

Charting The Course Towards Viksit Bharat: A Comprehensive Exploration Of India's Path To Development

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ABSTRACT

Viksit Bharat, which aims to transform India into a developed nation by 2047, prioritizes economic success, social well-being, and environmental sustainability. This article investigates the multiple characteristics of Viksit Bharat, emphasizing the critical role of several sectors in driving its change. Furthermore, the societal implications of Viksit Bharat are addressed, offering light on how it may affect various parts of society. Understanding the many components that contribute to its achievement, such as stakeholder participation and scientific phenomena like Bharat radiation emission, is critical as India works toward its goals. Additionally, the paper emphasizes the importance of inclusive sustainable economic growth and renewable energy projects in achieving Viksit Bharat's objectives. It highlights the role of business sustainability and circular economy models in promoting environmental stewardship and creating stakeholder value. This study sheds light on India's development trajectory under Viksit Bharat by examining economic policies, social welfare measures, environmental initiatives, governance reforms, and technology breakthroughs in depth. It attempts to add to the ongoing discussion on India's development strategy by identifying areas for improvement and further focus. Finally, this study provides useful insights for policymakers, scholars, and stakeholders involved in India's development journey. By outlining the promise and challenges of Viksit Bharat, it aims to pave the path for a wealthy and inclusive India by 2047.

Keywords: Viksit Bharat, sustainable development, India, renewable, economic growth

1. Introduction

Viksit Bharat, a visionary concept aiming at transforming India into a developed nation by 2047, spans a wide range of characteristics, including economic success, social well-being, and environmental sustainability. The goal of Viksit Bharat emphasizes the critical role of diverse sectors in promoting this transformation. For example, research emphasizes the importance of adopting yoga practices (Park et al., 2019), utilizing scientific and technological breakthroughs (Almufarreh & Arshad, 2023), and reinventing teacher education (2024) to move the nation towards growth. Furthermore, the societal impact of Viksit Bharat is highlighted, with research diving into how this vision might affect society (Sahoo, 2024). As India works toward achieving the goals of Viksit Bharat, it is critical to investigate many factors that contribute to its success. Understanding the roles of various stakeholders, such as policymakers using social media for policy design (Castelnovo et al., 2016), as well as delving into scientific phenomena like Bharat radiation emission and its implications (M.A.Padmanabha Rao, 2018), provides a comprehensive picture of the complexities involved in this transformative journey. Furthermore, the alignment of justice and sanitation governance within the context of programs such as the Swachh Bharat Mission Rural program sheds light on the relationship between policy execution and social welfare (Rajasekhar & Manjula, 2023).

Navigating towards Viksit Bharat involves a comprehensive vision for inclusive sustainable business development and renewable energy initiatives in India. This vision encompasses economic growth, social welfare, and environmental sustainability (Park et al., 2019). To achieve this, businesses must move beyond

the traditional business case and embrace corporate sustainability, focusing on ecosystem services, corporate social responsibility, and natural capital (Sugiarto, 2016). Corporate sustainability is deeply intertwined with organizational culture and leadership, highlighting the importance of fostering a sustainable mindset within corporations (Assoratgoon & Kantabutra, 2023). In the context of sustainable business development, adopting circular economy business models is essential to capture environmental value propositions and contribute to sustainable development by creating value for stakeholders and the natural environment (Manninen et al., 2018). Furthermore, managing natural resources efficiently is crucial, and there is a need for innovative business models that align with the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (Di Vaio et al., 2020; Zimon et al., 2020). In the pursuit of sustainable development, it is imperative to consider future low-carbon transport scenarios and practice theory-based visioning to design policy pathways that lead to desired sustainable futures (Camilleri et al., 2021). Sustainable business model innovation plays a pivotal role in creating value propositions, leveraging business opportunities, and ensuring sustainable value creation and delivery through collaboration with stakeholders and the green supply chain (Norris et al., 2021; Velter et al., 2020).

This research study delves deeply into the numerous components of Viksit Bharat, exploring the opportunities, constraints, and policy interventions that are influencing India's development trajectory. A thorough examination of economic growth plans, social welfare measures, environmental conservation efforts, governance reforms, and technology advancements This study tries to shed light on the key drivers and factors of India's development trajectory.

This research study aims to contribute to the ongoing discussion on Viksit Bharat by critically reviewing progress made thus far and highlighting areas for improvement. It will also provide vital insights for policymakers, scholars, and stakeholders involved in India's development agenda. Finally, the purpose of this study is to provide a detailed knowledge of the potential and obstacles connected with achieving Viksit Bharat, as well as to make concrete recommendations for fulfilling this vision of a prosperous and inclusive India.

2. Discussion

2.1. Using Strategic Economic Growth to Unleash Prosperity

Viksit Bharat, or Developed India, is a utopian idea that captures the aspirations of a nation on the verge of economic revolution. In recent decades, India has emerged as one of the world's fastest-growing major economies, and the pursuit of a Viksit Bharat is a concerted effort to continue and accelerate this expansion. The pillars of economic development in Viksit Bharat are multidimensional, encompassing agriculture, industry, and services, with a strong emphasis on technology and innovation (Assoratgoon & Kantabutra, 2023).

The agriculture sector is a key component of Viksit Bharat, employing a sizable section of the workforce. Agriculture reforms have helped to make the system more robust and efficient. The National Agricultural Market (eNAM) has enabled farmers to sell their produce electronically, promoting openness and fair pricing. Furthermore, efforts such as the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) have sought to protect farmers against the whims of nature, thereby stabilizing their income and promoting investment in advanced farming methods (Liu et al., 2020). The industrial sector is critical to Viksit Bharat's agenda, accounting for a sizable portion of the national GDP. The 'Make in India' project, which encouraged over 100 million more employment in the manufacturing sector, has been a huge success (Chala, 2024). The ease of doing business has risen from 142 to 63, attracting both domestic and global investors. The Goods and Services Tax (GST) has simplified the tax structure by reducing cascading effects and promoting a more unified market (Revathi & Aithal, 2019).

In terms of services, India's IT and software industries have been global success stories. The country has emerged as a hub for information technology, business process outsourcing, and software services. The exponential rise of the IT sector has not only contributed significantly to GDP but has also established India as a global leader in technology and innovation. Initiatives like 'Digital India' seek to use technology to promote inclusive growth, ensuring that the advantages of the digital revolution reach all levels of society (R. Kumar, 2023). The number of active internet users has surpassed 692 million, with digital transactions totaling 103 billion (A. Das & Das, 2024). Viksit Bharat's infrastructure development is critical to achieving long-term economic growth. Ambitious projects such as Bharatmala, Sagarmala, and the Smart Cities Mission aim to improve connectivity both within the country and globally. Improved infrastructure not only allows for an easier flow of products and services, but it also attracts investment and fosters regional growth. The emphasis on sustainable and green infrastructure shows a desire to ensure long-term environmental and economic well-being (A. Alam et al., 2021).

Viksit Bharat focuses a great emphasis on R&D and Innovation. The 'Atmanirbhar Bharat' project aims to make India self-sufficient by encouraging indigenous production and innovation across all industries (A. Alam et al., 2021). The formation of research and development institutes, collaboration between academics and industry, and incentives for creativity have all contributed to a favorable atmosphere for breakthroughs and developments (Rameshbhai & Solanki, 2022). This not only promotes economic progress but also establishes

India as a global leader in innovation (Aistleitner & Puehringer, 2023). As of the most recent data, India's GDP growth rate has continuously exceeded the global average. The GDP growth rate for fiscal year 2022-23 was 7.5%, demonstrating the Indian economy's resiliency and vitality (D. K. Das et al., 2020). Foreign direct investment (FDI) has been steadily increasing, reaching new highs and reflecting the world community's belief in India's economic potential. The stock market has also performed well, with key indices reaching record highs. Employment generation is an important statistic for evaluating the impact of economic growth, and Viksit Bharat has achieved significant progress in this area. The focus on manufacturing and services has increased job opportunities, lowering unemployment rates. Initiatives such as 'Skill India' have not only generated a skilled workforce, but also empowered individuals to become entrepreneurs, thereby contributing to the vision of a self-sufficient nation.

2.2. Viksit Bharat's Social Progress Paradigm

Viksit Bharat incorporates the country's ambitions for overall improvement in a variety of fields. This goal includes transforming the healthcare and education sectors, which are critical pillars in shaping the nation's social fabric. These essential sectors are not only indications of a country's well-being, but they also play an important role in long-term economic and societal advancement.

Viksit Bharat's commitment to healthcare is shown in a number of ambitious programs and policies aimed at making medical services inexpensive and accessible to all citizens (Kamat & Pawar, 2024). The National Health Mission (NHM) has played a significant role in strengthening the nation's healthcare infrastructure. With significant increases in budgetary allocations, the NHM has permitted the creation of several health and wellness centers, even those in the most distant places (Hormozi et al., 2024). According to the World Health Organization (WHO), India's life expectancy has increased significantly from 66.5 years in 2010 to 69.7 years in 2023 (Antonopoulos et al., 2024). One of the key programs contributing to this achievement is Ayushman Bharat, which was introduced in 2018 as the world's largest health insurance scheme. This ambitious scheme intends to give financial protection to over 100 million poor families by covering hospitalization costs of up to INR 5 lakh per family per year (Thakur & Faizan, 2024). As of 2022, Ayushman Bharat had facilitated over 20 million hospitalizations, reducing the financial burden on countless families and considerably contributing to better health outcomes. The government's response to the COVID-19 outbreak demonstrates its dedication to public health (Bali et al., 2024). The Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Package, which was introduced during the pandemic, supplied millions with free food and money support, addressing the vulnerable population's immediate needs. Simultaneously, the statewide immunization campaign has been a huge success, with India reaching the incredible milestone of administering one billion COVID-19 vaccine doses by early 2024 (Patni, 2023).

Viksit Bharat recognizes education as a foundation for societal advancement and economic growth. The government's dedication to education is demonstrated by initiatives such as the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and the National Education Policy (NEP) (Shahzeb & Khan, 2024). The SSA, which was established to provide universal elementary education, has resulted in a large increase in the gross enrolment ratio in elementary education, from 93.48% in 2010-11 to 96.24% in 2022-23 (Devi & Sharma, 2024). The National Education Policy 2020, a transformative framework for India's education system, seeks to make education more accessible, adaptable, and multidisciplinary. With a focus on integrating technology, vocational training, and a holistic approach to learning, NEP 2020 budgetary allocations for education have grown to INR 93,224 crores in 2023-24, up from INR 65,867 crores in 2019-20 (Tiwari & Goodnight, 2024). The Digital India program has been critical in bridging the digital divide and ensuring that geographical constraints do not prevent education from being accessible. The use of online learning platforms has increased dramatically, particularly during the epidemic, with the government donating digital gadgets to pupils in need. The percentage of homes having internet access has climbed from 29.5% in 2010 to 54.5% in 2023, resulting in greater connectedness and access to educational materials.

Viksit Bharat prioritizes women's empowerment, acknowledging their critical role in society growth (Gulati et al., 2024). The Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP) initiative, intended to address the dropping child sex ratio and boost girls' education, has achieved outstanding results. According to the Ministry of Women and Child Development, the sex ratio at birth has risen from 918 in 2014-15 to 931 in 2023-24. Investments in women's health and education have far-reaching repercussions for national growth. The Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) has decreased significantly, from 174 per 100,000 live births in 2010 to 113 per 100,000 in 2023 (Esther et al., 2024). Programs such as the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana, which provides financial assistance to pregnant and nursing mothers, have played an important role in ensuring adequate nutrition and healthcare throughout these critical stages of motherhood.

2.3. Progress in Sustainable and Renewable Sector: A Recap

Viksit Bharat goes beyond economic and social advancement to promote environmental sustainability. Recognizing the critical need to address climate change and environmental degradation, India has launched on a road to balance growth and ecological responsibility. The development of renewable energy sources is a

key component of Viksit Bharat's environmental agenda, with the goal of reducing reliance on fossil fuels and cutting greenhouse gas emissions. India has set lofty goals for renewable energy capacity, with the National Solar Mission and National Wind Mission aiming for 175 GW by 2022 and 450 GW by 2030, respectively (Lal S R et al., 2022; U. Singh et al., 2022). As of 2023, India had already surpassed 100 GW of installed renewable energy capacity, making substantial progress toward its clean energy ambitions (Dey et al., 2022; Elavarasan et al., 2020). The Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) has been instrumental in promoting the development of solar energy projects, assuring competitive bidding processes, and attracting investments. Solar parks, such as the Pavagada Solar Park in Karnataka, demonstrate India's commitment and can create thousands of megawatts of renewable energy. Furthermore, wind energy projects have gained traction, with states such as Tamil Nadu and Gujarat emerging as leaders in wind power generation (Charles Rajesh Kumar & Majid, 2023; Chaudhary et al., 2015).

Viksit Bharat recognizes the value of maintaining and developing the country's diverse biodiversity. Afforestation efforts, such as the Green India Mission and the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, seek to expand forest and tree cover, improve carbon sequestration, and provide habitat for a variety of flora and wildlife (Tambe et al., 2022). As of 2023, India had effectively increased forest and tree cover to more than 24% of its entire geographical area, indicating a positive trajectory toward the National Forest Policy's target of 33% (Rana et al., 2022). The National Biodiversity Authority has played an important role in protecting India's unique biodiversity, guaranteeing the sustainable use of biological resources, and equitable benefit sharing. Various biosphere reserves and wildlife sanctuaries, such as the Western Ghats and Sundarbans, aid in the conservation of endangered species and habitats. Notably, India has been successful in protecting the tiger population, with the most recent tiger census in 2022 putting their numbers at over 3,000, a huge rise over prior years (Jhala et al., 2021).

In order to mitigate the environmental repercussions of expanding industrialization and urbanization, Viksit Bharat prioritizes waste management practices. The Swachh Bharat Mission, which began in 2014, has made tremendous progress in improving sanitation and waste management infrastructure throughout the country (De & Singh, 2016; Ghosh, 2016). According to the figures, over 65 million individual household toilets have been installed, as well as over 6.7 million public and community toilets, resulting in a significant drop in open defecation rates (Ayadi et al., 2020; Trimmer et al., 2022). Furthermore, initiatives such as the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) framework and the Plastic Waste Management Rules seek to foster a circular economy by requiring producers to accept responsibility for the whole lifecycle of their products (Pouikli, 2020). India has made a commitment to eliminating single-use plastic, with the Plastic Waste Management Rules aiming to phase out certain designated single-use plastic items by 2025 (Elliott et al., 2020).

Addressing air and water pollution is also a crucial element of Viksit Bharat's environmental strategy. The National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) intends to lower particulate matter (PM) levels in major cities by 20–30% by 2024 (Ganguly et al., 2020). While issues exist, places such as Delhi have seen improvements in air quality, with PM_{2.5} concentrations reducing by around 15% between 2019 and 2023 (A. Kumar & Chaudhuri, 2022; V. Singh & Agarwal, 2024). The Namami Gange program aims to clean and rejuvenate the Ganga River, which serves as a lifeline for millions. Investments in sewage treatment plants, river surface cleaning, and riverbank afforestation have resulted in significant improvements in water quality. The use of hybrid electric boats and the prohibition of industrial discharge into the Ganga are measures toward safeguarding the long-term viability of this critical water resource (Srinivas et al., 2020).

Viksit Bharat recognizes that environmental sustainability demands a global effort, and India has been actively involved in international cooperation and agreements. The Paris Agreement, signed in 2016, commits India to lowering its carbon intensity and boosting the proportion of non-fossil fuels in its entire energy mix. As of 2023, India is on course to meet its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), which include a significant reduction in carbon intensity and increased use of renewable energy (Vishwanathan & Garg, 2020). India's leadership in the International Solar Alliance (ISA) demonstrates the country's commitment to international clean energy cooperation. The ISA seeks to mobilize over a trillion dollars in investment in solar energy by 2030 and has received backing from several countries, underlining India's role in leading the renewable energy revolution on a global scale (Misra, 2021). As India continues this path, overcoming obstacles and embracing international collaboration will be critical to ensuring a greener, more sustainable future for future generations.

2.4. The Power of Progressive Governance

The ideals of good governance, including accountability, transparency, and citizen participation, are the foundation of Viksit Bharat's success. Viksit Bharat has made tremendous progress in this area, with the Right to Information (RTI) Act playing an important role. Since its inception in 2005, the RTI Act has given citizens the ability to demand information from public bodies, promoting transparency and accountability (Oberoi, 2013). According to the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances, and Pensions, more than 2.2 million RTI applications were submitted in 2022, demonstrating the public's growing understanding and use of this instrument (Biyawila, 2023). The digital revolution has also played a significant role in increasing transparency. Initiatives such as Digital India have facilitated the digitization of government procedures, thereby decreasing bureaucratic red tape and corruption. E-governance technologies, such as online income tax returns and digital payment systems, have simplified procedures and reduced potential for corruption. The

use of digital technologies has not only increased productivity, but it has also helped to a more transparent and responsive administration (West, 2005).

Viksit Bharat places a high value on citizen engagement, acknowledging that the success of governance is dependent on the active participation of the people. The Jan Bhagidari (People's Participation) project encourages residents to share their thoughts, criticism, and solutions to governance concerns. Town hall gatherings, citizen consultations, and internet forums have become places for officials to connect directly with the public. This approach not only represents a more inclusive government, but it also leads to more effective and citizen-focused policies. The Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (Clean India Mission) demonstrates the power of citizen participation in accomplishing national goals. Launched in 2014, this program intended to eliminate open defecation in India by building millions of toilets around the country (Sarkar & Bharat, 2021; Tripathi & Kumar, 2017). According to government statistics, more over 110 million toilets were installed, resulting in major improvements in sanitation and hygiene (Appiah-Effah et al., 2019). The success of the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan demonstrates how public engagement may have a transformative impact on large-scale national efforts.

Good governance is inextricably tied to the effectiveness of public service delivery. Viksit Bharat stresses the modernization of government services so that they are more accessible and responsive to residents' needs. Initiatives such as the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) have transformed the distribution of subsidies and welfare programs by moving payments directly to beneficiaries' banks (Verma et al., 2021). According to the Ministry of Finance, DBT has resulted in significant savings by minimizing leakages and ensuring that government schemes reach their intended recipients. The implementation of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) in 2017 marks another significant milestone in the search for effective governance (Gupta & Bajpai, 2019). GST replaced a complex and multi-layered tax structure, resulting in a consolidated tax system that made compliance easier for enterprises. While there were some initial issues, GST has helped to create a more transparent tax framework, improved revenue collection, and streamlined commercial activities (M. Alam, 2017).

Viksit Bharat emphasizes transparency in public spending while maximizing the impact of government resources. The Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), which was established in 2014, is an exceptional project that promotes responsible financial governance (Olaniyan Temitayo, n.d.). With the goal of financial inclusion, PMJDY facilitated the opening of nearly 430 million bank accounts for previously unbanked people (A. Kumar et al., 2023). According to the Ministry of Finance, these accounts received deposits totaling more than INR 1.5 trillion, proving the program's efficacy in directing finances to the grassroots level (Chaturvedi, 2021). The Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) system, as previously indicated, is another critical component in guaranteeing accountability. By immediately transferring subsidies and welfare benefits to beneficiaries' bank accounts, the government reduces the danger of misallocation and corruption. The digitization of financial transactions not only improves openness, but it also creates a clear audit trail, holding public authorities accountable for their decisions. As India continues its journey toward complete progress, persistent efforts to promote good governance will be critical to attaining the vision of a really developed nation.

2.5. Viksit Bharat and Technological Innovation

In recent years, India has evolved as a worldwide technological hub, utilizing innovation to address societal concerns, accelerate economic development, and improve the quality of life for its people. The Indian government's dedication to technological innovation is evident in a variety of programs and activities aimed at fostering the study, development, and application of cutting-edge technologies. The "Make in India" initiative, which began in 2014, seeks to transform India into a global manufacturing hub by leveraging technology-driven solutions to improve many industries (Hameed et al., 2022). The program has resulted in significant foreign direct investment (FDI) in technology-intensive businesses, boosting the country's economic growth. Furthermore, the National Policy on Electronics (NPE) 2019 aims to make India a global hub for Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM). The production-linked incentive (PLI) system under NPE has resulted in an increase in investment, with major global technology companies establishing manufacturing facilities in India (Vandana Sonwaney, 2021). According to the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, mobile phone production in India has risen from 60 million units in 2014-15 to a stunning 305 million units in 2022-23 (Sahoo, 2016).

India's space technology expertise has been a source of national pride, as well as a demonstration of its devotion to technological innovation. The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has achieved significant milestones, including the Mangalyaan mission in 2014, which made India the first Asian nation to reach Martian orbit and the first country in the world to do so on its first attempt (Goswami, 2020). In 2017, ISRO successfully launched 104 satellites in a single operation, setting a world record and demonstrating India's ability to supply cost-effective space exploration options (Cottom, 2022). Another notable achievement for the Chandrayaan-2 program in 2019 was the successful landing of the Vikram lander near the lunar south pole. Despite the difficulties encountered during the landing, the mission showcased India's expanding capabilities in space exploration and lunar science. These accomplishments not only add to scientific knowledge, but also inspire the next generation of scientists and engineers, which aligns with Viksit Bharat's goal of a technologically advanced and forward-thinking nation.

India's information technology (IT) sector has played a key role in the country's technological revolution, considerably contributing to economic growth, job creation, and worldwide competitiveness. The National Association of Software and Service Companies (NASSCOM) predicts that the IT and Business Process Management (BPM) industries would generate USD 194 billion in revenue by 2022, with a workforce of over 4.5 million experts. Initiatives such as the National Supercomputing Mission (NSM) demonstrate the government's commitment on research and development of developing technologies. NSM, which was founded in 2015, aspires to create a network of supercomputers and high-performance computing centers to promote improvements in fields such as weather forecasting, scientific research, and artificial intelligence (AI) (Evangelia Athanasaki et al., 2021). India's dedication to AI research is further demonstrated by the establishment of the National AI Mission, which focuses on the study, development, and application of AI technology in a variety of areas.

Viksit Bharat recognizes the vital role of the thriving start-up ecosystem in promoting technical innovation and supporting entrepreneurship. The government's flagship effort, "Start-up India," established in 2016, seeks to create a favorable climate for start-ups by providing tax breaks, finance assistance, and mentorship programs. According to the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), India has over 70,000 recognized start-ups as of 2023 (Wasnik & Jain, 2023). Cities such as Bengaluru, also known as the "Silicon Valley of India," have emerged as global innovation hotspots, housing a plethora of start-ups and research institutes. The Indian Institute of Science (IISc) and Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) have played important roles in cultivating a culture of research and innovation, developing ground-breaking innovations, and forging relationships with industry leaders (P. Kumar & Gupta, 2017).

India's boom in technical innovation is supplemented by increased finance and investment in R&D. According to a Venture Intelligence analysis, overall funding for Indian start-ups hit USD 27.8 billion in 2022, a significant rise from prior years. Notably, areas such as fintech, healthtech, and edtech have seen tremendous investment, reflecting the changing requirements of a digital society (David et al., 2021). The government's emphasis on innovation is also reflected in projects such as the Atal Innovation Mission (AIM), which attempts to instill a culture of innovation and entrepreneurship among students. The development of Atal Tinkering Labs in schools and Atal Incubation Centres around the country has given young brains a platform to experiment and innovate.

3. Challenges and Opportunities

India's road to Viksit Bharat is a tale of overcoming enormous challenges while grabbing numerous opportunities for advancement. Despite significant progress, the country has ongoing problems in attaining sustainable economic growth. Income inequality, unemployment, and regional inequities remain, casting doubt on the path to prosperity. The informal sector, which employs a large proportion of the labor force, suffers from a lack of access to official financial services and social security benefits, aggravating socioeconomic disparities. Meanwhile, the agricultural sector, afflicted by low productivity and climate change-induced vulnerabilities, struggles to maintain rural livelihoods and agricultural sustainability. Nonetheless, amidst these challenges, immense reservoirs of potential await to be realized. India's demographic dividend, expressed in its youthful population, has the potential to drive innovation, entrepreneurship, and economic growth. Initiatives such as Make in India, Digital India, and Startup India serve as beacons of hope, encouraging economic growth and employment creation. India can chart a path to equitable prosperity and sustainable development by leveraging the power of human capital via investments in skill development and innovation.

In parallel, Viksit Bharat has socioeconomic difficulties that necessitate comprehensive measures for equitable development. Gender inequality, limited healthcare facilities, and educational differences all pose substantial impediments to societal advancement. The rural-urban split and caste-based discrimination exacerbate societal divisions, increasing marginalization and exclusion. The COVID-19 pandemic, with its disruptive impact on healthcare and education systems, exposed society's vulnerabilities, prompting immediate action to strengthen resilience and social safety nets. Despite the hardship, there are numerous opportunities to promote social cohesiveness and inclusivity. Initiatives such as Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao, Ayushman Bharat, and the National Nutrition Mission aim to reduce gender inequities, enhance healthcare access, and promote universal education. Embracing community-driven development methods, decentralized governance, and social entrepreneurship can help underprivileged communities and bridge societal gaps, resulting in a more equal and cohesive society.

Environmental sustainability appears as a crucial necessity in Viksit Bharat's storyline, advocating for coordinated action to combat environmental degradation and climate change. India faces serious environmental concerns such as pollution, deforestation, and biodiversity loss, all of which endanger public health and ecosystem stability. Rapid industrialization and urbanization intensify these concerns, posing serious threats to livelihoods and ecosystems, especially in vulnerable areas. Nonetheless, among environmental crisis lies the possibility of dramatic change via green technologies and nature-based remedies. Initiatives such as Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Namami Gange, and the National Clean Air Programme aim to combat pollution and improve sanitary infrastructure while promoting environmental stewardship and public health. Furthermore, investments in renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, and eco-friendly urban

planning provide routes to reducing climate risks and increasing resilience, paving the way for a greener and more sustainable future for Viksit Bharat.

Good governance is critical to the fulfillment of Viksit Bharat, but India has governance difficulties that threaten to stall progress. Corruption, bureaucratic inefficiency, and political division all impede effective government and destroy public faith in institutions. Weak institutional capacity and regulatory barriers impede service delivery, worsening socioeconomic inequality and undermining the rule of law. However, within governance flaws, chances for transformative reforms emerge. Initiatives such as Digital India and e-governance platforms promise to improve administrative efficiency and reduce corruption while also increasing openness and accountability in governance. Strengthening anti-corruption institutions and strengthening local governments can promote democratic governance and citizen trust, allowing for participatory decision-making and inclusive growth.

Viksit Bharat's narrative is around technological innovation, which provides opportunity for equitable growth, empowerment, and sustainable development. India's technological superiority is tempered by obstacles such as the digital gap, cybersecurity threats, and ethical concerns. Rural and underprivileged areas confront challenges to technology adoption, compounding existing disparities and widening social gaps. However, amidst technical constraints, there are chances to use innovation for societal benefit. Initiatives such as Digital India and the Smart Cities Mission seek to bridge the digital divide and encourage digital literacy, allowing for equal access to information and services. Fostering innovation ecosystems, promoting R&D, and nurturing businesses will help to spark technical entrepreneurship and create job opportunities in Viksit Bharat, resulting in equitable growth and sustainable development. Thus, India's road to Viksit Bharat is a story of resilience, ingenuity, and collaborative action, managing obstacles while seizing possibilities for a better future.

4. Involving Youth for Viksit Bharat@2047:

As India charts its route toward Viksit Bharat@2047, youth involvement emerges as a vital catalyst for achieving this revolutionary vision. With more than 356 million people aged 10 to 24, India has one of the world's largest youth populations. Harnessing the youth cohort's energy, inventiveness, and idealism is critical for driving innovation, entrepreneurship, and sustainable development across a wide range of sectors. Empowering youth for Viksit Bharat@2047 means giving them significant opportunity to shape the nation's destiny. Education is critical in preparing kids with the knowledge, skills, and values required to become active and involved citizens. By investing in quality education, vocational training, and lifelong learning opportunities, India can help its youth realize their full potential and negotiate the complexity of the 21st-century global scene.

Furthermore, building an atmosphere that promotes youth-led entrepreneurship and innovation is critical for driving economic growth and employment creation. Startup India, Standup India, and the Atal Innovation Mission all strive to foster a thriving ecosystem of startups, incubators, and accelerators, empowering young entrepreneurs to create innovative solutions to critical social concerns. By providing funds, training, and market possibilities, India can unleash its youth's entrepreneurial spirit, sparking innovation-led growth and cultivating a culture of risk-taking and resilience. Youth participation in civic and political processes is another key component of Viksit Bharat@2047. Encouraging meaningful young participation in decision-making, governance, and public policy creation is critical for promoting inclusive and responsive governance. Initiatives such as the National Youth Parliament Scheme and the Youth for Governance initiative seek to encourage youth to be active change agents in their communities, advocating for their rights and contributing to the political process.

Furthermore, addressing the specific needs and ambitions of excluded and vulnerable adolescents is critical to ensuring inclusive and equitable development. Empowering adolescents from disadvantaged backgrounds, such as rural communities, women, and people with disabilities, necessitates tailored interventions that provide access to education, healthcare, and employment opportunities. Initiatives such as Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao, and Skill India seek to bridge gender inequalities and empower marginalized youth, allowing them to overcome hurdles to social and economic mobility. Involving youth in environmental conservation and sustainability initiatives is critical to achieving a greener and more sustainable future for Viksit Bharat@2047. Youth-led projects, such as the Youth Environment Programme and the Green Youth Movement, seek to raise environmental awareness, promote sustainable lifestyles, and motivate young people to take action to protect the environment. By empowering adolescents as environmental stewards, India can cultivate a culture of sustainability and resilience, assuring the well-being of current and future generations.

5. Conclusion and Implications

Viksit Bharat's objective is to lead India towards becoming a developed nation by 2047 through a comprehensive approach that includes economic success, social well-being, and environmental sustainability. This revolutionary path entails harnessing different areas, including yoga practices, scientific discoveries, and educational changes, to create growth and societal impact. As India works toward Viksit Bharat, it is critical to evaluate issues such as stakeholder roles, scientific phenomena, and government alignment to assure the

success of this ambitious vision. Furthermore, the shift to Viksit Bharat demands a comprehensive vision for sustainable corporate development and renewable energy efforts in India. This comprises embracing corporate sustainability, circular economy concepts, and effective resource management to promote economic growth while prioritizing environmental conservation and social welfare. Sustainable business model innovation emerges as a significant engine for developing value propositions and ensuring long-term value delivery through partnership with stakeholders and green supply chains.

This research study digs into the numerous components of Viksit Bharat, examining possibilities, challenges, and policy interventions that influence India's development trajectory. This study seeks to provide significant insights to policymakers, scholars, and stakeholders involved in India's development agenda by critically analyzing progress and identifying areas for improvement. Finally, the study aims to provide a comprehensive knowledge of the challenges and opportunities connected with achieving Viksit Bharat, as well as specific recommendations for realizing the goal of a prosperous and inclusive India. To actualize Viksit Bharat's goal, authorities and stakeholders must prioritize inclusive sustainable business development and renewable energy programs. Embracing corporate sustainability, circular economy business models, and effective natural resource management is critical for providing value for stakeholders while also contributing to sustainable development. Aligning business strategy with the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals, as well as implementing theory-based visioning, can aid in the formulation of policy pathways that lead to desired sustainable outcomes.

Sustainable business model innovation is essential for developing value propositions, capitalizing on business opportunities, and assuring long-term value creation and delivery. Collaboration with stakeholders and the green supply chain is critical for promoting sustainable business practices and meeting Viksit Bharat's objectives. By instilling a sustainable attitude in enterprises and embracing innovative business models, India can pave the road for a successful and inclusive future consistent with Viksit Bharat's goal

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