

Key Challenges for Viksit Bharat@2047 Vision: Voice of Youth

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ABSTRACT

The goal of the Viksit Bharat@2047 mission, launched by Indian Government, is to produce a roadmap for the country's growth over the next twenty five years. India aims to become a global leader in innovation and technology, a 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 research of qualitative and quantitative analysis, this paper seeks to outline the perceptions of Indian youth regarding main themes of Viksit Bharat@2047 through a survey-based study. 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 five 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.

Keywords: *Viksit Bharat, Women Empowerment, Innovation, Development.*

1. Introduction

The Government of India's comprehensive vision plan, known as "Viksit Bharat 2047," aims to make India a developed nation by 2047 – the year of the country's 100th anniversary of independence. The vision foresees that "India is at a turning point in its history. The 21st century will be India's century, as the country pole-vaults into the future confident of its capabilities. India's Growth Projection@Viksit Bharat foresees India, the 5th largest economy in the world today, to be the 3rd largest economy as GDP crosses US \$ 5 trillion (IMF estimates) by 2027 and by 2047, poised to be US\$ 30 trillion economy with all attributes of a developed nation".(Viksit Bharat @2047: Voice of Youth A Collaborative Approach for a Developed Nation, 2023)

It also considers four key factors that are expected to become central by 2050; rising global prominence of Africa and India, which is a reflection of PM Modi's focus on the Global South at the G20; a world characterized by growing affluence but also polarization; intensifying climate crises; and a rapidly shifting geopolitical landscape. "Other factors that have been taken into account include: The emergence of a 'phygital' future, where rapidly advancing digital technology reshapes the physical world; ground-breaking innovations reshaping lifestyles; global competition for shared resources like

space, oceans, and data; and the uncertainties posed by the unknown". (DH Web Desk, 2024)

The Viksit Bharat Sankalp nationwide campaign, which aims to raise awareness through outreach activities to achieve saturation of government schemes covering all Gram Panchayats, Nagar Panchayats, and Urban Local Bodies across the nation, is one of the key initiatives for the Viksit Bharat@2047 Agenda that has been undertaken thus far. Amrit Kaal Vimarsh seeks to be a platform to host talks on the subjects of developmental research, policy formulation, and implementation on the campuses of academic institutions in an effort to promote national development. Another key initiative of the endeavour is to highlight the voice of the youth in matters of achieving the goals of PM Modi's vision of Viksit Bharat.

As a corollary, this would primarily involve an action-oriented approach including teaching youth about national priorities and fostering discussions on goals to align their perspectives and actions with the national development goals. Further, involving young people in the ideation process by asking them for their opinions and ideas in order to tap into their inventiveness and creativity for national development initiatives and redefining priorities in key industries including technology, healthcare, education, sustainability of the environment, etc. By being involved in programs and demonstrating a

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dedication to national development, the younger population of the country can chart their career trajectories in perfect alignment with nation's needs and create a win-win scenario. As integral participants as well as stakeholders, students contribute significantly to the initiative's realization by playing their part in advancing India's development.

The Indian Economy: Past, Present and the Future

"India's economic performance during the first three decades since independence was christened the "Hindu" rate of growth, a term connoting a disappointing but not disastrous outcome...since 1980, its economic growth rate has more than doubled, rising from 1.7 percent (in per-capita terms) in 1950-1980 to 3.8 percent in 1980-2000". (Rodrik & Subramanian, 2004)

Thus, import substitution, export subsidies, and strict limitations on technology and investment collaboration were the defining features of the 1950s–1980s period. During this time, significant restrictions on capacity expansion and licensing requirements for industrial industries were also put in place. After 1980, a number of pro-business reforms were implemented as it became apparent that the restricted system was not producing the desired outcomes. These policy adjustments included expansionary fiscal policy, exchange rate measures, export incentives, and import liberalization. It was thought that these reforms would increase demand due to increased public spending and improved credit availability, as well as increase productivity. Gradually, technology started to be recognized as a major economic driver as the Indian economy gradually moved from the predominance of public investment to the coexistence of public and private investment. According to R.A Mashelkar, "It was through the path of 'techno nationalism' that India developed self-reliance through its technologies in both civilian sectors as well as strategic sectors such as space, defence, nuclear energy, and supercomputers" (Mashelkar, n.d) India has been gradually and methodically utilizing technology to change its economy since the 1980s.

The 1991 Balance-of-Payments (BoP) crisis and the reforms that followed were crucial turning points in India's economic development. (Testbook.com, 2023) The main goals of these reforms were to eliminate the convoluted system of laws, permits, and licenses, reverse the substantial bias in favour of state ownership of the means of production and the growth of public sector companies, and end the trade policy that looked inward. The latter part of the 1990s saw some slowdown in growth, coinciding with the start of the East Asian financial crisis. Overall, during the 1990s, real GDP growth averaged 5.8% annually. Early in the new millennium, there was a persistent upswing in the country's economic activity, improved corporate performance, a favourable

investment environment, favourable perceptions of India as a top investment destination, and favourable global liquidity and interest rate conditions. In this sense, the growth dividends from the revolutionary reforms implemented between 1998 and 2002 were crucial. India experienced a surge in capital inflows during the global expansion boom. In the 2000s, India's annual decadal average growth rate was 6.3%. But the building crumbled as the world financial crisis of 2008 revealed the growth spurts flimsy underpinnings. In the following years the government ran large budget deficits and maintained an excessively permissive monetary policy for an extended period of time in an attempt to maintain rapid growth. High inflation was the cause of the high nominal GDP growth.

According to Prof. Pulapre Balakrishnan, "an economic assessment of the development of India's economy since 1991 would read as follows. There has been an acceleration of economic growth accompanied by a widening of the range of consumer goods produced and improvement in the quality of services available. Furthermore, the economy has passed the longest period since 1947 without facing balance-of-payments stress. However, not all sectors of the economy have shown the same dynamism, with the performance of agriculture actually becoming a cause for concern". (Balakrishnan, 2022)

The economy's unequal distribution of opportunities has been one factor contributing to this uneven growth. Even while the extreme poverty that India's official poverty line captures has continued to diminish, this unevenness has left a sizable portion of the population with low income. Remaining a protectionist and a major player in the global economy is not feasible. Since then, India has acknowledged this and taken the required actions to go back to the place in the distant past where it rightfully belongs. Even while the 1991 economic reforms have yielded some successes, they did not make the nation a prosperous global trader.

"Indeed, after thirty years we can see that liberalisation is a necessary but not sufficient condition for this to be achieved. An educated workforce with globally comparable skills, world class infrastructure, and an enabling government machinery are necessary for a country to hold its own in the world market" (Balakrishnan, 2022)

In the backdrop of the previously described events, Prime Minister Modi's administration came to power in 2014. Numerous structural reforms have been implemented in the Indian economy since then, strengthening its macroeconomic foundations. India now has the fastest-growing economy among the G20 as a result of these reforms. "India's economic growth suffered in FY21 due to the global pandemic. Real GDP contracted 5.8 per cent.

However, the government's agile response during this period through a broad range of fiscal, monetary, and health responses to the crisis supported India's economic recovery. This, along with economic reforms, is helping to mitigate a longer-lasting adverse impact of the crisis".(Testbook.com, 2023) India recovered from the pandemic rather quickly, and strong domestic demand and a rise in capital expenditure will underpin growth in the following year. Several structural adjustments that have been made over the last few years will support the current economic trajectory.

The Economic Survey 2022-23 "projects a baseline GDP growth of 6.5 per cent in real terms in FY24. The projection is broadly comparable to the estimates provided by multilateral agencies such as the World Bank, the IMF, and the ADB and by RBI, domestically. The actual outcome for real GDP growth will probably lie in the range of 6.0 per cent to 6.8 per cent, depending on the trajectory of economic and political developments globally". (Investopedia Team, 2022)

The Indian Youth: Torchbearers of Tomorrow

Currently experiencing its fastest growth, and "with over 254 million youth and a median age of 28.4, India boasts a large pool of workers, consumers, and innovators that can contribute significantly to economic expansion, experts said. However, this advantage requires the creation of jobs, which remains the country's most pressing challenge". (*On Top of the World: India Most Populous I Mint*, n.d.) India's greatest asset and greatest difficulty is its youthful population. It offers India a special demographic benefit. However, without a commensurate investment in the development of human capital, this opportunity will be wasted. The world is more dynamic and unpredictable than it has ever been, all at once.

In order to fully realize this enormous potential, we must direct their energies toward positive endeavours and give them the resources and platforms they need to express themselves. The foundation for empowering our youth is education. The foundation of India's future will be having access to high-quality education that is adapted to the changing demands of the twenty-first century. They have the key that will enable us to tap into India's enormous potential and get closer to realizing our goal of creating a Dream India by 2047.

With the current digital revolution, young people have unmatched access to technology and knowledge. Their natural proficiency with technology has the potential to be a potent force for societal transformation. In a world that is changing quickly, economic progress is mostly driven by innovation and entrepreneurship. The younger generation has the potential to lead the development of a thriving startup environment that promotes technological progress, economic inclusion, and job creation. Moreover, the younger generation in India has the potential to

significantly contribute towards tackling urgent societal concerns like poverty, environmental degradation, and gender inequity. However, it would take coordinated efforts from all parties involved to realize the promise of India's youth. It necessitates cooperation between the public sector, commercial businesses, academic institutions, and civil society organizations. It is necessary to design policies that support an environment that develops talent, honours creativity, and gives everyone the same chances. Investments in research and development, skill development, and vocational training are crucial to giving today's youngsters the tools they need to prosper in a world that is changing quickly.

India has the potential to become the global hub for skills due to its youthful population; however, this will require a change in priorities as we prepare and repair our youth's abilities to make them marketable and productive.

It is in this very context that the survey was conducted to understand the perceptions and aspirations of the youth with regards to the vision of Viksit Bharat@2047.

2. Objective of the Study

The objectives of this paper are as follows:

- To outline the perceptions of Indian youth regarding main themes of Viksit Bharat@2047
- To identify and prioritize the key challenges perceived by Indian youth within each thematic area

3. Research Methodology

The study is based on mixed methods research design where key challenges were listed by study of secondary sources including research articles, government reports, conference papers, and other published sources. "The exploratory sequential design collects qualitative data first, followed by quantitative data. This type of mixed methods research is used when the goal is to explore a topic before collecting any quantitative data."(*Mixed Methods Research Guide With Examples*, n.d.). "Harrison and Reilly (2011) analyse the use of mixed method research in major marketing journals, categorizing their findings into exploratory (qual→ QUAN)" (Harrison & Reilly, 2011; *Using Mixed Methods Research I Emerald Publishing*, n.d.)

To meet the study objectives, we used a combination of purposive with snowball sampling to reach youth respondents. A structured questionnaire listing questions related to key challenges in fulfilling Viksit Bharat's dream on a Likert scale was administered through emails, WhatsApp groups within academia with a request to further share the same with fellow prospective respondents.

The questionnaire is divided in to two parts: demographic variables and key challenges. A total of 448 responses were received out of which 5 respondents didn't meet our

threshold of 18-25 years of age. Hence the results are prepared on the basis of 443 completed responses.

The internal consistency of items has been checked through Cronbach's alpha which is valuing at 0.9075. As alpha value above 0.7 generally considered acceptable, the questionnaire can be taken as reliable. The descriptive statistics of five themes is presented in the next section.

4. Results and Discussion

As shown by Table 1, average favourable responses are highest for issues captured with respect to India's position in the world with the lowest for Innovation, Science and Technology. Youth perception towards India's development is negative skewed suggesting a slightly longer left tail, indicating that a few respondents perceive India's development less favourably than the majority.

The mean, median and mode show a central tendency around 3-4 for all themes, indicating a consistent perception among respondents. Moreover, the low values of standard error convey a relatively precise estimate of the mean score. All the themes have platykurtic distribution. Majority of the themes under study (TSE, GGS and linW) are negatively skewed but the distributions for Empowered Indians and IST are positively skewed. A detailed analysis of each of the themes is as follows.

4.1 Empowered Indians (Health, Education, Nari Shakti, Sports, Culture, Caring Society)

Indian government implemented a number of programs to safeguard and address the health needs of the youth, in recognition of their critical role in society.

Table 2 shows that the respondents find the availability of adequate mental health support services lagging behind. The health and well-being of youth have gained prominence in global public health debates. A deeper examination, however, shows that many of these programs do not give mental health the priority it deserves, and the survey reinforced the stance. Similarly, equality in educational opportunities has been marked as a challenge and the responses identify that a gap exists in access to the opportunity of education.

Nevertheless, the feedback highlights a positive perception of the government's success in improving its international image in the arena of sports, preserving traditional Indian culture as one of the keys to development and its inclusion in the mainstream education system.

An open-ended question on women empowerment having a significant bearing on the all-pervasive vision of

Table 1 : Descriptive Statistics

	EI	TSE	IST	GGS	linW	IPD
Mean	3.65716704	3.59413093	3.42588412	3.73037371	3.88337096	3.7020316
Standard Error	0.02619464	0.02516959	0.02802271	0.02503237	0.02664122	0.04590791
Median	3.625	3.6	3.33333333	3.77777778	4	4
Mode	3.5	4	3.16666667	4	4	4
Standard Deviation	0.55133347	0.52975863	0.58980972	0.52687045	0.56073273	0.96624966
Sample Variance	0.3039686	0.28064421	0.3478755	0.27759247	0.31442119	0.9336384
Kurtosis	-0.2296505	1.64384022	-0.0844205	1.73624421	2.35912597	0.17664413
Skewness	0.11209765	-0.246569	0.26628232	-0.5314991	-0.7744624	-0.5527132
Range	2.75	4	3.5	3.55555556	4	4
Minimum	2.25	1	1.5	1.44444444	1	1
Maximum	5	5	5	5	5	5
Sum	1620.125	1592.2	1517.66667	1652.55556	1720.33333	1640
Count	443	443	443	443	443	443

Note : EI is Summative Scores Empowered Indians; TSE is Summative Scores Thriving and Sustainable Economy; IST is Summative Scores Innovation, Science, and Technology; GGS is Summative Scores Good Governance and Security; linW is Summative Scores India in the World; IPD is India's development perception.

Source : Authors' Estimation from Survey Responses

Viksit Bharat@2047 was also looked into. With majority of the respondents being females, they have highlighted a variety of issues which serve as impediments for women's empowerment. Some of the common concerns were availability of equal opportunities in the sectors of employment & education and better accessibility to health care services. But the concern raised by more than half of the respondents was that of social norms and how they act as obstructions in the path of women's development. Research studies have brought attention to the ways in which they limit the economic prospects available to women. Though they vary by country and culture, social norms frequently prevent women from entering the workforce, granting them access to a wide range of jobs, and limiting their physical mobility. Furthermore, women are less likely to be considered as alternative possibilities because they are typically viewed as carrying out unpaid caregiving duties. Although most people agree that social

norms are important, not many studies clearly explain why they endure. Social norms receive very little consideration from programs aimed at empowering women economically, and those who implement them are frequently apprehensive about altering society standards.

4.2 Thriving and Sustainable Economy (Industry, Energy, Agriculture, Infrastructure, Services, Green Economy, Cities)

The analysis of the responses to Table 3 calls attention to the gap between the industry and the academia as the same is perceived to be key challenge under this theme.

Sufficient mentorship opportunities for young entrepreneurs have been pronounced as a problem area along with the inability of the Indian education system to prepare students for the job market. This is further supported by more than half of the respondents agreeing to the existing skill gap challenge in the industry sector. The

Table 2 : Empowered Indians

Issues	Strongly Disagree (%)	Disagree (%)	Neutral (%)	Agree (%)	Strongly Agree (%)	Mean	Mode	σ
Current healthcare policies adequately address the needs of the youth.	9 (2.0)	66 (14.9)	153 (34.5)	172 (38.8)	43 (9.7)	3.39	4	0.92
There are adequate mental health support services for youth in India.	42 (9.5)	115 (26.0)	122 (27.5)	118 (26.6)	46 (10.4)	3.02	3	1.15
There is equality in educational opportunities in India.	38.0 (8.6)	93.0 (21.0)	124.0 (28.0)	132.0 (29.8)	56.0 (12.6)	3.17	4	1.15
There is gender equality in educational opportunities in India.	20.0 (4.5)	60.0 (13.5)	122.0 (27.5)	165.0 (37.2)	76.0 (17.2)	3.49	4	1.07
Success in sports can significantly improve the international image of India.	1.0 (0.2)	6.0 (1.4)	58.0 (13.1)	212.0 (47.9)	166.0 (37.5)	4.21	4	0.73
The government is effective in promoting sports and athletes.	18.0 (4.1)	53.0 (12.0)	119.0 (26.9)	185.0 (41.8)	68.0 (15.3)	3.52	4	1.02
Preserving traditional Indian culture is important for the country's development.	1.0 (0.2)	10.0 (2.3)	47.0 (10.6)	183.0 (41.3)	202.0 (45.6)	4.30	5	0.76
Arts and cultural education should be integrated more into the mainstream education system.	1.0 (0.2)	13.0 (2.9)	64.0 (14.4)	206.0 (46.5)	159.0 (35.9)	4.15	4	0.79
Summative Scores Empowered Indians						3.66	3.5	0.55

Source : Authors' Estimation from Survey Responses

students' inclination towards a sustainable future in terms of more support for start-ups in the green economy and the potential of EVs in pollution reduction is accentuated through their responses in favour of such green measures.

4.3 Innovation, Science, and Technology (Research and Development, Start-ups, Digital)

India's commendable progress in digitalisation, innovation and technology related spheres has earned widespread acclaim across the globe. The government has rightly envisioned its importance to be counted as a standalone path to scale its journey towards a developed economy.

While reassuring the success of the Indian government in terms of providing digital learning platforms which has made education more accessible across the country, the respondents also focus attention on the challenge of access to high-speed internet services in their areas. The concern assumes a serious nature as the internet is the foundation for a developed and empowered economy. The youth perceives challenges like cyber security and internet speed to be detrimental to the growth rate.

4.4 Good Governance and Security

While identifying the challenges to good governance in

Table 3 : Thriving and Sustainable Economy

Issues	Strongly Disagree (%)	Disagree (%)	Neutral (%)	Agree (%)	Strongly Agree (%)	Mean	Mode	σ
India is making sufficient efforts to address climate change on the international stage.	11.0 (2.5)	47.0 (10.6)	157.0 (35.4)	160.0 (36.1)	68.0 (15.3)	3.51	4	0.96
There are enough mentorship opportunities for young entrepreneurs in India.	39.0 (8.8)	89.0 (20.1)	163.0 (36.8)	114.0 (25.7)	38.0 (8.6)	3.05	3	1.07
I am aware of the skill gap challenge in the Indian industry sector.	5.0 (1.1)	23.0 (5.2)	116.0 (26.2)	227.0 (51.2)	72.0 (16.3)	3.76	4	0.82
The Indian education system prepares students for the current job market.	84.0 (19.0)	110.0 (24.8)	109.0 (24.6)	102.0 (23.0)	38.0 (8.6)	2.77	2	1.24
India's growth is being hampered by regulatory and policy hurdles.	7.0 (1.6)	32.0 (7.2)	179.0 (40.4)	179.0 (40.4)	46.0 (10.4)	3.51	3	0.84
Renewable energy can replace fossil fuels in India by 2047.	3.0 (0.7)	34.0 (7.7)	148.0 (33.4)	190.0 (42.9)	68.0 (15.3)	3.65	4	0.86
India should prioritize the development of renewable energy over nuclear energy.	4.0 (0.9)	14.0 (3.2)	102.0 (23.0)	205.0 (46.3)	118.0 (26.6)	3.95	4	0.84
The government should provide more support for start-ups in the green economy.	1.0 (0.2)	6.0 (1.4)	53.0 (12.0)	194.0 (43.8)	189.0 (42.7)	4.27	4	0.74
Electric vehicles have the potential to significantly reduce pollution.	12.0 (2.7)	19.0 (4.3)	52.0 (11.7)	220.0 (49.7)	140.0 (31.6)	4.03	4	0.92
Research and Development (R&D) towards Green Economy in India is adequately funded.	7.0 (1.6)	48.0 (10.8)	189.0 (42.7)	143.0 (32.3)	56.0 (12.6)	3.44	3	0.90
Summative Scores Thriving and Sustainable Economy						3.59	4.00	0.53

Source: Authors' Estimation from Survey Responses

India the respondents highlighted the twin issues of corruption and bureaucracy (red-tapism) as the primary area of concern in achieving the goal of good governance in India. Undoubtedly, one of the biggest barriers to raising the standard of governance is corruption. While it is clear that human avarice is a major cause of corruption, India's rising graft rate is largely due to a weak system for punishing the dishonest. In addition, bureaucracy in India is required to adhere to the policies and guidelines crucial to sound government. Nevertheless, several laws and procedures that date back more than a century need to be updated to make them more effective and fulfil their original intent. Occasionally, employees of the government get unduly fixated on protocols and guidelines, perceiving them as a goal unto themselves. Citizens' complaints are frequently left unanswered because of red tape, which breeds discontent and a lack of trust. Besides this, issues like economic disparities, access to education and health care, poverty, political instability, lack of infrastructure and rural development were also flagged as problem areas.

The responses in Table 5.4 bring forth concerns about

threats to internal security and the need for an enhancement in accountability mechanisms within India's administrative and political system for effective functioning. On the issue of good governance, the responses tag the need for additional efforts for public participation and involvement of the youth in politics. This is further substantiated by the acknowledgement of the utility of social media as an effective tool for promoting good governance.

4.5 India in the World

The analysis of the Table 5.5 reflects a strong perception of the respondents towards India's Foreign Policy (IFP). Stressing on a greater regional role for India, the respondents are positively inclined towards the success of IFP in maintaining India's stature in global politics, through a balanced use of hard and soft power.

5. Key Challenges to Vision@2047

As the fifth largest economy today, India hopes to overtake other major countries. In order to attain rapid growth without falling into the middle-income trap, extensive structural reforms, increased competitiveness, and

Table 4 : Innovation, Science, and Technology

Issues	Strongly Disagree (%)	Disagree (%)	Neutral (%)	Agree (%)	Strongly Agree (%)	Mean	Mode	σ
There are enough opportunities for young scientists and researchers in India.	18.0 (4.1)	68.0 (15.3)	161.0 (36.3)	159.0 (35.9)	37.0 (8.4)	3.29	3	0.96
Indian entrepreneurial start-ups are adequately supported by the government.	10.0 (2.3)	61.0 (13.8)	132.0 (29.8)	162.0 (36.6)	78.0 (17.6)	3.53	4	1.01
Digital learning platforms have made education more accessible to me.	2.0 (0.5)	5.0 (1.1)	51.0 (11.5)	219.0 (49.4)	166.0 (37.5)	4.22	4	0.73
The digital infrastructure in India is sufficient for its development goals.	19.0 (4.3)	106.0 (23.9)	148.0 (33.4)	129.0 (29.1)	41.0 (9.3)	3.15	3	1.03
Access to high-speed internet is a challenge in my area.	41.0 (9.3)	79.0 (17.8)	114.0 (25.7)	141.0 (31.8)	68.0 (15.3)	3.26	4	1.19
I have faced difficulties due to cybersecurity concerns while using digital services.	26.0 (5.9)	97.0 (21.9)	164.0 (37.0)	122.0 (27.5)	34.0 (7.7)	3.09	3	1.01
Summative Scores Innovation, Science, and Technology						3.43	3.17	0.59

Source: Authors' Estimation from Survey Responses

innovation promotion are necessary. (pwonlyias.com, 2024)For a comprehensive development, it is essential to address income inequality, ensure equitable access to healthcare, education, and digital connectivity, and bridge the gap between urban and rural areas. The government is putting a lot of effort into encouraging a knowledge- and technology-based economy, with a particular emphasis on green growth and climate action. It is essential to build top-notch infrastructure and advance digital economy and governance. To increase employment prospects and strengthen the manufacturing sector, the blueprint calls for large expenditures in infrastructure, skill development, and the support of indigenous enterprise.

India's goal includes green growth policies to ensure sustainable agricultural practices, lower carbon emissions, and increase renewable energy generation, all in response to the pressing threat of climate change. To protect India's interests and encourage domestic manufacturing, it is crucial to navigate geopolitical rivalry and ensure economic sovereignty through smart trade policies, lowering reliance on imports, and utilizing Production Linked Incentives (PLI) programs. (pwonlyias.com, 2024)

6. The Road Ahead

The path to development under the vision is ridden with many problems. Nevertheless, fostering entrepreneurs, investing in research and development to spur innovation and technical developments, and collaborating with national and international research groups to establish premier labs and educational facilities could promote innovation and the required technological advancement. Redesigning the educational system and improving skill development programs to better prepare students for the jobs of the future, with an emphasis on digital literacy, critical thinking, and creativity would go a long way in meeting the aspirations of the youth.

In order to promote economic growth and enhance quality of life, infrastructure projects should be expedited with an emphasis on connectivity, urban-rural integration, and sustainable urban development. In support, putting into practice laws supporting renewable energy, environmentally friendly farming practices, and the preservation of natural resources with the goal of reaching net-zero emissions would lead India on the path of sustainability.

Table 5 : Good Governance and Security

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Summative Scores Innovation, Science, and Technology						3.43	3.17	0.59

Source : Authors' Estimation from Survey Responses

As a corollary, simplifying laws, making it easier to conduct business, and putting in place sector-specific regulations in order to draw in investment, encourage fair competition, and guarantee economic stability. To improve India's standing internationally, strategic trade deals should be pursued, and active participation in global governance should be made.

An active and progressive role of Indian youth is a must for realizing Viksit Bharat@ 2047. They will play a pivotal role in transforming the nation from an emerging into a developed country. With their energy, creativity, and adaptability, they are well-positioned to drive innovation and entrepreneurial ventures that can stimulate economic growth. By embracing digital literacy, critical thinking, and advanced skill sets, young Indians can lead the charge in cutting-edge research & technological advancements. Their active engagement in sustainable practices and global governance will further solidify India's stature on the world stage. This study highlights the key challenges identified within the major themes of Viksit Bharat vision and a unified effort from the youth, in collaboration with all societal sectors, in overcoming the hurdles in ensuring an inclusive future for India.

A comprehensive strategy, therefore, for achieving India's potential as a global leader in innovation, sustainability, and

inclusive growth is embodied in Viksit Bharat@ 2047. India can leverage its technological prowess, entrepreneurial zeal, and demographic dividend to become a developed nation by 2047 by implementing a comprehensive roadmap to address these issues. To make this vision a reality, however, the public sector, business community, civic society, and the government must work together.

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Table 6 : India in the World

Issues	Strongly Disagree (%)	Disagree (%)	Neutral (%)	Agree (%)	Strongly Agree (%)	Mean	Mode	σ
India's foreign policy effectively addresses security challenges.	9.0 (2.0)	15.0 (3.4)	153.0 (34.5)	200.0 (45.1)	66.0 (14.9)	3.67	4	0.84
Border disputes significantly impact India's international relations.	8.0 (1.8)	17.0 (3.8)	70.0 (15.8)	230.0 (51.9)	118.0 (26.6)	3.98	4	0.86
India's role in regional stability is crucial for its development.	2.0 (0.5)	10.0 (2.3)	81.0 (18.3)	209.0 (47.2)	141.0 (31.8)	4.08	4	0.79
India should take a more aggressive stance on territorial disputes.	5.0 (1.1)	15.0 (3.4)	134.0 (30.2)	177.0 (40.0)	112.0 (25.3)	3.85	4	0.88
The promotion of soft power is important for India's international relations.	3.0 (0.7)	10.0 (2.3)	(115.0) 26.0	217.0 (49.0)	98.0 (22.1)	3.90	4	0.79
India should seek to balance its relations between major powers like the US and China.	11.0 (2.5)	21.0 (4.7)	(101.0) 22.8	211.0 (47.6)	99.0 (22.3)	3.83	4	0.91
Summative Scores India in the World						3.88	4.00	0.56

Source : Authors' Estimation from Survey Responses

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