

STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE THE GOALS OF VIKSIT BHARAT 2047

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Abstract:

India is rich in population but poor in human resources. Even though there is clarity between 'population' and 'human resources', the required efforts are not being put in the right direction. The Government of India's move is a golden opportunity to make 'population' into 'human resources' particularly with respect to youth. Today, Indian youth make up the largest chunk of the Indian population. If we segregate educated and not educated, the competencies vary. Among the educated youth, there are many with degrees but without skills, and among the uneducated youth, there are many without degrees but with skills.

The time has come to make the youth both educated and skilled. All efforts should be on the skilling or upskilling of the youth. The government had implemented many schemes, but the fruits of these schemes have yet to be received. In this context, this chapter focuses on identifying the various aspects of the vision of Viksit Bharat 2047 and the various challenges to it. Viksit Bharat 2047 is the vision to transform India into a developed nation by 2047, the 100th year of independence. This vision encompasses various facets of development, such as a) economic growth, b) environmental sustainability, c) social progress, and d) good governance, to make India a developed nation by 2047. This chapter is above to find the strategies to achieve the above four important facets of Viksit Bharat 2047 goals.

Introduction:

The four important facets of Viksit Bharat 2047 are namely a) economic growth b) environmental sustainability c) social process and d) good government. Let us discuss in detail about the subcomponents of each. Economic growth: The economy should be able to cope with the challenges of the 21st century based on entrepreneurship, innovation, and competitiveness.

Air) Focus on Agricultural Growth:

Indian economic growth for the last two decades is a success story when compared to many nations in the rest of the world. Showing a growth rate of 6 to 8 percent on average is a big achievement. However, India's economic growth has some peculiar features. India has not developed fully in agriculture but has shifted to industrial production. The recent figures on the agriculture growth rate show it is much less than the targeted growth of 4%. If agriculture growth is maintained at 4% for ten years continuously, poverty in India can be eradicated. The average yield per hectare is much lower than the world's average yield per hectare for many crops. The yield per hectare is not uniform throughout the country, as it varies from state to state and region to region. It is not exaggerating to say India is able to send a man to the moon, but we do not have the right fertilisers to save crops. As Indian agriculture production is based on monsoons, these fluctuations are common. We are not able to find the right solutions for it.

The following are some suggestions to improve this:

Integration of Rivers:

Even though it is an old concept, the Government of India did not put sufficient efforts in this direction. By integrating rivers, we can supply water to the cities as well as to the farmers. We can avoid the waste of rainwater.

Contract farming:

Contract farming will help increase the yield per hectare as it is done on a scientific basis. Sustainable farming, with the help of contract farming, will be the long-term solution. All the above steps are needed because the agriculture sector contributes 33% of the Indian work force, even though its contribution to GDP is less than 16%.

Educating the farmers:

Some of our software engineering are shifting from software to agriculture. There is a lot of scope for increasing the income from agricultures. However, majority of Indian farmers are following old traditional methods of farming and they do not make use of the technologies available. If the right education is offered to them to use the updated technology, updated fertilisers, the yield per can be further increased.

Due to various methods of farming in India, the yield per hectare for the same crops vary from region to region. By sharing the information with all the farmers, definitely the yield per hectare for many crops can be further increased. University should offer various courses on agricultural management and agricultural marketing. Internships should be offered in the agricultural sector and can be made mandatory for all the students.

Avoiding the wastage of food:

This is a big concern in India as some people do not have meal for two times at the same time many will waste the food. Lot of food is wasted due to negligence among the Indians. If the people how much efforts are being made to get 100 grams of rice or wheat they will not waste the food. At the same time we do not have sufficient storage facility.

We can see that farmers throwing tomatoes and other vegetables on the road when the prices are too low. Food Corporation of India itself declares the 8 per cent of the stored grains are eaten by rats. The total loss in the storage is much higher. The old proverb say penny saved is penny gained, similarly 100 grams of grains saved from the wastage is 100 grams of grains produced.

A. ii) Focus on Industrial Production:

The contribution from industrial production towards GDP is not showing encouraging growth. India did not have completely grown in industry but shifted to services. Today, services contribute 65% of GDP, while industrial production contributes less than 20% but contributes above 30 percent of employment. There is a simple mechanism to check whether we have developed industrially or not. How many Indian brands do we use from morning to evening in our day-to-day lives? will give the right answer.

It is not exaggerating to say we import even stapler pins from foreign countries. Today, China is the number one trading partner with India, with \$118.3 billion in FY24. Out of which, we import to the extent of \$101.75 billion, and the remaining balance we export. We are depending on China so much, which is not a good sign. If we look into the element of importing items, many of them can be easily manufactured in India. For the developing nations it is good to import capital goods and export finished goods. India imports consumer goods and exports raw materials. Only exception to the above is services industries.

The major chunk of our import bill is from petroleum products. It is right to shift our focus on non-conventional energy resources. There is lot of development in use of solar power development. But there are many unutilised opportunities. In some states solar roof topping is made compulsory however they bring solar roof topping for temporary and remove it after the inspection is over. It is right to regulate such practices in future by taking the necessary action the concerned authorities who sanctioned the permission.

Focus on Infrastructure:

There is a huge need for investment in infrastructure. To sustain industrial growth, infrastructure should grow at a double-digit rate. This is known to all the finance ministers of the nation, but sufficient efforts are not made in this direction. When we compare the industrial development with the other developing countries, the growth rate is not encouraging. The main reason for this is lack of infrastructure. After 76 years of independence still there are some States having power cut as a common phenomenon. Some industries complain that the quality of the goods are deteriorating during the transporting the goods from one place to other place.

Focus on Skill Development:

Make in India started with a lot of hope, but it did not give the expected results for various reasons. It is interesting to note that the logo of the Make in India campaign was designed by a foreigner. The new education policy is good in policy but has poor implementation. To implement NEP 2020, first teachers should be trained so that they can train the students. The government of India had taken several measures in the area of skill development. However, there is a need to support them financially so that they can start their own business.

Need to Invest in Research and Development:

The average investment in research and development by industry and government is in double digits. While it is less than one percent, India. Thus, there is a need for huge investment in research and development to develop innovative solutions for the development of the nation.

A Focus on Entrepreneurship:

Employees work for others, while employers work for themselves. However, in Indian culture, entrepreneurship is not well respected. The government had taken a lot of steps to encourage entrepreneurship, but they will not be sufficient and will not yield the expected results. Entrepreneurship concepts should be inculcated among the students from an early age. All management institutions should make entrepreneurship specialisation compulsory. All IIMs should take the lead in direction and should focus on developing entrepreneurs rather than employees for MNCs.

B Environmental Sustainability:

The less we talk about climate change based on restoration, conservation, and resilience in India, as it is a developing nation, Sustainable development goals are far from reality in many countries, as they are struggling for basic needs like hunger, thirst, and clothes. There are many countries with poor or no development; for such countries, achieving SDG goals is near impossible. Many developed nations are making the right efforts in the right direction for environmental sustainability, but there is still a there is still a long way to go.

Awareness has increased among the people, and some are making the necessary efforts in the right direction. For example, many engineering students are offered sustainable engineering and green engineering as specialisations in engineering. Implementation of sustainable development requires large amount of investment which can be affordable only be developed nations. Developing nations and under developing nations have other priorities like development of present communities rather than future communities.

Sustainable entrepreneurship:

Sustainable development ventures in the purview of sustainable entrepreneurial ecosystem arises to create economic, social and environmental value (Pando, Velour, & Schneckenberg, 2019). Entrepreneurs to have a sustainable business idea and the actions of sustainable business ventures must be grounded by considering the concerns which are particular to Economy, Environment and Society. To build a sustainable entrepreneurial ecosystem it is very important for the entrepreneurs to focus on creating value proposition which is very much needed for the people (Schaltegger & Wagner,2011).

C. Social Progress:

Another important goal of Viksit Bharat is inclusive growth, which is far from reality in India. According to a survey, the top 10 richest people are contributing 4% of GDP. 10 percent of the Indian public owns 90 percent of the wealth of the nation. The gap between rich and poor is increasing day by day. Even though the government has taken many measures to lift the people out of poverty, India still contributes one-third of the poor people in India. In simple terms, there is a large gap between urban India and rural Bharat in many economic indicators.

When we want to learn culture from Western countries, the rest of the world wants to learn from Indian culture. Such is the greatness of our culture. However, many Indians do not understand this, and in the name of fashion, they are losing their passion.

Under the leadership of our Prime Minister, we are celebrating International Yoga Day. There is an urgent need for education about culture among youth and children. It is the right time to keep compulsory subjects as part of the curriculum so that they understand the culture and its significance.

Many Indians do not understand our culture, which is why they do not give it importance. Once they understand the Indian culture, it is easy to follow it. The other key terms in this objective are equality and diversity. Equality can be managed because of our strong constitution in India.

The three pillars of our democracy are the judiciary, executive, and legislative, which ensure equality among Indians. Even though there are some variations in implementation, more or less, we are far better than many countries in the world. With respect to diversity, India is a country with diversity as its foundation.

D. Good Governance:

Good governance will be used to improve after using the data analysis in the areas of teamwork development, reflection, empathy, and consultation. Viksit Bharat aims for agile governance with a minimum government that allows for maximum governance, i.e., Chanakyan State. The 'state' should aim to run on meritocracy in the implementation of business rules and coordination with zero corruption. This is one of the methods to aim for equality. Institutions play an important role in minimising the difference between rich and poor, which balances short-term and long-term goals.

To become Viksit, we have substantially improved the per capita GDP and human development index. In the Indian government, 72 ministers will be there. All of them to work together for the development of the nation. The government is spending hard-earned taxpayer money; it should be used for development rather than politics. The Indian government should focus on skill development and competency development among the youth. India needs technocrats with administrative acumen, as each discipline needs inch-wide, mile-deep human capital rather than a mile-wide, inch-deep perspective.

Conclusion:

The strategies suggested for achieving the

- a) economic growth,
- b) environmental sustainability,
- c) social progress, and
- d) good governance are not exhaustive.

While implementing the above suggestions one should think of the practical problems and challenges they would face in future because as India is a diversified nation with different cultures.

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