pivotal role in empowering youth and marginalized groups, with the skills necessary to thrive in the modern economy. With the help of secondary data, this paper examines how CSR initiatives in India contribute to the attainment of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), eventually making the goal of Viksit Bharat @ 2047 a reality in the long run. It explores the role of CSR in education, education for the differently abled and livelihood enhancement, highlighting both the challenges and opportunities in realizing the SDGs.

**Keywords:** *Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), India, Viksit Bharat@2047, Skill Development, Education, Skilled Labor*

## Technological Advancements Driving Viksit Bharat: A Case Study Approach

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India, as an emerging economy, is undergoing a significant transformation driven by technological advancements. The vision of "Viksit Bharat" (Developed India), put forth by the Indian government, encompasses a future where India thrives in every sector, leveraging innovation and technology to achieve economic growth and prosperity. This article explores the role of technological innovations in advancing India's journey towards becoming a developed nation, using a case study approach. Through the in-depth analysis of key technological sectors like digital infrastructure, e-governance, agriculture, healthcare, and renewable energy, this paper demonstrates the progress India has made and the potential challenges that lie ahead. The findings show that while technological advancements are contributing substantially to India's development, they also necessitate strategic interventions to ensure inclusive growth.

**Keywords:** *Technological Advancements, Viksit Bharat, Digital Infrastructure, E-Governance, Agriculture, Healthcare, Renewable Energy, India, Economic Development*

## Women Entrepreneurs in India: Opportunities and Challenges

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As India approaches its centenary of independence in 2047, the vision of a "Viksit Bharat" (Developed India) has become central to national discourse. The GYAN framework-comprising Garib, Yuva, Annadata, and Nari-serves as the cornerstone for India's vision of Viksit Bharat @ 2047. Among these pillars, the empowerment of women stands as a crucial factor in realizing this ambitious national goal. This paper unfolds the significance of women entrepreneurship and also focuses opportunities and challenges before the women entrepreneurs in the Indian economy. In India, empowering women through entrepreneurship has become an integral part of our development efforts because of three important reasons viz. women development, economic growth and social stability. Our increasing dependency on service sector has created several entrepreneurial opportunities particularly for women where they can excel their skills, with maintaining balance in their life.

**Keywords:** *Women Entrepreneur, Employment, Viksit Bharat @2047, Self Employment.*

## **Agricultural Productivity and Vision Viksit Bharat 2047**

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Agriculture remains the backbone of the Indian economy, contributing significantly to employment, food security, and rural development. In the context of vision Viksit Bharat 2047, which envisions India as a developed nation by its centenary of independence, agricultural productivity emerges as a critical driver of sustainable growth and economic transformation. This paper examines the current state of agricultural productivity in India, identifying key challenges such as declining landholdings, resource degradation, climate change, and inefficient supply chains. It further explores policy interventions, technological advancements, and institutional reforms necessary to enhance productivity and ensure inclusive agricultural growth.

This research explores the impact of precision farming, biotechnology, artificial intelligence, and sustainable agricultural practices in optimizing yields while maintaining ecological balance. It also evaluates government initiatives such as the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN), Soil Health Card Scheme, and National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) in fostering an enabling environment for farmers. Drawing on empirical data and policy frameworks, the paper argues that an integrated approach combining technological innovation, farmer empowerment, and market reforms is essential for aligning agricultural growth with the broader objectives of Viksit Bharat. The analysis highlights the importance of strategic investments, rural infrastructure development, and knowledge dissemination in bridging productivity gaps and ensuring food security for a growing population. By positioning agriculture as a key pillar of national progress, this research contributes to the discourse on sustainable development and economic resilience in India's journey towards a developed future.

**Keywords:** *Agricultural Productivity, Vision Viksit Bharat 2047, Sustainable Agriculture, Technological Innovation in Farming, Rural Economic Development*

## **Sustainable Development and Viksit Bharat@ 2047**

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This research paper consists of well-ordered review of Sustainable Development with respect to Viksit Bharat @ 2047. On Monday, 11 December 2023, PM Narendra Modi launched the mission Viksit Bharat @ 2047: Voice of youth initiatives. The objective of this mission is to make India a developed nation by 2047, the 100<sup>th</sup> year of its independence. In a country as vibrant as India, where innovation meets traditions. How we can turn our trash into treasure. Keeping in above backdrop the present paper is an attempt to understand and analyse the vision of Viksit Bharat. Literature on the present issue is not much available. The present study will explore and examine the various strategies to achieve the goal of Viksit Bharat through Sustainable Development.

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## **Viksit Bharat @2047: Challenges, Opportunities and Roadmap**

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This research paper delves into India's ambitious vision of becoming a developed nation by 2047. India, as it celebrates its 100th year of independence in 2047, aims to be a developed and prosperous nation. "Viksit Bharat @2047" envisions India as an economic powerhouse with advanced infrastructure, superior quality of life, reduced poverty, and a strong global influence. This paper explores the challenges and opportunities India can face on this path and outlines a strategic roadmap to achieve the goal.

## **Viksit Bharat @ 2047: Challenges, Opportunities and Roadmap Towards Indian Economy and Sustainable Development**

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Viksit Bharat 2047 aims to develop nation in terms of economic, social and environmental fronts. This article investigates the features of Viksit Bharat and insights on the critical role of various sectors of the Indian economy. This study sheds light on India's development trajectory under Viksit Bharat by examining economic policies, social welfare measures, environmental initiatives, governance forms, and technology break throughs in depth. Additionally, the paper emphasizes the importance of inclusive sustainable economic growth and renewable energy projects in achieving Viksit Bharat's objectives. This paper turns over the various aspects of Viksit Bharat, examining the critical strategies and policies required to achieve this transformation. It highlights significant progress in green energy, infrastructure development and socio-economic programmes and discusses the necessary reforms to achieve Viksit Bharat and a \$30 trillion economy. The goal of achieving a \$30 trillion economy by 2047 is a cornerstone of the Viksit Bharat vision, encompassing a broad vision for holistic development, renovating India into a prosperous, inclusive and sustainable nation. Finally, in this study we also discuss the challenges, opportunities and road map to become a developed country.

**Keywords:** *Viksit Bharat, Sustainable Development, Renewable Energy and Economic Growth*

## **The Journey to Viksit Bharat: Role of Entrepreneurship**

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Entrepreneurship has become a key driver of "Viksit Bharat" (developed India) by launching new businesses, creating employment opportunities, boosting economic growth, promoting innovation

and tackling societal issues. It empowers individuals to contribute to the nation's development by tapping the unexplored markets and building new industries. This research paper examines the entrepreneurial journey of Viksit Bharat in building sustainable and successful businesses. Viksit Bharat engages in active collaboration with diverse stakeholders including government bodies, academic institutions, industry associations, and corporate partners. Its focus lies in nurturing and supporting the next generation of innovative thinkers and entrepreneurs. The paper highlights the efforts aimed at promoting innovation and entrepreneurship to pave the way for a more advanced and prosperous future for the nation.

Through a comprehensive literature review, case studies, and analysis of Viksit Bharat's initiatives, this paper examines the strategies, impact, and outcomes of Viksit Bharat's entrepreneurship programs. The findings highlight viksit bharat's commitment to nurturing entrepreneurial talent, fostering innovation ecosystems, entrepreneurial education, skills and driving socio-economic development. By empowering entrepreneurs and fostering a culture of innovation, Viksit Bharat has catalyzed positive change, creating pathways for aspiring innovators to realize their potential and contribute to India's growth story. This research offers valuable insights into the role of organizations in shaping the entrepreneurial landscape and provides recommendations for future action to further empower tomorrow's innovators.

**Keywords:** *Viksit Bharat, Entrepreneurship, Boosting Economic Growth, Economic Development*

## **Viksit Bharat@2047: Initiatives and Challenges in Education**

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The vision of "Viksit Bharat @2047 implies the overall development of India into a developed country by the year 2047, marking its hundred years of independence. This ambitious goal, introduced by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, covers multiple dimensions of development, including economic growth, environmental sustainability, social improvement, and effective governance. Education thus, emerges as the key element for this transformational lifecycle moment and serves as the foundation for achievement and mobility. The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 highlights the major challenge that affects India's education system such as lack of finance, lack of infrastructure, etc. The proposed National Education Policy 2020 also includes a lofty goal of increased spending on education as a percentage of GDP, which can only be achieved through planned efforts. This paper aims to discuss the measures that can be taken to address the problems faced in the educational sector. Thus, by addressing challenges and implementing innovative strategies, India can leverage its education's transformative capacity to advance its journey towards development prosperity.

**Keywords:** *Viksit Bharat@2047, Quality Education, Initiatives, NEP 2020 Challenges*

## **Inclusive Governance and GYAN for Viksit Bharat @ 2047**

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Good governance is not merely about administration; it is a transformative process that cultivates equity, participation, and opportunity. This paper explores the role of social, political, and economic inclusion in governance, with a spotlight on GYAN (Gareeb Yuva Annadata Naari i.e. Poor, Youth, Farmers, and Women). Focus on GYAN prioritises efforts for poverty alleviation, youth engagement, boosting farm productivity, and women employment for leveraging their potential to break down systemic inequities and catalyze inclusive growth to achieve the vision of “Viksit Bharat”.

Institutionalizing inclusivity will offer a structured approach to governance: emphasizing accountability, shared responsibility, and innovation. By prioritizing GYAN, India can create ripple effects in educational access, economic participation, and civic engagement, while dismantling barriers that hinder these communities from accessing resources, decision-making platforms, and avenues for upward mobility

The study underscores the importance of fostering collaboration between policymakers, market, communities, and individuals. It highlights the need for reshaping governance into systems that are inclusive by design, not by exception, a framework that envisions to bridge generational divides, nurture diverse perspectives, and integrate adaptability to address evolving societal challenges. It also highlights the need for targeted efforts for maximum returns.

This paper discusses the various facets of growth and development through socially, economically, and politically inclusive institutions, its challenge and alternatives ideas, and concludes with its inevitable role in sustainable growth and governance that is people-centered, equity-driven, and future-focused, ultimately cultivating a society where inclusion is the standard, not the aspiration.

**Keywords:** *Good Governance, Inclusive Institutions, Sustainable Development, Systemic Equity, Women Empowerment, and Youth Engagement*

## **The Role of English Literature in Viksit Bharat 2047**

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As India envisions becoming a developed nation by 2047, English literature plays a crucial role in shaping the intellectual, cultural, and socio-economic landscape. This paper explores how English literature contributes to nation-building through education, cultural exchange, social awareness, and global representation. By analyzing the impact of English literature on critical thinking, communication, and cultural inclusivity, this study highlights its potential to foster a progressive and globally connected "Viksit Bharat." "Viksit Bharat 2047" is India's ambitious vision to become a developed nation by its centenary of independence. Literature, particularly English literature, serves as a medium for intellectual growth, cultural representation, and global connectivity. This

paper examines the multifaceted role of English literature in India's transformation into a developed nation.

**Keywords:** *English Literature, Viksit Bharat 2047, Nation-Building, Cultural Exchange, Education, Social Awareness.*

## **Solid Waste Management in Schools: Preparing Youth for a Sustainable Future**

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India's vision of Viksit Bharat emphasizes the transition towards sustainable practices, with waste management playing a pivotal role in achieving this objective. Schools serve as key institutions in shaping future generations by equipping them with the necessary knowledge, skills, attitudes, and mindsets to promote environmental sustainability. This study aims to assess the Knowledge, Attitude, and Practices (KAP) of students regarding solid waste management (SWM) in some selected schools of Gujarat and to design an intervention program based on the findings. A descriptive research design was adopted, utilizing purposive sampling to select six schools in Halol Taluka and systematic random sampling to choose students from grade 6 to 8. A total of 678 students participated in the pre-test, which revealed that only 37% had adequate knowledge, 48% demonstrated a positive attitude, and 43% exhibited good practices related to SWM. The results indicated low awareness of key concepts such as the 3Rs (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and electronic waste management. A 32-hour intervention program was implemented with 339 students to address these gaps, focusing on environmental education, hands-on activities, and awareness sessions. Post-intervention findings showed a significant improvement in knowledge, rising from 37% to 68%. Students gained a deeper understanding of fundamental SWM concepts, health and societal impacts, and the importance of responsible waste disposal. This study highlights that structured SWM education programs in schools can contribute in achieving SDG 4 (Quality Education) and SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), fostering responsible citizenship and promoting community development. The intervention demonstrated a positive impact on students and society, reinforcing the need for integrating solid waste management education into school curriculum for a sustainable future.

**Keywords:** *Community, Environmental Education, Development, Knowledge-Attitude-Practice (KAP), Solid Waste Management, Sustainable Goals, Youth Awareness, Viksit Bharat*

## **Lifelong Learning for Viksit Bharat: Women's Professional Growth Within NTO**

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How can India leverage its potential and implement effective strategies to become a developed nation by 2047 without social progress and environmental sustainability. The critical role of lifelong learning initiatives within the National Training Organization (NTO) in empowering Indian women to achieve professional growth thereby contributing significantly to the vision of a Viksit Bharat (developed India) by 2047 focusing on addressing gender disparities and unlocking the full potential of the female work force through accessible relevant and flexible needs and career aspirations. The present paper will highlight the various aspects of women's professional growth in India to achieve vision Viksit Bharat.

**Keywords:** *Women Empowerment, Tailored Curriculum Design, Economic Growth.*

## **Viksit Bharat 2047: A Collective Path to Prosperity**

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The mission of Viksit Bharat has a vision to make India a developed nation by the 100th anniversary of India's independence by 2047. This can only be possible with its overall development, justifiable growth, and active governance. To achieve this objective, Indian youth's active participation will work as the key driver for this transformation. Prime Minister Narendra Modi also recognises the role of youth in his saying, "Youth power is both the agent of change and also the beneficiaries of change". There are a number of programmes and schemes initiated by the government for women entrepreneurs also to make them skilled and self-reliant. These platforms will lead to higher creativity, energy, and the younger generation's ideas that help to align their ambitions with the country's developmental goals and promote innovation, progress, and self-reliance in the country. In this direction, an attempt has been made to analyse Viksit Bharat 2047 from the viewpoint of women and youth.

**Keywords:** *Development, Innovation, Viksit Bharat, Women Empowerment, and Youth*

## **Legal Reforms and Corporate Governance Policies for Women Empowerment**

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Women's empowerment is a crucial factor in achieving inclusive economic growth and social justice. Despite of advancements at all levels, challenges such as compliance gaps, corporate

resistance, and socio-cultural barriers continue to hinder the full realization of gender equality in the workplace. In India, legal reforms and corporate policies have played a significant role in enhancing gender equality and fostering women's participation in the corporate sector. This paper examines the impact of key legislative measures, judicial interventions, and corporate governance policies on women's empowerment in India. The key themes of the paper include the analysis of existing laws and their effectiveness in promoting gender inclusivity, identifies gaps in implementation, and suggests policy recommendations for fostering a more equitable corporate ecosystem. It will give a comprehensive review of legislative provisions, corporate case studies that emphasise the need for a collaborative approach between policymakers, businesses, and civil society to create a sustainable and gender-inclusive corporate environment

**Keywords:** *Corporate, Women, Governance, Empowerment, and Legislative*

## **Sustainable Development and Energy: An Indian Viewpoint- Powering a Greener Future**

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This paper aims to examine India's energy challenges, analysing the intricate cause and effect relationship between energy consumption, economic development, and environmental sustainability, particularly concerning its vast population living in poverty. Ensuring energy security and sustainable development is crucial for driving India's economic growth while achieving its human development goals.

In the Indian context, sustainability presents a more complex challenge compared to OECD nations, as India must first address the immediate needs of its millions before planning for long-term sustainability. To achieve this, the country should adopt a comprehensive energy strategy that includes diversifying its fuel mix, promoting clean technologies, investing in research and development, enhancing energy efficiency, raising public awareness, and strengthening governance. These measures are essential for advancing sustainable development at both local and national levels.

**Keywords:** *Economic Growth, Energy, India and Sustainable Development.*

## **Role of Digital Banking in Achieving Viksit Bharat Vision @ 2047**

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India, with its vast demographic diversity and rapid technological advancements, is on a path to become a "Viksit Bharat" (Developed India) by 2047. Viksit Bharat, the vision of a developed

India, hinges on widespread financial inclusion and efficient economic growth. Digital banking plays a pivotal role in achieving this vision by democratizing access to financial services, fostering innovation, and enhancing efficiency. This paper explores the current landscape of digital banking in India, its contribution to various aspects of Viksit Bharat, the challenges it faces, and potential strategies to maximize its impact. It argues that while significant strides have been made, further efforts are required to address the digital divide, strengthen cyber security, and promote financial literacy to fully realize the potential of digital banking in building a prosperous and inclusive India.

**Keywords:** *Digital Banking, Technological Advancement, Growth, and Banking Sector*

## **Empowering Students as Leaders: A Global Perspective**

**Dr. Charu Sharma**

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The need for leadership abilities has increased in the quickly evolving world of today. As parents, we work hard to give our kids the resources they need to thrive both academically and personally. Developing our kids' strong leadership abilities is a crucial part of this preparedness. Let's examine the value of leadership abilities, the characteristics of an effective leader, and methods for helping students grow as leaders. Scholars have been discussing student leadership more and more, and it is now widely accepted as a factor in raising academic achievement. With more and more positions appearing in educational institutions, we have witnessed the development of student leadership roles over time. We will talk about developing students' leadership skills in this paper.

**Keywords:** *Empowering Students, Leaders, Global Perspective, Leadership Skills, Strategies, Develop Leadership, Learning, Effective Communicators, Motivated, Decision-Making Skills, Organizing Skills, Action Planning, Global Learning*

## **Vision of Viksit Bharat @2047 for Developed India**

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India, renowned as one of the world's most ancient civilizations, has long been synonymous with promise and potential. Over the past few decades, it has risen as a formidable force on the global stage, demonstrating notable strides in economic expansion and technological innovation. Peering into the future, India aspires to evolve into a powerhouse economy and a front runner across diverse sectors by the milestone year 2047, coinciding with the centennial celebration of its independence. This paper embarks on an exploration of India's comprehensive vision for 2047, delving into its transformative journey across myriad domains. It intricately examines the objectives, methodology, literature review, and ramifications of this visionary pursuit, with a particular focus on its reverberations on the global economy.

Through a meticulous analysis of prevailing trends, policy frameworks, and future forecasts, this paper endeavours to offer profound insights into India's trajectory towards global leadership and its potential ramifications on the world stage. By scrutinizing the multifaceted dimensions of India's envisioned transformation, this study seeks to unravel the intricate tapestry of strategies and aspirations shaping the nation's path forward. From economic revitalization to technological prowess, from social inclusivity to environmental stewardship, India's vision for 2047 encapsulates a myriad of aspirations and endeavours aimed at propelling the nation towards a brighter, more prosperous future. As the global landscape continues to evolve, India's envisioned journey towards 2047 assumes significance not only for its own populace but also for the broader international community. By dissecting the underpinnings of India's ambitious vision, this paper aims to shed light on the opportunities, challenges, and potential impacts that lie ahead. Through a judicious synthesis of empirical evidence, theoretical frameworks, and expert perspectives, it seeks to navigate the intricate contours of India's march towards global eminence, offering valuable insights for policymakers, scholars, and stakeholders alike.

**Keywords:** *Vision 2047, Economic Growth, Global Leader, Developmental Trajectory, Policy Frameworks, Multidisciplinary Approach, Transformative Journey, Social Development, Environmental Sustainability, Technological Advancements, Global Economy, Strategic Objectives, Inclusive Growth, Qualitative Assessments.*

## **Entrepreneurship: The Path to Viksit Bharat**

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The vision of “Viksit Bharat” a developed and prosperous India by 2047 is a clarion call for collective action, innovation, and transformation. Achieving this ambitious goal requires a shift from a predominantly employment-oriented society to one where entrepreneurship becomes the cornerstone of growth. Entrepreneurship isn't just about starting businesses; it's about igniting creativity, fostering resilience, and enabling individuals to become architects of their destiny. By equipping people with the necessary skills, knowledge, and support, we can transform innovative ideas into thriving enterprises that drive economic growth, create jobs, and inspire societal progress. India stands at a pivotal juncture where its youthful population, technological advancements, and entrepreneurial spirit can converge to forge a new era of development. Entrepreneurship education is the catalyst that can unlock this potential, fostering a generation of innovators, leaders, and change makers. As we embark on this journey, it is essential to build a robust ecosystem that nurtures entrepreneurship, empowers individuals, and fuels the engine of a self-reliant and prosperous India. This research paper explores how entrepreneurship can pave the way for Viksit Bharat and outlines the strategies necessary to realize this vision.

**Keywords:** *Entrepreneurship, Sustainable, Innovation, Leadership, Viksit Bharat*

## **Transforming Education through NEP-2020 in Viksit Bharat**

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The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 marks a watershed moment in the Indian education landscape, ushering in a comprehensive reform agenda aimed at transforming the country's education system. This policy, envisioned as a catalyst for Viksit Bharat (Developed India), addresses critical areas such as access, equity, quality, affordability, and accountability. This paper delves into the multidimensional role of the NEP 2020 in shaping the educational trajectory of Viksit Bharat, examining its impact across various spheres, including higher education, school education, teacher training, skill development, inclusivity, and sustainable development. Drawing upon diverse scholarly perspectives, this paper presents a critical analysis of the policy's objectives, implementation challenges, and potential opportunities for creating a robust and future-ready education ecosystem in Viksit Bharat.

**Keywords:** *NEP-2020, Viksit Bharat, Educational Transformation, and Multidimensional Impact*

## **The Contribution of the Insurance Sector to the Indian Economy**

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The insurance sector plays a vital role in the economic development of India by fostering financial stability, mobilizing savings, and promoting risk mitigation. This research paper examines the contribution of the insurance industry to India's economic growth by analyzing its impact on employment generation, infrastructure development, and capital formation. It evaluates the sector's performance in facilitating long-term investments and addressing financial risks for individuals and businesses. Using both primary and secondary data, the study highlights the role of public and private insurance companies in expanding financial inclusion through innovative products and digital platforms. The research also explores the regulatory framework's role, including initiatives by the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI), in strengthening the sector's contributions. Furthermore, the paper discusses challenges such as low penetration, limited awareness, and operational inefficiencies that hinder the sector's growth potential. The findings suggest that a robust and well-regulated insurance sector significantly enhances economic resilience and supports sustainable development. Recommendations are provided to improve penetration, enhance customer trust, and leverage technology for greater efficiency. This paper underscores the strategic importance of the insurance sector in India's economic landscape and its potential to drive inclusive growth in the coming years.

**Keywords:** *Insurance Sector, Economic Development, Financial Inclusion, Regulatory Framework.*

## Financial Inclusion through Mobile Communication @ Bottom of Pyramid

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This research examines how people at the bottom of the pyramid (BoP) in India use mobile communication, supporting the Viksit Bharat-2047 vision for financial inclusion and sustainable development. Using an extended version of the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) that focuses on innovativeness, the study collected data from 600 BoP individuals and analyzed it with Structural Equation Modeling (SEM). The findings reveal that subjective norms (the influence of family and friends), perceived behavioral control (belief in one's ability to use mobile technology), attitude, and innovativeness all significantly impact mobile communication adoption among BoP users. These results highlight mobile communication as a powerful tool to reach marginalized communities by providing them with tailored financial services and promoting sustainable practices. When the Government of India effectively leverages mobile communication, it can boost awareness, improve access, and increase participation in poverty-alleviation programs. In turn, this contributes to sustainable development and overall social upliftment, helping to achieve the broader vision of a developed, inclusive India by 2047.

**Keywords:** *Bottom of Pyramid, Theory of Planned Behaviour, Innovativeness, Intention to Adopt, Mobile Communication, Financial Inclusion*

## Examining the Nexus Between Social Sector Expenditure and Human Well-Being in India

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The social sector, encompassing areas such as health, education, social security, and welfare, plays a vital role in enhancing the well-being of individuals and communities. This research paper shows how public investments in these sectors contribute to improving human well-being, including life expectancy, education levels, and standard of living. Human development, as measured by the Human Development Index (HDI), confine not just with economic growth but also improvements in health, education, and living standards. In a diverse and populous country like India, understanding the various factors which contributes to human development is crucial for formulating effective public policies. Social sector expenditure, which includes government spending on education,

health, and welfare, plays a vital role in enhancing the quality of life and ensuring equitable development. This research paper attempts to examine the impact of social sector expenditure such as education, health, social security and welfare on the Human Development Index (HDI) within the context of the Indian economy. The research will utilize quantitative data analysis to identify correlations and causal relationships, providing insights into the effectiveness of social expenditure in improving HDI scores. The analysis uses data from 2004-05 to 2023-24 to conduct correlation and regression analysis. The results show that per capita social sector expenditure and per capita income are significant determinants of HDI. The findings indicate a significant positive correlation between social sector expenditure and HDI scores, suggesting that increased investment in education, healthcare, and welfare leads to substantial improvements in human development outcomes. The paper also discusses policy implications, highlighting the importance of targeted social spending to achieve sustainable development goals.

**Keywords:** *Social Sector, Human Development, Education, Health, and Government Expenditure*

## **Empowering Financial Inclusion through Digital Payment Technologies: Pathway to Viksit Bharat by 2047**

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Financial inclusion is one of the key elements for achieving the goal of Viksit Bharat. It is crucial for sustainable economic development, particularly for developing economies like India. Advancement of digital payment technologies has revolutionized the financial services, creating an unprecedented opportunity to include underprivileged communities in the formal financial structure. This research explores impact of digital payment systems in improving financial inclusion, identifies important determinants that affect the adoption of these technologies, challenges to widespread use, and proposes some strategies and policy recommendations for boosting digital payment adoption and enhancing financial inclusion. Through a thorough review of offline and online available sources, the paper highlights the impact of mobile wallets, UPI (Unified Payments Interface), and other digital payment systems in promoting financial literacy, increasing access to credit, and improving economic participation. The study also addresses challenges such as digital illiteracy, cyber security concerns, and infrastructure gaps, offering policy recommendations for stakeholders to create an inclusive digital economy. Ultimately, the paper underscores that digital payment technologies are a transformative force in realizing the vision of an economically inclusive and self-reliant India by 2047.

**Keywords:** *Financial Inclusion, Digital Payments, Economic Development, Financial Services*

## **Indian Model of Governance: A Futuristic Vision**

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The Indian model of governance, with its intricate blend of democratic principles and cultural diversity, presents a captivating case study for examining the possibilities of a futuristic vision. Rooted in a rich historical context, this model embodies the aspirations and complexities of a nation striving for progress while maintaining its unique identity. As India navigates the challenges of rapid globalization, urbanization, and technological advancement, it becomes imperative to assess how its governance structures can adapt and innovate to meet emerging needs. The interplay of federalism, grassroots participation, and inclusive policy-making not only shapes the current political landscape but also lays the ground for future iterations of governance that can effectively address social inequalities and environmental sustainability. Thus, exploring this model is vital for understanding how it can evolve and resonate with the aspirations of a dynamic and diverse populace in the years to come.

The main goal of the model is to empower a citizen-centric, transparent, and accountable governance model, leveraging technology and innovation to drive sustainable development, inclusive growth, and global competitiveness. By embracing a futuristic vision of governance, India can create a more efficient, effective and citizen centric governance model that drives sustainable development, inclusive growth and global competitiveness.

**Keywords:** *Governance, Federation, Central Authority, Sustainable Vision*

## **Role of Artificial Intelligence in India's Progress to 'Viksit Bharat'**

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Artificial intelligence (AI) presents a revolutionary approach to enhance agriculture, healthcare, education and financial services in India that will drive India's growth toward the 'Viksit Bharat' vision. This paper explores the potential of AI as a transformative tool to bridge the social and financial gaps and how AI can contribute to a truly prosperous and developed India. One of the most significant opportunities is its ability to harness India's diversity as a strength. AI tools integrated with local language capabilities empower marginalised population to access information and services in their regional languages and could overcome the language barriers which is also one of the biggest challenges in the country. While AI provides significant opportunities for inclusive development in India, it also possesses challenges which require careful attention. The lack of infrastructure readiness and advanced computing resources can hamper AI capabilities and thus may hinder the path for the development. By addressing the challenges, the power of AI can be

better utilised in the development of the country. A road map should be prepared that AI's benefits are equally distributed and sustainable.

**Keywords:** *AI, Viksit Bharat, and India*

## **Role of Women as a Driver to Achieve Viksit Bharat @2047: An Analysis**

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The Indian economy is second fastest developing mixed economy, the fifth-largest by nominal GDP and the third-largest by purchasing power parity (PPP) on per capita income basis. It ranked 141th by nominal GDP and 125th by PPP GDP. It is second most populous country, accounting 17 per cent world population on 2.4 per cent of the World surface area. With a population of 144 crores, India is one of the youngest nations (20 per cent of the world's total young population) with a median age of 29 years. Currently its working-age population (15-64 years old) exceeding the dependent population, and is projected to reach its peak around 2041, where the share of the working-age population will be approximately 65 per cent of the total population; this opportunity is expected to last till 2055, offering a unique advantage for economic growth compared to other countries.

Presently India is the only country that has started policy initiatives with a 25-year planning horizon with vision Viksit Bharat @2047 to make India a developed economy by 2047. To channelize the energy of today's youth towards this goal of developed India, Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi launched 'Viksit Bharat@2047: Voice of Youth' ideas portal on December 11, 2023 and invited them to contribute for the vision of Viksit Bharat@2047.

The definition of an advanced country by the World Bank has risen from per capita income of \$12,746 in 2015 to \$14,006 in 2024. Following the same trend, the per capita income is estimated at \$17,635 in 2047. In contrast, the per capita income of India in 2023 was \$2,540. To get the target of \$14,006 by 2047, India should record a growth rate of 8 per cent annually and, if the target is to achieve \$17,635, the growth rate should rise to 10 per cent annually. But in the last 10 years, the per capita income of India has recorded an annual increase of 5.4 per cent.

To achieve the GDP growth rate target, all the stockholders have to work together. In total population nearly fifty percent population is consisting of women. As comparison to developed economies, Female Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is very low in India. To accelerate the growth of GDP, female LFPR need to be boosted. Keeping this backdrop, the present paper will analyse the role of women as a driver for achieving vision 'Viksit Bharat @ 2047'. For this, the study will explore the present status of FLFP, factors affecting, government measure to boost female participate and last but not the least, suggest policy measures to achieve the goal of Viksit Bharat@ 2047.

**Keywords:** *Indian Economy. Women, Labour Force and Viksit Bharat*

## **Building a Sustainable Future: India's Green Roadmap for Viksit Bharat @ 2047**

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India's vision for Viksit Bharat 2047 aspires to achieve holistic growth while ensuring sustainable development that harmonizes economic progress with environmental stewardship. This ambitious roadmap necessitates a deep-rooted ecological consciousness, where policies and practices prioritize the well-being of both nature and society. The interdisciplinary lens of green humanities and ecocriticism offers a critical framework to analyze the cultural, literary, and ethical dimensions of sustainability. By integrating indigenous knowledge systems and traditional ecological wisdom with modern green technologies, this study examines the ideological and ethical dimensions of India's sustainability discourse. Key areas of inquiry include the representation of nature in policy discourse, the ethical implications of anthropocentric development, and the socio-cultural dimensions of ecological sustainability. This paper critically examines extraction-based development models that heavily depend on resource exploitation and advocates for regenerative economic practices, biodiversity conservation, and climate justice. My research applies ecocritical theory to analyze India's environmental policies, contributing to global discussions on sustainable development and ecological ethics. The findings highlight the need to rethink Viksit Bharat as a model of environmental stewardship. It emphasizes aligning economic goals with deep ecological awareness and a strong commitment to the well-being of Mother Planet.

**Keywords:** *Viksit Bharat 2047, Sustainable Development, Ecological Consciousness, Green Humanities and Ecocriticism*

## **Women Empowerment and Vision 2047: A Roadmap for Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development**

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Women's empowerment is a crucial driver of socio-economic progress and sustainable development. Over the past five decades, the concept has evolved from a welfare-based approach to a rights-based framework that emphasizes economic, political, and social inclusion. This paper examines the status of women's empowerment in India within the context of Vision 2047, which aims to transform the nation into a developed economy with gender equality at its core. By analysing the key dimensions of empowerment-including education, economic participation, and political representation-this study identifies the persisting challenges that hinder gender parity. A

mixed-methods approach is used, incorporating secondary data analysis, policy evaluation, and comparative studies of global best practices. Findings indicate that despite progress in literacy rates, financial inclusion, and political representation, systemic barriers such as wage gaps, gender-based violence, and societal norms continue to limit women's full participation. The study highlights policy initiatives, including education reforms, financial empowerment schemes, and political reservations, as essential drivers for achieving gender equality. Drawing insights from global best practices, the paper proposes a strategic roadmap to ensure inclusive and sustainable women's empowerment by 2047. The study underscores that gender equality is not merely a developmental goal but a fundamental necessity for national progress.

**Keywords:** *Women Empowerment, Vision 2047, Gender Parity, Economic Growth, Policy Framework*

## **Women Empowerment: A Catalyst for Viksit Bharat**

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The "GYAN" i.e., Garib(poor), Yuva (youth), Annadata (farmers), Nari(women) these are the four pillars of Vision Viksit Bharat @ 2047. Women (nari) is one of the crucial pillars of this vision because the Vision Viksit Bharat can't be achieved with only men's contribution. Contribution of both men and women is required in holistic development of a nation. So, there is a need to remove gender disparities across various sectors like education, corporate sector, political arena, healthcare etc. The government of India aims to achieve inclusive development (i.e., no one is left behind) through Vision Viksit Bharat. Various initiatives have been taken by government for women but due to some societal norms, gender disparity still exists especially in workforce participation. As of 2025, India's overall literacy rate is 77.7%. Male literacy rate is 84.7% and female literacy rate is 70.3% which shows persistent gender gaps. In India, labour force participation rate is 41.7% and male labour force participation rate is 77.2%. India is looking for increasing female labour force participation rate. This paper studies about role of women in vision Viksit Bharat. Additionally, this paper explores challenges faced by women.

**Keywords:** *Vision Viksit Bharat, Women, Challenges, Initiatives, STEM Fields*

## **Synergizing Science and Commerce for Viksit Bharat**

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The vision of Viksit Bharat-a developed India, rests on the pillars of scientific advancement and economic growth. Science drives innovation, technological progress, and sustainable solutions,

while commerce ensures economic stability, market expansion, and global competitiveness. This paper explores how the integration of science and commerce can accelerate India's development by fostering industrial growth, entrepreneurship, digital transformation, and sustainable practices. Scientific research and technological innovation enhance sectors like healthcare, agriculture, renewable energy, and manufacturing, directly contributing to economic progress. Meanwhile, commerce channels these advancements into practical applications, generating employment, increasing GDP, and improving the quality of life. The synergy between the two fields can be seen in initiatives like Make in India, Digital India, and Startup India, which promote indigenous innovation and self-reliance.

The paper also highlights challenges such as inadequate R&D investment, policy gaps, and skill shortages. Addressing these requires strategic policies, robust educational frameworks, and industry-academia collaboration. By leveraging science and commerce effectively, India can achieve a self-sustaining, knowledge-driven economy, aligning with the aspirations of Viksit Bharat 2047.

**Keywords:** *Science, Commerce, Economic Growth, Innovation, Viksit Bharat.*

## **Building the Future: The Vital Role of Youth in Nation-Building**

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Youth are the backbone and driving force of any nation that wants to attain the peak of progress and development. With their energy, creativity, and enthusiasm, young people play a decisive role in shaping the social, political, and economic landscape of a country. Their active participation in nation-building cultivates innovation, economic growth, social harmony, and political stability in creating a prosperous and progressive society. Youth possess the ability to bring about transformative changes due to their dynamic nature, fresh perspectives, and adaptability. As the most energetic section of the population, they are well-equipped to challenge outdated norms, introduce new ideas, and work towards sustainable development. Their role extends beyond just being the future leaders of a country—they are the present change-makers who can drive economic growth, advocate for social justice, and uphold democratic values. The economic progress of a nation profoundly relies on an educated and skilled workforce. When young people are empowered with education, ideas and vocational training, they contribute significantly to the economy through entrepreneurship, innovation, and productivity. Startups led by young entrepreneurs drive technological advancements and job creation. They play a pivotal role in addressing societal challenges such as poverty, inequality, environmental degradation, and discrimination. Through their quality work, activism, and social entrepreneurship, young people contribute to community development. Their involvement in all kinds of issues leads to a more equitable and just society. Their involvement in electoral processes and political debates ensures that governments remain accountable and Govt. policies reflect the dreams and aspirations of the younger generation. Many youth-led movements worldwide have played a vital role in saving human rights. This paper will discuss about the growth of a nation with the contribution of empowered youth and also will

describe the obstacles such as unemployment, lack of quality education, political barriers and social pressures faced by the youth despite being their immense potential

**Keywords:** *Youth, Nation, Society, Sustainable Development*

## **Breaking Barriers: Women's Empowerment for a Progressive Nation**

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Empowering someone means granting the power, right or the authority to perform various acts that justify the existence of both men and women. India has been a witness of various social changes in terms of women rights and authority. Men dominated society always feels crucial to provide equal status to women but women empowerment is a powerful element of social transformation and national growth. It includes enhancing women's rights, education, economic participation, and decision-making power to create a more inclusive and equitable society. When women are empowered, they contribute significantly to economic development, social progress, and the overall well-being of a nation. Women empowered through education are more likely to invest in their children's education and health. They break the vicious cycles of poverty and develop a healthier and more skilled workforce. Nations that prioritize female education witness higher literacy rates, reduced child mortality, and improved quality of life. Moreover, women's participation in the labour force boosts economic productivity and innovation. Countries that promote gender equality in employment experience higher GDP growth and economic stability. When women lead any company or business by showing their leadership qualities, they generate employment opportunities and drive community development. Political and social empowerment of women strengthens democratic values and governance. When women hold leadership positions, they advocate for inclusive policies, social justice, and sustainable development. Their involvement in policymaking enhances national progress by addressing issues such as gender-based violence, reproductive rights, and equal pay. Furthermore, women's participation in decision-making bodies leads to policies that benefit entire communities, ensuring balanced societal growth. Culturally, empowering women helps in challenging deep-rooted gender stereotypes and discrimination. It encourages a shift in societal norms, promoting gender equality and respect for human rights. Societies having gender equality tend to be more progressive, peaceful, and economically advanced. Thus, empowering women is not just a matter of social justice but a necessity for national growth. In spite of all this, there are many hurdles on the way of empowering women. Challenges such as gender discrimination, wage gaps, lack of access to resources, and societal constraints still hinder women's empowerment. The paper will throw light in detail how women empowerment can make a society or a nation stronger and rich and how men and Govt. can play a pivotal role in removing the hurdles in empowering women.

**Keywords:** *Women, Men, Empowerment, Society, Economy, Culture*

## **Catalysing Viksit Bharat: The Strategic Role of Foreign Direct Investment in India's Economic Transformation**

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Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has emerged as a pivotal catalyst in India's economic transformation, playing a critical role in realizing the vision of Viksit Bharat—a developed, globally competitive nation. This study explores the multifaceted impact of FDI on India's economic landscape by examining its contributions to industrial modernization, technology transfer, job creation, and enhanced global integration. Over the past few decades, proactive policy reforms and a liberalized FDI regime have attracted significant foreign capital inflows, which have, in turn, spurred innovation and efficiency in domestic industries. The strategic presence of multinational corporations has facilitated the infusion of advanced managerial practices and technological know-how, thereby strengthened local capabilities and boosted productivity across key sectors such as manufacturing, services, and infrastructure development. Moreover, FDI has played an instrumental role in diversifying exports and stabilizing foreign exchange reserves, further solidifying India's position in the global market. Despite these positive outcomes, challenges such as regulatory uncertainties and socioeconomic disparities persist, necessitating continuous policy refinement to optimize FDI benefits. This study argues that by addressing these challenges, FDI can be harnessed as a strategic tool not only for economic growth but also for achieving sustainable and inclusive development. In conclusion, FDI is integral to shaping India's journey towards Viksit Bharat, serving as a linchpin in the nation's pursuit of modernization, competitiveness, and holistic progress.

**Keywords:** *Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), Economic Development, Viksit Bharat, Global Integration, Policy Reform*

## **India's Trade Edge in Central and South Asia: Unlocking Growth through Comparative Advantage**

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The trade relation of India with Central and South Asia is economically very potent, yet is sorely underexplored. The study investigates India's Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) in primary commodities, manufactured goods, and machinery. Although India is highly endowed across these

sectors, international economic perturbations, domestic policy modifications, and changes in regional market conditions have hampered trade performance. Although trade deficits prevail, a huge prospect benefits India's export base for further regional integration and economic development. The study pointed toward policy initiatives like trade diversification, infrastructure improvements, and stronger regional trade agreements that need to be implemented to maximize India's trade relations. Such initiatives will create a platform for economic cooperation, enhancing the export competitiveness of the country while helping in the resolving of trade imbalances. Such initiatives will also contribute toward the objectives of the 'Viksit Bharat Mission 2047,' thereby promoting the cause of economic sustainability in the long run. Insights from this research will assist policymakers in reinforcing the regional trade presence of India. In return, by exporting more and maintaining healthy bilateral relations with neighbouring regions, India may emerge as a key player in regional trade networks while promoting sustainable growth and long-term stability.

**Keywords:** *Foreign trade, Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA), Export, Import, Trade deficit.*

## **Empowering Youth Through Digital Finance: A Pathway to Sustainable Development and Viksit Bharat 2047**

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This research paper explores the potential of digital finance in empowering youth to contribute to sustainable development and the vision of a Viksit Bharat (Developed India) by 2047. It examines how digital financial services can foster financial inclusion, address challenges related to financial literacy, and create pathways for youth to engage in responsible economic practices. The study focuses on key barriers faced by youth, including the lack of digital finance literacy, psychosocial obstacles to digital adoption, and gender disparities. These barriers hinder youth from fully participating in the digital economy and making informed financial decisions. Using a mixed-method approach, primary data is collected through structured questionnaires targeting a representative sample of youth in Delhi NCR, while secondary data is gathered from academic articles, government reports, and case studies. The research investigates how digital finance can empower youth to become active participants in the economy, build financial independence, and engage in sustainable investment practices. Based on the research findings, the study provides practical recommendations to enhance the impact of digital finance in empowering youth, with a particular emphasis on financial education, inclusivity, and overcoming barriers to adoption. The findings aim to guide policymakers, financial institutions, and educational bodies in building an ecosystem that supports youth-led sustainable development. This paper offers a comprehensive understanding of how digital finance can be harnessed to achieve a more inclusive, resilient, and prosperous future for India by 2047.

**Keywords:** *Digital Finance, Youth Empowerment, Sustainable Development, Viksit Bharat 2047.*

## **Role of Entrepreneurs/Entrepreneurship in Viksit Bharat**

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Entrepreneurs play a pivotal role in shaping the vision of Viksit Bharat (Developed India) by driving economic growth, fostering innovation, and generating employment. As India aspires to become a \$5 trillion economy and a global powerhouse, entrepreneurship emerges as a key enabler of progress. Startups, MSMEs, and large-scale enterprises contribute significantly to industrial expansion, technological advancement, and social development. The government's initiatives, such as Startup India, Atmanirbhar Bharat, and Make in India, have provided a conducive ecosystem for entrepreneurial success, leading to increased investment, infrastructure development, and digital transformation. Furthermore, entrepreneurship promotes inclusivity by empowering marginalized communities, rural populations, and women entrepreneurs, thus bridging socio-economic gaps. The role of sustainable and social entrepreneurship is also crucial in addressing environmental and societal challenges while ensuring long-term economic resilience. However, challenges such as access to funding, regulatory bottlenecks, and skill gaps need to be addressed to maximize entrepreneurial potential. It explores the multifaceted impact of entrepreneurship in achieving Viksit Bharat, examining policies, case studies, and future opportunities. By leveraging innovation, technology, and policy support, Indian entrepreneurs can accelerate the nation's journey toward self-reliance, global competitiveness, and inclusive prosperity. Strengthening entrepreneurial education, improving ease of doing business, and fostering a culture of risk-taking will further enhance India's trajectory toward a developed economy.

**Keywords:** *Entrepreneurship, Viksit Bharat, Economic Development, Innovation*

## **Impact of Traditional Gender Roles on Modern Society**

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Viksit Bharat vision aspires to make India a nation where growth is inclusive, progress is equitable, and every individual contributes to and benefits from the nation's success and that development must balance social, economic and environmental sustainability. But is it really a development where women and children are struggling to even sustain in every aspect of life. The goals are ambitious but again, is it really a development where the survivors even after having freedom to fight doesn't really have power to fight? While modernization has contributed to the gradual empowerment of women, data comparisons indicate slow progress. For instance, India's female labor force participation rate has improved from 23.3% in 2019 to 37% in 2023, yet wage gaps and leadership underrepresentation remain significant. Traditional gender roles, rooted in historical norms and cultural practices, assign specific behaviours and responsibilities to men and women based on their perceived differences. While these roles once provided structure in societies, they often perpetuate inequality and limit individual freedom in the modern era. The paper outlines the evolution of women's roles from traditional subordination to modern empowerment, driven by an

awakening of women's consciousness and the impact of social modernization. The paper argues that despite legislative measures, significant barriers remained, necessitating a comprehensive approach to address the root causes of gender disparity and promote women's rights and capabilities.

## **Women - The Architects of Viksit Bharat**

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The role of women is a pivotal key to unlock the potential of the nation. Despite significant strides made by women in India since independence, they continue to face numerous obstacles, including deep-rooted patriarchy, limited access to education, health, economic opportunity and inadequate representation in decision-making positions. This paper examines the notable progress made by women in various aspects of Indian society, discusses the challenges and outlines a roadmap for women and regards development, ultimately contributing to India's vision of becoming a Viksit Bharat. The paper is based on secondary data sources like World Bank, MoE & Ministry of Labour and Employment, and the Ministry of Parliament Affairs. Three main components of human development, education, health and income have been considered. For health, MMR, life expectancy for education, Literacy rate and for income, female workforce participation, and number of female participations in parliament has been considered. From the analysis of the data we have found that the literacy rate has grown around 6.79% from 1951 to 2021, the women's participation in Lok Sabha was about 2% from 1951 to 2019, participation in Rajya Sabha was about only 0.47% from the data since 1952 to 2022. On other hand health parameter represents MMR rate, which is one of SDGs has declined over a period of 2000 to 2020 about -0.731%. Health and income both components represent positive growth. whereas higher education among female has increased about 18.8% from 2017 to 2022 draws and gross enrolment ratio in secondary education has also seen a negligible increase of only 0.04% from 2016 to 2021. The labour force participation increases from 27.8 percent 32.7 percent from 1992 to 2023. The correlation values show that as the female workforce participation, higher education increased the gr growth rate of GDP also increases. To leads to Viksit Bharat, we have won the half battle and half is yet to achieve.

**Keywords:** *Female participation, Viksit Bharat*

## **Women's Contribution to Realising the Viksit Bharat 2047 Vision for An Empowered India**

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The idea of a "Viksit Bharat" (Developed India) is becoming more and more important in national discourse when India turns 100 years old in 2047. The importance of women's empowerment in realising this goal is examined in this research paper. Despite significant advancements, ingrained

gender inequities still exist, especially in fields like healthcare, education, and employment. Garib, Yuva, Annadata, and Nari make up the GYAN framework, which forms the basis of India's Viksit Bharat 2047 vision. Among these pillars, women's empowerment is one that is essential to achieving this lofty national objective. Despite India's advancements, gender inequities are nevertheless maintained by deeply ingrained societal norms and institutional hurdles, especially when it comes to educational achievement and workforce involvement. To overcome these obstacles, specific, well-planned interventions that prioritise financial independence, healthcare access, education, and legislative changes aimed at attaining and maintaining gender equality are needed.

**Keywords:** *Workforce Participation, Gender Equality, Viksit Bharat 2047, Women Empowerment*

## **Role of Science and Technology in Viksit Bharat**

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Viksit Bharat is a vision of a developed India that is defined by economic progress, social fairness, and technical advancement. Science and technology play a crucial part in developing this vision. As India work towards its goal of being a global leader by the year 2047, it is necessary for the country to make use of cutting-edge technologies across a variety of fields. A number of important industries, including healthcare, agriculture, education, and governance are undergoing significant transformations as a result of the integration of artificial intelligence, biotechnology, renewable energy, space exploration, and digital infrastructure. A number of programs undertaken by the government such as Digital India, Make in India, Atmanirbhar Bharat, and developments in smart city technology, are designed to encourage self-sufficiency and enhanced global competitiveness. Additionally, investments in scientific research, technology startups, and partnerships between the public and private sectors contribute to the acceleration of progress in the areas of innovation and entrepreneurship. The digital gap, ethical deployment of artificial intelligence, and concerns regarding sustainability, it is necessary to create regulations that are resilient and development strategies. The transformative impact that science and technology have had in the process of bringing the vision of Viksit Bharat to fruition, focusing on important policies, inventions, and future prospects. India has the potential to achieve holistic and sustainable growth, thereby strengthening its position as a technical powerhouse. It accomplished by instilling a knowledge-driven economy and ensuring that everyone has equal access to technological resources.

**Keywords:** *Viksit Bharat, Science, Technology, Innovation, Digital India*

## **Role of Women Empowerment in Viksit Bharat**

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Women empowerment is providing women the authority, control, and liberty over their own lives and decisions. It entails removing structural obstacles that have traditionally impeded women's

advancement and adopting an all-encompassing strategy that supports their social, professional, and personal growth. Fundamentally, women's empowerment aims to establish a setting in which women are free to express their thoughts, reach their full potential, and participate in society on an equal basis. When women are empowered, they contribute to healthier families, communities, and economies. In India, women empowerment focuses on enhancing women's social, economic, and political status to ensure equality and dignity in society. This can be achieved by promoting education, healthcare, and economic independence, alongside laws addressing gender-based violence, workplace discrimination, and inequality. Various initiatives like Self-help groups (SHG), reservation rules, and programs like 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao' were taken to empower women and hence enable them to contribute to the nation's development. Despite progress, challenges like patriarchy, illiteracy, and safety concerns persist, necessitating sustained efforts to achieve true gender equality. As per the latest report, only around 32.8% of females of working age (15 years and above) were in the labour force in 2021-22. The wage gap between genders in India is among the widest in the world. According to the Global Gender Gap Report 2021, on average, women in India were paid 21% of the income of men. Women constitute 50% of India's population. Leaving behind them is not an option if the nation wants to become "Viksit Bharat @2047". Women empowerment in India has significantly contributed to the nation's progress by fostering gender equality and boosting economic growth. Their increased presence in education, entrepreneurship, and the workforce has enhanced household incomes and national productivity. The government has launched several programs for promoting gender equality and women's empowerment in India. In 13th Indian Fisheries and Aquaculture Forum (23-25 February 2024) organized by ICAR - Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute (ICAR-CIFRI) in collaboration with the Asian Fisheries Society Indian Branch (AFSIB), Inland Fisheries Society of India (IFSI), and the Professional Fisheries Graduates Forum (PFGF), at Kolkata paved the way for a brighter, more resilient future for Indian fisheries and aquaculture, aligning with sustainable development goals (SDGs) and the vision "Viksit Bharat@2047" of Hon'ble Prime Minister of India. In this conference, it was told that India's contribution to global fish production and agricultural GDP of the country, and substantial foreign exchange generation to the tune of Rs. 63,969 crores through exports of fish and related products every year. India has the 3rd largest ecosystem in terms of Startups in the world, and 10% of them have been led by women founders. Also, research shows that ventures started by women are more sustainable in nature. The present contribution of women to the national GDP is around 18%. In most developing countries like India, women play a major role as farmers, animal rearers, and water and fuel collectors.

**Keywords:** *Empowerment, Communities, Patriarchy, Self-Help Groups (SHG), Sustainable.*

## **Women Empowerment and Vision Viksit Bharat**

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Women empowerment is a key factor in India's vision of becoming a developed nation or Viksit Bharat. It is important to recognize women as equal partners in nation building. Women's full participation in the workforce can contribute to economic growth. Gender parity can lead to more

inclusive governance. Women can contribute to the community development initiatives. The empowerment of women stands as crucial factor in realizing this ambitious national goal. The present contribution of women to the national GDP is around 18% in India. Women comprise 48% of the agricultural workforce and own only 13% of the land. Women in India constitute around 20% of the manufacturing workforce and around 30% of the total workforce in the service sector. Women's empowerment is important for development of a society. Indian society is yet a male dominating society. So, the women's empowerment is about giving women the right to choose their own path. It is about giving them the right to access of equal opportunities. It is about giving women the right to have a say in decision making. Women's empowerment is giving the right to be free from violence. Women's empowerment is about giving the women the right to be economically independent. But women face numerous challenges in India. In this backdrop the present paper is attempt to focus on the status of women empowerment in Viksit Bharat.

**Keywords:** *Women Empowerment, Viksit Bharat, Nation, Gender parity and Governance.*

## **Empowering Women and Envisioning a Developed India: A Route to Comprehensive Progress**

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The empowerment of women is a fundamental component in realizing the concept of Viksit Bharat- a developed, autonomous, and all-encompassing India by 2047. Constitutional provisions, legal reforms, and government programs have contributed to substantial advancements in women's empowerment within India. This study examines the present state of women's empowerment in India, significant government initiatives, obstacles encountered, and the importance of gender parity in achieving the national aspiration. Through an examination of policies and statistical evidence, the paper underscores the critical nature of empowering women across various domains, including education, workforce participation, governance, and business ownership, to enhance India's developmental progress.

**Keywords:** *Women Empowerment, Gender Parity, Government, Policies, Reforms*

## **Enhancing Employability Through Education and Skill Development: A Pathway to Viksit Bharat @2047**

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India has to make sure that its youth are highly educated and competent in order to achieve the aim of Viksit Bharat @2047. Education and Skill development are essential elements for enhancing employability. This paper explains how education and skill development are essential to improve

employability in India as the country progresses towards becoming a developed nation by 2047. This study investigates how education, skill development, and employment are connected in India. This study emphasizes the need of having a trained workforce, as well as the current issues including disconnect between education and industry needs, lack of hands-on training, restricted access to high quality education. It also looks at a number of Government programs such as NEP 2020, Digi Skills, e-skill India PMKVY (Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna), Stand Up India and Start Up India. It also highlights how important it is to keep learning and improving your skills in today constantly changing job market. This paper also highlighted the challenges that occurs in education and skill development. This paper also explores the strategies to improve employability through skill-based education. The study ends with suggestions for better policy in order to bridge the Education-Employment gap and make India's people ready for a dynamic labour market.

**Keywords:** *Viksit Bharat, Education, Skill Development, Employability, NEP 2020, Trained Workforce*

## **Role of Women in STEM: Achievements and Challenges**

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STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) is the basis of innovation and advances research for the betterment of life. The participation of women in STEM fields is increased in recent times, but the involvement in these subjects is not significant when compared with that of men. Dr. Indira Hinduja, Kalpana Chawla, Madam Currie, Janaki Ammal, Rosalind Franklin and many more female contributes equally or even higher than men. The main reasons of less participation of women in these subjects are due to the challenges which a woman faces. These challenges are gender bias, society pressure for marriage, maintaining work life balance, toxic work culture (harassment), lack of proper guidance and mentorship, less wages compared to male and many other reasons which restrict the involvement of female in these subjects. The government is currently working towards addressing the problem with the GATI (Gender Advancement for Transforming Institutions) charter, which is a voluntary, signatory charter to nudge research institutions to support diversity and inclusion across 30 pilot institutions), and programs like Vigyaan Jyoti encouraging high-school girls through experiential learning is promising. If we seriously concerned about women participation in STEM, some action should be taken such as to provide financial assistance (Scholarship) to female to make financial independent, provide free first-hand training in which her interest, make proper guidance or law against harassment, build proper networking channel for mentorship and making schemes which benefitting the woman in STEM fields.

**Keywords:** *STEM, Women, Gender Bias, GATI.*

## **Awareness and Usage of Social Media by Farmers of South Gujarat**

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India is an agrarian economy, providing a source of livelihood for more than half of the country population. Indian agriculture is mainly dependent on nature, however changing climate and global warming makes farming unpredictable. However, there has been significant changes in agriculture over the decades and many new technologies have been developed and implemented. There are various challenges associated with Indian agriculture; one of them is fragmented land holding which is a major hurdle in providing farmer the timely information and updates related to farming. Information technology and social media plays pivotal role in reaching farmers digitally. The increase in technology awareness, computer literacy, smart phones usage and internet has helped social media reaching to far places of the country. In this regard, the present study was carried out to investigate Awareness and Usage of social media by Farmers.

To fulfil the objectives, a descriptive research design was applied and primary data of 200 farmers (from South Gujarat) was collected using structured questionnaire. The study found that 94.5 percent respondents own smart phone and 92 percent respondents use social media platforms. In case of frequency of social media usage 40.5 percent respondents spend 30 minutes to 2 hours on social media.

Further, the study found that the majority of farmers use Whatsapp, followed by YouTube, Facebook and other social media platform, majority of farmers use social media for video watching, sharing and downloading, however a few farmers upload their own videos. The farmers use social media to get information about price of the commodity, details of agriculture inputs, market information and information about new crops. The study found that the education, land holding and Farming experience group has significant difference in various dimensions of social media usage for agriculture, such as sharing agriculture information, Government programme, buyer or seller contact, Agriculture Experts/ Scientists availability and price related information. The outcome of the study will help stakeholders of agriculture domain to reach out to farmers using social media platforms. Further, it will also be helpful in designing future technology dissemination strategies based on demographic profile.

**Keywords:** *Social Media, Information Technology, ICT for Agriculture, Agriculture Extension*

## Indian Economy and Sustainable Development: Challenges and Opportunities

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India's economic growth over the past decades has been remarkable, yet it has come with significant environmental and social challenges. Sustainable development has become a crucial policy focus, aiming to balance economic expansion with environmental conservation and social equity. This paper explores the concept and principles of sustainable development, India's commitment to global sustainability goals, and the interconnection between economic growth and environmental sustainability. It further analyzes the key challenges, including pollution, deforestation, income inequality, fossil fuel dependence, urbanization, and governance inefficiencies.

Despite these challenges, India has vast opportunities to transition toward sustainable economic growth. Key strategies include expanding renewable energy adoption, promoting sustainable agriculture, strengthening green finance mechanisms, implementing circular economy models, and enhancing governance frameworks. By adopting these measures, India can achieve long-term economic prosperity without compromising environmental integrity and social well-being. The paper concludes with policy recommendations and an outlook for India's sustainable development trajectory, emphasizing the need for technological innovation, financial investments, and collaborative governance.

**Keywords:** *Sustainable Development, Economic Growth, Renewable Energy, Green Finance, Environmental Policy, Sustainable Agriculture, ESG Investments, Carbon Markets, SDGs*

## Entrepreneurs: The Engine of Viksit Bharat @2047

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Viksit Bharat means making our India a fully developed and self-reliant country. The vision 'Viksit Bharat @2047' aims to generate better job opportunities, strong economy, and making India globally competitive. Entrepreneur plays an important role in achieving this vision by starting businesses, generating jobs and bringing new ideas to life. From small startups to large companies all contributes to industries like technology, agriculture, healthcare and manufacturing helping the economy to grow and improve people's life. Their innovations make India self-reliant and competitive on global scale. To support entrepreneurship, the government has introduced initiatives like Startup India, Make in India and Atmanirbhar Bharat offering financial aid, skill development and easier business regulations. Schemes like Mudra Yojna provide loan to small entrepreneurs to start and grow their business.

In addition to this, platform like Shark tank India encourage aspiring entrepreneurs by providing funding, exposure and expert guidance. This has inspired many Indians to turn their ideas into

successful businesses. Even those who are not able to acquire funds get expert advice to grow their business. It has provided startups with valuable mentorship and funding opportunities which contributes to the growth and success of numerous businesses across the country.

However, many Entrepreneurs are still facing challenges like limited funding, tough competition and complicated regulations. This paper highlights the role of entrepreneur in shaping Viksit Bharat and emphasis on the fact that encouraging entrepreneurship is not just about business, it's about creating a stronger, more prosperous India for everyone.

**Keywords:** *Entrepreneur, Viksit Bharat, Atmanirbhar Bharat, Self-reliance.*

## **Role of Global Risk (Cellphone Addiction) in Viksit Bharat with Young Population**

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India has made an unimaginable transformation since gaining independence and has become a developed country. Another major factor in India's rise is technology. Today, one in three Indians own a mobile phone, there are 27 million users and about 200,000 phones are sold every day. There are some advantages and disadvantages of this phone. According to some research, teenagers spend most of their time on their phones, and many consider it their lifelong companion. However, they are unaware of the consequences of excessive mobile phone use. The physical and emotional health of teenagers can be at risk. The aim of the study is to determine the impact of smartphone addiction on youth in developed India. The data of this theoretical study is examined using the survey method. This study will contribute to promoting the physical and social health of youth.

## **Role of Entrepreneurship in Economic Transformation: A Catalyst for Growth and Innovation in Viksit Bharat**

**Ved Prakash Singh**

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Entrepreneurship is a key driver of economic transformation, enabling societies to transition from low-income, agriculture-dependent economies to high-income, technology- and service-based industries. In addition to promoting economic growth, entrepreneurship also influences periods of stagnation and phases of rapid innovation, shaping a country's overall development trajectory. The evolving nature of entrepreneurship is particularly evident in the era of globalization and liberalization, which have introduced new economic frameworks and opportunities. This research examines the crucial role of entrepreneurship in India, where industrial development and individual entrepreneurial skills are central to economic progress. Understanding the value of entrepreneurship requires consideration of various aspects, such as enterprise creation and management, the obstacles

and prospects entrepreneurs encounter, and the broader impact on national economic growth. The study explores key factors, including the historical development of businesses, entrepreneurial expertise, motivation, and governmental initiatives supporting SMEs. Additionally, it highlights the significant contribution of women entrepreneurs to India's industrial sector, emphasizing their role in fostering both economic and social progress. By assessing the relationship between entrepreneurship and economic development, this study emphasizes the need to cultivate an environment that encourages innovation, strengthens small businesses, and empowers women entrepreneurs. The findings reaffirm that entrepreneurship serves as both a catalyst for economic advancement and a driving force behind inclusive and sustainable development.

**Keywords:** *Entrepreneurship, Economic Growth, Innovation, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs), Women Entrepreneurs*

## **A Comprehensive Analysis of Maternal Health in India: Issues and Solutions**

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Maternal health is a critical global issue, with numerous Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) underscoring the importance of enhancing maternal well-being. In India, despite progress in healthcare, maternal mortality rates remain high in certain regions. This analysis utilizes secondary data from the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) reports—NFHS-4 (2015-16) and NFHS-5 (2019-20)—to assess key maternal health indicators, including antenatal care (ANC) coverage, institutional deliveries, and postnatal care for mothers and children.

The data reveals notable improvements over the years. The proportion of women receiving the recommended four or more ANC visits increased from 51% in 2015-16 to 59% in 2019-20. Similarly, the percentage of women attending ANC in the first trimester rose from 59% to 70%. Institutional deliveries also saw a significant rise, from 79% in NFHS-4 to 89% in NFHS-5. Additionally, almost 9 in 10 live births (89%) in the five years prior to the survey were attended by skilled providers, with doctors attending 62% of births, followed by ANMs, nurses, midwives, and LHV's (27%), and traditional birth attendants (dais/TBAs) (6%). Regarding postnatal care, 82% of newborns received their first postnatal checkup within two days of birth. However, 14% of newborns did not receive any postnatal checkup. Therefore, we could conclude that these findings demonstrate significant progress in maternal health from NFHS-4 to NFHS-5, highlighting improvements in both maternal care and neonatal health. This progress underscores the ongoing need for collaborative efforts from governments, NGOs, and communities to further improve maternal health outcomes, ensuring a healthier future for both mothers and children.

**Keywords:** *Maternal health, NFHS, ANC, SDGs*

## **Analysis of the Textile Industry Segment Share to the Developed Indian Economy**

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The present study demonstrates that the textile industry contributes to the developed Indian economy. The data has been gathered from the National Accounts Statistics, 2024 and the Annual Survey of Industry, MOSPI. The statistics used in this study are from 2011-12 to 2022-23. Two variables have been used in this research paper to analyse the contribution of the textile industry to the manufacturing sector and India's GDP. Share of the textile industry as variable of gross value-added manufacturing sector GVA and India GDP at basic price of 2011-12 series. The graph and table to use to show the trend of textile contribution in manufacturing and GDP. The ordinary least square method has been used to investigate the coefficient elasticities of textile employment and all Industrial employment. Graphs have shown the textile sector is more unstable compared to overall manufacturing and GDP. 2020-21 saw a sharp contraction across all sectors, reflecting COVID-19's impact. In the year, 2021-22 witnessed a strong recovery, but 2022-23 saw another decline in textile growth. The least-square result of the elasticities coefficient of employment in the textile sector value is 0.24% and all industry value is 0.50%. The textile sector is more volatile than overall manufacturing and GDP. In the year 2020-21 shrinkage across all sectors, reflecting COVID-19's impact.

**Keywords:** *Textile, Manufacturing, Employment, GVA, GDP*

## **Role of Science and Technology in Viksit Bharat**

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Science and technology have always been a backbone of country wide improvement for centuries, and in the vision of "Viksit Bharat" (developed India), their position is more essential than ever. This research explores the effect of clinical advancements and technology improvements on India's journey in the direction of turning into an advanced kingdom by 2047.

It highlights the transformative results of digitalization, area exploration, biotechnology, synthetic intelligence, and sustainable electricity on monetary increase, health care, training & infrastructure. Additionally, the study covers various government programs like "Make in India" "Digital India" and "Atmanirbhar Bharat", which uses technology to advance the country. A complete literature evaluation examines previous research on India's medical development and technology interventions. The research discusses challenges, including digital divide, ethical consideration, and the need for a robust policy to ensure equitable growth.

Finally, it provides recommendations for fostering research and innovation to accelerate India's transformation into a developed nation. The goal of this research is to further the conversation about how science and technology can be used to achieve the Viksit Bharat vision.

Furthermore, technical advancements are accelerated by government, business, and academic cooperation as well as research and development (R&D) expenditures. Increasing domestic defense, space, and quantum computing capabilities improves both national security and competitiveness internationally.

**Keywords:** *Science And Technology, Research, Advanced Kingdom, Viksit Bharat.*

## **Women Empowerment and Vision Viksit Bharat @2047**

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“Viksit Bharat” (Developed India) is becoming more and more important in national discourse as India gets closer to its centennial of Independence in 2047. The Foundation of India's Viksit Bharat @047 vision is the framework which consists of Garib, Yuva, Annadata and Nari. Among these pillars, women's empowerment is essential to archiving this loft.

Women's empowerment is the process of giving women the power to make choices and participate in society as equals. It involves challenging gender-based inequality and discrimination. This study examines how important women's empowerment is to realizing this goal. Despite India's advancements, gender inequalities are nevertheless maintained by deeply ingrained societal norms and institutional hurdles, especially when it comes to educational achievement. Targeted strategic interventions that prioritize financial independence, health access, education and legislative changes aimed at establishing and maintaining gender equality are needed to address these issues.

**Keyword:** *Viksit Bharat @ 2047, Women's Empowerment, Gender Equality, Strategic Interventions, Policy Reforms and Participation in the Workforce.*

## **Indian Economic Development Initiatives - A Path Towards Developed India: A Theoretical Analysis**

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The Indian economy is currently experiencing rapid growth and is expected to become one of the largest economies in the world by 2047. The government's vision of "Viksit Bharat" aims to transform India into a developed nation by 2047, the 100th anniversary of its independence. This vision encompasses several aspects of development, including economic growth, social progress,

technological advancement, and environmental sustainability. It is a defining moment in Bharat's historical journey as our country renews its commitment to be a developed country by 2047, 100 years after it became independent. It is a nation that is dreaming big. A nation of 1.4 billion dreams. It's a nation that wishes to become a 5-trillion-dollar economy, wants to have state-of-the-art infrastructure, provide its citizens equitable access to high-quality education and healthcare, enhance livelihood opportunities and enlarge the range of income-generating activities for its youth and women, and enthuse entrepreneurs and investors through an investor-friendly ecosystem to generate wealth and employment. It's a nation that does not want anyone to be left out of its development story.

The Viksit Bharat @2047 initiative aims to make India a developed nation by the centenary of its independence in 2047. This visionary plan focuses on inclusive growth and sustainable development with effective governance. Key to this transformation is the active participation of India's youth, who are seen as both agents and recipients of change. Prime Minister Narendra Modi stressed on their importance and said, "Yuva Shakti is not only an agent of change but also a beneficiary of change." Hence, initiatives and platforms like Voice of Youth are designed to channelise their creativity, energy and ideas and align their aspirations with national development goals. This approach encourages innovation and progress as well as self-reliance and key announcements are being made to accelerate the achievement of Viksit Bharat @2047. This research paper examines the Indian economy's current trajectory and analyses its potential to achieve the "Viksit Bharat" (Developed India) vision by 2047. It explores the key drivers of economic growth, identifies existing challenges, and assesses the strategies and policies necessary to transform India into a developed nation. The paper further investigates the social, technological, and environmental dimensions of this vision, emphasizing the importance of inclusive and sustainable development.

**Keywords:** *Viksit Bharat, Indian Economy, Economic Growth, Transformation, Self-Reliance*

## **Role of Indian Economy and Sustainable Development in Viksit Bharat**

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"Viksit Bharat" (Developed India), a vision in which the Indian economy attains high growth, sustainability, and inclusion. With one of the world's fastest-growing economies, India has enormous potential to propel global expansion. Long-term prosperity however, depends on attaining sustainable development.

In India, balanced growth that satisfies current demands without endangering future generations is referred to as sustainable development. This necessitates combining social, environmental, and economic factors. Reducing inequality, resource efficiency, and green energy are the important areas.

India's shift to renewable energy sources, like wind and solar, is in line with international initiatives to slow down the effect of climate change. India's dedication to a green economy is demonstrated by programs like the National Hydrogen Mission and large investments in electric vehicles.

However, issues including growing urbanization, environmental deterioration, and income inequality still exist. Addressing these problems require a cooperative strategy involving residents, corporations, and legislators.

For a society to be resilient, inclusive, and egalitarian, Economic progress must coexist with Ecological practices. India can take the lead in the global conversation and can become a role model for other emerging nations by utilizing its technical innovations, cultural history, and demographic dividend.

**Keyword:** *Economy, Sustainable Development, Environment, Inequality.*

## **Gender Equality and Inclusive Workspaces: A Pathway to Viksit Bharat**

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India, being one of the emerging market economies of the world has set an ambitious vision of “Viksit Bharat” by 2047, the year marking its 100th Independence anniversary. The roadmap for this vision includes various economic and social indicators, the performance and the current status of which gives us an idea of where we stand today. One of the most important parameters for assessing the development of an economy is its Inclusivity in general and Gender Equality in particular.

Keeping this in mind, the present paper is an attempt to investigate the current state of gender equality in Indian workplaces, highlights the barriers women face, and outlines strategies for fostering inclusivity. The analysis draws on a combination of quantitative data and qualitative case studies from leading organizations across various sectors in India. It has been found that despite the significant progress India has made in recent years, gender inequality remains a pervasive challenge in its workforce, particularly in leadership roles, technical industries, and public service sectors.

According to the Ministry of Labour and Employment’s report 2023, the Female Labor Force Participation rate in India stands at only 37%, which is below the global average of around 50%. Moreover, this paper also delves upon the importance of societal shifts and policy reforms needed to address entrenched gender biases and stereotypes. A study by McKinsey & Company in 2021 found that if India were to close the gender gap in the Labor Force Participation, it could add \$770 billion to its GDP by 2025 indicating that achieving gender parity in workplaces is not merely a moral imperative but also an economic one.

Organizations that have adopted diversity and inclusion programs have reported improved employee engagement, reduced turnover rates, and enhanced organizational performance. Thus, the path to Viksit Bharat is intrinsically linked to gender-inclusive policies and practices that empower women, dismantle barriers, and create equitable opportunities for all, ensuring that India's growth is both inclusive and sustainable.

**Keywords:** *Gender Equality, Inclusive Workplaces, LFPR, Women-Led Development, Viksit Bharat*

## **Federalism and Decentralization in India's Vision 2047: A Roadmap for Inclusive Development**

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India's federal structure has played a crucial role in balancing national unity with regional diversity. As the country aspires to become a developed nation by 2047, a robust framework for federalism and decentralization will be essential to ensure inclusive and sustainable development. This paper explores the evolving dynamics of Indian federalism, focusing on the interplay between the Union and State governments, fiscal federalism, and the role of local governance in achieving the vision of Viksit Bharat @ 2047.

The paper examines key challenges, including the concentration of power at the central level, fiscal imbalances, and administrative inefficiencies that hinder effective decentralization. It also assesses the impact of the Goods and Services Tax (GST), Finance Commission recommendations, and recent policy shifts on India's federal structure. Furthermore, the study highlights opportunities for strengthening cooperative federalism through institutional mechanisms, technological advancements in governance, and enhanced participation of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in policymaking and implementation.

Drawing on comparative federalism models, this paper proposes a roadmap for a more balanced federal structure that ensures equitable resource distribution, policy autonomy for states, and grassroots empowerment. The study concludes that a synergistic approach to federalism and decentralization will be instrumental in achieving the vision of a developed, resilient, and inclusive India by 2047.

**Keywords:** *Decentralisation, Inclusive, Sustainable, Federalism, Autonomy*

## **Nation-Building for 2047: Analyzing India's Revolutionary Movements and Youth Contributions**

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India's journey towards the fulfilment of the vision of Viksit Bharat (developed India) by 2047 is led by a series of revolutionary movements, specifically the Viksit Bharat Sankalp Yatra, Amrit Kaal Vimarsh, and the Voice of Youth. This paper analyses these movements, their particular goals, and the evidence-based contribution they make towards the country's development. The Viksit Bharat Sankalp Yatra enlists citizens across India to participate in nation building activities, with a focus on major areas of infrastructure, health, and education, with a large sum of ₹111 lakh crore being spent on infrastructure development. The Amrit Kaal Vimarsh provides a platform for public discourse to map India's journey towards development, with a vision of an 8-9% annual GDP

growth rate and a substantial increase in renewable energy capacity by 2030. The Voice of Youth provides a platform to the largest youth population of India, with a focus on skill development, entrepreneurship, and political engagement, with more than 20 million youth having been skilled under the Skill India program. The paper presents a data-driven analysis of these initiatives, with the major contribution of India's youth towards shaping the country's future. By 2047, these movements aim to build an inclusive, sustainable, and self-reliant India. The study emphasizes that the collective efforts of the youth, supported by smart governance, are essential to the fulfilment of the dream of a developed India.

**Keywords:** *Viksit Bharat, Viksit Bharat Sankalp Yatra, Amrit Kaal Vimarsh, Skill India Program, Voice of Youth, Skill Development, Smart Governance.*

## **Role of Data Science to Achieve Viksit Bharat @ 2047**

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In an increasingly interconnected world, digital inclusion has emerged as a cornerstone of development strategies. Digital India's overarching goal of transforming the nation into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy has yielded significant outcomes over the past decade, since the Indian government launched the ambitious "Digital India" programme in 2015. One of the most notable achievements has been the reduction of the digital divide between urban and rural areas and connecting the unconnected. Through infrastructure development initiatives like the Bharat Net project, which aims to connect every gram panchayat with high-speed internet, connecting over 2,50,000 Gram Panchayats (village councils) with high-speed internet. The government, through consistent efforts and successful collaborative partnerships, has hugely bridged the digital divide, enabling millions of rural Indians to access the internet for communication, education, and livelihood opportunities. This large-scale project, when completed, will connect over 6,30,000 inhabited villages in India, further bridging the digital gap between urban and rural communities.

Furthermore, the past decade has witnessed a revolution in the availability of smartphones and data plans, leading to a remarkable increase in internet penetration in India. With 850 million broadband users as of July 2023, representing a 250% growth since 2015, India has experienced the fastest growth in internet users globally. The average monthly data consumption per user reached 19.5 GB in 2022, with monthly mobile data usage soaring from 4.5 exabytes in 2018 to 14.4 exabytes in 2022. This exponential growth is expected to continue, with projections indicating a quadrupling of data consumption by 2024, driven by the impending implementation of 5G technology and India's topping global data consumption in the next five years.

**Keywords:** *Data Science, Digital India, High Speed Internet, Database*

## **The Role of Entrepreneurs in Shaping a Viksit Bharat: A Focus on Tamil Nadu's Contributions**

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Entrepreneurship plays a pivotal role in driving economic growth, innovation, and societal transformation, aligning with India's vision of becoming a "Viksit Bharat" (Developed India) by 2047. Tamil Nadu, a hub of industrialization and entrepreneurial dynamism, has emerged as a significant contributor to this vision. This paper explores the multifaceted role of entrepreneurs in fostering sustainable development and inclusive growth in Tamil Nadu, highlighting their impact on job creation, technological advancements, and socio-economic upliftment.

Key sectors such as manufacturing, textiles, information technology, and agribusiness have witnessed remarkable entrepreneurial activities, positioning Tamil Nadu as a leader in India's development narrative. Government initiatives like "Startup Tamil Nadu" and supportive policies have further bolstered the entrepreneurial ecosystem, enabling startups and MSMEs to thrive. The paper delves into case studies of successful entrepreneurs from Tamil Nadu who have contributed to innovation, rural development, and global competitiveness.

Challenges such as access to capital, infrastructure gaps, and skill development are also addressed, alongside strategies for fostering entrepreneurship, including policy interventions, public-private partnerships, and education reforms. The study concludes by emphasizing the transformative potential of entrepreneurship in Tamil Nadu as a model for achieving the broader goals of Viksit Bharat, highlighting the importance of collaboration between stakeholders to harness the state's entrepreneurial spirit effectively.

**Keywords:** *Entrepreneurship, Viksit Bharat, Tamil Nadu, Economic Growth, Innovation, Startup Ecosystem, Inclusive Development, Public-Private Partnerships, Sustainable Development*

## **Urban and Rural Transformation: Bridging the Gap for Viksit Bharat**

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India's growth trajectory hinges on the transformation of both urban and rural areas. While urban centers drive economic growth, rural regions hold immense potential in agriculture, industries, and human capital. This paper examines the significance of balanced urban and rural development in India's pursuit of becoming a developed nation by 2047. It highlights key initiatives, challenges, and strategies to bridge the urban-rural divide, ensuring inclusive growth and sustainable development. The Key areas of Transformation include Infrastructure Development, Digital and Technological Inclusion, Economic Opportunities, Education and Skill Development and Healthcare Accessibility. However, all of these are faced with numerous challenges like Resource Allocation, Migration and

Urban Overcrowding, Environmental Sustainability and Governance and Policy Implementation. For Bridging the Gap, Strategies like Smart Village and Smart City Integration, Public-Private Partnerships, Sustainable Agricultural Growth, Decentralization of Industries can bring Urban-Rural synergy. As Urban and rural transformation is pivotal for achieving Viksit Bharat 2047; by implementing targeted policies, improving infrastructure, and fostering inclusive economic growth, India can ensure a balanced and sustainable future for all its citizens.

**Keywords:** *Urban- Rural Divide, Urban and Rural Transformation, Balanced Regional Development, Viksit Bharat*

## भारत में कृषि में सिंचाई योजनाओं का विकास

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भारत में सिंचाई योजनाओं का विकास प्राचीन काल में शुरू हुआ और आधुनिक प्रणालियों के रूप में विकसित होता रहा है। प्राचीन भारत में कुएँ, तालाब और नहरें सिंचाई के मुख्य साधन थे। मौर्य शासन के दौरान "सुदर्शन झील" जैसी सिंचाई प्रणालियाँ विकसित की गईं। गुप्त काल और उसके बाद के राजाओं द्वारा नहरों और झीलों का भी निर्माण किया गया था। मध्य युग के दौरान, फिरोज शाह तुगलक ने 150 मील लंबी यमुना नहर का निर्माण कराया था, जबकि मुगल शासकों द्वारा सिंचाई प्रणाली में भी सुधार किए गए थे। जबकि ब्रिटिश शासन के दौरान अधिकांश बाँध और नहर सिंचाई योजनाएँ क्रियान्वित की गईं।

1947 के बाद, भारत सरकार ने कृषि विकास के लिए सिंचाई प्रणालियों में महत्वपूर्ण सुधार किए। आजादी के बाद भारत सरकार ने भारत में कई सिंचाई योजनाएँ शुरू कीं। पंचवर्षीय योजना में सिंचाई के लिए भारी निवेश किया गया, जिसमें भाखड़ा-नागल दमोदर और हीराकुंड योजनाएँ शामिल हैं। हरित क्रांति के बाद बूंद सिंचाई और स्मार्ट सिंचाई पद्धतियाँ विकसित की गईं। जल संरक्षण और कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने में विभिन्न नई प्रौद्योगिकियाँ उपयोगी साबित हुई हैं।

इस शोध पत्र में प्राचीन काल से लेकर 2017 तक की भारत देश की सिंचाई योजनाओं के अर्थव्यवस्था पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव का विश्लेषण किया गया है।

## दीन दयाल उपाध्याय का विकसित भारत पर दृष्टिकोण: आर्थिक आत्मनिर्भरता और समावेशी विकास की ओर

डॉ. रणबीर सिंह

प्रोफेसर अर्थशास्त्र

शहीद उधम सिंह राजकीय महाविद्यालय मटक माजरी इंद्री, करनाल।

पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय भारतीय जनसंघ के प्रमुख विचारक और एकात्म मानववाद के प्रणेता थे। उनका दृष्टिकोण एक ऐसे भारत का निर्माण करना था जो आत्मनिर्भर, समृद्ध और सामाजिक न्याय पर आधारित हो।

उनकी अंत्योदय की अवधारणा समाज के अंतिम व्यक्ति के उत्थान पर केंद्रित थी। वर्तमान में, 2025 के केंद्रीय बजट में कई नीतियाँ और योजनाएँ प्रस्तुत की गई हैं जो उपाध्याय जी के विचारों के साथ मेल खाती हैं।

### एकात्मक मानववाद और आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण

दीनदयाल उपाध्याय का एकात्मक मानववाद एक ऐसी विचारधारा है जो मानव के भौतिक, मानसिक, बौद्धिक और आध्यात्मिक विकास को संतुलित रूप से प्रोत्साहित करती है। उनका मानना था कि आर्थिक विकास का उद्देश्य केवल धन का संचयन नहीं, बल्कि प्रत्येक व्यक्ति की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति और समाज के सभी वर्गों का समग्र विकास होना चाहिए। उन्होंने स्वदेशी अर्थव्यवस्था, विकेंद्रीकरण, और लघु उद्योगों के विकास पर बल दिया।

### अंत्योदय: अंतिम व्यक्ति का उत्थान

अंत्योदय का अर्थ है समाज के सबसे निचले पायदान पर खड़े व्यक्ति का उत्थान। उपाध्याय जी का मानना था कि जब तक समाज के अंतिम व्यक्ति की आवश्यकताएँ पूरी नहीं होतीं, तब तक वास्तविक विकास संभव नहीं है। उन्होंने ग्रामीण विकास, कृषि सुधार, और लघु उद्योगों के माध्यम से रोजगार सृजन पर जोर दिया।

### 2025 के बजट में अंत्योदय के सिद्धांतों का समावेश

2025 के केंद्रीय बजट में कई नीतियाँ और योजनाएँ प्रस्तुत की गई हैं जो अंत्योदय के सिद्धांतों के अनुरूप हैं: **कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास**

- प्रधानमंत्री धन-धान्य कृषि योजना: इस योजना के तहत कम कृषि उत्पादकता वाले 100 जिलों को शामिल किया गया है, जिससे 1.7 करोड़ किसान लाभान्वित होंगे। इसका उद्देश्य फसल कटाई के बाद भंडारण बढ़ाना, सिंचाई की सुविधाओं में सुधार करना और किसानों की आय में वृद्धि करना है।
- दलहनों में आत्मनिर्भरता: सरकार तूर, उड़द और मसूर पर विशेष ध्यान के साथ दालों में आत्मनिर्भरता के लिए एक छह वर्षीय अभियान का शुभारंभ करेगी, जिससे जलवायु-अनुकूल बीज और लाभकारी मूल्य सुनिश्चित होंगे।

### सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम (MSME)

- संशोधित MSME वर्गीकरण: निवेश और कुल कारोबार सीमाओं को क्रमशः 2.5 और दोगुना बढ़ाया गया है, जिससे लघु उद्यमों के लिए ऋण के अवसर बढ़ेंगे।
- सूक्ष्म उद्यम क्रेडिट कार्ड: 10 लाख सूक्ष्म उद्यमों के लिए 5 लाख रुपये की ऋण सुविधा प्रदान की गई है, जिससे वित्तीय समावेशन और आर्थिक भागीदारी को बढ़ावा मिलेगा।

### सामाजिक कल्याण और समावेशन

- PM स्वनिधि योजना: स्ट्रीट वेंडर्स के लिए 30,000 रुपये की सीमा वाले UPI-लिंक्ड क्रेडिट कार्ड का प्रावधान किया गया है, जिससे वित्तीय समावेशन को बढ़ावा मिलेगा।
- गिग वर्कर्स के लिए पहचान पत्र: ई-श्रम पोर्टल पर पंजीकरण के माध्यम से, PM जन आरोग्य योजना के तहत सामाजिक सुरक्षा और स्वास्थ्य लाभ सुनिश्चित किए जाएंगे।

### दीनदयाल उपाध्याय के विचारों और 2025 के बजट के बीच समन्वय

दीनदयाल उपाध्याय के आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण और 2025 के बजट में प्रस्तुत नीतियों के बीच स्पष्ट समन्वय देखा जा सकता है:

- स्वदेशी और आत्मनिर्भरता: उपाध्याय जी ने स्वदेशी अर्थव्यवस्था पर जोर दिया, जो 2025 के बजट में 'मेड इन इंडिया' पहल और MSME के प्रोत्साहन के माध्यम से परिलक्षित होता है।
- विकेंद्रीकरण और लघु उद्योग: उन्होंने विकेंद्रीकरण और लघु उद्योगों के विकास पर बल दिया, जिसे बजट में सूक्ष्म उद्यम क्रेडिट कार्ड और संशोधित MSME वर्गीकरण के माध्यम से समर्थन मिला है।
- ग्रामीण विकास और कृषि सुधार: उपाध्याय जी के ग्रामीण विकास के दृष्टिकोण को बजट में प्रधानमंत्री धन-धान्य कृषि योजना और दलहनों में आत्मनिर्भरता अभियान के माध्यम से साकार किया गया है।

पंडित दीन दयाल उपाध्याय का विकसित भारत का दृष्टिकोण एक समग्र, संतुलित और समावेशी विकास पर आधारित था, जिसमें समाज के अंतिम व्यक्ति का उत्थान प्रमुख था। 2025 के केंद्रीय बजट में प्रस्तुत नीतियाँ और योजनाएँ उनके विचारों के साथ गहन समन्वय में हैं, जो एक आत्मनिर्भर, समृद्ध और न्यायसंगत भारत के निर्माण की दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण कदम हैं।

## विकसित भारत अभियान में मीडिया की भूमिका

डॉ. जितेन्द्र सिंह

सहायक प्रध्यापक, आरकेएसडी कॉलेज, कैथल

विकसित भारत अभियान 2047 भारत सरकार का एक महत्वपूर्ण विजन है जिसका लक्ष्य 2047 तक भारत को पूर्ण विकसित देश बनाना है। आज़ादी के 100वें साल में प्रवेश करते ही भारत को पूर्ण विकसित देश बनाने का संकल्प प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने लिया है। वे इस समय को स्वर्णकाल मानते हैं। सरकार का मानना है कि देश को विकास के मार्ग पर ले जाने के लिए यह सबसे अच्छा समय है। मीडिया भी सरकार के इस संकल्प को आगे बढ़ाने में अपनी अहम भूमिका निभाने में पूर्ण रूप से प्रयासरत है। मीडिया समाज में न केवल सभी वर्ग के लोगों में सरकार के विकास कार्यों के प्रति एक सकारात्मक दृष्टिकोण बनाने में उपयोगी साबित हुआ है अपितु देश के प्रत्येक नागरिक को सरकार की नीतियों के बारे में भी सजग बनाने में अपना पूरा योगदान दे रहा है। आज के दौर का मीडिया बहुत ही तेज गति से कार्य करता है। सोशल मीडिया तो सरकारी नीतियों को जन-जन तक पहुंचाने व उन्हें सचेत करने में सबसे अग्रणी है। मीडिया एक प्रकार से ऐजेंडा सेटर की भूमिका में है जो यह तय कर रहा है कि जनता की सरकार से क्या उम्मीदें हैं और सरकार किस प्रकार से अपने संकल्प को जनता के सामने रखती है। वैश्विक स्तर पर हो या फिर देश में मीडिया के संस्थान अनेक प्रेस सम्मेलन कर जनता का सीधा सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों से संवाद स्थापित करवाते हैं जिससे देश का प्रत्येक नागरिक अपनी आकांक्षाओं व सामाजिक योगदान के विचारों को जनप्रतिनिधियों के साथ सांझा करता है। नीति निर्माण में मीडिया की यह प्रक्रिया अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण साबित होती है। जनसंवाद कार्यक्रमों से ही विकास की नीतियों का निर्धारण होता है। इसलिए यह बात पूर्ण रूप से सत्य है कि मीडिया सरकार और जनता के बीच में एक सेतु का कार्य करता है जिसका मुख्य उद्देश्य जनता को सरकार की नीतियों की जानकारी देकर उन्हें लाभांशित करना है। मीडिया द्वारा उठाए जाने वाले मुद्दों में शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, सुरक्षा व जलवायु परिवर्तन जैसे मुद्दे प्रमुख हैं जो जनहित से जुड़े हुए हैं।

**मुख्य शब्द:** मीडिया, सरकार, नीतियां, नागरिक, शिक्षा व स्वास्थ्य।

## विकसित भारत अभियान में महिलाओं की भूमिका

मोहित शर्मा

सहायक प्रध्यापक, आर.के.एस.डी. कॉलेज, कैथल

विकसित भारत अभियान 2047 भारत सरकार का एक महत्वपूर्ण विजन है जिसका लक्ष्य 2047 तक भारत को पूर्ण विकसित देश बनाना है। आज़ादी के 100वें साल में प्रवेश करते ही भारत को पूर्ण विकसित देश बनाने का संकल्प प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने लिया है। वे इस समय को स्वर्णकाल मानते हैं। सरकार का मानना है कि देश को विकास के मार्ग पर ले जाने के लिए यह सबसे अच्छा समय है। भारतवर्ष एक संपन्न परंपरा और सांस्कृतिक मूल्यों का देश है। जहां महिलाओं का समाज में प्रमुख स्थान रहा है। ग्रामीण परिवेश में महिलाओं

की आबादी ज्यादा है। लेकिन बढ़ती कुरीतियों ने महिलाओं का उत्पीड़न किया है। गरीबी और निरक्षरता महिलाओं के सशक्तिकरण की गति में महत्वपूर्ण चुनौतियां रहीं हैं। लेकिन आज बढ़ती बैंकिंग सेवाओं और डिजिटलीकरण की सहायता से महिलाओं के सामाजिक उत्थान में बढोतरी हुई है। भारत के नोबल पुरस्कार विजेता रवींद्रनाथ टैगोर के शब्दों में महिलाएँ न केवल घर की रोशनी हैं अपितु अनादि काल से महिलाएँ मानवता की प्रेरणास्त्रोत भी रहीं हैं। रानी लक्ष्मीबाई से लेकर भारत की पहली महिला शिक्षिका सावित्रीबाई फुले तक महिलाओं ने बड़े पैमाने पर समाज में बदलाव के बड़े उदाहरण स्थापित किए हैं।

**मुख्य शब्द:** विकसित भारत, सरकार, महिलाएँ, उत्थान, बैंकिंग, स्वास्थ्य।

## विकसित भारत में महिलाओं का योगदान

डॉ. सुनीता रानी

सहायक प्राध्यापिका (हिन्दी), आई.बी. (पीजी) कॉलेज, पानीपत

महिला सशक्तिकरण वर्तमान समय का सबसे चर्चित कार्य है। इसके माध्यम से न केवल व्याप्त कुरीतियों का अंत हो रहा है, बल्कि महिलाओं का सामाजिक व आर्थिक विकास तीव्र गति से हो रहा है। महिलाओं के सर्वांगीण विकास के लिए सरकारों ने विभिन्न प्रकार की योजनाएँ विकसित की हैं। इसके साथ ही, उन्हें सुरक्षा प्रदान करने हेतु कानूनों का निर्माण भी किया गया है।

महिलाओं के साथ तीव्र गति से बढ़ते अपराध को रोकने के लिए विभिन्न प्रकार के कानून बनाकर उनको संरक्षित करने का कार्य सरकारों द्वारा किया गया है। यद्यपि सरकार ने महिलाओं का सामाजिक, आर्थिक तथा राजनीतिक स्तर उच्च करने हेतु शिक्षा को वरीयता दी जा रही है।

महिला सशक्तिकरण वास्तव में महिलाओं की योग्यताओं को निखारकर उन्हें एक उपयोगी संसाधन के रूप में विकसित करना है। लिंग-भेद जैसी समस्या को समाप्त करके प्रत्येक प्रकार की सेवा में महिलाओं को पुरुषों से अधिक वरीयता प्रदान करके महिलाओं का सर्वांगीण विकास किया जाना संभव है।

मैं अपने इस शोधपत्र में वर्तमान में महिलाओं के सामने सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजनीतिक तथा सांस्कृतिक समस्याओं की स्थिति जानने तथा उनके निवारण हेतु उपायों का उल्लेख करने का प्रयास कर रही हूँ।

## विकसित भारत में प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश (एफडीआई) की भूमिका

डॉ. निर्मला देवी

सहायक प्रवक्ता (अर्थशास्त्र विभाग), अमरनाथ भगत जयराम राजकीय कन्या महाविद्यालय, सेरधा (कैथल), हरियाणा

प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश (एफडीआई) किसी भी देश के आर्थिक विकास का एक महत्वपूर्ण कारक होता है। यह केवल पूंजी निवेश नहीं है, बल्कि आधुनिक तकनीक, कुशल प्रबंधन और वैश्विक व्यापार संबंधों का भी संवाहक है। भारत ने पिछले कुछ दशकों में एफडीआई को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए कई नीतिगत सुधार किए हैं, ताकि वह तेजी से एक विकसित अर्थव्यवस्था की ओर अग्रसर हो सके।

इस यात्रा में विदेशी प्रत्यक्ष निवेश (एफडीआई) एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा रहा है क्योंकि यह विनिर्माण, बुनियादी ढांचे, परिवहन, प्रौद्योगिकी, उत्पादकता और आतिथ्य जैसे विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में पूंजी निवेश कर देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूती प्रदान करता है। विदेशी पूंजी को घरेलू बचत और निवेश के बीच के अंतर को भरने के साधन के रूप में देखा जाता है।

भारत में रिकॉर्ड स्तर पर विदेशी निवेश आकर्षित होना गर्व की बात है। हाल के वर्षों में भारत में एफडीआई प्रवाह का प्रभाव अत्यधिक महत्वपूर्ण रहा है। दुनियाभर में वैश्विक एफडीआई की जबरदस्त वृद्धि इसे विकसित और विकासशील दोनों देशों के विकास के लिए एक आवश्यक घटक बनाती है।

वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव ने भारत को विदेशी निवेश के लिए अपने बाजार खोलने के लिए मजबूर किया है। आर्थिक नीति में आवश्यक बदलाव करने के बाद भारत में एफडीआई को अनुमति दी गई और व्यापार बाधाओं को हटा दिया गया, जिससे भारतीय उद्योगों ने सभी क्षेत्रों में जबरदस्त वृद्धि की। परिणामस्वरूप, भारत के आर्थिक विकास में एफडीआई एक महत्वपूर्ण स्तंभ बन चुका है।

यह रोजगार, तकनीकी उन्नति, औद्योगिक विकास और वैश्विक प्रतिस्पर्धा को बढ़ावा दे रहा है। हालांकि, इसके साथ कुछ चुनौतियाँ भी जुड़ी हुई हैं, जिनका समाधान करने से भारत एक मजबूत और आत्मनिर्भर अर्थव्यवस्था की ओर अग्रसर हो सकता है।

अगर सही नीतियाँ अपनाई जाती हैं, तो भारत एफडीआई आकर्षित करने के मामले में दुनिया में शीर्ष स्थान प्राप्त कर सकता है और 2047 तक 'विकसित भारत' और 'आत्मनिर्भर भारत' के लक्ष्य को साकार कर सकता है। प्रस्तुत शोधपत्र में भारत में एफडीआई की भूमिका, इसके प्रभाव, नीतियाँ, अवसर, चुनौतियाँ और संभावनाओं का विस्तृत विश्लेषण किया गया है।

## भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था और सतत् विकास

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भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था और सतत् विकास एक ऐसी बहु-आयामी धारणा है जो आने वाली पीढ़ियों की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए वर्तमान की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने पर बल देती है। इसमें पर्यावरण व प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के संरक्षण को ध्यान में रखते हुए विकास पर जोर दिया जाता है।

किसी भी देश की अर्थव्यवस्था और सतत विकास में बहुत महत्वपूर्ण संबंध होता है। ज्यों-ज्यों अर्थव्यवस्था का विकास होता है, इसमें प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का दोहन अधिकतम लाभ कमाने के लिए किया जाता है। किसी भी देश के लिए आर्थिक विकास करना बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण होता है, लेकिन यदि यह विकास पर्यावरण की कीमत पर होता है तो इससे सभी प्रकार के पहलू प्रभावित होते हैं।

इसीलिए भारत अपना आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण इस तरह से विकसित कर रहा है ताकि पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र सुरक्षित रह सके। हालांकि, भारत के सतत विकास में कुछ चुनौतियाँ भी हैं, जैसे-बेरोजगारी, जनसंख्या वृद्धि, उद्योगों की कमी, प्रति व्यक्ति आय का कम होना आदि। इन चुनौतियों के समाधान के लिए भारत उचित प्रयास कर रहा है।

संयुक्त राष्ट्र ने 2015 ई. में सतत् विकास को प्राप्त करने के लिए कुछ लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए थे। इन लक्ष्यों का उद्देश्य धरती को बचाना, गरीबी खत्म करना और यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि लोगों का जीवन 2030 तक समृद्ध और शांतिमय हो। इन लक्ष्यों में शामिल हैं:

- गरीबी खत्म करना
- भुखमरी खत्म करना
- सभी का अच्छा स्वास्थ्य सुनिश्चित करना
- गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्रदान करना

- लैंगिक समानता स्थापित करना
- स्वच्छ जल उपलब्ध कराना
- शुद्ध ऊर्जा का उपयोग बढ़ाना आदि।

भारत ने इन लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए अनेक कदम उठाए हैं, जैसे:

- स्वच्छ भारत मिशन
- ग्रीन स्किल डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम
- नमामि गंगे प्रोग्राम
- हरित भारत राष्ट्रीय मिशन
- राष्ट्रीय नदी संरक्षण कार्यक्रम
- प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के संरक्षण की नीति आदि।

अतः आर्थिक नीति निर्माताओं का यह दायित्व बनता है कि कोई भी आर्थिक विकास की योजना बनाते समय भविष्य की आवश्यकताओं को भी ध्यान में रखा जाए।

**Keywords:** सतत, पारिस्थितिक तंत्र, संसाधन, गुणवत्तापूर्ण

## महिला सशक्तिकरण और विकसित भारत विजन

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महिलाएँ दुनिया की आधी आबादी हैं। वे अपने देश में नेतृत्व करती हैं, उच्च राजनीतिक पदों पर आसीन हो सकती हैं। देश की महिलाओं की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती है। लेकिन, इसकी नीतियों की बहुत ही भेदभावपूर्ण प्रकृति अंततः पूरे महिला समुदाय को बहुत कुछ सहने के लिए मजबूर करती है।

उनमें से केवल कुछ ही जीवित रहती हैं। उन्हें टीवी चैनलों, मंत्रियों और कार्यालयों या रजिस्टर के आसपास देखा जा सकता है। शेष अन्य महिलाएँ, जिनकी संख्या 90-95 प्रतिशत है, समाज में जंजीरों में जकड़ी हुई हैं। वे या तो सुबह से शाम तक घर में या घर से जुड़े खेतों के पास रहती हैं, ऊँची आवाज में नहीं बोल सकती हैं, और अन्य पुरुषों के साथ घुलने-मिलने के लिए स्वतंत्र नहीं हैं। इसके अलावा, मजदूरी के मामले में भी उन्हें बहुत कम पैसे दिए जाते हैं। पूरे दिन के काम के लिए 50-100 रुपये से अधिक नहीं दिए जाते हैं। समय आ गया है कि पूरे महिला समुदाय की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति को ऊपर उठाने की जरूरत है। अब, सूचना और प्रौद्योगिकी के उदय से यह संभव हो गया है। गाँव की महिलाएँ, जो सिलाई अच्छी कर सकती हैं या ब्लॉक प्रिंट तैयार कर सकती हैं, उन्हें किसी और के नक्शेकदम पर चलने की जरूरत नहीं है, बल्कि स्थानीय चैनलों पर अपने हुनर का प्रदर्शन करना चाहिए। शहरी महिलाएँ सिर्फ बालकनी से नीचे झाँकने की बजाय अंतरराष्ट्रीय सेवाओं के जरिए अपने हुनर का प्रदर्शन कर सकती हैं।

**मुख्य शब्द:** सशक्तिकरण, सामाजिक-आर्थिक, विकसित भारत, महिलाएँ





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