

# Viksit Bharat @ 2047: A Paradigm of Developed India

Shweta Paul<sup>1\*</sup>, Regina John<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1\*</sup>Research Scholar, Department of Commerce, Joseph School of Business Studies & Commerce, Sam Higginbottom University of Agriculture, Technology and Sciences, Prayagraj, India. paul.shweta1999@gmail.com

<sup>2</sup>Assistant Professor & Associate Head, Department of Commerce, Joseph School of Business Studies & Commerce, Sam Higginbottom University of Agriculture, Technology and Sciences, Prayagraj, India. regina.john@shiats.edu.in

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## ARTICLE INFO

## ABSTRACT

Viksit Bharat sets forth a comprehensive vision to elevate India to developed nation status by 2047, with a distinct focus on advancing the economy, promoting social welfare, and ensuring long-term environmental stewardship. This work explores the diverse dimensions of the Viksit Bharat mission, highlighting the significant impact of key sectors that fuel transformation. Special emphasis is placed on the pursuit of inclusive economic growth and the advancement of renewable energy as essential components for realizing these goals. Through an in-depth review of policies affecting the economy, society, environment, governance, and technological innovation, the article examines India's current progress and strategic direction. By analyzing both the challenges and opportunities inherent in this national effort, it outlines a roadmap toward building a prosperous, equitable, and sustainable India by 2047.

**Keywords:** Viksit Bharat, sustainable development, Inclusive growth

## 1. Introduction:

The concept of *Viksit Bharat* represents India's long-term vision of evolving into a fully developed nation by the year 2047, coinciding with the centenary of its independence. This aspiration emphasizes a multidimensional approach to development, encompassing economic strength, social equity, technological innovation, environmental sustainability, and global leadership (Chopra & Bisht, 2024). Unlike traditional growth models that assess progress primarily through economic indicators, *Viksit Bharat @2047* adopts a holistic framework, aiming to uplift every section of society while enhancing quality of life and preserving cultural values.

Central to this vision are the foundations of sustainable growth, inclusive participation, and self-reliance. Existing scholarship highlights diverse pathways to support this transformation, such as integrating yoga and wellness practices into everyday life (Park et al., 2019), advancing scientific research and technological innovation (Almufarreh & Arshad, 2023), and strengthening education systems—especially in teacher training—to cultivate future-ready generations (Chopra & Bisht, 2024). Researchers also draw attention to the societal dimensions of *Viksit Bharat*, recognizing its potential to reshape communities through innovation, reform, and shared prosperity (Sahoo, 2024).

India's rapid transformation is already being driven by entrepreneurship, policy reforms, and technological adoption. Yet, realizing the vision of a developed economy requires targeted strategies to overcome critical challenges, such as ensuring universal access to education and healthcare, eradicating poverty, modernizing infrastructure, and adopting sustainable environmental practices. As articulated by Hon'ble Prime Minister Modi in 2024, the goal is to position India among the world's top three economies within the next five years—an essential milestone toward achieving the ambitious target of a \$30-trillion developed economy by 2047, catering to a projected population of 1.65 billion.

In this journey, businesses play a transformative role. Moving beyond traditional profit-centered models, corporations are expected to embrace sustainability by embedding practices that account for ecosystem services, natural capital, and social responsibility (Sugiarto, 2016). Circular economy frameworks, in particular, present opportunities for creating value not only for stakeholders but also for the environment, thereby aligning business strategies with the broader goals of sustainable development (Manninen et al., 2018).

The principles of *Viksit Bharat* are also deeply aligned with inclusivity. Emphasizing youth (Yuva), farmers (Kisan), women (Mahila), and the underprivileged (Garib), this vision promotes an equitable developmental model rooted in justice, empowerment, and shared progress (Acharya, 2024). It calls for collective

partnership—where government, institutions, private sector, and citizens work collaboratively to realize the aspiration of a prosperous, forward-looking nation.

Moreover, India's development roadmap is closely tied to its commitment to the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). From reducing poverty and inequality to ensuring access to clean energy, sustainable industrialization, and environmental protection, the SDGs provide a coherent framework for balancing economic growth with social and ecological priorities. Tracking India's progress on these global goals will be pivotal in assessing how effectively the country is steering its growth towards inclusivity, sustainability, and long-term resilience.

Ultimately, *Viksit Bharat @2047* is not just an economic ambition but a comprehensive national mission. It envisions a future where India thrives as a prosperous, sustainable, and globally respected nation—achieved through innovation, unity, and strategic commitment to inclusive growth.

## 1. Objectives

- i. To analyse the key pillars of development for India in the context of *Viksit Bharat 2047*
- ii. To identify the challenges and opportunities in achieving inclusive growth

## 2. The pillars of *Viksit Bharat 2047*

### 1) Agriculture and the Vision of *Viksit Bharat 2047*

The agriculture sector plays a vital role in India's developmental journey, serving as the backbone of the rural economy and providing employment to a significant share of the workforce. Within the broader agenda of *Viksit Bharat 2047*, agriculture is recognized not merely as a livelihood activity but as a central pillar for ensuring food security, rural prosperity, and sustainable growth. Reforms in recent years have strengthened the sector, making it more resilient, efficient, and technology-driven. The government's long-term objectives focus on improving farmers' incomes, reducing production costs, and modernizing agricultural infrastructure—from seed production to market access.

Several flagship initiatives have been designed to transform rural livelihoods and address the needs of farmers. For instance, the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-Kisan) scheme, introduced in 2019, provides direct income support of ₹6,000 annually to farmers, benefiting more than 11.8 crore households. Similarly, the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) initiative has approved 7.34 crore applications, ensuring farmers access affordable credit with a cumulative sanctioned limit of ₹8.85 lakh crore (Mohapatra & Pohit, 2024). Water management has also been prioritized through the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), which promotes micro-irrigation and efficient water usage, covering 78 lakh hectares of farmland. To further strengthen irrigation, a dedicated Micro Irrigation Fund of ₹5,000 crore has been established.

Land and rural infrastructure reforms have been another focus area. The SVAMITVA initiative, launched in 2020, seeks to digitize land ownership through drone-based surveys, enabling transparent property rights in villages. So far, over 1.6 crore property cards have been distributed, covering more than 2.81 lakh villages (Mohapatra & Pohit, 2024). At the same time, the Agriculture Infrastructure Fund has supported 38,326 projects, mobilizing ₹30,030 crore within three years. These initiatives have generated employment opportunities for more than 5.8 lakh individuals and contributed to measurable increases in farmers' incomes by 20–25%.

Digital innovation has also reshaped agricultural markets. The National Agricultural Market (e-NAM), launched in 2016, integrates physical markets into a nationwide electronic trading platform. By 2023, 1,361 mandis were connected, facilitating trade worth ₹2.88 lakh crore while enabling transparency and fair pricing mechanisms. Complementary schemes such as the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) have provided financial protection to farmers against crop losses, thereby reducing risks from climate variability. With 49.5 crore enrolments and claim disbursements exceeding ₹1.45 lakh crore, the scheme has enhanced stability and encouraged greater investment in modern agricultural practices (Liu et al., 2020).

Soil health and crop diversification are equally emphasized. The Soil Health Card (SHC) scheme has distributed more than 23 crore cards, allowing farmers to make evidence-based decisions on fertilizer use, ensuring sustainable productivity. India's advocacy of 2023 as the International Year of Millets further illustrates efforts to diversify crops, boost demand for coarse grains, and promote nutritional security (Mohapatra & Pohit, 2024).

Collectively, these reforms and initiatives reflect India's strategic commitment to making the agriculture sector a cornerstone of *Viksit Bharat @2047*. By prioritizing income security, digital integration, sustainable farming, and infrastructural modernization, India is ensuring that its farmers—who form the heart of the nation's economy—remain empowered contributors to the country's vision of inclusive growth and global leadership.

### 2) Technology and Governance as Pillars of *Viksit Bharat 2047*

One of the central pillars of *Viksit Bharat 2047* lies in leveraging advanced technology to foster efficiency, transparency, and inclusivity in governance. Technological innovations have enabled India to deliver public services more effectively while minimizing inefficiencies in the system. Initiatives such as *Aadhaar* and the *Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)* mechanism exemplify this transformation, ensuring subsidies and welfare benefits are delivered directly to beneficiaries. By eliminating nearly ten crore duplicate or fraudulent records,

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DBT has significantly reduced leakages, with estimated savings of almost ₹3 lakh crore that would otherwise have been lost to corruption and inefficiencies.

The broader developmental strategy also emphasizes technology-driven industrial growth. The *Make in India* initiative, launched in 2014, aims to position India as a global manufacturing hub by integrating advanced technological solutions into production processes. This effort has drawn considerable foreign direct investment (FDI) into technology-intensive industries, thereby accelerating economic growth (Hameed et al., 2022). In tandem, the *National Policy on Electronics (NPE) 2019* introduced the Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme, which has successfully attracted several global technology companies to establish manufacturing bases in India (Sonwaney, 2021).

India has also made remarkable progress in the field of space research and exploration, showcasing its technological potential on the global stage. The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has consistently achieved significant milestones, including the successful *Mangalyaan* mission in 2014 and the record-setting launch of 104 satellites in a single mission in 2017 (Goswami, 2020; Cottom, 2022). These accomplishments underscore India's growing competence and ambition in space technology.

The information technology and business services sector forms another critical driver of growth. According to the National Association of Software and Service Companies (NASSCOM), India's IT and Business Process Management (BPM) sector was projected to generate revenues of approximately USD 194 billion by 2022, employing over 4.5 million people. Going forward, India's commitment to emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence (AI) is demonstrated through the *National AI Mission*, which promotes AI-based research, innovation, and applications across various sectors of the economy.

In parallel, the government has actively fostered innovation and entrepreneurship through initiatives like *Start-up India*, launched in 2016. By offering tax benefits, access to funding, and mentorship, this program has supported a thriving entrepreneurial culture, with more than 70,000 recognized start-ups by 2023 (Wasnik & Jain, 2023). Bengaluru, widely recognized as India's "Silicon Valley," has emerged as a leading global innovation hub, while premier institutions such as IISc and IITs play a crucial role in advancing cutting-edge research and industry collaborations (Kumar & Gupta, 2017). Start-ups have particularly flourished in fields like financial technology, health technology, and educational technology, raising USD 27.8 billion in 2022 alone (David et al., 2021).

Together, these developments demonstrate how technology is not merely an enabler but also a catalyst for India's transformation under *Viksit Bharat 2047*. By embedding innovation into governance, manufacturing, space exploration, digital services, and entrepreneurship, India is charting a path toward greater self-reliance, global competitiveness, and inclusive progress.

### 3) Health and Education Sector

Education stands as one of the strongest foundations of *Viksit Bharat 2047*, regarded as a transformative force for both social upliftment and economic progress. The government's commitment can be seen through long-term reforms and flagship programs such as the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020. SSA has played a crucial role in expanding access to schooling, with the gross enrollment ratio in elementary education improving from 93.48% in 2010-11 to 96.24% in 2022-23 (Devi & Sharma, 2024). Meanwhile, NEP 2020 seeks to reorient education into a more holistic, multidisciplinary, and technology-integrated system, creating opportunities for lifelong learning. The increasing priority placed on this sector is reflected in the growing budget allocation for education, which rose from INR 65,867 crore in 2019-20 to INR 93,224 crore in 2023-24 (Tiwari & Goodnight, 2024). Digital initiatives, under the Digital India program, have also expanded access, with household internet penetration increasing from 29.5% in 2010 to 54.5% in 2023.

Healthcare is equally central to the *Viksit Bharat* agenda, with efforts aimed at making medical care affordable, accessible, and inclusive (Kamat & Pawar, 2024). The National Health Mission (NHM) has significantly improved healthcare infrastructure and supported the development of health and wellness centers in underserved regions (Hormozi et al., 2024). Life expectancy has risen notably, from 66.5 years in 2010 to 69.7 years in 2023, as highlighted by WHO data (Antonopoulos et al., 2024). The Ayushman Bharat scheme, launched in 2018, has provided health insurance to more than 100 million low-income families, offering coverage of up to INR 5 lakh annually per family. By 2022, it had facilitated over 20 million hospitalizations, reducing the financial burden of healthcare costs and leading to better health outcomes (Thakur & Faizan, 2024). India's effective pandemic response further underscored its public health commitment, with a remarkable achievement of administering over one billion COVID-19 vaccine doses by early 2024 (Patni, 2023; Bali et al., 2024).

### 4) Sustainable and Renewable Energy Sector

In the journey towards *Viksit Bharat 2047*, environmental sustainability and energy transition form a critical pillar. Reducing dependence on fossil fuels and cutting greenhouse gas emissions are central goals in India's long-term vision. The country has set ambitious renewable energy targets—175 GW of capacity by 2022 and 450 GW by 2030. By 2023, India had already achieved more than 100 GW of installed renewable capacity, making significant strides in solar and wind energy. Mega projects such as the Pavagada Solar Park in Karnataka and wind farms in Tamil Nadu and Gujarat signal India's growing leadership in clean power generation.

Conservation efforts complement these transitions. Programs like the Green India Mission and the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act aim to restore degraded ecosystems, expand forest cover, and improve carbon sequestration. By 2023, forest and tree cover increased to over 24% of India's total land area, moving closer to the 33% target outlined in the National Forest Policy. Internationally, India has emerged as a prominent voice in climate action. It actively participates in global environmental summits and is on track to meet its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement. Moreover, as co-founder of the International Solar Alliance (ISA), India is working to mobilize over \$1 trillion in solar investments by 2030, strengthening its role as a global champion of renewable energy leadership.

### 5) Service Sector and Infrastructure

The service sector constitutes one of India's biggest strengths, positioning the country as a leading global hub for information technology, business outsourcing, and software services. The exponential growth of IT not only contributes significantly to GDP but also reinforces India's standing as a global technology leader. Initiatives such as Digital India aim to bridge the digital divide and ensure that technological progress benefits all sections of society (Kumar, 2023). With over 692 million active internet users and 103 billion digital transactions recorded in recent years, India is steadily advancing toward a robust digital economy (Das & Das, 2024).

Infrastructure remains another foundational aspect of *Viksit Bharat 2047*. Large-scale initiatives like *Bharatmala*, *Sagarmala*, and the *Smart Cities Mission* are designed to enhance connectivity, mobility, and urban development across the country. These projects are expected to streamline the movement of goods and services, attract foreign investment, and promote regional development. Importantly, the emphasis on sustainable and eco-friendly infrastructure underscores a vision of long-term economic prosperity that does not compromise environmental well-being (Alam et al., 2021).

Over the past few decades, India has established itself as one of the fastest-growing major economies, and the vision of *Viksit Bharat @2047* represents a collective effort to sustain and accelerate this trajectory. The framework for development is multidimensional, incorporating progress in agriculture, industry, and services, while placing technology and innovation at the center of transformation (Assaratgoon & Kantabutra, 2023).

During the COVID-19 pandemic, the Government of India introduced the *Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Package*, which provided free food supplies and direct financial support to millions of citizens. This initiative addressed the urgent needs of vulnerable communities while strengthening social security systems. At the same time, inclusive growth remains a priority, with a strong emphasis on empowering women, who are regarded as key contributors to social and economic progress (Gulati et al., 2024). Programs such as *Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao* have yielded significant improvements, with the child sex ratio rising from 918 in 2014–15 to 931 in 2023–24, as reported by the Ministry of Women and Child Development. In addition, investments in women's education, healthcare, and skill development are seen as critical to achieving national growth. However, persistent societal constraints continue to limit women's economic participation, as traditional gender roles often restrict mobility, employment opportunities, and broader workforce inclusion (Singh & Gauba, 2024).

Youth engagement forms another vital pillar of *Viksit Bharat*. With their dynamism, creativity, and openness to change, young Indians are expected to play a decisive role in transforming the country into a developed economy (Chopra & Bisht, 2024). Providing the younger generation with opportunities in entrepreneurship, research, and technological innovation can unlock new engines of growth. Equally, strengthening digital literacy, fostering problem-solving abilities, and promoting advanced skills will allow India's youth to contribute meaningfully not only within the domestic economy but also in global governance and sustainable practices.

Agriculture, which continues to employ a significant part of India's workforce, has also undergone reforms aimed at enhancing resilience and efficiency. Schemes such as the *Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)* have provided much-needed risk coverage, offering farmers financial protection against crop failures. This has stabilized incomes while encouraging investment in advanced farming technologies (Liu et al., 2020). These reforms underline the importance of a secure and productive agricultural sector as part of India's broader growth story.

In sum, the vision of *Viksit Bharat @2047* rests on a balanced approach to development—one that fosters innovation-driven industries, creates opportunities for youth, strengthens agriculture, and ensures equity through the empowerment of women and vulnerable populations. Together, these pillars are expected to drive India's transition from an emerging economy to a developed nation by its centenary of independence.

### 3. Economic Prospects and Challenges on the Road to Viksit Bharat

India has established itself as the world's fifth-largest economy in nominal GDP terms and the third-largest in purchasing power parity (PPP) terms, surpassing the economies of the UK and France by 2022. Projections suggest that India could overtake Japan and Germany by 2030, with S&P estimating a rise in nominal GDP from \$3.4 trillion in 2022 to nearly \$7.3 trillion by the end of the decade. By India's centenary year of independence in 2047, trade volumes are expected to expand significantly, with exports projected at \$8.67 trillion and imports at \$12.12 trillion.

Several factors drive this projected trajectory—India's demographic dividend, the rapid expansion of its middle class, and advances in digital innovation across sectors such as e-commerce, fintech, health-tech, and education



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technology. Moreover, sustained investments in renewable energy, green technologies, and climate resilience are expected to balance economic expansion with environmental sustainability.

Despite these promising indicators, multiple challenges must be addressed to realize the vision of a \$30 trillion developed economy. Persistent income inequality, unemployment, and uneven regional development threaten to slow progress. Much of India's labor force remains concentrated in the informal sector, where limited access to financial services and social security excludes workers from formal economic protections. In rural regions, agriculture continues to struggle, with stagnant productivity levels, climate-related risks, and livelihood insecurities undermining growth.

India's youthful population offers a vast reservoir of potential, yet fully realizing this demographic dividend requires creating jobs, expanding opportunities, and stimulating entrepreneurship. Avoiding the "middle-income trap"—a situation where growth stagnates at a per capita income of \$5,000–\$6,000—remains an important priority. With the population projected to peak at approximately 1.64 billion by 2048, new challenges will emerge, including rising healthcare expenditures, pension obligations, and the prospect of future labor shortages. To sustain momentum, India will require average annual GDP growth rates of around 9% from 2030 to 2047. Factors like the rupee-dollar exchange rate, influenced by inflation, capital flows, domestic monetary policy, and international trade balances, will have a decisive role in shaping India's growth in dollar terms. Additionally, geopolitical tensions—particularly with China and neighboring countries—pose strategic risks to economic stability.

Sectoral imbalances further highlight the urgency for reform. Agriculture employs more than half the workforce but accounts for only 17% of GDP. At the same time, manufacturing has not expanded at the required pace to absorb surplus labor and support industrialization. According to the Periodic Labour Force Survey 2022–23, India also faces low overall labor force participation, particularly among women, whose participation rate at 40.4% lags far behind the global average of 61.4%.

To address these multidimensional challenges, targeted policy interventions are necessary. Reforms such as privatization of public sector enterprises, middle-class tax relief to boost consumption, and expanded investments in skill development and higher education through initiatives like the National Education Policy and Skill India Mission are critical. Accelerating infrastructure projects under the National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP) will help strengthen connectivity and enhance trade capacity. Likewise, attracting private capital into manufacturing, exports, e-commerce, and logistics will generate growth multipliers. Structural reforms in the financial sector, urban planning, and labor regulation will also be key enablers of long-term productivity and stability.

Social development remains equally central to the vision. Addressing gender inequality, ensuring access to affordable healthcare, and creating better working conditions are pressing needs. Initiatives such as Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao and Ayushman Bharat seek to narrow structural gaps in gender and health outcomes. Environmental priorities underscore another dimension, with campaigns like the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan and large-scale investment in renewable energy reinforcing the balance between sustainability and growth.

Technology and governance form the overarching narrative of Viksit Bharat. Innovation offers transformative opportunities for inclusive growth, but challenges such as the digital divide, cybersecurity threats, and ethical concerns remain. Rural and marginalized communities still face barriers to adopting advanced technologies, which risks worsening disparities. Programs like Digital India and the Smart Cities Mission aim to bridge this divide by expanding digital infrastructure, promoting digital literacy, and ensuring equitable access to information and services. Building robust innovation ecosystems, investing in research and development, and supporting start-ups will be essential to promoting technical entrepreneurship and creating sustainable employment opportunities.

Ultimately, India's path to Viksit Bharat 2047 is a combined story of resilience, innovation, and collective action. Overcoming deeply rooted structural challenges while capitalizing on emerging opportunities will define the nation's progress. By aligning economic growth with inclusivity, sustainability, and good governance, India can transform its aspirations into reality, positioning itself as a developed global power in its centenary year of independence.

#### 4. Conclusion

The vision of Viksit Bharat @ 2047 presents a comprehensive framework aimed at transforming India into a fully developed nation. This ambitious goal highlights the importance of empowering youth, integrating women into all aspects of society, promoting social equity, and ensuring environmental sustainability. At the same time, it acknowledges persistent challenges such as economic disparities, technological divides, and infrastructural shortcomings. Technological innovation and digital transformation, supported by initiatives like "Digital India," play a critical role in enhancing the efficiency and accessibility of governance, education, and healthcare systems. Ensuring social inclusion through focused welfare programs for marginalized communities is essential to achieving balanced and inclusive progress.

Environmental sustainability is likewise a cornerstone of this vision, with emphasis placed on renewable energy adoption and sustainable agricultural practices to mitigate climate change risks and build a resilient future. Central to this development strategy are the core pillars of youth, women, the poor, and farmers. The dynamism and creativity of the youth are expected to catalyze technological and social reforms, while women's full

participation in the workforce is vital to driving overall economic growth. Addressing poverty and enabling upward mobility among disadvantaged groups remain foundational to creating a just society. At the same time, continuous support for farmers—who form the backbone of India’s economy—through modern agricultural techniques and forward-looking policies is crucial to securing long-term food security and sustainable growth. Through cohesive efforts, well-designed policies, and sustained focus on these key pillars, India is positioned to navigate challenges and capitalize on opportunities over the coming decades. By 2047, India aspires to emerge as a global leader, characterized by economic prosperity, social inclusivity, and environmental stewardship, where the benefits of growth and well-being are equitably shared among all citizens.

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