



"Social Media, Social Networks, and Social Movements in India: Emerging Research Issues and Challenges of Viksit Bharat@2047"

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1.0. Abstract:

Social media plays a significant role in shaping public discourse and influencing policy outcomes. Activists can use these platforms to raise public awareness, generate public pressure, and advocate for policy changes. Social media are interactive technologies that facilitate the creation, sharing and aggregation of content amongst virtual communities and networks. This theory emphasizes the interaction between marginalized groups and their political environment, by focusing on openings in power structures that allow for the advancement of movements. McFarland discusses how power dynamics and institutional responsiveness determine if grievances evolve into organized action. In terms of benefits, social media has enabled social movements to amass large amounts of success. The online world provides the power to organise without any formal organisations, which speeds up the process of mobilisation and allows for greater scale in rapid periods. Additionally, these online movements are able to sustain attention across borders, a feat that was not previously possible. Finally, social media supported the development of creativity to contribute to narrative building, critical in driving effective social movements. For instance, memes, in particular, have proven to be a useful tool when it comes to repeat certain ideas so that they enter the public consciousness and are able to retain attention. However, social media comes with its detriments as well. Social media movements can organise too fast, and without network internalities, which are durable networks ideal for organised action. As a result, there is a limited ability to make real change. Social media movements might also lack clear leadership, which makes it hard to interact with authorities in order to direct precise and meaningful change. It is unsurprising that different social movements organised on social media have resulted in extremely different consequences. In India, social networking has evolved from Orkut's early popularity to the dominance of platforms like Facebook and Meta's ecosystem, fueled by affordable data and increasing internet access, with Indians spending a significant amount of time online. Social networks are online platforms where individuals and organizations connect, communicate, share information, and form relationships, playing a vital role in modern life, facilitating social interaction, business, education, and entertainment.

1.1.Key Words: Viksit Bharat, Social Media, Social Networks, Social Movements, Types, New and Old Social Movements, Social Movements, Themes, Goals and Objectives, Aspects, Strategic Focus Areas of Viksit Bharat@ 2047, Implementation Strategies, Targets, Blueprint for India, Issues and Challenges, Way forward, Road Map, Findings and Suggestions.

1.2. Introduction:

Social media is made up of websites, apps, and other platforms that allow users to share information and ideas with virtual communities through text, photos, videos, and more. More than 5 billion people globally for personal and professional reasons use it. A social media essay is an essay that discusses social media, its uses, its impacts, and/or users' experiences. Social media essays can fit into just about any type of writing, and they may be researched academic pieces or thoughtful personal essays. In today's world, social media is ubiquitous. Social movements, in their broadest sense, are organized collective efforts working towards achieving change. All social movements have an ideology; to identify what is wrong with the present and what needs to be done in the future. Social movements are a type of group action for changing problematic situations. They are large, sometimes informal, groupings of individuals or organizations, which focus on specific political or social issues. These movements have played a crucial role in shaping India's modern identity, both during the colonial era and post-independence. From early social reform movements to contemporary struggles for environmental justice, women's rights, and LGBTQ+ equality, social movements in India have been at the forefront of addressing pressing issues, challenging the status quo, and influencing policy changes. Social movements are organized efforts by groups of people to achieve a specific social or political goal, whether to promote change, resist it, or address perceived injustices, often involving collective action and advocacy. A social movement is a large group of people organized to promote or resist social change, while social protests are public demonstrations of discontent and can be defined as demonstrations and public gatherings to draw attention to social injustice. Social movements need organizations primarily. Organizations can acquire and then deploy resources to achieve their well-defined goals. To predict the likelihood that the preferences of a certain group in society will turn into protest, these theorists look at the pre-existing organization of this group. Social movements are universal found in all societies in the past and present. Their nature, scope and frequency vary. In the early period of political formations, social movements shaped the state – its functions, responsibilities as well as accountability and its political boundary. They also played an important role in distribution of power among various segments in society.

1.3. Meaning of Social Media:

Social media refers to online platforms where users can share information and connect with virtual communities through text, video, photos, and other content. Social media refers to websites and applications that focus on communication, community-based input, interaction, content sharing and collaboration.

1.4. Definition of Social Media:

Merriam-Webster defined can be defined as social media as "forms of electronic communication (such as websites for social networking and microblogging) through which users create online communities to share information, ideas, personal messages, and other content (such as videos)."

1.5. Meaning of Social Network:

Social network refers to online platforms and applications enabling users to connect, share information, and build relationships, impacting various aspects of society, including politics, public opinion, and social movements.

1.6. Definition of Social Network:

Social networks can be defined as "online platforms (websites or apps) that facilitate communication and interaction between users, allowing them to build and maintain relationships, share information, and engage in various activities".

1.7. Meaning of Social Movement:

A social movement is a loosely organized, sustained effort by a large group of people to achieve a particular social or political goal, often involving collective action and aiming to create change or resist it. A social movement requires sustained collective action over time. Such action is often directed against the state and takes the form of demanding changes in state policy or practice. Spontaneous, disorganized protest cannot be called a social movement.

1.8. Definition of Social Movement:

According to Prof Sidney Tarrow can be defines a “social movement as "collective challenges [to elites, authorities, other groups or cultural codes] by people with common purposes and solidarity in sustained interactions with elites, opponents and authorities."

1.9. Objectives of the Study:

The study shall have been the following specific objectives.

1. To study the types of New and Old Social Movements in India.
2. To explain the Difference between New and Old Social Movements in India.
3. To analysis of List of New Social Movements in India.
4. To study the Themes, goals and objectives of Viksit Bharat @ 2047.
5. To study the aspects and Strategic Focus Areas of Viksit Bharat@ 2047.
6. To study the Targets and Implementation Strategies of Viksit Bharat@ 2047.
7. To explain the Blueprint for India to Become a Developed Country by 2047.
8. To analysis Issues and Challenges of Vikasit Bharat @2047.
9. To study the Way forward Road Map for the Vision India@2047.
10. To study the Findings and Suggestions of the study area.

1.10. Research Methodology:

This research paper is descriptive in nature. In this paper, an attempt has been taken to analyse the woman entrepreneurship in India. The data used in it is purely from secondary sources according to the need of this study. The collection of secondary data includes the use of publications such as periodicals, journals, books, articles, newspapers, and a variety of websites.

1.11. Review of Literature:

In the section to follow, summaries the learning from the review of related literature.

1.Vishwasrao Sadu Mane (2025), “Vision Viksit Bharat @ 2047: Challenges and Opportunities for Library and Information Science Professionals in Migrating to Web-Based Information Resources”

A key component of India's Vision 2047, which aims to make the country a developed society, is the transition of libraries and information systems to web-based resources.

2. Saroj Yadav (2024), “Towards Viksit Bharat: Roadmap for a Developed India by 2047”

Viksit Bharat @ 2047 is an ambitious and comprehensive plan that seeks to create a developed, equitable and sustainable nation. The vision of a Viksit Bharat by 2047 is a forward-looking roadmap that aims to transform India into a prosperous, inclusive and sustainable nation by its centenary year of independence.

3. Jyoti Baghel (2024), “Transforming India 2047: A Vision for a Viksit Bharat”

The rapid development of technology is shaping societies worldwide, offering unprecedented opportunities and challenges. New technologies such as artificial intelligence, blockchain, biotechnology, and renewable energy are transforming industries and have significant social impacts.

4. Ganapathi H B. (2020), “Social Movements in the 21st Century: Causes and Consequences”

This study explores the causes and consequences of Social Movements in the 21st Century. In the dynamic milieu of the 21st century, social movements have emerged as transformative forces, driving societal change across the globe. The causes of 21st-century social movements are diverse and interconnected.

5. David Arnold Kharchandy (2024), "The role of Media in Social Movements activities in India",

this paper looks at how important the media is to the development and amplification of social movement activity in India. In a nation with a wide range of social, political, and economic issues, the media is an effective weapon for advocacy, mobilization, and awareness raising.

1.12. Types of Social Movements:

He described four types of social movements, including alternative, redemptive, reformative, and revolutionary social movements.

- ✚ Alternative movements
- ✚ Redemptive movements
- ✚ Reformative social movements
- ✚ Revolutionary movements

1.13. Meaning of New Social Movements:

New social movements in India refer to a broad range of collective actions and campaigns initiated by groups and individuals typically outside established political systems to bring about social change. They have been around since the 1970s and continue to evolve. These movements generally revolve around environmental protection, human rights, gender equality, and social justice. Unlike the other labor and peasant movements, new social movements do not focus on economic issues. It targets change and awareness through alternative non-institutional methods.

1.14. Types of New Social Movements in India:

New social movements in India are divided into many categories representing diverse social issues. Some of them can be broadly classified into the following headings:

- ✚ Environmental Movements
- ✚ Women's Movements
- ✚ Anti-Dowry Movement
- ✚ Human Rights and Dalit Movements
- ✚ Bhima-Koregaon Movement
- ✚ Movements for LGBTQ+
- ✚ Pride Parades
- ✚ Anti-globalization and Economic Justice Movements
- ✚ Anti-WTO policies protest movements

1.15. Difference between New and Old Social Movements in India:

The following table is a comparative analysis of new and old social movements in India:

Difference Between New and Old Social Movements in India		
Parameter	New Social Movements	Old Social Movements
Concerns	Economic concerns and class struggle	Identity and social issues (gender, caste, environment)
Methods	Institutional, strikes, political lobbying	Non-institutional, protests, social media campaigns
Organization	Centralized leadership	Decentralized, grassroots-based
Activists	Organized labor, peasantry	Diverse social groups including marginalized communities
Relationships	National	Both local and international links
Examples	Indian National Movement, Peasant Movements	Chipko Movement, Anti-CAA Protests

1.16. List of New Social Movements in India:

List of New Social Movements in India	
Movement	Description
Chipko Movement (1973)	An environmental movement in which villagers in Uttara hand hugged trees to prevent them from being cut down, emphasizing forest conservation.
Narmada Bachao Andolan (1985)	A social movement opposing the construction of large dams on the Narmada River and advocating for displaced communities' rights.
Anti-Dowry Movement (1980s)	Campaigns organized to stop the dowry system, which leads to exploitation and deaths of women.
MeToo Movement (2018)	A global movement that gained mainstream attention in India, highlighting workplace sexual harassment and abuse.
LGBTQ+ Rights Movement (1990s - present)	A movement fighting for the decriminalization of Section 377, legal recognition of transgender rights, and visibility for the LGBTQ+ community.

India Against Corruption (2011-2012)	A movement led by Anna Hazare demanding stronger anti-corruption laws like Jan Lokpal, addressing government corruption.
Jallikattu Protests (2017)	Protests in Tamil Nadu advocating for the right to hold Jallikattu, a traditional bull-taming sport, seen as a symbol of Tamil pride.
Farmers' Protest (2020-2021)	A major protest by farmers, primarily from Punjab and Haryana, against three farm laws, which were eventually repealed in 2021.
Anti-CAA Protests (2019-2020)	Nationwide protests against the Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA), perceived as discriminatory against Muslims.
Bhopal Gas Tragedy Movement (1984 - present)	An ongoing movement for justice, compensation, and rehabilitation for the victims of the 1984 Bhopal gas leak disaster.

1.17. Meaning of Viksit Bharat@ 2047:

'Viksit Bharat' means 'Developed India.' Viksit Bharat 2047 is the government's vision to drive the mission of making India a completely developed nation by its 100th anniversary of independence in 2047.

1.18. Definitions of Viksit Bharat @ 2047:

The "Viksit Bharat" initiative envisions a prosperous, environmentally harmonious India by 2047. This includes state-of-the-art infrastructure and opportunities for all citizens to realize their full potential. Finance Minister Sitharaman highlighted the government's commitment to social justice through inclusive development, focusing on underprivileged groups such as the impoverished, women, youth, and farmers. Empowering these groups is crucial for achieving the "Viksit Bharat" goal, which relies on sustainable and fair growth.

1.19. Theme of Viksit Bharat @ 2047:

There are five themes of Viksit Bharat, which are as follows:

1. Empowered Indians (Health, Education, Nari Shakti, Sports, Culture, Caring Society)
2. Thriving and Sustainable Economy (Industry, Energy, Agriculture, Infrastructure, Services, Green Economy, Cities)
3. Innovation, Science and Technology (Research and Development, Startups, Digital)
4. Good Governance and Security
5. India in the World.

1.20. Goals and Objectives of Viksit Bharat 2047:

Viksit Bharat's primary goal is to transform India into a developed nation by 2047 through inclusive economic participation for all citizens. It aims to take India's economy to \$30 trillion within just two decades.

1. Zero Poverty: Zero Poverty in Viksit Bharat 2047 is achievable through a multi-dimensional approach towards empowering the underprivileged and promoting inclusive development.

2. Farmer Welfare: The government has also emphasised the development of irrigation facilities through PM Krishi Sinchayee Yojana and agricultural infrastructure development with a Rs. 1 lakh crore funding facility.

3. Women Empowerment: Reservation of 33% of the seats in the Lok Sabha and in the state assembly's and the Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam guaranteeing quotas to SC and ST women are promoting women's leadership.

4. Education: In Viksit Bharat, transformative education reforms are replacing the old NEP of 1986 with a modern approach. ₹630 crores has been disbursed as the first instalment for the chosen PM SHRI schools, and 12 institutions have been announced as Institutions of Eminence. Workforce for Industry 4.0. More than 10,000 Atal Tinkering Labs nationwide encourage scientific temperament.

5. Improvements for Middle Class: PM Awas Yojana (Gramin) has provided more than 2.5 crore houses, while SBM Gramin and its Phase II have enhanced sanitation through large-scale. Additionally, the Rozgar Mela drive is attempting to create 10 lakh jobs and has added 5.5 crore new EPFO subscribers, further encouraging economic stability.

6. Healthcare: Healthcare is holistically enhanced in the Viksit Bharat vision through a sequence of flagship programs. The PM-Ayushman Bharat Health Infrastructure Mission and Digital Mission are strengthening public healthcare and digital connectivity.

7. National Security: Additional measures include the annulling of Article 370 and fast tracked developmental projects, including Jammu & Kashmir. These initiatives, combined with a proactive foreign policy and intense diplomatic engagements during the G20.

8. Ease of doing business: The government has removed 41,000 redundant compliances and decriminalized specific company law provisions that are making the business ecosystem.

9. Infrastructure: The development of infrastructure in India has increased phenomenally through initiatives like PM Gati Shakti, which enhances the transport of goods and services and employment generation and improves citizens' lives.

10. Technology: India is becoming a world leader in technology and space exploration. With efforts like Chandrayaan-3 being achieved, India became the first country digital platforms like UMANG and KisanRath and is leading the charge in digital empowerment with more than 4.6 crore candidates being certified under Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan. With efforts like Semicon India, India is emerging as a new semiconductor-manufacturing hub.

11. Sustainability: India 4th largest in the world in terms of installed renewable energy capacity, with solar capacity growing and a record low solar tariff of Rs. 1.99 per unit achieved.

1.21. Aspects of Viksit Bharat@ 2047:

1. Structural transformation: This refers to the shift of resources from low-productivity sectors (such as agriculture) to high-productivity sectors (such as manufacturing and services).

2. Organising labour markets: This involves improving the quality and quantity of labour supply, enhancing the skills and employability of workers, and ensuring fair and efficient labour.

3. Increasing competitiveness: This entails enhancing the efficiency and innovation of firms, improving the quality and diversity of products and services, and expanding the domestic.

4. Improving financial and social inclusion: This implies expanding the access and affordability of financial services and social welfare schemes for the poor and marginalised groups.

5. Governance reforms: This involves strengthening the institutions and processes of governance, such as the rule of law, accountability, transparency, and participation.

6. Seizing opportunities in the Green Revolution: This refers to adopting and promoting green technologies and practices, such as renewable energy, energy efficiency, and climate resilience.

1.22. Strategic Focus Areas of Viksit Bharat@ 2047:

1. Innovation and Technology: Foster a culture of innovation, research, and development. Invest in emerging technologies like AI, biotechnology, and clean energy, making India.

2. Education and Skill Development: Transform the education system, emphasizing skill-based learning. Bridge the urban-rural education divide, ensuring quality education for every child.

3. Healthcare Revolution: Strengthen healthcare infrastructure, prioritize preventive care, and ensure affordable and accessible healthcare services for all citizens. Promote research.

4. Agricultural Modernization: Implement progressive agricultural reforms, enhancing productivity and farmer income. Promote sustainable farming practices and agri-tech innovations.

5. Manufacturing and Trade: Promote 'Make in India' initiatives; facilitate ease of doing business, and boost exports. Foster a robust manufacturing sector, driving economic growth.

6. Infrastructure and Connectivity: Develop excellent transportation networks, invest in sustainable energy, and build smart cities. Enhance connectivity, ensuring seamless movement.

1.23. Implementation Strategies of Viksit Bharat@ 2047:

1. Public-Private Partnerships: Encourage collaboration between the government and the private sector. Leverage private sector expertise and resources for comprehensive development projects.

2. Policy Reforms: Implement progressive policies that foster entrepreneurship, innovation, and investment. Streamline regulations to ensure a conducive business environment.

3. Skill Development: Invest in skill development programs aligned with industry needs. Empower youth with relevant skills, enhancing employability and entrepreneurship.

4. Environmental Conservation: Enforce stringent environmental regulations, promoting eco-friendly practices. Incentivize sustainable initiatives, encouraging businesses.

5. Digital Transformation: Embrace digitalization across sectors, promoting e-governance, digital education, and healthcare services. Bridge the digital divide, ensuring digital access for all, even in remote and rural areas.

1.24. Targets of India for Viksit Bharat 2047:

Economic Growth: Achieve a sustained GDP growth rate of 7-8% annually.

Social Equity: Eradicate poverty, ensure universal healthcare, and provide quality education.

Global Competitiveness: Position India among the top three global economies.

Environmental Sustainability: Attain net-zero emissions by 2070 while enhancing renewable energy adoption.

Industrial Modernization: Boost manufacturing to contribute 25% to GDP under Make in India.

India's Economic Performance 2024:

Sector/Indicator	Key Highlights:
GDP Growth	GDP growth slowed to 5.4% (July-September 2024), below the RBI's 7% projection.
Services Sector	Contributed 54.72% of GVA, valued at ₹146.44 lakh crore in 2023-24, making it the largest economic driver.
Industry Sector	Accounted for 27.62% of GVA; notable challenges include record-high steel imports from China affecting domestic producers.
Agriculture Sector	Contributed 17.66% of GVA; displayed resilience with strong agricultural output.
Inflation	Retail inflation increased to 6.21% in October, breaching RBI's tolerance band.
Monetary Policy	RBI retained interest rate at 6.5%, cut cash reserve ratio by 50 basis points, injecting ₹1.16 trillion into the economy.

1.25. The Blueprint for India to Become a Developed Country by 2047:

The blueprint for India to become a developed country by 2047, with a focus on sustainability.

1. Economic Growth: The GDP is projected to grow at an average rate of 6.7% until 2047, with the size of the economy reaching \$34.7 trillion by 2047, up from \$3.7 trillion currently.

2. Per Capita Income: The goal is to increase per capita income to \$21,000 by 2047.

3. Government Positions: Filling vacant government positions at the national and state levels, including judiciary, police, medical, military, and paramilitary, is a key enabler.

4. Sectoral Share in GDP: By 2047, the share of agriculture in the overall GDP is expected to decrease to 12% from 20% in 2023, while the share of manufacturing is expected to increase from 16% in 2023 to 25% in 2047. The share of services is expected to remain at 54%.

5. Promising Sectors: Enhancing the global scalability of promising sectors such as the automobile sector, Fast Moving Consumer Goods, finch, information technology.

6. Semiconductor Industry: A special focus on the development of the semiconductor industry recommended.

7. Start-up Ecosystem: Continued support to the start-up ecosystem is recommended to help it become the second largest in the world by 2030.

8. Exports: 75 products that need to be focused on to enhance export volumes in global trade have been identified. These products currently contribute around \$222 billion, which is almost 50%.

9. Reform Measures: Introducing reform measures in the agriculture and food-processing sector.

10. Education and Skill Development: Boosting education and skill development by ensuring the presence of schools within a radius of 1 km, colleges within a radius of 10 km, and universities within a 25-km radius.

11. Sustainability: Emphasizing sustainable practices across all sectors, promoting renewable energy, and implementing policies to combat climate change.

12. Inclusion: Ensuring equal opportunities for all, irrespective of gender, caste, religion, or economic status

13. Women-led Growth: Encouraging women's participation in all sectors, promoting women entrepreneurship, and ensuring gender equality in leadership roles.

1.26. Issues of Vikasit Bharat @2047:

The "Viksit Bharat" (Developed India) initiative, with a target of 2047, faces challenges in ensuring equitable development, addressing skill gaps, and navigating global economic uncertainties while striving for sustainable growth and inclusive policies. Here is a breakdown of the key issues:

A. Equitable Development and Inclusive Growth:

- 1. Addressing Inequality:** Ensuring that the benefits of development reach all sections of society, including the poor, women, farmers, and youth, is crucial.
- 2. Regional Disparities:** Bridging the gap between developed and underdeveloped regions and ensuring that all areas benefit from growth is a major challenge.
- 3. Social Justice:** Promoting social justice and addressing issues of discrimination and marginalization is essential for inclusive development.

B. Economic Growth and Sustainability:

- 1. Maintaining High Growth Rates:** Achieving sustained high economic growth is crucial, but it must be balanced with environmental sustainability and social responsibility.
- 2. Navigating Global Challenges:** The Indian economy must be resilient to global economic shocks, geopolitical uncertainties, and trade dynamics.
- 3. Sustainable Development:** Prioritizing environmental protection and resource management is essential for long-term sustainability.

C. Skill Development and Human Capital:

- 1. Addressing Skill Gaps:** Ensuring that the workforce has the skills needed for the modern economy is crucial for productivity and competitiveness.
- 2. Investing in Education and Training:** Improving the quality of education and providing access to vocational training and skilling programs is essential.
- 3. Harnessing the Demographic Dividend:** India's young population can be a source of strength, but it requires investment in education, healthcare, and employment opportunities.

D. Infrastructure and Connectivity:

- 1. Developing Infrastructure:** Investing in infrastructure, including transportation, energy, and digital infrastructure, is crucial for economic growth and development.
- 2. Improving Connectivity:** Ensuring that all parts of the country are well connected is essential for economic integration and development.
- 3. Public-Private Partnerships:** Leveraging public-private partnerships to accelerate infrastructure development is important.

E. Technological Advancement and Innovation:

- 1. Promoting Innovation:** Encouraging innovation and technological advancement is crucial for competitiveness and economic growth.
- 2. Investing in Research and Development:** Supporting research and development in key areas is essential for creating new technologies and solutions.
- 3. Digital Transformation:** Leveraging digital technologies to improve efficiency, productivity, and access to services is important.

F. Good Governance and Policy Reforms:

- 1. Improving Governance:** Ensuring good governance, transparency, and accountability is essential for creating a conducive environment for investment and growth.
- 2. Implementing Reforms:** Implementing necessary policy reforms to promote economic growth and development is crucial.
- 3. Citizen Engagement:** Involving citizens in the development process and ensuring that their needs and concerns are addressed is important.

1.27. Challenges of Vikasit Bharat @2047:

The "Viksit Bharat @2047" initiative, aiming to transform India into a developed nation by its 100th anniversary of independence, faces significant challenges including economic inequalities, infrastructure gaps, policy uncertainty, global risks, and environmental concerns. Here is a more detailed look at the challenges:

A. Economic Inequalities:

- 1. Regional Disparities:** Significant differences in economic development between different regions of India hinder inclusive growth.
- 2. Income Disparities:** Large gaps in income levels between various segments of the population pose a challenge to achieving a truly developed nation.

B. Infrastructure Gaps:

- 1. Delayed Projects:** Incomplete or delayed implementation of crucial infrastructure projects, such as roads, railways, and power plants, hampers connectivity and economic growth.
- 2. Connectivity Issues:** Lack of adequate infrastructure in certain areas limits access to essential services and opportunities.

3. Policy Uncertainty:

- 1. Retrospective Tax Policies:** Unpredictable or sudden changes in tax policies can deter investors and negatively affect economic growth.
- 2. Weak Enforcement of Reforms:** Failure to effectively implement and enforce economic reforms can lead to inefficiencies and undermine the overall development process.

4. Global Risks:

- 1. Economic Slowdown:** Global economic downturns can negatively affect India's trade and investment, hindering its growth trajectory.
- 2. Geopolitical Tensions:** International conflicts and instability can disrupt global supply chains and negatively affect India's economy.

5. Environmental Concerns:

- 1. Balancing Growth and Sustainability:** Striking a balance between industrial growth and environmental protection is crucial for long-term sustainability.
- 2. Climate Change:** Addressing climate change and its impacts, such as rising sea levels and extreme weather events, is essential for the future of Viksit Bharat.

6. Other Challenges:

- 1. Skill Gap:** Ensuring that the workforce has the necessary skills to meet the demands of a modern economy is crucial.
- 2. Digital Divide:** Bridging the gap in digital access and literacy is essential for inclusive growth.
- 3. Governance and Corruption:** Addressing corruption and promoting good governance are vital for creating a conducive environment for development.
- 4. Demographic Dividend:** India needs to leverage its large and young population by investing in education, healthcare, and job creation.
- 5. Sustainable Development:** Achieving sustainable development requires addressing environmental issues, promoting social inclusion, and ensuring economic growth.

1.28. Way forward: Road Map for the Vision India@2047:

- 1. Harnessing Demographic Dividend:** Efforts are needed to **upskill millions of our working-age youth** nationwide to make them **industry-ready and future fit** for the new sets of jobs that are being created owing to the **disruption of existing business models**.
- Acquiring relevant skill sets aligned to futuristic goods and services such as **servicing robots, repairing augmented reality (AR)/virtual reality (VR) devices, and manufacturing chips** would be useful going forward.
- This goal may be achieved through close cooperation between **private, public and civil society organizations**. **One district one skill (ODOS)** could be a starting point, mirroring the one district one product (ODOP) scheme.
- 4. Increase Spending in Education Sector:** The Government spending in the education sector in India has been **under 3.5% of the GDP**, compared to a **global mean of about 4.5% of the GDP**.
- The new **National Education Policy (NEP) 2020** is an effort in this direction, and implementing this policy is the need of the hour.
- Further, the announcement of the **Combined University Entrance Test (CUET)** for admission to central universities instead of students' admissions only on the basis of marks is a step in the right direction.

7. Inclusive Growth: The labor force participation rate in India is around **40% compared to over 74% in Spain and around 75% in Portugal**. The primary reason for this low LFPR is the **absence of women** from the workforce in India, which has a **female LFPR of around 20%**.

8. Women earning and proactively participating in the workforce positively impact a **family's prosperity**, can help **eradicate poverty** and strengthen the journey towards building a **prosperous, safe and healthy India@2047**.

9. Unlocking Manufacturing Potential: India has been aspiring to grow its manufacturing sector to account for **25% of the economy** from the current levels of around 15%.

10. The **Production Linked Incentive (PLI)** scheme has been launched to benefit from this growth wave.

11. Simultaneously, India needs to focus on **new-age manufacturing** in the areas of space, telecom, renewables and metaverse devices.

12. The **National Skill Development Mission** should also work towards making such skills available for the new-age manufacturing sector.

India's Roadmap to 'Viksit Bharat @ 2047'

Increase the Pace of Construction: Infrastructure development is key to this vision.

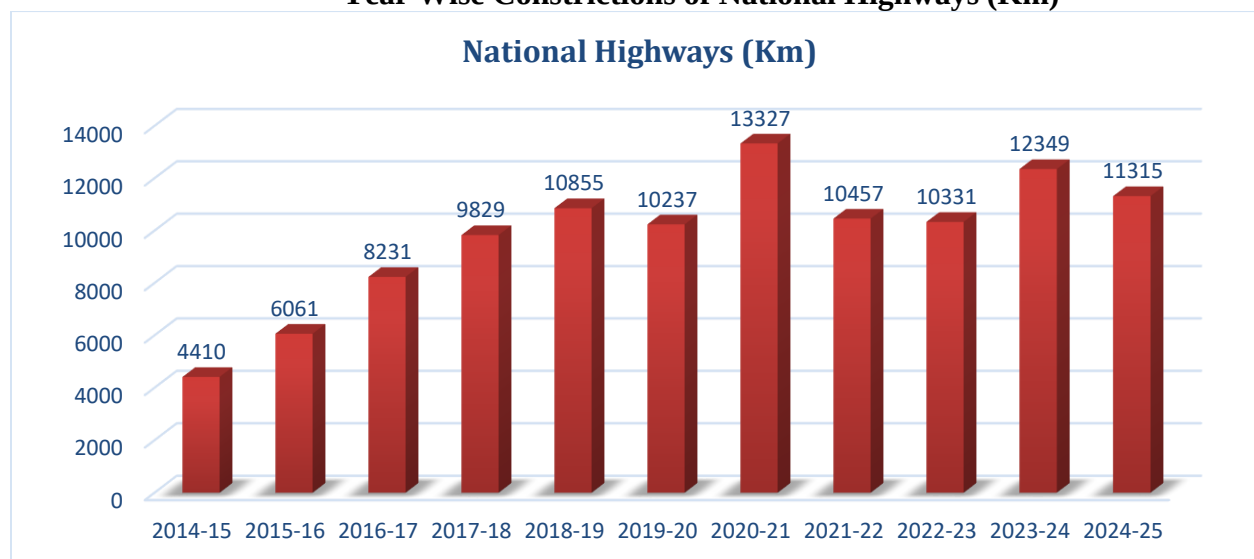
Table: 1
Year Wise Constructions of National Highways (Km)

Years	National Highways (Km)
2014-15	4410
2015-16	6061
2016-17	8231
2017-18	9829
2018-19	10855
2019-20	10237
2020-21	13327
2021-22	10457
2022-23	10331
2023-24	12349
2024-25	11315

Sources: Statistics of National Highways 2011, Government of India.

However, the pace of road construction is expected to slow down, with daily construction projected to drop to 31 km/day in 2024-25 from 34 km/day in 2023-24. Addressing bottlenecks and improving execution is essential for maintaining progress. Maulesh Desai of CareEdge Ratings emphasized the need for swift action to ensure seamless infrastructure development.

Graph: 1
Year Wise Constructions of National Highways (Km)



1.29. Findings of the Study Area:

1. Additionally, the Rozgar Mela drive is attempting to create 10 lakh jobs and has added 5.5 crore new EPFO subscribers, further encouraging economic stability.
2. However, the pace of road construction is expected to slow down, with daily construction projected to drop to 31 km/day in 2024-25 from 34 km/day in 2023-24.
3. The LFPR in India is around 40% compared to over 74% in Spain and around 75% in Portugal. The primary reason for this low LFPR is the absence of women from the workforce in India, which has a female LFPR of around 20%.
4. The Government spending in the education sector in India has been under 3.5% of the GDP, compared to a global mean of about 4.5% of the GDP.
5. By 2047, the share of agriculture in the overall GDP is expected to decrease to 12% from 20% in 2023, while the share of manufacturing is expected to increase from 16% in 2023 to 25% in 2047.

1.30. Suggestions of the Study Area:

1. The vision of a Viksit Bharat by 2047 is a forward-looking roadmap that aims to transform India into a prosperous, inclusive and sustainable nation by its centenary year of independence.
2. Additional measures include the annulling of Article 370 and fast tracked developmental projects, including Jammu & Kashmir.
3. Promote 'Make in India' initiatives; facilitate ease of doing business, and boost exports. Foster a robust manufacturing sector, driving economic growth.
4. Achieving sustainable development requires addressing environmental issues, promoting social inclusion, and ensuring economic growth.
5. Maulesh Desai of CareEdge Ratings emphasized the need for swift action to ensure seamless infrastructure development.

1.31. Conclusion and Observations:

The 'Viksit Bharat @ 2047' vision document represents an ambitious and comprehensive effort to guide India's development and economic growth over the next few decades. It focuses on multiple sectors, socio-economic development, and aligning state-level visions with the national vision to create a more prosperous and developed India by 2047. Emerging technologies have tremendous potential for social impact and offer solutions to some of the most pressing challenges of our time. Realizing this potential, however, requires careful consideration of the ethical, social, and political dimensions. By fostering innovation and taking these aspects into account, we can use these technologies to build a fairer and more sustainable future. New technologies have enormous potential to advance social progress, respond to critical challenges and open up new opportunities. However, their successful integration into society requires careful consideration of the ethical, social and economic implications. Policymakers, industry leaders and the public must work together to develop frameworks that promote innovation while protecting against potential risks. By doing so, we can harness the power of emerging technologies to create a more sustainable, just and prosperous future.

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