



India@75 – Accomplishments And Opportunities

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Abstract

India got Independence on 15th Aug. 1947, since independence till now as country India achieved various milestone in the field of science, technology, Research and Development, health etc. A country facing famine and epidemic before independence today recognized as “the pharmacy of the world” and supplier of food to the world community. The political prestige of India is today recognized all over the world. At the Domestic Level India has introduced big changes in economy infrastructure and development initiatives. Simultaneously Indi’s proactive role in multilateral fora such as the United Nations General Assembly, the Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa (BRICS) summit, and the G-20 summit were significant achievements at Global level seeking investment and development Priorities. India successfully held G-20 Delhi summit that manifests it’s voice and important role in of global governance and world politics. But even after all these developments a lot have been left to be achieved. Even now the country ranked lowest in Hunger, Happiness, literacy, health in the world. Even today million died because of non-availability of better health and sanitation facility and by hunger. This paper is an effort to highlight the issues on which country fared better and to streamline those issues on which the country needs to act in a vigorous manner for the greater good of country and humanity

Keywords –Demography, Pandemic, Pharmacy of the world, Atmnirbhar Bharat, G-20,

The dawn of India as a Sovereign Democratic Republic getting independence from the colonial power the country was riddled with various problem in Political, Economic, Social, and other field. Just after independence country faced a tragic partition. The violence that erupted at the dawn of Indian Independence cost millions of people who lost their life. India has to start with a poor economy, illiteracy, malnutrition, and a stamp of IIIrd world. The immediate need was restructuring the economy, speeding up Industries, improving the GDP and per capita income leading the mass to quality life. Country was faced with communal violence, separatism and had to toil hard in the integration of the country.

Food Security, Shelter, Political stability, communal and social harmony was the immediate concerns of India at the dawn of Independence. India has improvements on massive India has improved on massive scale in Science, Technology, Space, Research and development claiming to become a global figure. The country has dealt the situations with remarkable political maturity, with enormous care accommodating the massive demographic diversity and mutual co-ordination and emerged as the only successful democratic country in the Asian continent. Today India is the only successful democratic country in non-western world which did not face a single coup and there has been always a smooth transition of power in democratic manner. Since dawn of independence India has made remarkable progress for the upliftment of the poor's and underprivileged in the country. India has never been overshadowed by calamity famine as and it provides food security, political security and economic security to some extent to all the citizen of the country.

This paper is an attempt-

- to understand India's pace of development specially in reference to Modi Government at Domestic and Global level.
- to enquire how the country shifted towards breaking the shackles of conventional thinking and opening the door towards a defining role in the 21st century.
- To understand the magnitude of India's engagement with multilateral forums such as United Nations, G-20, the Climate change regime, and the global trade system.
- To probe how India is seen today at the domestic and global level becoming an important actor with a potential to become a major power and a trouble shooter.

The paper is based on secondary sources of data collection, widely exploring the reference books, scholarly articles and internet sources.

Achievements at Domestic level

Politically the status of India is now recognized all over the world for playing an important role through it's increased engagements with the multilateral forums making it's effective presence as troubleshooter resolving global issues and providing fillip to global peace and security. From the stamp of the least developed country to rise of fifth largest world economy, India is now heading the presidency of 20 most developed countries (G20) in the world. India's relationship and engagements with the whole world has been shaped by the motto "Vasuddhaiv kutumbkam" that was manifested during G-20 Summit at Delhi. Modi's dictum of 3D Democracy, Demography, Demand sufficed by fourth 'D' (Diaspora) has received attention and significance in the world Arena.

In domestic politics India provided its citizen basic right itself written in the constitution, which is also mentioned in the Preamble of the Indian constitution which is considered as the "soul of the constitution". The Right to life, liberty, equality and religion is guaranteed as fundamental rights in Indian constitution. Its importance is analyzed from this point that these rights can't be denied to any citizen by any govt. at the center and state.

India faces Challenges at domestic level in addressing the diversified interest of the Demography. Communal and extremist ideology gain strength in such a huge diverse country. Corruption, use of money power, violence, religious polarization is the major disease of Indian democracy which needs immediate cure. Without the eradication of these evils and decentralization of power and upliftment of the last poor individual of the country as envisaged by the father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi in his Work “Sarvodaya”, the real upliftment of the country can’t be realized.

Social Progression – Education

Education is the vital for social upliftment. It is vital for upliftment in all the major sector of the country like health, environment, peace and good governance. In India the enrollment ratio for elementary education are close to 100% whereas the gross enrollment ratio (GER) for secondary education have also increased but it still needs improvement. The Annual survey on education research (ASER) estimated that national attendance in primary and upper primary schools is 71.4% and 73.2% respectively with considerable differences across the state. The retention rates in elementary school are 70.7%¹.

During Covid crisis India like other countries in the world witnessed huge gap because of the closure of schools and non-availability of suitable means to poor and underprivileged for online education. But in the recently announced ASER 2022 report some positive outcomes were witnessed which are as following-

- Report shows that govt. schools saw a sharp rise in enrollment from 65.6% in 2018 to 72.9% in 2022 reversing another trend of steady decline of student enrollment seen since 2006 when it was 73.4%
- There is an increase in all India rural enrollment figure for the age group (6-14 years) from 97.9% in 2018 to 98.4% in 2022².
- India’s higher education Gross enrollment ratio (calculated for the age group 18-23 years) increased from 11.5% in 2005-06 to 27.3% in 2020-21, but still we lag behind the world average of 33% and that of comparable economies like Brazil, Russia, China etc. Quality is also a major challenge in Higher education in India, very few Indian higher education institutions feature in the top 200 world ranking of institutions issued by Quacquarelli Symonds (QS) and Times ranking³.

But even after these positive outcomes there are various constraints which plagued the Indian education system some of them are given as following-

- Inadequate public funding to the education sector by both the center and state govt, which is remain close to 3% of GDP while according to world bank the world average in this regard is 4.7% of GDP⁴
- Disproportionate focus on School infrastructure as opposed to learning outcomes
- Challenges in governance and monitoring mechanisms for learning outcomes
- Accountability system in govt. schools
- Inadequate teacher training, large no. of teacher vacancies and rampant absenteeism

¹ Strategy for new India @ 75, Chapter 23, School education, page no.112

² The Hindu, widening learning gaps, page no.12, 19 Jan. 2023

³ Strategy for New India @ 75, Higher Education, Page no.116

⁴ Strategy for New India@75, School Education, Page no.113

- Limited options for vocational education in the school system
- Inadequate support and counselling given to children in schools

As a remedy to these constraints government has taken following measures

- Setting up of PM-RISE schools
- Focus on learning outcomes of govt. schools in primary, secondary and higher education level
- Implementation and continuation of centrally sponsored scheme like RUSA Sarva shiksha abhiyaan
- Implementation of New Education Policy declared by govt. in 2020
- Making NAAC accreditation mandatory for higher education institutions
- Regulation for graded autonomy to universities and autonomous colleges
- Invitation to Foreign universities to open educational center in India with full autonomy in their fees and faculty recruitment procedure

India started National Education Policy in 2020 to introduce improved education system in the country, with a focus on equity, access and inclusion, Quality learning, Multi-disciplinary research.

Health Infrastructure

Although India accounted for only 18% of global population in 2016, we accounted for 34% of global TB burden and 26 % of premature mortality due to diarrhea, lower respiratory and other common infectious diseases⁵. Covid crisis taught the world the importance of Improved Health infrastructure and increased focus on health issues. that how tragic a crisis will become if we do not focus on the health of the country. In the popular dictum it is said that “Health is wealth” which means that healthy individuals of the country are key asset of the country which is necessary for achieving the social, political and economic goal of the country. With poor health infrastructure no country can achieve greater progress. The following preventable risk factors are causes for a major proportion of diseases in the country-

- Maternal and child malnutrition
- Air pollution
- Unhealthy diets
- High blood pressure and blood glucose
- Tobacco consumption
- Unsafe water and poor sanitary practices

Out of these nutrition, environment, water and sanitation are outside the purview of health ministry. Therefore, accountability for ensuring vital public health actions is spread thin.⁶ Diseases need to be prevented first; a concept that has historically been inadequately acknowledged in India. The large burden of non-Communicable diseases (NCDs) requires lifestyle and community-level interventions. Ensuring people eat right, sleep right, maintain good hygiene, exercise and adopt a healthy lifestyle necessitates concerted interventions at various levels of the system. Apart from these behavioural changes Govt. is also by various program and schemes trying it's best to tackle the health situation in the country. Some of these schemes needs mention viz.

⁵ Strategy for New India@75, Public Health Management and Action, Page no. 129

⁶ Strategy for New India@75, Public Health Management and Action, Page no. 131

- PM Matru Vandana Yojana for providing benefit to pregnant women for delivery in govt. hospital
- Mission Indradhanush for providing basic vaccines to infants with the objective of achieving 90% immunization coverage India
- National strategic plan launched in 2017 to enhance the war against TB and eliminate it by the year 2030
- POSHAN abhiyaan for reducing stunting, wasting and malnourishment among children in the country
- Ayushman Bharat scheme for providing family insurance of rupees 5 lakhs for hospitalization cost in both govt and private hospitals in the country⁷

These are some of the steps taken by the govt. for improving the health of the country. But after these schemes there has been lot needed to be done for eradicating maternal mortality, infant mortality, stunting and wasting among children and poor in the country.

India, which has prided itself as the 'Pharmacy of the world', COVID-19 became a test for India's health diplomacy. According to Medicine sans Frontier, 67% of medicines produced in India are exported to developing countries, Approximately 50% of the essential medicines that UNICEF distributes in developing countries come from India and 75%–80% of all medicines distributed by the International Dispensary Association (IDA) to developing countries are manufactured in India⁸. India announced US\$1 billion as COVID-19 assistance to 90 countries of the world. 'India is the largest producer of generic medicines; the prices of these are the lowest in the world. It accounts for 20% of the world's production while meeting 62% of the global demand for the vaccine⁹'.

Economic Progression

Since Independence Indian economy travelled a long path to become the 5th largest economy of the world today. India's GDP was rupees 2.79 lakh crore in 1950-51 which increased to 147.36 lakh crore in 2021-21.¹⁰ In sept 2022 India became the 5th largest economy of the world replacing U.K., a country which ruled us for about 200 years. It is a proud moment for all the citizens of the county. India has come a long way from its battered state at the time of independence. Last 75 years have not only brought about structural changes in economy but has also brought it at par with developed economies. The journey during the period has definitely not been smooth, and India faced several challenges like the financial crisis of 1981, 1991, global recession in 2008, demonetization in 2016, and the most tragic Covid crisis during which Indian economy entered into recession for the first time in history in first half of fiscal year 2020 with two successive quarter of negative growth. India handled this crisis situation not only with alacrity but emerged out of these crises by becoming more stronger economically and politically. 'India's per capita income witnessed 500 times growth since independence in 1947. In early years of its independence India's per capita income was Rupees 265 which has now jumped to Rupees 1,28,819 today¹¹'. Not only in crude

⁷ Strategy for New India@75, Comprehensive Primary Health care, Page no. 133

⁸ <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/09715231219992933#bibr24-0971523121999293>

⁹ Ibid

¹⁰ <https://www.ndtv.com/business/indian-economy-since-independence-heres-how-indias-economy-has-fared-in-the-last-75-years-2509759>

¹¹ https://www.business-standard.com/article/economy-policy/india-at-75-here-s-how-much-our-per-capita-income-has-zoomed-since-1950-122081300797_1.html

economic terms but in Structural reforms India achieved various milestone in the world economy. The govt. has launched many flagship schemes to promote financial inclusion and provide financial stability and security to empower the poor and unbanked in the country. The Current Government has introduced several beneficiary schemes to strengthen the per capita growth such as-

- Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana
- Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana
- Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana
- Promotion of Digital economy through NPCI and BHIM UPI and RUPAY card.

‘The efforts of the Government witnessed tremendous growth in financial inclusion. According to world bank data, in 2014, 53% of adult had a bank account, which increased to 80% in 2017 which is now comparable to China¹². Digital payment transactions have significantly increased as a result of coordinated efforts of the govt. as a whole along with all stake holders concerned, from 2,071 crore transactions in FY 2017-18 it increased to 8,840 crore transactions in FY 2021-22’.¹³ ‘In December 2022, the digital payments transactions amounted to \$1.5 trillion on annualize basis which is more than the total digital transactions in US, UK, Germany and France combined¹⁴’.

At a time when all the sectors of the economy seemed to be recovered from the Covid-19 shock, Russia-Ukraine war created another crisis for the world economy including India. Both the countries are the source of various important mineral and food supply of the world market. ‘Ukraine supplies rare gases used to produce semiconductor fab lasers and Russia exports rare metals like Titanium, Palladium and neon, this combination is required to build chipset that power a range of devices from automobiles to smartphones. Apart from this both the countries are the major supplier of food material like wheat, sunflower oil in the world’.¹⁵ Therefore war between the two countries created commodity shortage in the world market, which lead to increase in prices of various food items and industrial and automobile product. But till now Indian economy responded well after these crises. In the recent forecast IMF declared India is the fastest growing economy of the world.

Even after this major achievement the benefits does not reach all the sections of society and a huge income disparity still exists between the rich and poor in the country. With growth in economy, Inequality and poor-rich disparity also widened since independence. According to Oxfam report titled “Survival of the richest” just 5% of Indians own more than 60% of country’s wealth, while the bottom 50% population possess only 3% of wealth. Report also says that between 2012 and 2021, 40% of the wealth created in India has gone to just 1% of the population and merely 3% of the wealth has gone to the bottom 50%.¹⁶ The report highlighted the growing inequality in the country. In the 21st century if a growth does not benefit each and

¹² Strategy for New India @ 75, Financial Inclusion, Pg. no. 41

¹³ [https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1897272#:~:text=Digital%20payment%20transactions%20have%20significantly,RBI%2C%20NPCI%20and%20banks\).](https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1897272#:~:text=Digital%20payment%20transactions%20have%20significantly,RBI%2C%20NPCI%20and%20banks).)

¹⁴ <https://www.livemint.com/news/india/indias-digital-payments-in-2022-more-than-us-uk-germany-france-economies-combined-ashwini-vaishnaw-at-wef-11674200318147.html>

¹⁵ The Hindu, March 4,2022, pg.no. 9, why not global interconnectedness halting war

¹⁶ <https://indianexpress.com/article/business/economy/indias-richest-1-own-more-than-40-of-total-wealth-oxfam-8384156/>

every section of society equitably, then it is the “growth of few on the misery of many” Hence a lot of efforts have been required to make the growth equitable and sustainable. Education for all, health, Skill, and availability of primary resources to each person of the country is the way to make the growth equitable and sustainable.

Environment and Sustainability

Since independence country achieved various milestone in the field of Political, social, economic, technological fields. Environment is the only field where the country suffered setbacks. The amount of tree cover, clean air, pure water, biodiversity decreased day by day since independence. Today we are standing on the cusp of a major crisis because of deteriorating environmental conditions in the country. Every progressive year about million in the country lost their life because of polluted air and water, floods, cyclones, heat waves which are the signs of deteriorating environmental conditions in the country. India witnessed extreme weather events such as heatwaves & floods caused by the changing climate on 88% of the year 2022 as per a report by the center for science and environment (CSE) and down to earth published on Nov 1, 2022. Between Jan 1 and Sept. 30, 2022 such events claimed the lives of 2,755 people and affected 1.8 million hectares of crop area across the country.¹⁷ Successive Governments have tried best to tackle the environment crisis through-

- Forest conservation act passed in 1980
- Air (prevention and control of pollution) act 1981
- Environment Protection act 1986
- National Forest Policy of 1988, which recommended 33% of forest cover for the plains and 67% for the hills

In contemporary times for the management and handling of new type of pollutant like plastic and electronic waste govt. passed

- E-waste management rules in 2011
- Plastic waste management rules in 2016¹⁸

In the Glasgow Summit of COP-26 Prime Minister Modi announced its enhanced climate commitment called– “Panchamrit” which include five goals set up by India for clean environment, which was also approved by the cabinet on 3 Aug 2022. These five goals are-

- India will increase it's non-fossil energy capacity to 500 GW by 2030
- Will meet 50% of it's energy requirements for renewable energy by 2030
- Will reduce the total projected carbon emissions by one billion tons from now till 2030
- Will reduce the carbon intensity of its economy by more than 45%

¹⁷ <https://thewire.in/environment/extreme-weather-events-occurred-for-most-of-2022-in-india-killed-over-2700-report>

¹⁸ <https://frontline.thehindu.com/environment/india-at-75-timeline-environment-75-years-of-independence/article65728154.ece>

- Will achieve the target of Net Zero by the year 2070 when there will be no net co2 emitted from energy sources.¹⁹

To achieve the objectives the 2023 Union budget has allocated rupees 19,700 crore for the National Green Hydrogen Mission. This will set in motion a programme that can position India as green Hydrogen super power. Healthy and clean environment is the indispensable for sustainable growth. Without green environment economic growth is not sustainable. Hence environment need to be taken care of for the sustainable growth of the country.

Initiatives of Viksit Bharat-

Atmnirbhar Bharat- Self-reliant India (Atmanirbhar Bharat) was launched as an initiative to reboot India's torn Economy due to Covid-19 Pandemic. This was one of the out of Box initiatives of Modi which was launched in May 2020 focussing on five pillars viz. Economy, Infrastructure, 21st-century technology-driven arrangements and system, Demand, Vibrant Demography. India successfully addressed the Covid-19 pandemic by demonstrating Atm Nirbhara Bharat (Self Reliant India) Initiative. India started the World's largest self-made vaccination drives and exported the Covid-19 Vaccines as Humanitarian assistance to the Neighbouring Countries and also to other nations in need. Modi's initiatives of "make in India and 'Atmnirbhar Bharat led to more and more diasporic engagement enabling domestic manufacturing capabilities and promoting exports.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched his visionary initiative Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav on 12th March, 2021 to celebrate and commemorate 75 years of progressive India and the glorious history of its people, culture and achievements. The Initiative was dedicated to the people of India who have not only been instrumental in bringing India so far in its evolutionary journey but also hold within them the power and potential to enable the vision of activating India 2.0 that included Modi's vision of Self-reliant India (Atmanirbhar Bharat). The broader objective of Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav was to Commemorate the reminiscence of rich cultural heritage, socio-cultural, political and economic identity of India. The initiative lasted up to 75-weeks ending on 75th anniversary of Independence on 15th August, 2023.

Viksit Bharat@2047 was another out of Box vision of Modi that manifests India's transformative gesture to see India a developed entity by the 100th centenary of Independence in 2047. In the Ninth Governing Council Meeting of NITI Aayog Prime Minister. Narendra Modi outlined a roadmap to transform India into a developed nation by 2047. The vision was clearly stated in the comprehensive Vision Document of 'Viksit Bharat @2047, that aims to elevate India to a \$30 trillion economy with a per capita income of \$18,000 by the centenary of its independence. Vision Document revolves round 3D concept that is- Democracy, Diversity and Demography. The 3D is called as the foundation stone of Vision 2047. The three pillars as envisaged by Modi addresses 'India's Potential to become a developed economy seeking to transition Bharat from a middle-income to a high-income country by 2047, requiring a sustained growth

¹⁹ The Hindu, Aug 4, 2022, pg. no. 11, Cabinet nod for climate pledges

rate of 7-10% annually²⁰. Vision 2047 is an inclusive vision to integrate the youth power of the country in its transformative agenda inviting creative ideas from the for Viksitbharat@2047 on modals of development such as economic prosperity, social advancement, environmental sustainability, and effective governance. The ‘out of Box proposal’ of the Prime minister Modi intends to harness the manpower, their potential talent and capabilities, in leading India towards recessive Bharat by 2047. The Road map to achieve the vision has been focussed on fostering participative governance, enhancing quality of life, and ensuring sustainable development across the nation. The Scheme strives to unveil a road map to transform the country into a developed nation with a **USD 30 trillion economy** by the time it completes 100 years of Independence. The vision document was prepared by NITI Aayog with intent to **make India a global leader in innovation and technology**, a model of human development and social welfare, and a champion of environmental sustainability.

- Viksit Bharat @2047 envisions to²¹-
 - Elevating India to a USD 30 trillion economy with increased per-capita income of USD 18,000-20,000.
 - Building world-class infrastructure and facilities in both rural and urban areas.
 - Ensuring quality of life with self-reliance and promoting digital economy and governance.
 - Becoming self-reliant in defence and space sectors and enhancing India’s role in the world.
 - Fostering green growth and climate action by increasing renewable energy capacity and reducing carbon emissions.
 - Empowering the youth with skills and education and creating more employment opportunities.
 - Promoting partnerships with foreign Research and development organizations to promote quality Research.

India has a huge demographic dividend a population of over 1.4 billion people, with more than 40% below the age of 25. They need to be harnessed into a skilled manpower through Skill India Initiative. Prime Mister’s Skill Development Schemes seeking to train the youth in skill development techniques. India has ventured on **Accelerated Digital Economy**, embracing digital transformation and innovation, ‘especially in the areas of **e-commerce**, **fintech**, **edtech**, **healthtech**, and **agritech**. To ensure massive employment and entrepreneurship²². Prime Minister Narendra Modi stated-“Making India a developed nation by 2047 is an ambition of every Indian, and states can play an active role to achieve this aim as they are directly connected with the people²³”.

India is the largest and one of the most successful Democracies with the largest workforce globally. This workforce needs to be harnessed into skilled manpower as a key factor to development achieving the

²⁰ <https://hindupost.in/politics/decoding-india-vision-2047-niti-aayog-strategy/#> Decoding India Vision 2047: Niti Aayog’s Strategy for a Developed Bharat July 30, 2024 accessed on 21.04.2025

²¹ <https://www.drishtias.com/daily-updates/daily-news-analysis/national-e-commerce-policy-1>

²² Ibid

²³ <https://hindupost.in/politics/decoding-india-vision-2047-niti-aayog-strategy/#> Decoding India Vision 2047: Niti Aayog’s Strategy for a Developed Bharat July 30, 2024 accessed on 21.04.2025

objectives of the envisioned \$30 trillion economy. The vision Document focusses on improvement in critical areas viz. ‘rural development, agriculture, infrastructure, social welfare, finance, commerce, technology, governance, and security and also enhancing the quality of life by improving access to drinking water, electricity, healthcare, and education’²⁴. The Governing Council meeting chaired by Prime Minister Modi held in December 2023, focused on enhancing the quality of life by improving access to drinking water, electricity, healthcare, and education. Special sessions were held on ‘cybersecurity, the aspirational districts and blocks programme, and the role of artificial intelligence in governance. Vision 2047 envisions, to achieve a universal literacy rate of 100%, reducing ‘infant mortality, and increase female labour participation from the current 37% to over 70%’²⁵. The targets are the manifestation of ensuring quality life through increasing people’s access to resources and essential services.

Vision Document of viksitbharat@2047 highlighted the need of application of improved technology to enhance efficiency, transparency, and service delivery. It was reiterated that robust physical infrastructure is essential for Developing to support economic activities and improve nationwide connectivity. The necessity of integrating all markets across the country for goods, labour, and capital, ensuring seamless economic activities and fostering growth. This integration will help reduce regional disparities and ensure that development reaches all parts of the country²⁶.

Environmental Sustainability has been one of the crucial challenges faced at global level. The vision document 2047 aims to address the issue of carbon emission intensity by 55% from 2005 levels by 2047, aligning with global efforts to combat climate change and emphasizing the importance of sustainable development practices²⁷. It was highlighted that environment and sustainability is essential to balance economic growth ensuring that development must be inclusive and it should not hamper the growth of future generations. It was mentioned that the goals of viksitbharat@2047 needs collective endeavour from all the stake holders with unified approach to accelerate the nation’s effort and motive of Viksit Bharat.

India’s Global engagements-

Under the Pro- active leadership of Modi India is on the way of drastic change and transformation of it’s role at domestic and international level. India’s International Affairs. In his 37th Singapur lecture on 23rd November 2015 captioned as “Singapur Story Modi remarked- ‘The Wheel of change are moving; Confidence is growing; resolve is stronger and Resolve is clearer’²⁸. This was the gesture of a shift in broader ideas and approach of Prime minister Modi towards India’s engagement with the world. Prime Minister Narendra Modi is a visionary leader with a grand strategy for India to become a major power in the world. After resuming in Power as Prime minister in 2014 Modi has, through a startling and sweeping manoeuvre, expanded the depth and breadth of India's engagement with the world, breaking the shackles of conventional thinking and opening the door towards a defining role in the 21st century. Under Modi India has grown

²⁴ Ibid

²⁵ Ibid

²⁶ <https://www.thequint.com/opinion/3-years-modi-government-foreign-policy>

²⁷ Ibid

²⁸ Chaturvedi Rajiv Ranjan- <https://www.thequint.com/opinion/3-years-modi-government-foreign-policy>

more dynamic and pro-active. Modi has priorities and that he addresses according to needs. Restructuring Economy, development of infrastructure, trade, technology, mutual cooperation, global engagement are some of the priorities reflected in the Policies of Modi.

Modi says- 'Big changes are in the air. Now country is being increasingly perceived as a potential force for good and that the reason 'why the world looks at India today differently is the will power of 1.25 billion Indians'²⁹. Since becoming India's prime minister in 2014, Narendra Modi has been a tour de force in foreign policymaking. Within two years of his term, he visited more than forty-four countries. His engagement outside India has been commendable and He has introduced every realm of Indian foreign policy such as, commercial diplomacy, defence diplomacy, diaspora outreach, cultural diplomacy, geo-strategy and soft power.

Make in India Initiative

Modi launched 'Make in India' campaign in 2014 followed by 'Startup India' in 2015 and standup India in 2016 to create jobs opportunities and entrepreneurships and making India into a global manufacturing hub. Modi's engagement with diaspora with clear message to invest in India was one of the initiatives to boost Indian, economy, Infrastructure development and attracting FDI. Modi's intent to reach the diaspora, the clarity of his vision, resoluteness of his determination has laid strong foundation in reshaping India's economic development. Modi called the Diaspora- 'Come, Make in India'³⁰. Modi Launched 'Make in India' in September 2014 as vital impetus for employment & growth with focus on investment in manufacturing, designs and startups. The Hon'ble Prime Minister has given impetus to growth with several innovative initiatives such as "Make in India", "Digital India", "100 Smart Cities" and "Skill India". The Make in India initiative aims to make India an integral part of the global supply chain.

Modi's ambitious Startup India initiative to promote a culture of entrepreneurship and product development among Indian Youth is tagged to the inbuilt yearning among NRI's and OCI's to transfer capital investment, high end knowledge, expertise to know how that will turbocharge the home lands economic take offs³¹. Modi has focused of 3P's- Promotion, Policy and Pravasi. Modi reiterated his conviction that the India diaspora is great capital for us in the global context. The more we nurture it the stronger will be our presence globally³².

Conclusion-

India has achieved various milestones during the 75 years of Independence in political, social, and economic fields but also, we have various milestones left to be achieved. India claims to become the 5th largest economy in the world but India ranked 107 out of 121 countries on Global hunger index 2022³³, 132 out of 191 countries in Human development index 2021³⁴, and 180 among 180 countries in Environmental

²⁹ TNN (2015) 'PM Modi's Dubai's Speech: key highlights' The Times of India, August 2017

³⁰ https://www.mea.gov.in/Images/attach/Make_in_India_Initiative.pdf

³¹ Sreeram Chaulia (2016) *Modi Doctrine -the Foreign Policy of India's Prime Minister* Bloomsbury London p. 72

³² Ibid p.74

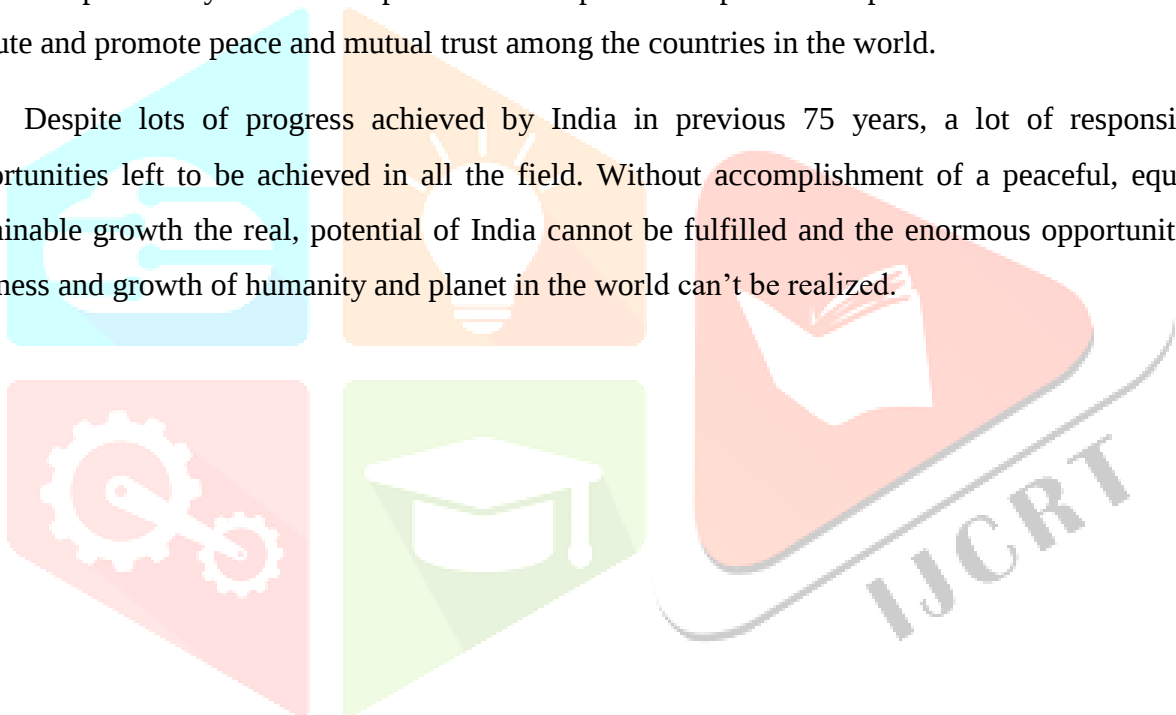
³³ <https://www.globalhungerindex.org/india.html>

³⁴ <https://www.undp.org/india/press-releases/india-ranks-132-human-development-index-global-development-stalls>

performance index 2022³⁵. According to the world population prospectus 2022 released by the UN, India is projected to become the world most populous country replacing China in 2023.³⁶ With the largest populous country tag also means that India has the largest responsibility in the world for providing healthcare facility, education, skill, employment, and handle the economic and environmental burden of this huge population sustainably, otherwise it will become a source of crisis in the country.

Intergovernmental Panel on climate change (IPCC) reported that the rising temperature may result in rise of Water level in the Oceans and it may engulf India's megacities like Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai- which are located along the coastline face the impact of sea-level rise, storm surges, cyclones and rising sea temp.³⁷ India thus needs to address the issue of Environment and Sustainability. On the political front because of Russia-Ukraine war the whole world is polarized which created strained relation between the countries of west and Russia and China, which impacts the supply chain of essential commodities to the world market and is a source of rise in inflation in all over the world. India as a President of G20 in 2023 has the responsibility to create a peaceful atmosphere and provides a platform for the resolution of the dispute and promote peace and mutual trust among the countries in the world.

Despite lots of progress achieved by India in previous 75 years, a lot of responsibility and opportunities left to be achieved in all the field. Without accomplishment of a peaceful, equitable and sustainable growth the real, potential of India cannot be fulfilled and the enormous opportunities for the wellness and growth of humanity and planet in the world can't be realized.



³⁵ <https://frontline.thehindu.com/dispatches/india-ranks-at-the-bottom-in-a-list-180-countries-in-the-2022-environmental-performance-index/article65497256.ece>

³⁶ <https://indianexpress.com/article/india/india-to-be-most-populous-country-in-2023-8021711/>

³⁷ The Hindu, March3, 2022, pg. no.15, Explainer, IPCC sounds another climate warning