

An Evaluation of India's Progress and Prospects for Societal and Economic Advancement Through Viksit Bharat@2047

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ABSTRACT:

“Viksit Bharat,” or progressed India, aims to achieve social justice, economic prosperity, environmental sustainability, and high standards of living. India has made tremendous progress since gaining independence in 1947, between the green revolution and the economic liberalization of the 1990s. Nonetheless, challenging conditions such as poverty, inequality, and poor infrastructure persist. Economic success, social justice, environmental sustainability, technical innovation, precise governance, and international integration are all included in the Viksit Bharat vision. Similar to the UN's sdgs, this vision is in line with global aspirations. The inexperienced Revolution, industrialization, and the most recent digital initiatives are important turning points. The IT sector has made a substantial contribution to the growth promoted by India's economic policies. Business diversification and infrastructure development are crucial. Innovation and the era are revolutionary, particularly in virtual offers. Despite challenging circumstances, there are opportunities such as utilizing renewable electrical potential and the demographic dividend. Treasured classes are provided by successful initiatives like the Swachh Bharat mission and the Green Revolution. Future improvement plans have a strong emphasis on sustainable practices, inclusive growth, and technology development. In order to understand Viksit Bharat, stakeholders—including the government, the private sector, civil society, and international networks—are essential. To achieve this vision and future, structurally demanding conditions must be addressed, and more possibilities must be taken advantage of through inclusive and cooperative efforts.

KEYWORDS:

Environmental Sustainability, Social Justice, Financial Growth, Sustainable Improvement, Viksit Bharat.

Introduction:

“Viksit India,” or “Advanced India”, is a concept of a symbol of India’s vision that attains high level of life, strong economic development, social justice and environmental stability. India’s unique historical, socio-economic and political context has shaped this world vision.

Since gaining independence in 1947, India, a country with a diversified population and a rich cultural history, has faced many challenges in its growth. The decades following early independence were characterized by industrialization and agricultural reforms aimed at creating an autonomous financial system.

India still faces issues with poverty, inequality, insufficient infrastructure and environmental damage despite these progress. Due to a large number of children, the demographic dividend presents both an opportunity and a challenge for long-term progress. Additionally, the nation’s socio-economic clothes are changing due to rapid urbanization and technical reforms (Kundu, 2011).

In this regard, the vision and vision of the watched India is a broad outline for just and sustainable development rather than an economic milestone. With strong governance and environmental leadership, its objectives include universal access to comfortable training, healthcare, renewable energy and virtual connectivity.

Viksit India Meaning:

Viksit wishes to make India India, where every citizen has access to opportunities that allow them to lead honorable lives. All facets of societal progress and individual development are covered by this comprehensive perspective.

- Environmental sustainability is striking a balance between ecological preservation and economic growth. In addition to investing in renewable energy and biodiversity conservation, this entails implementing sustainable practices in urban development, agriculture, and business (Narain, 2012).
- Establishing accountable, transparent, and participatory governance mechanisms is known as proper governance. This entails promoting civic involvement, upholding the rule of law, and bolstering democratic institutions (Mundle, 2016).
- Foreign integration is the process of strengthening India’s standing

and clout in world politics through foreign relations, change, and strategic alliances. Contributing to international peace, security, and sustainable development is part of this (Mehta, 2011).

Viksit Bharat's vision, which aims to establish a resilient and affluent state by 2030 and beyond, is in line with international development objectives and the Sustainable Development Goals (sdgs) of the UN. In order to achieve this vision and vision, all stakeholders—as well as the government, private sector, civil society, and global network—must work together and innovate in pursuit of a shared goal of comprehensive progress.

Objectives:

- To research the idea of Viksit Bharat
- To understand the tactics used for the nation's economic and social progress

Methods of Research:

This investigation's nature is enlightening. The required secondary data came from a variety of websites, including those run by the Indian government, magazines, journals, and other publications.

Developmental Desires in India: An Evolution

Since gaining independence in 1947, India's developmental objectives have changed significantly. The original focus shifted to industrialization and agricultural reforms as a means of creating an independent economic structure. Inflation control, infrastructure improvement, and meeting the immediate needs of food production were the main objectives of the first five to twelve-month plan (1951–1956). In the following strategies, heavy industries were given priority, and public sector initiatives were established to compel financial increases.

The Green Revolution, a significant shift in agricultural policy in the 1960s and 1970s, greatly increased food grain production and India's capacity to feed itself (Rao, 1975). Additionally, many poverty decrease initiatives were initiated during this time period, with a goal of solving socio-economic inequalities in rural areas for a long time.

The second major turn in India's progress took place in 1991, financial deregulation. In response to the crisis of excessive bill stability, the government made significant adjustments to open the economy, re-

move trade barriers, and draw in foreign investment (Ahluwalia, 2002). These actions led to extremely rapid economic growth and integration in the global economy.

In recent years, the emphasis has shifted to sustainable development, equal development, and technical advancement. Among the initiatives to take advantage of technological advancements are Digital India, Make in India, and Ability India, increasing production and pressurizing contemporary aspirations to improve human capital to create pressure on economic development (Prasad, 2013).

Growth paths for monetary development and monetary restrictions:

Since gaining independence, India's monetary development has followed many boom trajectory supported by various types of monetary rules. The initial phase (1950–1980s) was characterized by a mixed financial system with a significant role for the public sector. The second significant development was the economic liberalization of 1991, which eliminated the licensing rule, lowered import taxes, and attracted foreign direct investment through market-oriented reforms.. These changes resulted in a continuous economic expansion, in which the GDP growth rate was average between 7 to 8 percent in the next years. In terms of economic development, employment and exports, offer zone—it became a significant contribution (Hex, 1996), an IT and IT-competent services.

In recent years, monetary policies have given priority to permanent development and inclusive development. Initiatives like Insolvency and Financial Disaster Code (IBC), Goods and Services Tax (GST), and Made in India Marketing Push are aimed at improving industrial productivity, streamlining business environment and attracting investment (Leo, 2018). The acceptance of the government of digitization and economic inclusion through programs like Jan Dhan Yojana and Digital India shows a dedication to use generation to promote the economy (Prasad, 2013).

Infrastructure development and industrialization:

Since independence, industrialization has been a pillar of India's monetary policy. The public sector urged for the first focus to shift to heavy industry and infrastructure development. Business expansion was made possible by the established order of big public region firms in the metal, heavy equipment, and strength age (Chakravarty, 1987).

With significant investment in energy, transport and urban infra-

structure, infrastructure growth has also been an important acknowledgment. Road connectivity has been greatly improved due to the Prime Minister's Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and nationwide Motorway Development Endeavor (NHDP) (Bhagat, 2002). Construction of Smart Town, Metro train systems and airports displays continuous efforts to update the urban infrastructure and beautify the Big World (Mitra, 2012).

Innovation and time work:

India's economic development has been greatly affected by innovation and generation. India became a global leader in software and IT-competent products during the 1990s IT Revolution, which increased GDP and created jobs (Hex, 1996). The success of Indian IT companies in international markets served as evidence of the effectiveness of technology-managed development. Innovation has significantly increased in many different places in recent years. The government's recognition of the value of establishing a start-up environment through programs like Start-up India and the Atal.

Innovation Mission has encouraged entrepreneurship and innovation.. Under the direction of the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO), the software of India's territory has achieved excellent milestones, such as the Chandrayaan Mission and Mars Orbiter Job, the state-of-the-art technology (Siddiqui, 2013) showing India's skills.

One of the main forces behind the financial infection is digitization. Tens of millions of people have entered the formal economy for a formal biometric identification device and unified Bill Interface (UPI), which have replaced virtual currency and monetary inclusion (Prasad, 2013). In a same vein, the virtual India program seeks to integrate technology into everyday life by beautifying digital infrastructure, improving virtual literacy, and giving government services online (digitalindia, 2018).

Possibilities to Quicken Expansion:

Notwithstanding these challenges, India has numerous chances to accelerate its development. To benefit from its demographic dividend, it is a crucial choice. Due to its huge and youthful population, India will need to invest in training, technology, and capability development, all of which would require financial development (Bloom, 2011).

The digital revolution can be very beneficial to anyone else. With the aid of digital India and other initiatives aimed at boosting digital in-

frastructure and literacy, India may transition to a knowledge-based economy. By increasing access to training, healthcare, and financial resources, the growth of digital services can foster an inclusive boom. (Prasad, 2013).

India has a significant renewable energy capacity, which offers opportunities for long-term growth. Investing in solar, wind, and other renewable energy sources can not only create jobs but also lessen reliance on fossil fuels and its detrimental environmental repercussions (Kumar R., 2016).

Establishing India as a significant hub for the global industry is another objective of the Make in India program. By encouraging innovation, enhancing infrastructure, and simplifying business, India can draw in both global and domestic investment, encourage commercial production, and generate jobs. (Mehra, 2015).

Guidelines for coverage:

A number of policy recommendations are crucial to comprehending this strategic vision:

Financial changes and ease of trading: Maintaining monetary changes to streamline regulatory structures, increase transparency, and less administrative obstacles can create more favorable status for investment and business (Leo, 2018). Rules that support startups, promote entrepreneurship, and draw a draw in foreign direct investment (FDI).

Medical Care and Social Security: It is necessary to strengthen the healthcare system to increase public fitness expenses, increase healthcare facilities and to broaden the scope of medical health insurance coverage. To provide a security trap for disadvantaged groups, social security benefits including unemployment insurance and pension must be increased (Patel, 2015).

Infrastructure development: Putting infrastructure spending first, especially in rural regions, can help close the gap between urban and rural communities and promote balanced local development. This entails expanding access to clean water and sanitation, improving transportation networks, and guaranteeing a stable electricity supply (Bhagat, 2002).

Environmental protection and sustainable development: recommendations should be made to support renewable energy sources, increase

power efficiency, and enforce more stringent environmental regulations. Long-term sustainability depends on initiatives to prevent weather exchange, preserve biodiversity, and advance sustainable farming methods (Narain, 2012).

Conclusion:

Lastly, a thorough examination of India's development trajectory reveals both its enormous successes and continuing challenges. Social welfare, infrastructural development, economic development, poverty, income disparity, inadequate healthcare, and educational shortcomings are only a few of the significant challenges that progress keeps upsetting. Through the development of important turning points in India's history and the growth of developmental desires, the historical approach highlighted the significance of strategic plans and policy reforms. Significant growth has been encouraged by India's financial policies, particularly through programs like "Made in India" and "Virtual India," which have bolstered industry and technology innovation. However, environmental demand circumstances and infrastructure deficiencies must be identified right away in order to sustain long-term progress, particularly in rural areas. One of the key areas for action indicated by the assessment of possibilities and challenges is addressing poverty and inequality, enhancing the health care and educational systems, and investing in virtual infrastructure and renewable energy. By analyzing successful programs like the Green Revolution and the Mid-Day food program, the effects of the targeted strategy and the significance of flexibility and continuity of coverage were investigated.

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