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Vikshit Bharat @2047: A Vision for India's Sustainable Development

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Introduction

1.1 Background and Context

Sustainable development is a broad term that includes environmental preservation, social inclusion, and economic progress. It seeks to satisfy current demands without sacrificing the capacity of future generations to satisfy their own (Burton et al., 2021).One would anticipate literature addressing policy frameworks, technological innovations, socio-economic strategies, environmental conservation efforts, adoption of renewable energy, infrastructure development plans, and possibly public health advancements that align with sustainability goals in relation to India's vision towards sustainable development by 2047.

To formulate a thorough comprehension of "Vikshit Bharat @2047," one must consult literature that focuses on India's current state with respect to its economy, environmental regulations, social structure, and scientific and technological capacities. Additional research into government initiatives like 'India Vision 2020,' started by former President APJ Abdul Kalam, could provide some fundamental understandings; nevertheless, revised forecasts up to 2047 would be necessary, considering socio-political changes over time (Agrawal et al., 2021)

Scholarly research on anticipated changes in population, urbanisation patterns, agricultural development in light of climate change scenarios, water resource management, air quality control measures, green building practises, waste management systems, healthcare accessibility improvements, including disease prevention strategies in line with SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals), and education reforms that prioritise skill development compatible with future job markets, all supported by digital transformation across sectors, could also contribute significantly to the vision of "Vikshit Bharat @2047 (Buchan et al., 2022).

1.2 Statement of the Problem:

India faces numerous challenges in achieving sustainable development by 2047, including environmental sustainability, social equity and inclusion, economic development, governance and policy implementation, and technological innovation and infrastructure. Environmental issues like pollution, deforestation, and climate change threaten the ecological balance. Social disparities, including income inequality, gender inequality, and caste discrimination, hinder inclusive growth. Economic development is crucial for addressing poverty, unemployment, and regional disparities. Strengthening governance frameworks and addressing technological adoption, digital divide, and infrastructure deficits are essential for achieving sustainable development goals.

1.3 Objectives of the Research:

The research "Vikshit Bharat @2047: A Vision for India's Sustainable Development" aims to address challenges and advance India's sustainable development vision by 2047. It includes a comprehensive diagnosis, a strategic roadmap, policy recommendations, stakeholder engagement, capacity building, and monitoring and evaluation. The research aims to provide actionable insights, evidence-based policy recommendations, and a strategic roadmap for achieving a sustainable and developed India by 2047, contributing to the global agenda of sustainable development.

2.1, 2.2 Pre-Independence Era and post-independence era (Up to 1947):

India's economy and society underwent significant changes from 321 BC to 1857 AD, with the Maurya, Gupta, and Mughal Empires dominating. The British East India Company established a strong foothold, leading to the consolidation of British rule. India's economy was primarily agrarian, with new technologies like railways and telegraphs introduced. However, these developments also led to resource exploitation and a socio-economic divide. Post-independence, India implemented various policies and programs to address challenges. (*Viksit Bharat@2047 – Central University of Tamilnadu*, n.d.)

- India implemented a planned economy, with the first Five-Year Plan being introduced in 1951. The plans sought to advance infrastructural development, agriculture, and industrialization.

- The Green Revolution: Using high-yielding crop varieties, better irrigation, and contemporary farming methods, the Green Revolution, which got its start in the 1960s, aimed to increase agricultural production.

- The White Revolution: Started in the 1970s, the White Revolution sought to raise milk output and enhance population nutrition.

- Economic Liberalization: India started along the path of economic liberalisation in the 1990s, opening its economy to outside commerce and investment.

- The goal of the 2014-launched Digital India Initiative was to make India a knowledge economy and society enabled by technology.

2.3 Challenges and Achievements:

- India has made significant progress in various development metrics, including life expectancy, literacy rates, and poverty reduction. However, the country still faces several challenges, including poverty and inequality, education and skill development, healthcare access, and infrastructure. A significant portion of the Indian population still lives below the poverty line, despite efforts to reduce it. Income inequality remains a significant issue. Despite expanding educational opportunities, questions

about the quality of education persist, and many graduates lack the necessary skills for the modern market.

- Healthcare access and results have improved, but there is still a long way to go before all residents can access high-quality, affordable healthcare. Infrastructure remains a challenge for all residents. Despite these challenges, India has made significant progress in reducing poverty, with a decrease from 45.3% in 1993-1994 to 27.1% in 2011-12.

- Literacy: India's literacy rate increased from 38.7 percent in 1951 to 74.0 percent in 2011, demonstrating tremendous development in this area.

- Life Expectancy: India has significantly improved its life expectancy, with a rise from 41.4 years in 1960 to 68.2 years in 2016 at birth.

- Economic Growth: India's GDP per capita increased from $390 in 1990 to $2,411 in 2022, demonstrating the country's considerable progress in boosting economic growth.

Finally, it should be noted that although India has achieved great strides in several development metrics, there are still many issues that need to be resolved. India is to become a developed country by 2047, the country's centennial of independence, according to the Viksit Bharat@2047 vision. India must address the issues facing the country and build on its accomplishments in order to realise this ambition (*Innovateindia.Mygov.in | Ideas for the Vision Viksit Bharat@2047*, n.d.)

3.1 Definition and Principles of Sustainable Development

Sustainable development is a global agenda that aims to meet the needs of the present without compromising future generations' ability to meet their own needs. It is based on three interconnected pillars: economic, social, and environmental. Economic sustainability focuses on economic growth, social sustainability emphasizes social equity, and environmental

sustainability focuses on the conservation and protection of natural resources and ecosystems.(Sharma, 2009)

3.2 Global Initiatives and Agreements

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are 17 global goals aimed at ending poverty, protecting the planet, and ensuring peace and prosperity by 2030. The Paris Agreement, adopted by 195 countries in 2015, aims to limit global warming to below 2°C above pre-industrial levels. The Kyoto Protocol, adopted in 1997 and implementing in 2005, aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, adopted in 1992, outlines 27 principles guiding sustainable development. These initiatives are part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.(Mensah, 2019)

3.3 Applicability to the Indian Context

India, a rapidly developing nation, faces numerous challenges in achieving sustainable development. Key challenges include poverty and income inequality, environmental sustainability, energy and resource dependency, and rapid urbanization. Despite these challenges, India has made significant progress in various development indicators, such as economic growth, education and skills development, and healthcare access. The Viksit Bharat @2047 vision aims to make India a developed nation by 2047, the 100th year of independence. Key goals include achieving a $5 trillion economy by 2025 and a $10 trillion economy by 2032, ensuring every child has access to quality education and skills development, providing affordable and quality healthcare, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, building modern and sustainable infrastructure, and ensuring digital India for every citizen.(*Sustainable Development Goals | United Nations in India*, n.d.)

India must tackle its challenges and build on its achievements through a collaborative effort from the government, businesses, and civil society to promote sustainable development and ensure equal benefits for all citizens, thereby working towards a more sustainable future.(*Sustainable Development in India*, n.d.)

4.The "Viksit Bharat @2047" vision

By 2047—the country's 100th anniversary of independence—India is to become a progressive, inclusive, and empowered nation, according to the "Viksit Bharat @2047" vision. The idea of forming India has developed into an intuitive and iterative cycle for bunch ideation. The vision places a strong emphasis on the active involvement of all citizens, particularly the youth, in determining the course of the nation. It is in line with the ideas of sustainable development, which aim to satisfy current needs without sacrificing the capacity of future generations to satisfy their own.(*Innovateindia.Mygov.in | Ideas for the Vision Viksit Bharat@2047*, n.d.; Sharma, 2009)

4.1 Origin and Evolution of the Vision

The "Viksit Bharat @2047" vision expects to assemble India and requests that all Indians take an interest to its prosperity. Everybody is free to participate in this powerful stage and add to the shared objective of a high-level India.

4.2 Key Components and Focus Areas

- The "Viksit Bharat @2047" vision's principal elements and areas of concentration cover a range of development facets, including social, economic, and environmental ones. Among the potential priority areas are:

- Inclusive Growth: The vision places a strong emphasis on the necessity of inclusive growth to guarantee that all societal segments benefit from development.

- Empowerment: It emphasises giving people and communities access to economic, medical, and educational possibilities to empower them.

- Sustainable Development: The vision aims to balance social inclusion, environmental preservation, and economic growth in accordance with the principles of sustainable development.

- Innovation and Technology: It encourages the application of these two areas to solve societal issues and advance economic development.

- Youth Involvement: The vision recognises youth's potential and actively includes them in determining the nation's destiny.

4.3 Adherence with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The UN's Feasible Advancement Objectives (SDGs) are to guarantee harmony and flourishing, safeguard the climate, and take out neediness. These objectives are reliable with the "Viksit Bharat @ 2047" vision, which underlines comprehensive development, strengthening, and long-haul advancement. India's "Viksit Bharat @2047" vision, which intends to make a high level and supportable India, shows the country's commitment to these objectives. The vision, like the SDGs, underlines economical turn of events, strengthening, and comprehensive development. To make the "Viksit Bharat" goal a reality, all citizens, particularly the youth, must actively engage. The vision offers a vibrant and welcoming environment for collective visioning with the purpose of constructing a sustainable and advanced India.(*Sustainable Development Goals | United Nations in India*, n.d.)

9.Challenges and Future Directions in Sustainable Development

Sustainable development is an important goal for communities all around the world, yet there are still barriers to overcome. Environmental concerns include pollution, climate change, deforestation, and the loss of biodiversity. Poverty, inequality, and limited access to healthcare and education all pose significant challenges. Governmental and policy implementation issues, such as bureaucratic inefficiency and corruption, impede progress. To overcome these obstacles and move on with a more sustainable future, governance frameworks must be strengthened, transparency increased, and participatory decision-making processes encouraged.

91. Anticipated Trends and Emerging Issues

Technological advancements in biotechnology, artificial intelligence, and renewable energy can accelerate sustainable development by improving resource efficiency and encouraging equitable growth. Rapid urbanisation presents both opportunities and difficulties for sustainable development; yet, unplanned growth, bad infrastructure, and social inequalities

can worsen environmental degradation and reduce quality of life. Strong policy frameworks, legislative improvements, climate action plans, stricter environmental legislation, and social inclusion are all required to achieve sustainable development. Effective governance necessitates accountability, openness, and citizen participation. Capacity building efforts, multi-stakeholder involvement, and public-private partnerships all help to facilitate dialogue and cooperation.

Conclusion

By 2047, India intends to integrate social consideration, natural protection, and monetary development into its feasible advancement methodology. Regardless, challenges like abundance imbalance, destitution, and mechanical development continue. The UN Economical Improvement Objectives are reliable with the Viksit Bharat@2047 vision; Nonetheless, they require youth engagement, climate change and environmental constraints action plans, and robust legislative frameworks.

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