



INDIA'S TURN TO LEAD BY 2047



DIFFERENT VOICES,
UNIFYING ASPIRATIONS





About Primus Partners

Primus Partners is an Indian management consulting firm, firmly grounded in the ethos of 'India First'. Established by seasoned industry leaders with extensive experience in global organizations, Primus Partners boasts a team of over 250 consultants and additional advisors, showcasing some of the finest talent in the nation. Within the Primus Partners umbrella, Primus Research consistently seeks opportunities for primary research, providing clients in both the public and private sectors with a perspective deeply rooted in comprehensive research and insights. With five offices and multiple other project offices strategically located across India, the firm enjoys a pan-India presence and successfully executing projects in Africa, Asia Pacific and the Americas.

“

India is the guru of the nations, the physician of human soul in its profounder maladies; she is destined once more to new-mould the life of the world and restore the peace of the human spirit.

- **Sri Aurobindo**
1910



#ViksitBharat

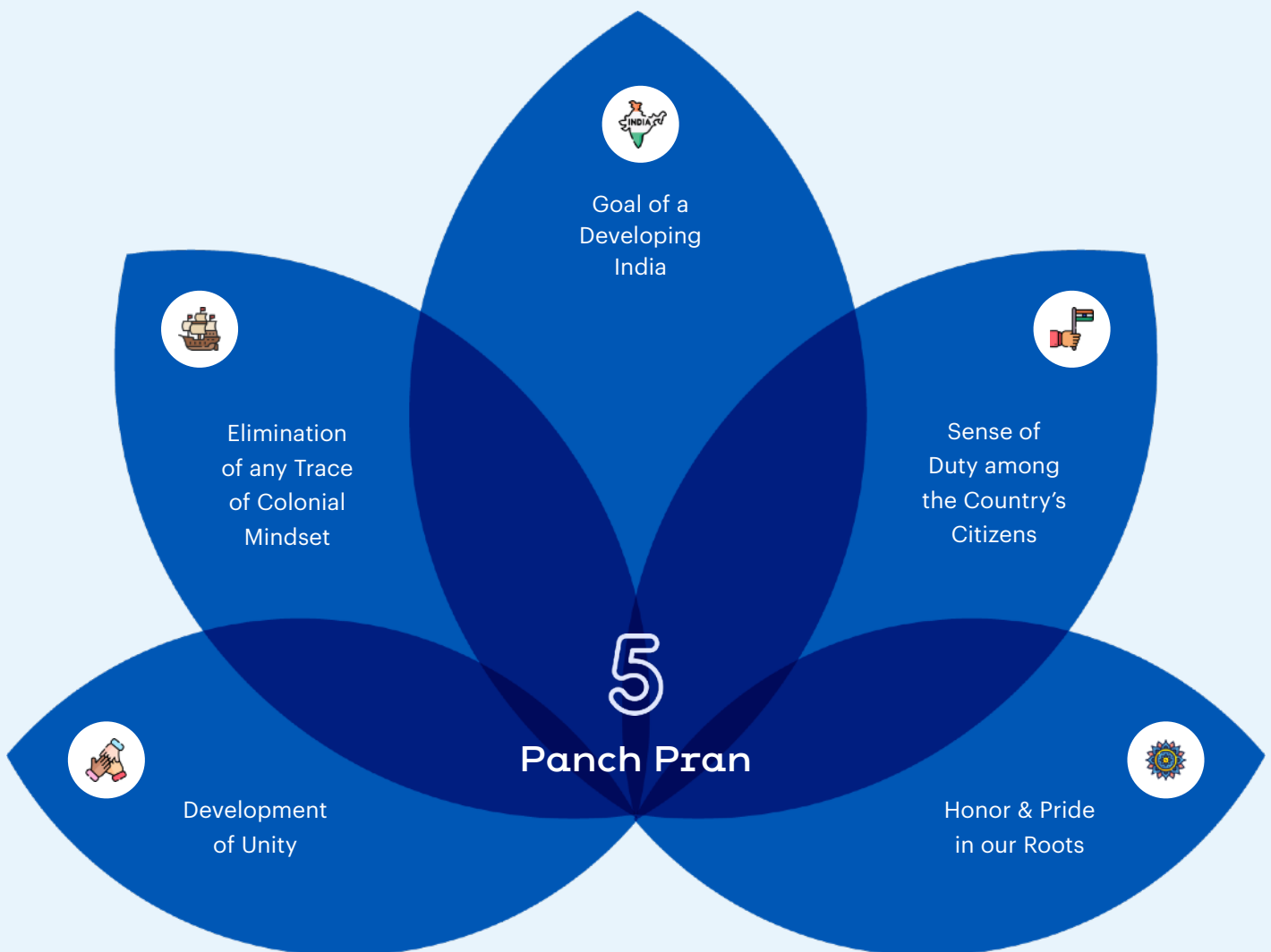
India's turn to lead by 2047

India in 2047

This document is inspired by the
Government's Vision.

The Government's Vision for India in 2047

On the occasion of **75 Years of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav**, Hon'ble Prime Minister *Shri Narendra Modi* unveiled '**Amrit Kaal**' or '**The Era of Elixer**' outlining the 2047 vision for '**New India**' driven by 5 fundamental core principles or '**Panch Pran**'.



“

I urge the countrymen to start the 'Amrit Kaal' today by nurturing new possibilities, realizing new resolutions and moving ahead with confidence. The 'Amrit Mahotsav' of freedom has moved in the direction of 'Amrit Kaal' and, therefore, 'Sabka Prayas' (everyone's efforts) is necessary in this 'Amrit Kaal'. The spirit of Team India is going to take the country forward. This Team India of 130 crore countrymen will realize all the dreams by moving forward as a team.

”

Hon'ble Prime Minister

Shri Narendra Modi

On the 76th Independence Day, 2022



FOREWORD

Amitabh Kant

G20 Sherpa
Former CEO, NITI Aayog



Welcome to India: Predictable and steady governance; Investor-friendly economic reforms; Rapid Infrastructure development and a Trusted global partner to all

Seventy-five years since our Independence, there is an unmistakable vibrancy in the air—a palpable sense of rejuvenation fuelled by a paradigm shift in the way India perceives itself and its role in the world. During his address to the nation on India's 75th Independence Day in 2021, Prime Minister Modi asserted the need make new resolutions for the centenary of our Independence. He termed the next 25 years to our centenary as the *Amrit Kaal*, in which we must achieve our goals.

Our goal is to be counted amongst the developed countries of the time by the time we hit the centenary of our Independence. However, this will require sustained growth. In turn, this growth must be fueled by investment and job-creation. Growth models of old may no longer hold full relevance in the age of digitization and climate change. However, digitization and climate change provide India with an opportunity to leapfrog.

Backed by civilizational ethos and confidence, the nation is on a mission to constructively reform itself and harness its strengths. India seeks to propel itself toward a future that not only uplifts its own people but resonates with the betterment of all humanity—because when India grows, the world grows.

Today, the world is looking at India. India has spent the last decade on reforming, formalizing, and revitalizing its economy. It has scrapped over 1,500 outdated processes, rules and regulations. Ease of living and ease of doing business have been given a big thrust. In the dynamic landscape of India's economic evolution, transformative and progressive legislations have been introduced to reshape the contours of business, real estate, and the micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSME) sector.

The watershed moment arrived in 2016 with the enactment of the **Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code**—that resonated with private enterprises navigating the complexities starting and shutting a business. This code, marked by its simplicity and effectiveness, found a warm embrace among businesses, offering a lifeline in times of financial turbulence.

Foreword

In 2017, the nation witnessed another seismic shift with the introduction of the **Goods and Services Tax (GST)**. This landmark legislation not only swept away the labyrinth of indirect taxes but also ushered in a new era of integrated markets and streamlined movement of goods across the country. The result? A significant reduction in the cost of doing business, setting the stage for enhanced economic efficiency.

Together with reforms in indirect taxes, there have been reforms in direct taxes as well. A reduction in corporate taxes, the removal of retrospective taxation, and new dispute resolution mechanisms have brought in transparency and trust between the government and corporates.

Turning the gaze towards the real estate horizon, the introduction of the **Real Estate Regulatory Authority (RERA)** in all states emerged as a stabilizing force. This move instilled confidence among developers and buyers, revitalizing a market that had weathered the storms of the global financial crisis and the great recession.

In the realm of **MSMEs**, the Government of India displayed foresight by revising definitions and raising the thresholds for investment and turnover. This strategic recalibration not only expanded the MSME landscape but also catalysed heightened productivity, propelling India's manufacturing capacity to meet the burgeoning demands both domestically and on the international stage.

Addressing concerns on the plethora of labour laws hampering business, the government undertook a monumental consolidation effort. Subsuming 29 central labour laws into 4 comprehensive **labour codes**, this initiative not only promises to scale up manufacturing but also encourages formal employment. Striking a delicate balance, it introduces flexibility for businesses while safeguarding the rights of workers.

These reforms have been complemented with large scale **public investments in infrastructure such as roads, railways, airports, and seaports**. An ambitious National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP) has been devised, guided by an overarching masterplan, PM GatiShakti. Tapping into private capital, a national monetisation pipeline has also been introduced. These investments will no doubt lower the cost of logistics and trade.

The efforts have also been complemented by making India an innovation led economy. Through the launch of Startup India in 2016, the foundations were laid. From ~ 400 startups in 2016, there are now over 1,00,000 registered startups, and 111 unicorns. India's thrust towards innovation is reflected in PM Modi's vision for the *Amrit Kaal*. India has first gone from hailing the soldier and farmer (*Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan*) to *Jai Vigyaan* (science). Adding to this, emphasising the role of innovation, PM Modi added the term *Jai Anusandhaan* that is "hail innovation". **This reflects the importance accorded to innovation in India in the coming years.** And it is in India's young entrepreneurs and innovators that we must place our trust.

These effective reforms indicate that the government has moved to the role of an enabler and facilitator providing private enterprises with the leading role in the commanding heights of the economy in scripting the India story. The abovementioned reforms coupled simplified **FDI** routes and **PLI** schemes are clear indications to domestic and global firms that India is the place to be if one wants to thrive and play a significant role in the post Covid global GVC reorientation that is at play.

We are the youngest country in the world, with an average age of just 29. The share of our working population, as a % of total population is yet to peak. This is a huge source of competitive advantage for us. Newer models of work, such as the gig and platform economy are being embraced through an enabling policy environment. **A thrust on women-led development is seeing women lead India's development story.**

Foreword

We have seen that investments in health, education, nutrition, and skill development are just as necessary as economic reforms, investments in physical and digital infrastructure. It was recognized that India would not grow without improving its social indicators. **A new National Education Policy (NEP)** was introduced in 2020, with a vision of making India's youth future ready. Sectoral skill development missions have been taken up. A big push has also been given to vocational education and apprenticeship.

One of the world's largest publicly funded health insurance schemes, Ayushman Bharat, was launched in 2019, providing Rs. 5 lakhs cover to the poorest 50 crore individuals in India. **A huge focus on hygiene and sanitation has seen over 11 crore toilets being built, and nearly 14 crore piped water connections being installed.** Nutrition has been given a push through *Poshan Abhiyaan* and *Poshan 2.0*. Critical health infrastructure is also being created. Between 2014 and 2023, the number of medical colleges has grown from 387 to 706, and the number of seats have doubled from ~ 51,000 to 1.08 lakhs. 16 new All India Institutes of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) are coming up across the country. New medical colleges, attached to existing district hospitals are also being taken up. **We demonstrated during COVID-19 that our medical infrastructure, complemented with a digital platform, CoWIN,** could administer 2 billion+ vaccine doses in a short-frame of time. No one thought it was possible, but India showed the way.

As India develops, crores of people are expected either to move to cities or see their villages/towns evolve into cities. By 2030, it is expected that a 3/4ths of India's GDP will come from cities. **India will need multiple growth centres, ensuring growth is regionally balanced.** Planned urbanisation will be a key pillar in this strategy. This planning in turn, must happen around public transport. Since 2014, we have seen sustained investments in urban transport. **New metro projects have come up in 15 cities since 2014,** taking the total to 20 cities with metro rail. **India's first regional rapid transit system was inaugurated in October 2023,** connecting important urban nodes in the National Capital Region (NCR). Going forward, unlocking the agglomeration effects of urbanisation and combating the ill-effects of congestion and pollution will be crucial to India's success. **Ambitious solar roof-top programmes,** such as *Pradhan Mantri Suryodaya Yojana,* and *Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana,* will enhance the climate resilience of our cities. Similarly, **electrification of public buses,** under the PM eBus Sewa will ensure cleaner air and decongest our cities.

India is the fastest-growing large economy, and going ahead our energy demand is only going to increase. **Yet, India has demonstrated its unwavering commitment towards climate change.** We achieved our First Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), nine years ahead of schedule in 2021. We aim to make India a green hydrogen hub. Electric vehicles (EVs) have been given a huge push in India, along with increased use of biofuels. Indian Railways is also set a net-zero target of 2030. **India also brought consensus at G20 on sustainable lifestyles, through LiFE (Lifestyles for Environment).** India has time and again demonstrated its leadership in the battle against climate change, despite not being responsible for historical emissions. Whether it is India's success in solar energy, or EVs, the transformation has been led by the private sector, with the government providing an enabling environment.

With the public sector willfully ceding space to the private sector, I envision the next two decades to be filled with enthusiasm to establish Indian entrepreneurs and business houses as dominant players in the emerging global economic order. Here are a few areas that private sector must seize opportunities in:

Data Intelligent Decisions

With significant amount of data generated through the digital delivery of services through the government's India Stack APIs, private sector must build capabilities in data analytics to draw actionable insights from the billions of data points at their disposal in building targeted pinpointed businesses of global standards. We must go from a data rich country to a data intelligent one.

Foreword

Investments in Research & Development

Indian firms have traditionally lagged in investing on R&D with bulk of it coming from the public sector. To climb higher in GVCs and achieve competitiveness in global markets, Indian firms must focus on research investments on fundamental sciences, advanced physics, chemistry etc. that can help develop cutting edge innovation and reduce import bills on crucial processes and products.

Capitalizing on Frontier Technologies

With the post Covid economy focused towards being green and digital, Indian firms must aim towards building future oriented high technology products with minimum carbon footprint as today's consumers are ESG conscious. To achieve this, the Indian entrepreneur must leverage frontier technologies such as AI, Blockchain, AR-VR, 3D Manufacturing and printing etc, that can form core of smart factories of the future. We must invest in R&D in clean technologies such as ACC batteries, next-gen solar panels, electrolysers, and green steel, amongst others.

Green Hydrogen

While it is tempting to follow the trajectory of developed nations in achieving a sharp economic trajectory, India as a responsible power will shape its growth story fueled by clean energy and the path of decarbonization in all sectors—including in hard to abate sectors.

This has opened exciting opportunities for Startups and business houses that are investing billions in clean energy so that India emerges and champions in leading the global pathway and becomes the industry leader in Green Hydrogen as the fuel of the future. Green Hydrogen holds strong potential in replacing solid and liquid fuels used in manufacturing processes, transportation sector, household energy consumption etc.

With the government committed in creating an enabling policy support through the National Green Hydrogen Mission, India Inc must read the global mood pointed towards moving away from high carbon products and strive to get ahead of the curve, pilot and scale technologies that will drive the world's incoming demand for Green Hydrogen.

India's development model has resonated across the world, most evident during our G20 Presidency. We have emerged as the Voice of the Global South and beacon of progress and prosperity. The global spotlight is on India as it provides predictable and steady governance; continues with its investor friendly economic reform and infrastructure development; takes a leading role in the climate agenda; and is seen as a genuine and trusted partner in addressing concerns of both the global south and global north (as exhibited during India's G20 Presidency in 2023).

Progress in these fronts must encourage India's young entrepreneurs and business leaders to take risks and venture into the unknown, leverage economic opportunities offered by economic reforms and build innovative and sustainable brands of global standards.

May India in 2047 truly resonate the spirit of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam and Aatmanirbhar Bharat inspiring a global order driven by ethical and climate conscious actions.



Our Approach

Over the past 4 months, a team of over 50 consultants from Primus Partners conducted an extensive survey across India with the primary objective of gaining a comprehensive understanding of India's future aspirations and expectations by 2047. The survey, meticulously designed with a mix of open and targeted questions, drew insights from focus group discussions involving selected representatives from 24 personas. These discussions, held in August-September 2023, offered valuable insights that shaped the structured survey.

Covering **25 Indian States and Union Territories**, the survey utilized stratified random sampling to ensure representation across diverse socio-economic categories. A total of **2047 interviews** were conducted, both offline and online, many with recorded consent as comfortable. Data analysis combined qualitative and quantitative methods to provide a holistic view of trends, patterns, and perspectives across socio-economic segments (*refer to Appendix*). Comparative analysis was conducted to highlight differences across demographics and between urban and rural areas, encompassing parameters such as geography, age, gender, occupation, and educational background. The **24 personas** presented herein have been carefully crafted to encapsulate the diversity of opinions, recognizing that each persona represents a distinct homogenous group, but with a unique blend of aspirations, hopes and fears about the future in 2047.

The 24 Personas



01

Rural Homemakers

Rural Homemakers in India spend an average of **5 hours per day** on unpaid domestic and care work, serving as unsung heroes whose contributions should be recognized and integrated into the national development narrative.

Builders of Tomorrow

Builders of Tomorrow, with a massive enrollment of **265 million from primary to secondary levels** in FY22, are the future leaders shaping India in 2047, their educational experiences and aspirations serving as pivotal factors in driving economic and societal progress.



02



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Backbone of Urban India

With **450 million** blue-collar workers, many of them rural migrants, they offer valuable insights into the socio-economic challenges and aspirations of a substantial workforce, highlighting issues like job security in urban settings.

Pillars of Progress

The Pillars of Progress, a significant part of India's workforce, include **71 million** construction workers, where **81% are unskilled and 19% are skilled**. Recognizing their voices is crucial for inclusive and responsive development towards 2047.



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Rural Students

The presence of **1.2 million rural schools**, outnumbering urban schools, underscores the significance of rural education in the national system. Aspirations for higher education among rural families play a crucial role in shaping a well-educated future workforce contributing to India's development by 2047.

Migrant Agriculture Labourers

Migrant Agricultural Labourers seek a living wage to improve their quality of life and support families in their home States, highlighting a crucial area for policymakers to address in India's journey to 2047.



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Dairy Farmers

Dairy farming, involving over **80 million rural households**, is a vital force in India's rural economy, contributing to income enhancement. As we progress to 2047, these farmers are anticipated to be crucial in elevating rural incomes.

Artisans

With **200 million** individuals, handicrafts represent the second-largest rural employer. In FY 2021-22, Indian handicraft exports reached **US\$ 4.35 billion**, emphasizing global demand, with **56.13%** of artisans being women, showcasing the sector's role in empowering rural women.



Enterprising Indians

Enterprising Indians, lead the small and medium-sized business sector, with about **63.05 million micro, 0.33 million small, and around 5,000 medium enterprises**. Their perspectives are crucial for understanding the challenges and opportunities in the MSME sector, driving grassroots economic growth.

Nurturing Indians

Urban homemakers spend **4 hours and 48 minutes** on unpaid domestic labour, their voices underscore the need for policies acknowledging, reducing, and redistributing this often-invisible workload.



Community Educators

With **7.18 million** rural educators in higher education, ensuring the attractiveness and respectability of the teaching profession is essential for advancing rural education in India by 2047.

Marginal Farmers

Marginal Farmers, mostly small landholders, vital to India's agrarian sector, grapple with challenges in small-scale farming and market fluctuations, earning an average monthly income of around **₹10,200** reported in FY21.





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Aspirational Indians

Dominating the corporate sector, mostly millennials constitute **70% of the early-career professionals**, climbing the corporate ladder to achieve higher status and recognition in their pursuit of aspirations.

Urban Lifelines

India's gig economy, **with 7.7 million workers** in roles like deliveries and ridesharing, often earning below the urban male average, is a crucial and expanding workforce. Understanding their experiences is vital for navigating a future where gig work becomes more prevalent.



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City Sustainers

With **49.48 lakh** street vendors identified in India, they are crucial for providing livelihoods to vulnerable urban populations. Their growth is vital for sustaining the urban ecosystem toward 2047.

Resilient Indians

The Resilient Indian pays tribute to the **2.42 million frontline workers** of 2020-22, spanning healthcare and critical services, symbolizing dedication that protected public well-being during COVID-19.



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Tech-Forward Innovators

DPIIT has recognized **92,683** entities as startups. India's 111 unicorns, valued at \$349.67 billion showcase their success, providing a blueprint for innovation, investment attraction, and economic growth.

Governance Guardians

Public Servants in India, employing around **3 million**, play a crucial role in administration and governance. Understanding their perspectives aids in identifying areas for systemic improvements, devising strategies for effective governance, transparency, and public welfare.



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Corporate Captains

Corporate Executives, with an average CEO compensation of **11.2 Crore rupees**, are recognized wealth creators and leaders, steering India's economic growth with practical wisdom and strategic foresight toward a developed economy.

Global Indians

Global Indians, around **32 million NRIs**, constitute a crucial diaspora, shaping global perceptions and economic ties with India. Aspiring for a developed India, they emphasize both economic advancement and the celebration of cultural identity on the global stage.



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Local Kirana Store Owners

Kirana stores, a cornerstone of the Indian retail sector, include over half of the nearly **12 million** traditional trade stores, with a significant presence in rural areas. Beyond commerce, these stores serve as essential community fixtures, widely recognized for supplying vital goods.

Progressive Farmers

Rural Landowners, approximately **200,000** households with over 10 hectares of land (2018-19 NSS report), collectively own **3.9% of rural land**, exerting influence on local economies and agricultural practices.



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Hamlet Healers

In 2022, **1,052,322 ASHA workers** and **767 district hospitals** with **29,817 doctors** and **95,444 paramedical staff** were pivotal in rural health services. They are crucial for fortifying rural healthcare infrastructure, ensuring equitable access, and enhancing the health of rural communities by 2047.

Workforce in Waiting

The Unemployed in India, amounting to around **33 million individuals**, represent a significant and concerning aspect of the nation's workforce. This group spans various ages, educational backgrounds, and regions. Their experiences shed light on the gaps in employment opportunities and the need for effective job creation strategies.



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#ViksitBharat

India's turn to lead by 2047

Roadmap

Charting a Course for India at 2047

The roadmap delves into observations, suggestions and commentaries from experts across all the key elements or challenges and opportunities that the survey had identified.



Financial Horizon 2047: Unveiling the Financial Sector's Impact on India's Journey to Viksit Bharat

Dr. Charan Singh
Non-Executive Chairman, Punjab & Sind Bank; CEO & Founder Director, EGROW Foundation; Former Senior Economist, IMF

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Empowering India's Women Farmers: The Key to Unlocking the Transformative Power of Rural India

M. Hari Menon
Country Director India, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation

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Indian Cinema: Viksit Bharat's Window to the World

Guneet Monga Kapoor
Film Producer; CEO, Sikhya Entertainment; Academy Award Winner 2023

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Manufacturing will still be the Core Sector Providing Jobs in 2047

Baba Kalyani
Chairman and Managing Director, Bharat Forge Limited; Padma Bhushan Awardee

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Robust Financial Order Critical for Financing India's Road to Viksit Bharat

Atanu Chakraborty
Chairperson, HDFC; Former Secretary, Dept. of Economic Affairs; Secretary, Dept. of Investment of Public Asset Management

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Leading the Global South

Prof. (Dr.) Mohan Kumar
Former Indian Ambassador to France & Bahrain; Dean, Strategic and International Initiatives; Director, Jindal Global Centre for G20 Studies; Professor of Diplomatic Practice, OP Jindal Global University

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From Women's Development to Women-Led Development: Nari Shakti, The Key to Nation Building

Dr. Fauzia Khan
Member of Parliament, Rajya Sabha; Member of Standing Committees on Women Empowerment, FC&PD

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India to Emerge as a Significant Soft Power on the Global Stage by 2047

Richard Rekhy
Entrepreneur; Board Member and Former Chief Executive Officer, KPMG India

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Access and Equitable Health as a Fundamental Right

C.K. Mishra
Former Secretary, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare; Former Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

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The World has Great Expectations from India

Nader Haffar
Board Member of Dubai International Chamber; Former Chairman & CEO, KPMG UAE & Oman; Co-Founder and Chairman, VALYOO Holding

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Unlocking Women-Led Development: Key to Realizing India's Aspirations for 2047

Pooja Goyal
Chief Executive Officer, The Udaiti Foundation

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Rural India Needs a Fair Opportunity to Compete as a Significant Contributor through Catalytic Capital, Not Subsidies

Ajaita Shah
Founder and CEO, Frontier Markets; Schwab Social Innovator of the Year 2024

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Governance will have to ensure Dignity to Life; Families will Drive the Next Generation of Welfare Programs

Charu Malhotra
Co-Founder and Managing Director, Primus Partners

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Doubling Farmers' Income is Core to Driving Sustained National Growth

Prof. Satish Verma
RBI Chair, Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development

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Administrative Reforms are Critical in Meeting Aspirations of 2047

Hemang Jani
Senior Advisor to ED, The World Bank; Board Member, Atal Innovation Mission; Former Secretary, Capacity Building Commission

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Embracing a Well-Rounded Lifestyle Involves Prioritizing Health, Adopting Balance, and Managing Medications for Holistic Well-Being

Anu Acharya
CEO, Mapmygenome; Young Global Leader at the World Economic Forum

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**Transforming Bharat:
From Product Market to Product Nation**

Dr. Anil Agrawal
Member of Parliament,
Rajya Sabha

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**Empowering India through Grassroots
Sports Development: Cultivating a Sports
Culture Beyond Achievements**

Neha Aggarwal Sharma
Former Olympian in Table Tennis;
Head - Partnerships and Communication,
OGQ India

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**AI will not Replace Humans but will make
many of our Skills Redundant**

Sabeer Bhatia
Co-Founder, ShowReel
Co-Founder, Hotmail

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**Rebranding India's Image:
A Strategy for more than \$1 Trillion
Tourism Economy**

Dr. S. Ravi
Non-Executive Chairman,
Tourism Finance Corporation of India (TFCI);
Former Chairman, Bombay Stock Exchange

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**Security can only be Ensured by
Shared Societal Responsibility, not
just by Police**

Neeraj Sinha
IPS (Retd.),
Bihar Cadre

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**Cultivating Tomorrow: Integration of
Farmers in the Food Value Chain for
Rural Prosperity**

Davinder Sandhu
Co-Founder and Chairperson,
Primus Partners

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**India's Digital Public Infrastructure:
Empowering People & Bridging
Infrastructural Gaps**

Abhishek Singh
Addl. Secretary, MeitY; CEO, Karmayogi Bharat;
Former CEO, MyGov; MD and CEO, Digital India
Corporation; President & CEO, NeGD

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**Embracing Innovation in Finance
for Climate-Resilient Infrastructure
in India**

Jagjeet Sareen
Partner, Global Climate Practice, Dalberg
Advisors; Former Sr. Policy Officer, The World
Bank; Former Assistant Director General, ISA

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**Effective Learning with Technology Demands a
Strategic Approach, Empowering Students and
Educators through Necessary Tools & Training**

Swati Vasudevan
Managing Director,
Khan Academy India

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**Aspirational India will Reside in Tier 2
and 3 Towns**

Praveen Pardeshi
CEO, Maharashtra Institute for Transformation
(MITRA); Member Administration, Capacity
Building Commission; Former ACS to CM - MH

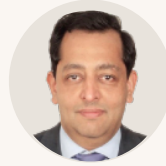
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**Transformative Education for India in
2047**

Praveen Prakash
Principal Secretary,
Department of School Education,
Government of Andhra Pradesh

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**Synergising Digital Jurisprudence with
Rule of Law is Pivotal for Timely Delivery
of Justice**

Gopal Jain
Senior Advocate,
Supreme Court of India

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**Higher Education should not be about
Getting Jobs, but Solving the Problems
of the Future**

Dr. Amit Kapoor
Honorary Chairman, Institute For
Competitiveness; President & CEO,
India Council on Competitiveness

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**India Needs Next Generation Mobility
Solutions, not just Transportation
Infrastructure**

Vaibhav Dange
Member of Board of Directors, European
Business and Technology Council (EBTC);
Former Advisor, NHA and MoRTH

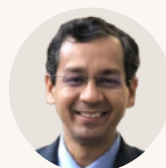
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**Charting a Course for 2047:
Mainstreaming Demand-Driven Skilling
in India's Workforce Landscape**

Dilip Chenoy
Chairman, Bharat Web3 Association; Former
Secretary General, FICCI; Former MD and CEO,
National Skill Development Corporation

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**Growth is Needed across Multiple Sectors:
Technology can be the Core of it**

Dr. Srinath Sridharan
Policy Researcher and Corporate Advisor;
Honorary Fellow - Observer Research
Foundation

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ENVISIONING

ECONOMY



\$30
TRILLION

Value of Indian Economy



\$18.75
THOUSAND

Per Capita GDP



GLOBAL TRADE



\$8.67
TRILLION

Value of Exports



1.6
BILLION

Expected Population



72 YEARS

Average Life Expectancy
of Population

A FUTURISTIC GLIMPSE



38 YEARS

Median Age of Population



More People Above Age of
60 YEARS
than Below
15 YEARS

NG INDIA IN

90%

Total Literacy Rate



51%

Population Residing in Urban India



MARKETS

\$5.8 TRILLION

Real Estate Market



> \$1 TRILLION

Tourism Economy



500 MILLION TONNES

Crude Steel Capacity



AT THE NEW ERA

DEMOGRAPHICS

Size of the Middle Class will Double to

61%



5%



Poverty Ratio

FOREIGN INFLOW



100 MILLION

International Visitors



0.5 MILLION

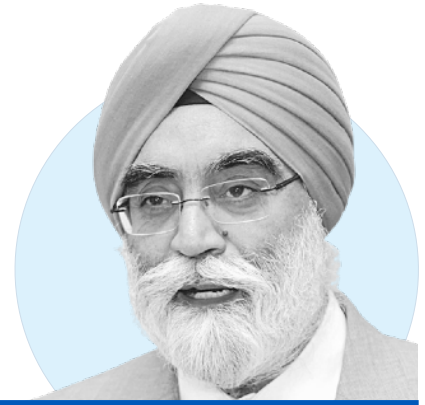
Foreign Students Enrolled in Higher Education

Dr. Charan Singh

Chairman and Founder Director,
EGROW Foundation

Non-Executive Chairman, Punjab & Sind Bank;

Former Senior Economist, International
Monetary Fund



Financial Horizon 2047: Unveiling the Financial Sector's Impact on India's Journey to Viksit Bharat

Co-authored by Dr. Shashank Sharma, Research Associate, EGROW Foundation

India continues to be the fastest-growing economy of the world despite all odds, especially after the pandemic. The trend will continue, given the demographic dividend for the next decade as projected by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The growth rate of the Indian economy in the second quarter of the financial year 2023-24 has exceeded expectations and now the estimates for an annual growth rate of 2023-24 is placed at 7.3 percent. Since 2021, India has recorded a growth rate of 7.0 percent and above, while the rest of the world continues to suffer in the post-covid era. The growth rate recorded by India is the highest amongst the emerging market economies (EMEs) and advanced economies (AEs).

The high growth rate recorded by any economy is dependent on the stability of the financial sector. The stable financial sector may be considered as an adequate supply of oxygen without 'fluctuations', which is conducive for the optimal deployment of resources, labour and capital. The financial resources in any emerging country are provided by the banking sector, NBFCs, stock markets, and others like traditional money lenders and personal finance. In India, the banking sector has played the most significant role in sustainable growth in the last few decades, specifically the public sector banks. The inflation in India has been well contained and range-bound despite the global hike. The foreign exchange reserves, import cover, and exchange rate has been providing comfort to the Indian economy.

Banking Sector

The robustness of Indian banking sector is measured in terms of non-performing assets (NPAs), capital adequacy ratio, and net interest margin, which have been indicating a robust trend, consistently. The central government has consolidated a few commercial banks and strengthened the performance of public sector banks (PSBs). The central government has also considered the privatisation of PSBs and the idea of reducing government control in the banking sector is likely to persist in the coming decades. With the increase in business opportunities in the country, the share of private sector banks in credit to the commercial sector may likely increase. However, given the social role played by PSBs, they may not wane away completely in the next few decades.

The recent evolution of 12 PSBs from 21 banks in March 2018, the consolidation of PSBs, and increasing use of technology could result in higher digitisation in the banking industry, more internet banking and less dependence on brick-mortar branches. In view of the increase in internet penetration and behavioural studies, the role of brick-and-mortar banks is expected to decline in metropolitan cities but is expected to increase in tier-I and tier-II cities. Moreover, the 'commercial bank branches per one lakh adults' are around 15 at the end of 2021 and have been indicating a rising trend in the last two decades, unlike the advanced economies.

The process of deleveraging has been initiated and measures such as enhanced banking governance and regulatory monitoring have been adopted to prevent NPAs. Evidently, for the effective resolution of stressed assets, reforms such as the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC, 2016), recapitalization of banks, Prompt Corrective Action (PCA) framework, and formation of Asset Reconstruction Companies (ARCs) have been initiated in the last decade.

Financial Horizon 2047: Unveiling the Financial Sector's Impact on India's Journey to Viksit Bharat

NBFCs

Traditionally, small family-run businesses evolved into Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) which grew significantly over the decades in size, form, and complexity, with some of the NBFCs operating as conglomerates having business interests spread to sectors like insurance, broking, mutual funds and real estate.

RBI data suggest that NBFCs credit to GDP ratio has been rising in the last decade, with around 12.3 percent at the end of 2022. In view of the global trends, the role of NBFCs is expected to increase in the coming decades as they provide financial resources to the vulnerable sections and serve as a bridge between commercial banks and sections of society which are not considered financially strong.

Financial Inclusion

The Jan Dhan - Aadhar - Mobile (JAM trinity) has enabled India to make significant progress in financial inclusion. As on January 17, 2024, the total Jan Dhan accounts have been around 51.55 crore. ^[1]

Similarly, UPI has emerged as a revolutionary reform in Indian digital payment system through making digital payments more accessible, efficient, and secure. Over the years, UPI witnessed exponential growth, with a surge in transaction volumes and the number of participating banks. As on December, 2023, it had reached the milestone of 12 billion ^[2] transactions.

The complex financial system prevailing in the economy consists of commercial banks, cooperative credit institutions, NBFCs, insurance companies, pensions, and mutual funds. Data suggests that the share of commercial banks, NBFCs, pension funds, and mutual funds have been indicating a rising trend in the last decade.

Furthermore, the decline of professional moneylenders may be evident in rural credit, owing to financial inclusion and Jan-Dhan accounts, thereby facilitating easy availability of credit to the rural sector (Table 1).

Table 1:
Transition of CBs and Professional Moneylenders in the Rural Areas (Per cent)

	2012	2018
CBs	25.1	47.6
Professional MLs	28.2	16.5

Source: All India Debt & Investment Survey, 2013 and 2019 (NSS 70th and 77th round)

Way Forward

The economy is already the fifth largest and aiming to be the third largest by 2030. The political ambition is to make the economy USD 30 trillion by 2047. To support this size of the economy, the financial sector has to adequately grow and provide resources for the real sector. Going forward, along with other innovations, payment banks and small finance banks may enable India to bridge the gap in terms of financial inclusion, keeping in mind their proficiency in financial technology. In addition, CBs and NBFCs may play an important role in financing growth, along with the support of the stock market. The deposits in the banks, NPA and UPI reforms may finance the economy and its future requirements in terms of scale.

Moreover, there may be some apprehensions about the consolidations in public sector and private sector banks, as well as the positioning of foreign sector banks in India. Thus, a good roadmap may be required to meet the aspirational needs of a young India and a slowing global economy. Illustratively, as the economy grows, the 'share of credit to GDP' and 'market capitalisation to GDP' may increase, as evident in the advanced economies. Thus, preparations may be made in order to overcome future challenges. Similarly, a study may be conducted on the categorisation of NBFCs (housing finance/deposit taking/non-deposit taking) and the cross-linkages with the MSME sector, followed by identifying the sunrise and sunset sectors.

[1] <https://pmjdy.gov.in/account>

[2] <https://www.npci.org.in/what-we-do/upi/product-statistics>

Nader Haffar

Board Member of the Dubai
International Chamber

Co-Founder and Chairman,
VALYOO Holding

Former Chairman and CEO,
KPMG in the UAE and Oman



The World has Great Expectations from India

By 2047, when India will commemorate a century of independence, it's anticipated that India will stand as a pivotal force in global affairs, embodying resilience, diversity, and innovation, something, I personally saw up close, when the Prime Minister of India came to COP29 just a few weeks ago. As I see today, many believe India over the next 25 years will be at the centre of a principled world order not defined by dogma or power of its currency but by principled stand that is based on what is good for most.

This becomes possible because of its population, cultural heritage, optimism and hardworking people, secular credentials and more recently entrepreneurship, innovation and technology powerhouse.

For the world to grow, India needs to grow. The world's expectations for India to drive global growth, provide essential talent, and lead in technological transformations are high, and this period would thus be a defining moment in India's journey.

We saw how one single G20 presidency last year brought India at the forefront serving as a resilient bridge between the global north and south, and I have no doubt that by 2047, India will spearhead progress in areas where she has historically aimed to make a lasting impact.

Being in the Middle East, the India ME and Europe economic corridor will define the global trade where India will be important origination and destination point. The world is eager to watch India script her narrative as a leader of the global community and solve global problems in the unique Indian way, so many of my friends fondly speak of.

So what makes the India story so interesting and why must we keep an eye on her? India is emerging as a shining country on the horizon. The country's G20 Presidency in 2023 deserves commendation, especially when it comes to fostering cooperation and bringing the international community together. India has been increasing its global influence through diplomatic efforts, international collaborations, and participation in global forums. By strengthening its position on the global stage, India can play a significant role in shaping global policies and addressing global challenges.

The World has Great Expectations from India

With its vibrant culture, robust economy, and influential position in international forums, India is crafting a new narrative of development and leadership. Its cultural multiplicity, represented through cinema, yoga, cuisines etc, is making global waves and transgressing into everyday life. The Indian diaspora, a powerful asset for the Indian government, possesses a unique ability to excel wherever they go, beautifully representing the plurality of Indian culture.

Its role as one of the world's fastest-growing major economies holds significant importance, contributing approximately 15% to global economic growth according to estimates by the International Monetary Fund. This emerging narrative of development has positioned India as a pivotal player in the evolving geopolitical landscape of a multipolar world, particularly in the Asian region. In the context of discussions surrounding climate change, India's approach to balancing its economic growth imperatives with sustainability objectives can serve as a model for numerous developing nations facing similar challenges.

India has been investing heavily in infrastructure development, including transportation, power, and digital connectivity. Improved infrastructure can attract investments, boost productivity, and improve the overall quality of life for its citizens. India's economic trajectory, characterized by notable advancements in technology, manufacturing, and services sectors, firmly establishes the country as a key participant in global economic dynamics. This economic prowess is closely tied to India's vibrant youth and its technological advancements. India's youth are at the forefront of driving change and innovation within the country. With over half of its population under the age of 30, India's young minds are contributing to a culture of entrepreneurship and technological advancement. India has a sizable pool of talented individuals, and large amounts of efforts are being made to continue improving the quality of education and skill development. With a focus on providing quality education and vocational training, India can develop a highly skilled workforce that can contribute to its growth and development. India also has a strong entrepreneurial culture, with a large number of startups and a growing ecosystem to support them. By fostering innovation and providing a conducive environment for startups to thrive, India can become a hub for entrepreneurship and innovation. Such dynamism is mirrored in India's approach to policy-making, where practicality prevails over rigidity. The country's approach to policy-making stands out for its pragmatic, rather than dogmatic, nature. Such flexibility has allowed India to navigate complex global issues, from climate change to trade and diplomacy, with a balanced and forward-looking perspective. An example of this is India's leadership in initiatives like the International Solar Alliance (ISA), which exemplifies its commitment to equitable resource distribution and sustainable development.

Through advocating for fair trade practices and a level playing field for developing nations, India is reshaping the discourse on global economic justice. This economic leadership is complemented by its commitment to sustainable development. India's initiatives in green technology, exemplified by the ISA, and its investments in renewable energy are not only viable but environmentally responsible. Through India's multifaceted contributions—from economic growth and cultural richness to innovation—it's clear that the world's great expectations from India are well-founded.

India's journey from a post-colonial reality to becoming a global contender has been fuelled by its expansive human capital, leading-edge technological strides, and pragmatic leadership. Its steadfast approach to economic stability, proactive climate initiatives, diplomatic engagements, and the strengthening of its democracy are shaping a new era. As India marches towards its centennial of independence, the world looks on with great expectations. There is a collective hope that this New India will be a beacon, guiding the way through global challenges with wisdom and tenacity. The nation stands on the precipice of not just partaking in but significantly influencing the global order, aspiring to meet and honour the anticipations of rest of the world.



01

Key Insights and Common Threads of India's Collective Consciousness

As we intricately weave the fabric of a unified perception, it unveils fundamental themes and messages expressed by our respondents

Navigating the Quest for meeting basic needs in Post-Independence India

Today, India is considered industrially advanced, a leader in IT and has achieved food security. Despite this, post 75 years after gaining independence, it is a sobering reality that the **quest for basic necessities** – 'roti, kapda, aur makaan' (food, clothing, and shelter) – continues to dominate the aspirations of numerous Indians.



58%

of the overall surveyed population still expresses a **pressing need for basic requirements such as shelter, education, healthcare, and meaningful employment**. The number significantly increases among the rural surveyed population.



40%

of the respondents are **already familiar with the government's vision**, indicating a significant level of awareness, while remaining are neutral and few are skeptical.

A Large Number of Indians Recognize the Aspirations for India at 2047

It is crucial to spread the word so that **everyone's voice matters** and can contribute to and enjoy the benefits of India's progress, a hundred years after gaining independence.

A Bottom-up, Localised Growth for National Development

As a developed nation, it is imperative to adopt a bottom-up strategy which emphasizes on **robust local governance and localized development** to meet the robust needs of a diverse population. Fostering growth at the grassroots level, will act as a catalyst in advancing the overarching national vision.

A Developed Nation must have:



Access to Healthcare



Modern Infrastructure



Quality Education



60%

of the surveyed population **expresses hope for India's bright future**, believing in the country's trajectory towards achieving its vision by 2047.

Where Aspirations meet Anticipations

Indians are **hopeful yet apprehensive** about the future; aspirations for economic growth, technological prowess, and social equity and realize the challenges of climate change, job security and healthcare access.

How Citizens Envisage India in 2047...

- ✓ Amongst the Largest Economies
- ✓ Self-Reliant Country
- ✓ Real Clean Cities
- ✓ Housing for All
- ✓ Leader in the New World Order
- ✓ Technology Giant
- ✓ Unified and Inclusive India
- ✓ Healthcare for All
- ✓ Transparent Local Governance
- ✓ Manufacturing Powerhouse
- ✓ Quality Education for All
- ✓ Employment for All

Shared Vision for Economic Prosperity



36%

From farmers and artisans in the rural area to street vendors and young professionals in urban areas, the aspiration for more equitable incomes by 2047 emerges as a key national vision.

of respondents envision a developed India as one of the largest economies globally, with a **higher GDP per capita**. **Higher wages and disposable income** are some of the important personal goals for respondents across sectors.



10%

of the surveyed population saw lack of security as a threat. Additionally, the **shared concerns over women's safety emerged as a focal point for 18% of the surveyed population**, highlighting the collective aspiration for a society that prioritizes the security and well-being of all its citizens.

Advocating for a Safer and Secure Future

The safety of citizens must be the foremost priority on the road to development. Respondents advocate for a **citizen-centric approach and effective law enforcement**, recognizing the need for an **evolving legal framework** that addresses basic culture of rule of law and contemporary challenges like cyber threats.

Education & Employment: A National Imperative for an Aatmanirbhar Bharat



50%

of the respondents
seeking jobs view
AI as a threat.

A collective call for educational reform echoes across diverse demographics, emphasizing a **nationwide need for upskilling and reskilling** to unlock India's human resource potential. Citizens' shared aspirations for increased employment opportunities come with an underlying anticipation around skills and jobs being relevant given the rise of AI.



19%

of the urban respondents express a shared desire
of continuous upskilling initiatives for a thriving
manufacturing sector.

Manufacturing to Drive India's Growth

Manufacturing is believed to **spearhead India's development**, coupled with enhanced labour productivity and production capacity.

Rural-Urban Synergy Critical for Comprehensive Development



27%

of the surveyed population
believe rural India is still
unconnected to urban India,
emphasizing the need for
substantial development in
connectivity & infrastructure.

A recurring theme among rural respondents is the **need for creation of more opportunities in Tier 2 and 3 cities**, and rural India, which is pivotal to retaining talent, curbing rural-urban migration, and ultimately boosting rural economies. Responses gathered highlight a call for strategic interventions that prioritize rural connectivity, support to rural SHGs, access to advanced healthcare technology etc. Numerous people were unwilling to go to urban areas even for pursuing jobs because of inability to save money and poor living conditions.

India's Quest for Transformative Tourism Excellence

Tourism emerges as a unique opportunity for India's transformative journey in 2047, playing a multiplier role in driving local economic growth. Respondents emphasize the importance of **building comprehensive tourism circuits, exploring diverse tourism sectors, and integrating technology across the tourism value chain** to meet India's target of tourism contributing USD 1 trillion to the GDP by 2047. Indian Culture can act as a window to project our unique development model and values.

Inclusivity is the Need of the Hour

From housewives to healthcare providers, there's a common demand for enhanced public facilities, financial inclusion, and stronger community support systems as essential elements for an inclusive growth model which empowers women across sectors and geographies.



21%

of the surveyed population speaks of the significance of social welfare, encompassing **inclusive policies, women empowerment, gender equality, wealth disparity reduction, and awareness among economically marginalized sections** among other critical factors.

Justice and not just Rule of Law for an Inclusive Future

The Indian judicial system has undergone remarkable transformation in the 75 years of independence, marked by enhanced transparency and efficiency through noteworthy advancements such as digitization of physical records and establishment of e-courtrooms. Despite these strides, limitations persist in terms of reach. The respondents call for **continued efforts in digitization, enhanced grassroots accessibility and inclusivity, and a dedicated focus on legal education.**

Empowering Small Businesses for Big Economic Impact

From entrepreneurs and local vendors in urban areas, to farmers and artisans in rural areas, all share the belief that **small business serve as catalysts for economic growth** across regions and sectors. Closure of small businesses in local areas have been listed as an example of squeezing of small players. Recognizing their pivotal contribution, emphasis has been on creating an entrepreneurial ecosystem in rural and semi-urban areas, with special focus on easy access to credit and markets and enhanced financial literacy.

Doubling Farmers' Income not just for Growth but for Consumption-led Growth

Agricultural-led growth and income enhancement should be the cornerstone of rural development in India by 2047. Aligned with the government's vision of increasing farmers' income, respondents emphasize the imperative of prioritizing farmers' welfare, focusing on **fair pricing, improved market access, and seamless technology integration.** Supporting Farmer Producer Organizations, incorporating sustainable practices, and ensuring access to higher-quality seeds and tools, a holistic approach towards fostering a resilient and prosperous agricultural landscape should be prioritized.

Mobility, rather than solely Public Transport, will be Key

Development of public transport infrastructure which is accessible, well-connected, and user-friendly is among the key aspirations of respondents across geographies. Responses reflect a collective vision for India to prioritize the **development and adoption of sustainable transport solutions**, and reduced cost of public transport and logistics for greater economic efficiency.



50%

of the surveyed population over 42 years of age **envisions a financially secure life as a senior citizen as a personal goal for 2047.**

Advocating for Comprehensive Elderly Social Security

A shared concern among the respondents has been the high financial obligations post-retirement, pressing upon the need for robust social security covers for the elderly population, including **timely and inflation-adjusted pension, health insurance, and personal safety.**

Prioritizing Healthcare for All

A resilient and people-centric healthcare ecosystem that prioritizes **accessibility, infrastructure, and the well-being of frontline healthcare** professionals through enhanced social security measures, increased recognition, and upskilling opportunities is the need of the hour.



36%

of the surveyed population emphasize the pressing need for **strengthening of public health infrastructure and empowering healthcare workers to ensure comprehensive and effective healthcare delivery.**



35%

of the surveyed population cited **the creation of robust frameworks to combat corruption and the promotion of transparent public institutions as a key priority.**

Responsive and Transparent Governance

From across urban and rural demographics, a shared vision for accountable and responsible governance emerges. While urban respondents advocate for **strengthening of public institutions and local governance**, respondents in rural India prioritize **efficient delivery of public services** through enhanced access to government infrastructure and services. Creating robust frameworks to combat corruption and promoting transparent public institutions has emerged as a key priority among respondents.

India as a Vishwaguru in 2047 has a Strong Resonance Across Personas

The contribution of the Indian diaspora in promoting India's rich values and culture on the global stage needs to be recognized. As we look ahead to 2047, **the collective vision is one of India taking center stage as a dynamic force**, contributing significantly to the world's progress and influencing global narratives across multiple domains.



63%

of the surveyed population sees **India as a global leader by 2047**, showcasing its strengths across trade, technology as well as economy.



30%

of the surveyed population holds the belief that **advanced technology stands at the forefront**, paving the way to lead India's vision.

Leveraging Technology for Transforming Lives

Technological prowess emerges as the cornerstone, guiding India to unprecedented heights. Citizens believe the integration of emerging technologies not only **fuels industrial sectors** but also **addresses societal challenges**, guaranteeing a connected and advanced future.

Environmental Sustainability as a Common Goal

Concerns about **rising pollution, climate change, and the availability of clean resources** deeply resonate with both rural and urban respondents, reflecting a shared apprehension about the imminent threats these pose to their livelihoods, standard of living, and overall health.



23%

of the overall surveyed population expressed a **desire to start their own business**.

Startup Synergy for Economic Transformation

Investing in development of a robust entrepreneurial ecosystem, highlighting the transformative potential of startup-led growth in the country emerges as a key opportunity for India in 2047. The surveyed respondents emphasize the **need for India to lead in building new products and Intellectual Properties**. Government subsidies and incentives complimented with private sector innovation and investments will fuel entrepreneurship and propel India towards a future marked by technology-driven economic growth.



02

Aspirations, Expectations, and Challenges for India in 2047 - Voiced by Prominent Leaders and Citizens of India

This section offers insights from the survey of the 24 personas, representing a large/critical population and each playing a pivotal role in crafting a cohesive and harmonious vision for India. It summarizes deeper insights into their individual (representative) and collective hopes, guided through over 30 expert perspectives on addressing some of the opportunities and challenges.




Rural Homemakers

49
Respondents


23 to 43
Years old


**Pooja
Saini**




 29 years

 Rajasthan

 Female


 B.A.

 Married


 Homemaker

"By 2047, I dream of seeing my family move forward in life. The biggest problem we face is the lack of jobs. If the government can provide more work opportunities, I think this problem of unemployment can be solved."

Desired Possessions by 2047

 Business

 Car

 House

Rural Homemakers

Our Rural Homemakers efficiently manage household affairs while actively supporting the family's agricultural activities. Having received education up to middle school, their days are occupied with household responsibilities and childcare. Additionally, they may engage in local women's groups, contributing to community-driven initiatives. They firmly believe that a developed country provides accessible road connectivity, self-sufficiency, and ample employment opportunities.

Hopefulness Scores for India's Bright Future in 2047 vary; with Some Respondents being Neutral, and Others being Positive.

Homemakers in Rural India aspire to own property, followed by secure stable employment for their children, and opportunities to earn in local community.



20%

Are Aware of the Government's Vision of 2047



70%

Believe by 2047, India Will Become a Developed Nation



Security is one of the Overarching Issues for Rural Homemakers



A Developed India Should Have

- Income and Social Equality
- Infrastructural Connectivity
- Women & Family Welfare
- Rural Empowerment
- Self-Reliance

Hurdles and Adversities that Must be Navigated

Perceived Individual Adversities

The Rural Homemakers fear **unemployment** and **financial instability for their children**. They worry about increased restrictions on women's mobility and autonomy.

National Hurdles

Sectors to Drive India's Vision Forward



60%

Education



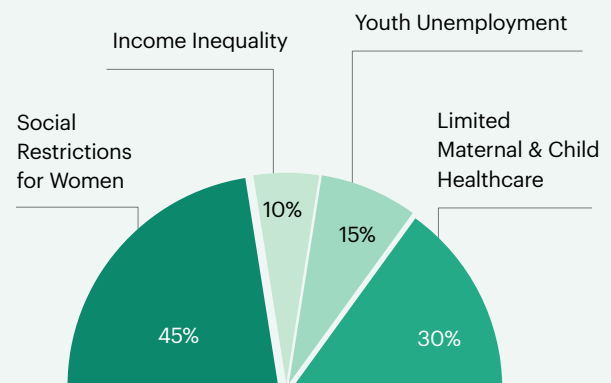
30%

Agriculture



10%

Technology



Issues Identified where Policy Intervention is Required



Better Sanitation Facilities



Employment Generation



Education & Upskilling



Public Safety



Waste Management

Neeraj Sinha

IPS (Retd.),
Bihar Cadre



Security can only be Ensured by Shared Societal Responsibility, not just Police

When the 17th-century poet John Donne proclaimed: 'No man is an island', he was not necessarily referring to a security professional or policeman (or woman!). In hindsight, however, there can scarcely be another phrase that would so succinctly flag the symbiotic relationship that the police share with the larger society. Indeed, no policeman or woman is an island - they come from the very ecosystem they are meant to serve!

Like the waters of the mighty Ganga and Godavari that begin life as tiny droplets, gathering stream and strength as they soldier-on along towns and villages impacting settlements along the way, policing as an institution too, owes its organisational contours to the cross-currents of the larger society which contemporise, and make it relevant to emerging concerns!

India has come a long way since independence. With the complexion of the country's demography continuing to evolve - urban centres emerging as growth-engines of the new economy, a palpable communications and mobility revolution on the anvil, and an ever-increasing access to emerging technologies - the very nature of threats to social order has changed. The country's avowed resolve to achieve a 5 trillion-dollar economy, may be a work in progress yet, but the nature of crimes and security threats in India are beginning to increasingly resemble those found in more developed geographies.

More and more of the contemporary threats, both policing and otherwise, showcase a pan-India footprint. No longer are nefarious elements inhibited by reasons of time and space. In the days gone by, for high value heists and threats to fructify, it took careful planning and multiple logistics. In the contemporary digital world, these are now achieved by the click of a button.

Policing in the 21st century may have changed unrecognisably, but its unchanging 'north-star' remains the leveraging of intelligence for enhancing effectiveness. Since time immemorial, the purest form of intelligence has been milled by leveraging assets leading ordinary lives within the folds of society. There would be no advance notice of an impending calamity or a high value terror module if the good samaritan - almost always a common citizen, did not find it worth his while to share information with the relevant authorities.

Security can only be Ensured by Shared Societal Responsibility, not just Police

The issue with technology is its value neutrality. It has no preference for saints or sinners. Technology respects neither the penal codes of the world, nor the State and International boundaries. Since primordial times, a craftily sharpened stone, used against an individual victim, has stayed as deadly a device as artificial intelligence (AI) is perhaps today. In an increasingly tech-centric world, where police tools and technology are largely developed in the non-policing arena, it is imperative that the skilled techie joins hands with the force of good.

The need to make relevant technology available to the security infrastructure has to be seen as a societal commitment. Technology has forever played even-stein, leaving the outcome of its deployment to the skill and craft of its users - as a society we have to ensure that critical technologies reach the right place at the right time.

Interestingly, even mundane police functions such as investigation routines that have been part of its mandate since inception, would stay incomplete without the calming presence of a credible witness. The witnesses may come from the streets - a Rickshaw-puller who saw a crime being committed in broad daylight, or an ordinary resident at home - an elderly gentleman or a kind landlady witnessing a brawl that turned ugly and were conscientious enough to stand witness in a courtroom, withstanding the rigours of the police and judicial processes. Without the witness's testimony, the case would fall, and the cause of justice would remain unfulfilled. On reflection, it is time to work on an ecosystem where credible citizens are willing to come forth and own up to their shared responsibility in building a robust policing infrastructure. The police establishment too, must pause and reflect on why there is seeming hesitancy on the part of the common folk to do so. After all, we have a common stake in securing our neighbourhoods and making them conducive to life, living and business.

Police remains, but a microcosm of the society. It reflects societal achievements and inconsistencies in equal measure. By strengthening the police, a society strengthens itself. In turn, the Police too need to take pride in, and strengthen the umbilical cord with society - not just notionally or in metaphorical terms, but substantially. Connecting with each other and drawing strength and sustenance from that connections alone would enable a determined engagement with inimical quarters.

As we build on shared inheritance and learnings, and look beyond the emerging horizon of progress, it is time to realise that security is a product that seeks a 'whole of nation' approach. Left to fend for itself, a society would feel vulnerable; equally, a lack of societal backing and support would fatally cripple police effectiveness.

Making security a common cause - a veritable police-citizen partnership alone can help fulfil, by the centenary of India's independence, the shared striving for an ecosystem conducive to progress:

“चमन में इखलात-ए-रंग -ओ-बू से बात बनती है
हम ही हम हैं तो क्या हम हैं तुम ही तुम हो तो क्या तुम हो...!”

*(Gardens blossom when colours and fragrance come together;
On their own, they stay unfulfilled, and leave a lot to be desired...!)*

Pooja Goyal

CEO,
The Udaiti Foundation



Unlocking Women-led Development: Key to Realizing India's Aspirations for 2047

As 2024 unfolds, India leads the world in economic growth, with ambitions of becoming a developed nation by 2047 seeming within reach. Achieving this goal requires sustainable and rapid growth for upcoming decades and equitable distribution of economic benefits. A crucial element in this equation is the untapped potential of over 300 million employable women, a number nearly equal to the population of the U.S.

Recent improvements in Female Labour Force Participation (FLFP) are promising, but the quality of employment for women, both in urban and rural areas, remains a concern. Many women are relegated to low-value jobs, reinforcing patriarchal norms and limiting aspirational career paths. The solution is not just transitioning women from unemployment to entry-level jobs, but elevating them into leadership roles in the formal sector.

Evidence shows that startups are leading this change. The proportion of women-led startups rose from 10% in 2017 to 18% in 2022, highlighting the positive impact of women in decision-making positions on society, families, and the economy. However, there's a significant gap in the 'missing middle' of corporate leadership. Women join the workforce in numbers equal to men but often drop out or fall behind due to caregiving responsibilities and workplace barriers. This results in a talent pipeline issue for senior roles.

Startups with female co-founders are leading the way in addressing the 'missing middle' issue by implementing policies tailored to women's unique career trajectory challenges. These policies include flexible work environments, inclusive practices, and support for caregiving responsibilities. As a result, these startups are 2.5 times more likely to have women in senior roles, according to the Women in India's Startup Ecosystem Report 2023 (WISER 2023).

As longevity increases and retirement ages get pushed out, companies can gain a significant competitive advantage by helping women follow a different career trajectory than that of men. Addressing demand side challenges at workplaces related to hiring, retention, advancement and return to work could help attract, retain and grow valuable talent.

Unlocking Women-led Development: Key to Realizing India's Aspirations for 2047

The role of governments and civil society is crucial in scaling these solutions. Investment in childcare infrastructure and subsidies for companies implementing family-friendly policies can encourage more women to remain in or rejoin the workforce.

Beyond the moral imperative of addressing the gender gap, we have pragmatic reasons to do so as a nation. The dream of a developed Atmanirbhar India simply cannot be achieved with half our population confined within the walls of their household.



Sources:

- 300 million employable women - UNFPA's State of World Population Report 2023; Census 2011
- Proportion of women-led startups rose from 10% in 2017 to 18% in 2022 - DPIIT number of recognized startups, 2022, taken from the Women in India's Startup Ecosystem Report 2023 (WISER 2023)



Builders of Tomorrow

94
Respondents

12 to 24
Years old

**Prabhav
Pandey**



 14 years  Maharashtra
 Male  9th standard
 Unmarried  Student

"By the time we reach 2047, I want to see myself with a happy family, a good job, my own car, and a nice house. But I know I might face unfair treatment, favoritism, and corruption along the way."

Desired Possessions by 2047

 Car  4 BHK House

Builders of Tomorrow

Our Builders of Tomorrow are students hailing from diverse socio-economic backgrounds and residing in urban and semi-urban areas. While some are engaged in active education and enrolled in government and private schools and colleges, others are exploring vocational skills or participating in extracurricular activities. This tech-savvy generation is seamlessly connected to global trends through the internet. While only half of the demography is cognizant of the Government's vision, they foresee India's ascent as a global leader through the effective utilization of technology, innovation and education.

Most Students are Very Optimistic about India's Future in 2047.

In the dreams of students envisioning India in 2047, there lies a desire to not only achieve academic excellence but also to own homes, luxury cars, and access to modern amenities. These aspirations reflect their hopes for personal stability, comfort, and a promising future in a rapidly developing India.



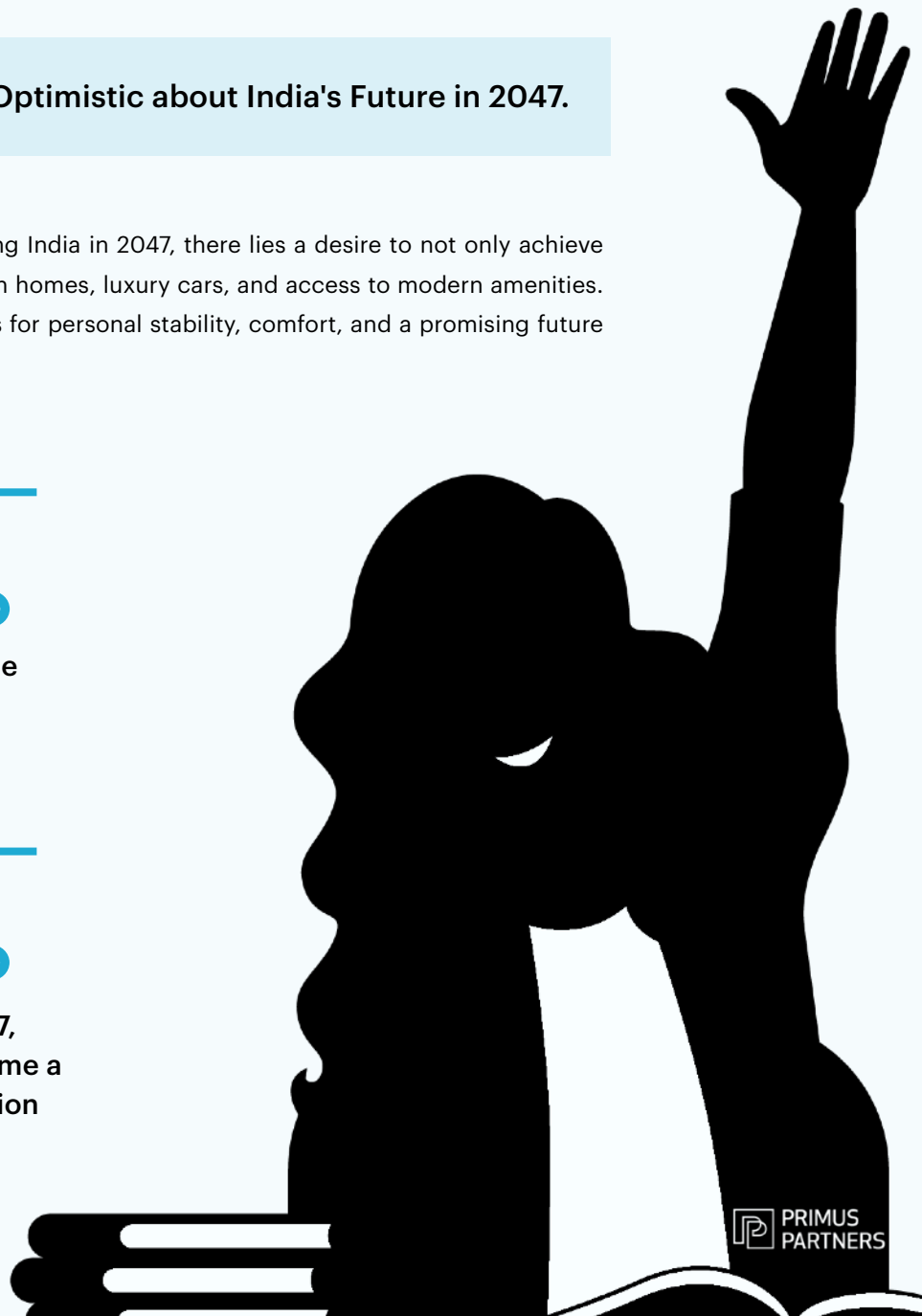
55%

Are Aware of the
Government's
Vision of 2047



59%

Believe by 2047,
India Will Become a
Developed Nation



Knowledge-Driven India is one of the Overarching Focus for the Builders of Tomorrow



A Developed India Should Have

- Environmental Sustainability
- State-of-the-Art Infrastructure
- Employment Opportunities For All
- Cost of Quality Education
- Social Equality

Hurdles and Adversities that Must be Navigated

Perceived Individual Adversities

Students from urban India foresee challenges in balancing academic pressures with personal development and coping with the fast-paced advancements in technology and job markets. They plan to adapt by engaging in continuous learning and enhancing problem-solving skills.

Sectors to Drive India's Vision Forward



55%

IT / Startup



37%

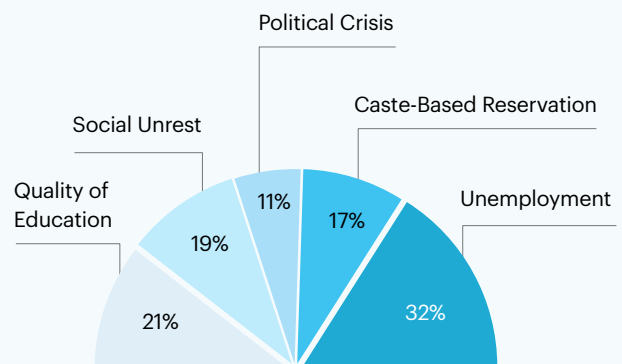
Education



8%

Defence

National Hurdles



Issues Identified where Policy Intervention is Required



Mental Well-being



Job Readiness



Job Placements



Cost of Education



Youth Empowerment

Dr. Amit Kapoor

Honorary Chairman,
Institute For Competitiveness

President & CEO,
India Council on Competitiveness



Higher Education Should Not Be about Getting Jobs, but Solving the Problems of the Future

Imagine it is the year 2035 and the vision of the National Education Policy (NEP) for 50% enrolment in higher education (HE) has been achieved! What India would have done to achieve this milestone entails a well thought out and executed plan with reforms in the areas of robust policy implementation, immersive learning experiences for students, deeper connect with vocational education, building stronger teacher pipelines, and more.

India has an enriching history in the HE space, with premier institutions such as the University of Nalanda dating back to the 5th century. However, the country has struggled to maintain its position as a global leader in HE, henceforth. As we speak about how citizens envisage India in the year 2047 – access to quality education continues to be a need to be fulfilled and fortified. Once this is met, students as future ready workforce will be a near(er) reality.

India's HE landscape paints a picture of progress as well as challenges. The All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2020 – 21 highlights that the total number of Universities/ University like institutions registered is 1,113; Colleges 43,796 and Standalone Institutions 11,296. Yet, there is a vast variation in the quality institutions among the States. The best colleges in the country are centred in 9 States/ UTs i.e. Delhi, Haryana, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Telangana and West Bengal. Here the NEP says that by 2040, a Higher Education Institution (HEI) which is multi-disciplinary institution with the aim to have 3,000 or more students be present in or near every district. Hence, in States with fewer resources, providing quality education is a challenge.

Colleges across the world have imbibed greater flexibility, offering a mix of virtual and physical classrooms (especially in the post pandemic era). Institutions continue teaching specific skills with latest technologies, even though these are bound to become obsolete in a few years. Owing to this, HEIs are playing catch up with the skills and technologies needed in the future workplace. Accordingly, committed educators must look at advancing of traditional academic learning, to holistic forms of growth including personal wellbeing, communication, collaboration social connection, and civic engagement, in line with model of continuous learning.

While larger institutions cater more to students interested primarily in academic careers, smaller institutions may be set up across the country which enable basic education and vocational training beyond secondary schools. This will help in addressing the employability requirements of the youth. Additionally, going forward, for HEIs to succeed the model needs to shift from a 'learn from anywhere' approach (i.e. providing flexibility), to a 'learn from everywhere' approach (providing immersive learning experiences).

Higher Education Should Not Be about Getting Jobs, but Solving The Problems of The Future

Another perspective to consider is for all the attention paid to gamification in school education, the pedagogy of play remains underutilized at HE level because it doesn't necessarily cater to teaching of complex topics. Surface-level game-based learning focuses on repetition of content to address lower-level learning goals rather than higher-level ones. This necessitates evolution of content, aligned to a competency-based curriculum with clearly defined learning outcomes. Once this is regularised, testing these learning goals through personalized assessment becomes the next natural stepping reform.

A study published in the Asian Journal of University Education (AJUE) in October 2021 mentions about the impact of exposure to career exploration leading to higher career self-efficacy and career maturity in students. It was found that developing a career maturity aimed at students' career decision-making with an emphasis on career goal selection and planning played a critical role in enhancing their overall career adaptability and preparing them for future career success. While the NEP and the National Policy for Animation, Visual Effects, Gaming and Comics (AVGC) policies are in place, a dedicated effort needs to be in place, backed by evidence-based interventions (with pre- and post-impact assessment model) to build empirical support for the effectiveness of gamification of education in India.

The consideration of the supply side also entails a point of view. Teacher shortage and teacher professional development continued to be discussed. An expanded focus on models of teacher and leader recruitment, retention and development are key to build a talent pipeline in the teaching community. Beyond the new-age pedagogy, teachers must harmonise themselves with evolving global trends, geopolitics, cultural dynamics, societal transformations etc. to be the best fit for future learners to become change-makers who traverse through the new world and define the future of humanity.

Collectively these efforts will help in strengthening HE intervention for long term solutions (benefiting learners and educators) and ultimately, fortifying India's position in the international education landscape.





AMIT TRAVELS

रामप्रसाद भोवा
DL No. RJ02-2001000088

Backbone of Urban India

267
Respondents

27 to 55
Years old

**Rajendra
Singh**

 43 years

 Rajasthan

 Male

 Higher Secondary

 Married

 Security Guard



"I hope our local traditions are still alive and we're more connected as a community. My worry is about having enough money to live well. I'm looking for better job chances so I can have a secure future for me and my family."

Desired Possessions by 2047

 Car

 Quality Education for my Children

Backbone of Urban India

The Backbone of Urban India encompasses occupations such as electricians, salesmen, construction workers, security personnel, and other blue collared jobs. With varying levels of formal education, they often support large families. Residing in urban or peri-urban areas, some may be migrants from rural regions. Serving as the primary breadwinners, they grapple with the challenges of urban living and job security. These workers, while largely unaware of India's 2047 vision, recognize the pivotal role of employment as a catalyst for overall national development.

Despite not being aware, they are Confident of the Government's Plan to Make India a Developed Nation by 2047.

Desired possessions of blue-collar workers include owning homes, education for children, and ensuring family welfare, reflecting desires for stability, prosperity, and personal growth. Their vision encapsulates a shared dream of material success and familial security within the context of diverse professional roles.



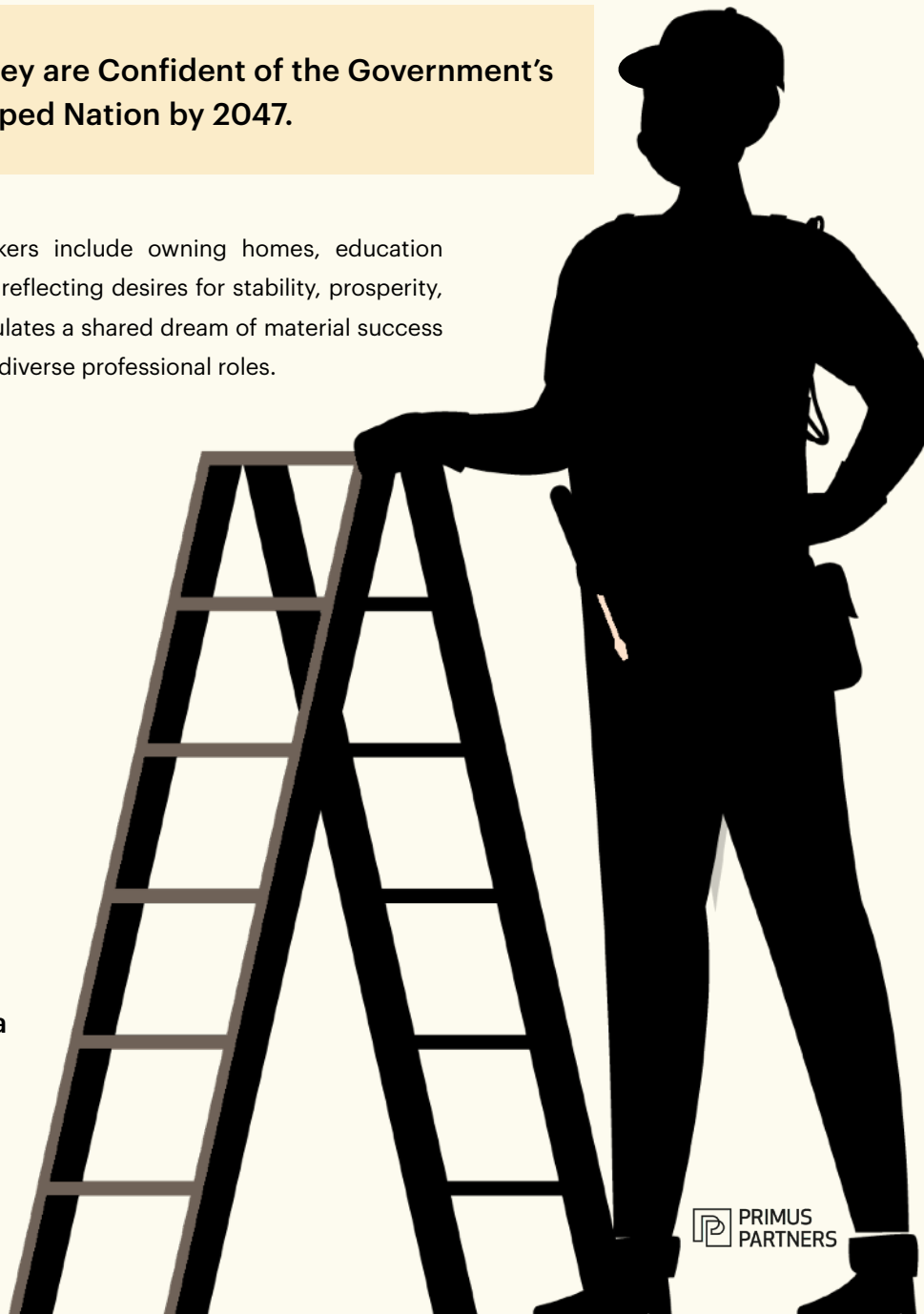
33%

Are Aware of the Government's Vision of 2047



77%

Believe by 2047, India Will Become a Developed Nation



Better Recognition of Their Work and Being More Productive are some of the Issues Identified by Backbone of Urban India



A Developed India Should Have

- Transport Infrastructure
- Educational Accessibility
- Job Creation and Upskilling
- Modern Health Facilities
- Local Governance

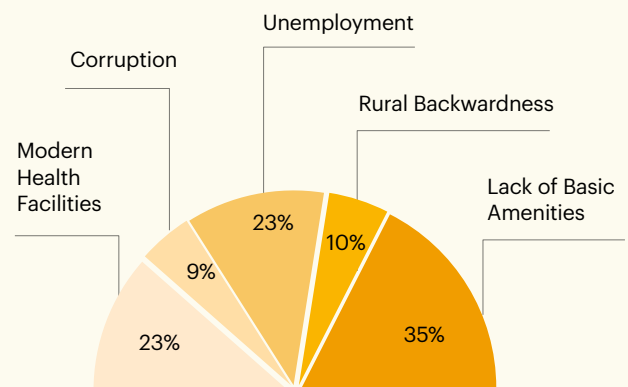
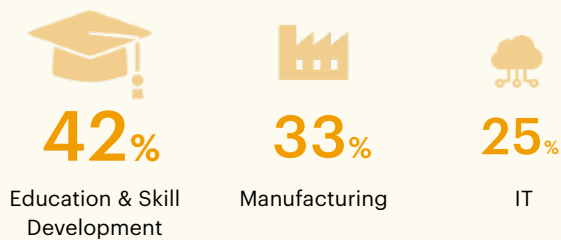
Hurdles and Adversities that Must be Navigated

Perceived Individual Adversities

Most respondents focus on personal and family well-being, hoping for stability, better living conditions, and successful children. They express modest personal aspirations.

National Hurdles

Sectors to Drive India's Vision Forward



Issues Identified where Policy Intervention is Required

- Affordable Housing
- Rural-Urban Connectivity
- Sanitation
- Public Safety
- Labour Welfare

Baba Kalyani

Chairman and Managing Director,
Bharat Forge Limited

Padma Bhushan Awardee



Manufacturing Will Still be the Core Sector Providing Jobs in 2047

India's economic landscape is poised for a seismic shift, with projections indicating a potential growth to approximately USD 30 trillion by 2047, marking a tenfold increase from its current size. This growth trajectory mirrors historical economic expansions witnessed in nations such as China, Japan, and Germany during their respective periods of rapid development. Central to this vision is the expansion of the manufacturing sector to around USD 7.5 trillion, representing a fifteenfold growth. Achieving this requires a multifaceted approach: focusing on harnessing the demographic dividend, digitization as a force multiplier, enhancing domestic manufacturing competitiveness, developing future-proof infrastructure, and fostering entrepreneurship fueled by private capital.

India is uniquely positioned to lead the global transition in three critical areas: digital and artificial intelligence (AI), energy and climate change, and the restructuring of global value chains. With the world's second-largest pool of skilled technical manpower in digital and AI, India has demonstrated its capability for large-scale digital transformations. The energy sector's shift towards new sources like wind, solar, and hydrogen, distinct from the substitution-based transitions in the West, presents India with a unique opportunity to redefine its energy landscape. Furthermore, India's scale, competitiveness, and skilled workforce make it an attractive hub for global manufacturing, offering a compelling 'India plus' alternative in the global supply ecosystem.

This pivotal moment, "India's Moment" in manufacturing, arises as the West grapples with challenges like skilled labour shortages, rising costs, and regulatory burdens. India's edge lies in its large domestic market, cost and export competitiveness, and modern infrastructure, positioning it as a favourable destination for manufacturing. At this inflection point, India's strategy must focus on creating a cost and technology-led competitive edge. This involves embracing technology-driven innovation, strengthening foundational capabilities, building a highly skilled digital workforce, and fostering an enabling environment for design-led manufacturing. The emphasis on Indian intellectual property rights (IPR), advanced manufacturing, and Industry 4.0 upskilling, aligned with net-zero ambitions and sustainable technologies, will be crucial.

Transitioning from a factor-driven to an innovation-driven manufacturing sector is imperative for India to realize its 2047 vision. Key sectors such as medical equipment, industrial machinery, aerospace, semiconductors, and electronic components stand out as critical areas for development. This transition involves moving from low-wage, low-productivity, and commodity-based production to high-skilled, high-wage, and innovative product development.

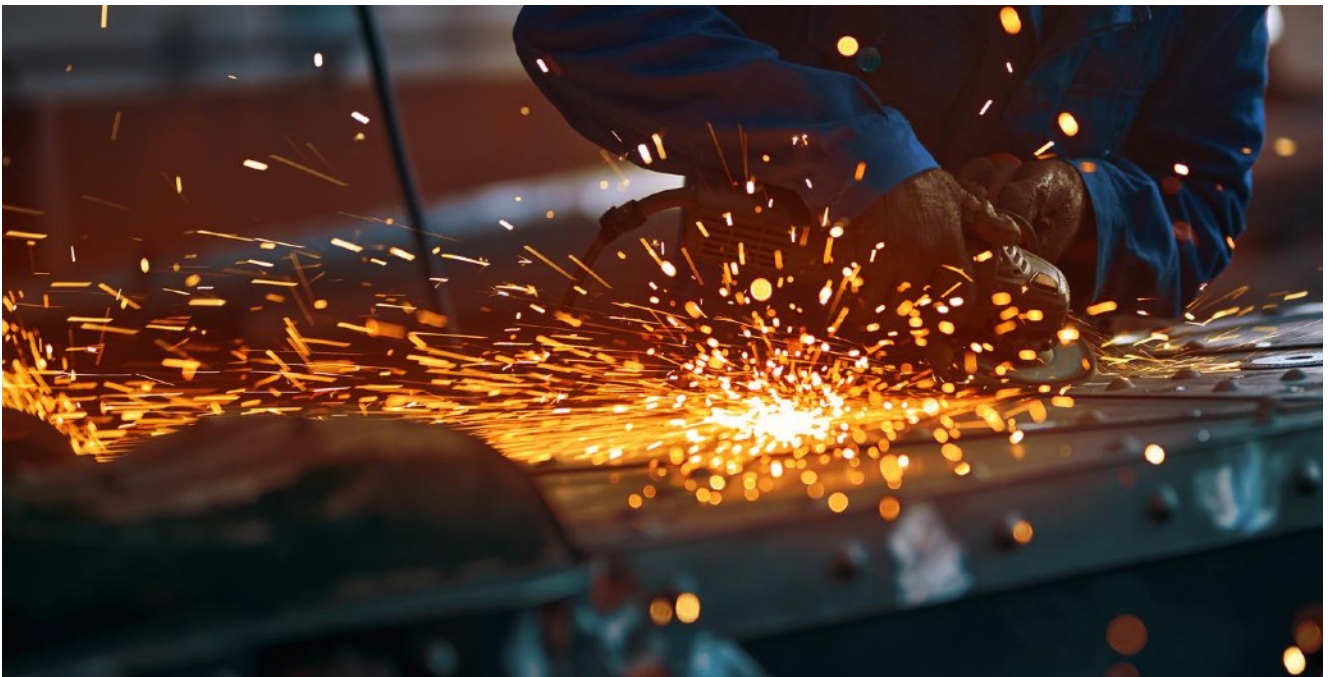
Manufacturing Will Still be the Core Sector Providing Jobs in 2047

Sectors like auto and auto components should aim for significant expansion through electric vehicle innovation, while the steel and textiles industries can look towards sustainable production and modernization. The pharmaceuticals and medical devices sectors should emphasize R&D and innovation, respectively, to meet international standards and attract global partnerships. Meanwhile, telecommunications and drones can boost their global standing through advanced technological investments, reflecting a holistic approach towards digital empowerment, quality enhancement, and sustainable growth.

Distributed manufacturing represents a transformative strategy for India, leveraging decentralized production and cutting-edge technologies such as 3D printing and robotics. This model promises to enhance supply chain resilience, adapt to market changes, and support localized production needs. Each of these "micro-factories" would be bolstered by a surrounding local supply ecosystem, thereby creating substantial employment opportunities for both skilled and semi-skilled workers.

The transformation of India's manufacturing sector into a global powerhouse by 2047 is not merely an ambitious goal; it is a feasible blueprint for sustainable, innovative growth. This journey requires more than just strategic investments in technology and infrastructure; it demands a unified commitment to innovation, a harnessing of India's vast demographic and talent resources, and a concerted effort to foster an ecosystem conducive to groundbreaking advancements.

India not only can position itself as a leader in global manufacturing but also charts a course towards an inclusive future that benefits all its citizens. As we stand at this critical juncture, the collective will and collaborative spirit of the government, industries, academia, and the entire nation are imperative. Together, we can transform the Indian manufacturing landscape, ensuring that the journey towards India at 2047 is marked by prosperity, sustainability, and equity.





Pillars of Progress

79
Respondents

21 to 60
Years old



Thokchom James



 33 years  Manipur
 Male  Matriculate
 Married  Construction

"In 2047, I wish to own a grocery shop of my own and contribute to the local economy. I am however concerned about financial instability."

Desired Possessions by 2047

 Paddy Fields
 Own Home

Pillars of Progress

Our Pillars of Progress, are individuals engaged in physical labour in construction, manufacturing, or similar sectors. Their educational background is often limited, and many are migrants from rural areas seeking better opportunities in urban settings just to find minimal food and shelter. Their work is characterized by physical demands, long hours, and often challenging working conditions. Despite these challenges, this group expresses great optimism about India's potential to become a developed country by 2047 but believes job creation and labour welfare is as crucial as industrial development for the country's progress.

Majority of the Urban Labourers Express Optimism Regarding India's Promising Future in 2047.

Our Pillars of Progress from urban India aspire to establish their own enterprise/business and ensure a bright future for their children with quality education and employment opportunities. They seek stability through ownership of a house, farmland, and a car, alongside financial security, improved living conditions, and leadership roles, all contributing to a well-rounded and fulfilling life.



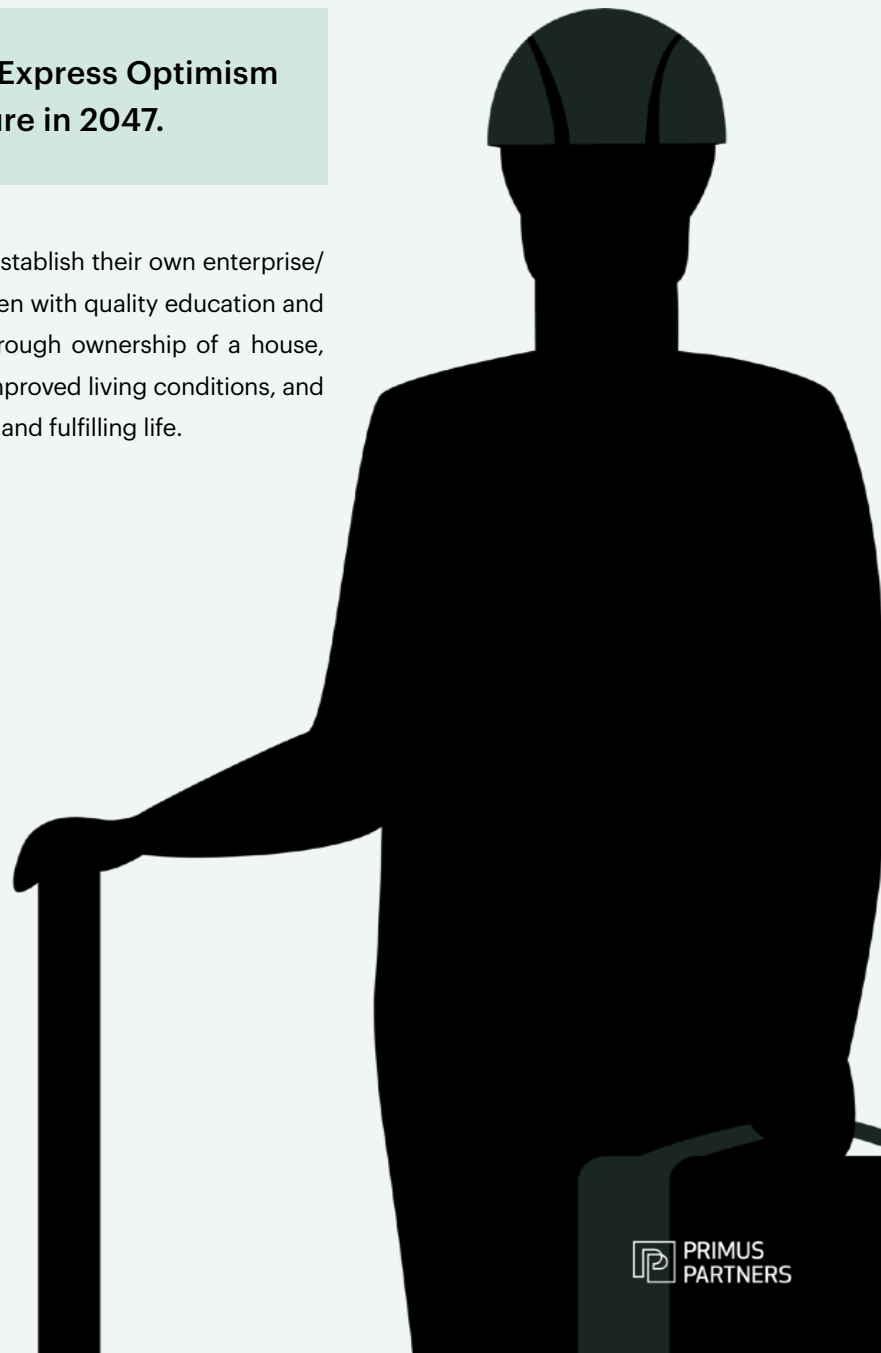
36%

Are Aware of the Government's Vision of 2047



88%

Believe by 2047, India Will Become a Developed Nation



The Core Aspirations of Pillars of Progress Revolve Around Labour Welfare and a Just Society



A Developed India Should Have

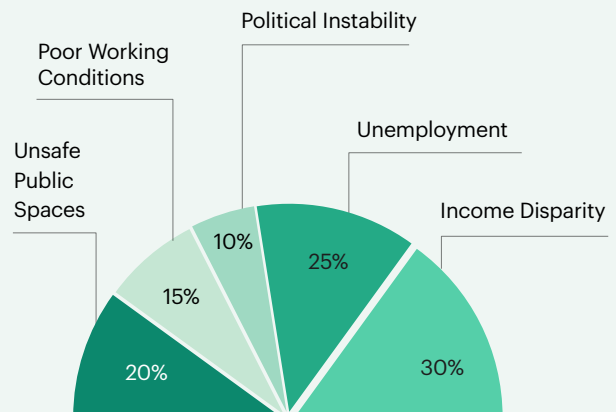
- Access to Social Infrastructure
- Safe Working Conditions
- Affordable Accommodation
- Better Transport
- Accessible & Transparent Public Institutions

Hurdles and Adversities that Must be Navigated

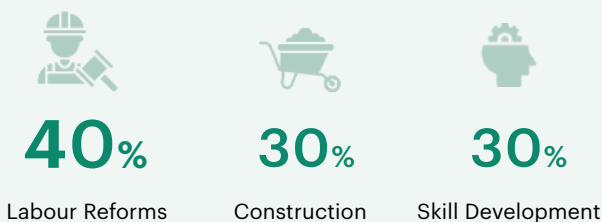
Perceived Individual Adversities

Pillars of Progress fear financial and job instability due to changing market demands. They worry about obstacles in access to job opportunities, affordable housing and family well-being.

National Hurdles



Sectors to Drive India's Vision Forward



Issues Identified where Policy Intervention is Required

- Road Connectivity
- Affordable Housing
- Promoting Awareness of Individual Rights
- Public Safety
- Job Creation

Gopal Jain

Senior Advocate,
Supreme Court of India



Synergising Digital Jurisprudence with Rule of Law is Pivotal for Timely Delivery of Justice

The digital era has redefined our world, and the field of law is no exception. Technology and law, the application of knowledge and rules, respectively, intertwine in a complex dance, holding immense potential to expedite justice when approached with respect for the rule of law.

The concept of 'rule of law' is fundamentally interwoven with the idea of constitutionalism, which serves to restrict government power and underpin the dignified existence of citizens. A landmark judgment, the Keshavananda Bharati case of 1973, laid down the 'basic structure' doctrine, thereby protecting vital parts of the Constitution from parliamentary amendments. Our understanding of this doctrine was further enriched by the Supreme Court's ruling in the Central Coal Fields case in 1980, where it declared effective access to justice as a cornerstone of fundamental rights. Despite this, the challenges in accessing justice persist, often silencing the voices that need to be heard the most.

In response to these challenges, the Indian judicial system has made a transformative, accelerated leapfrog to offer inclusive and equal access to justice. Technology has been embraced as an indispensable ally in this mission, transforming the landscape with online resources, AI-powered legal assistants, and eCourt systems. As we have intricately woven technology with the rule of law, the promise for solution-based justice has only strengthened. Our reliance on innovative digital solutions has dismantled many barriers that once seemed insurmountable, leading to a system where most constraints are no longer significant.

The integration of such technology has made strides in public sector accountability and has brought forth a new era of transparent governance. The online publication of court cases, for instance, has amplified affordability, accessibility, and transparency, slashing the delay in addressing time-sensitive legal matters. The wide reach of this technology is already noticeable in its early successes, particularly in the overarching campaign 'Digital India,' and the COVID-19 pandemic has further underscored the necessity and efficacy of technology in the Indian judiciary.

Synergising Digital Jurisprudence with Rule of Law is Pivotal for Timely Delivery of Justice

Following the vision of HMJ Dr. DY Chandrachud, Chief Justice of India, the embrace of technology for court proceedings via video conferencing has seen the disposal of 17.8 million cases out of the 19.2 million heard from March 2020 up to April 2023. The post-pandemic era, symbolized by the term 'Amrit Kaal,' beckons a judicial system fortified by advanced case management systems and e-courts. Enhancements in integrity and trust through blockchain technology are now in sight, making judicial proceedings more secure and undisputable. This technological wave has introduced prospects like AI-driven chatbots for legal counseling in multiple vernacular languages, paving the way toward a more inclusive legal ecosystem.

To ensure that justice through technology becomes a reality for all in India by 2047, it's essential to address current challenges and leverage innovative solutions. Advanced case management systems and e-courts should become the backbone of the legal infrastructure, streamlining processes, and making justice delivery more efficient. Blockchain technology promises to transform how legal documents and court records are maintained, enhancing the integrity and trust in judicial proceedings. The decreased reliance on physical paper trails will consequently bring down costs and create a seamless gateway to justice that is both transparent and sustainable.

One of the most intriguing prospects lies in harnessing AI-driven chatbots making legal research and advice more approachable to a diverse population. This could significantly diminish language barriers and empower citizens with varied linguistic backgrounds to claim their rights and remedies under the law. Moreover, the concept of Mobile Judiciary could take root, where equipped mobile units traverse the length and breadth of the country, delivering legal services and dispute resolution mechanisms to the remotest areas, bridging the gap between the law and those who need it the most.

In parallel, the focus must also rest on Legal Education and Capacity Building. Digital learning can make high-quality legal education accessible across rural and urban divisions, thus knitting a more aware and legally literate society. Furthermore, the digitization of land records through tamper-proof technologies like blockchain can prevent disputes, save time, and bring transparency to transactions, which is crucial in a country where land-related litigation is prevalent.

As we thread the path toward a future of equitable and expedient justice, the ambition is clear: justice should be as 'amrit to the ears of people in the Amrit Kaal,' resonating deeply within a society where the rule of law harmonizes impeccably with the rhythm of technology.











Rural Students

59
Respondents

12 to 24
Years old

Rahul



 18 years  Punjab
 Male  Currently in 12th standard
 Unmarried  Student

"The goal of 'Amrit Kaal' is to create an India where the level of facilities is not dividing the village and the city, where government doesn't interfere unnecessarily in the lives of citizens and where there is availability of every modern infrastructure."

Desired Possessions by 2047

 Emerging Consumer Electronics like AR and VR

Rural Students

Students in Rural India typically hailing from diverse family backgrounds, are the trailblazers as they are first in their families to receive formal education. Their educational journey spans from primary to higher secondary levels, typically within government-run or local community schools. To them, a developed nation ensures the well-being of its citizens, providing security, education, and health, and preserving social opportunities. Such a country upholds the freedom and equality rights of its citizens.

Majority of the Students Express Optimism Regarding India's Promising Future in 2047.

Students of Rural India aspire to have a well-paying job which supports their dreams of owning a house and a car. Their goals include being financially independent to support the well-being of their families, being technologically equipped. Some even aspire to start their own businesses or serve the country.



8%

Are Aware of the Government's Vision of 2047



55%

Believe by 2047, India Will Become a Developed Nation



Students in Rural India Aspire for Holistic Development through Education and Sports



A Developed India Should Have

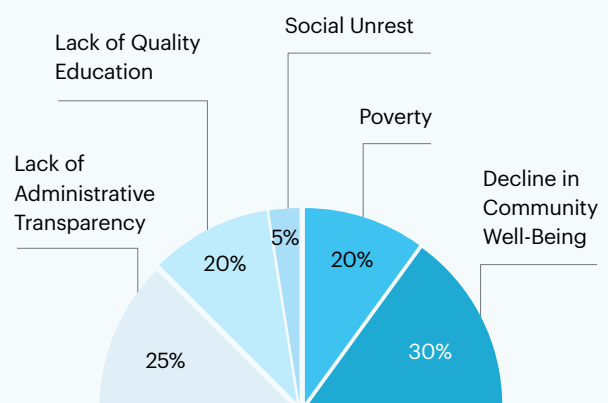
- Rural Educational Infrastructure
- Youth Empowerment
- Employment Opportunities
- Digital Inclusion
- Organizing Global Sports Events

Hurdles and Adversities that Must be Navigated

Perceived Individual Adversities

In 2047, Students of Rural India fear lack of job opportunities, rising inflation and growing regional unrest. They anticipate complexities of adapting to online education and skilling and contemplate on migrating to urban areas in search of new opportunities.

National Hurdles



Sectors to Drive India's Vision Forward



Issues Identified where Policy Intervention is Required

- Support for Higher Education
- Sports & Recreational Facilities
- Transport Connectivity
- Reduced Unemployment
- Better Sanitation Facilities

Neha Aggarwal Sharma

Former Olympian in Table Tennis

Head - Partnerships and Communication,
OGQ India



Empowering India Through Grassroots Sports Development: Cultivating a Sports Culture Beyond Achievements

In a nation as diverse as India, where certain sports transcend mere recreation and become ingrained in the fabric of daily life, the potential for achieving sporting excellence is vast. Looking ahead to 2047, the centenary year of India's independence, a pivotal emphasis on the grassroots development of sports becomes indispensable.

The undeniable passion that India harbours for sports finds expression in the remarkable achievements of its athletes on the global stage, serving as a testament to the nation's inherent potential. Success in sports holds a unique power to unify the diverse population.

Drawing from a close observation of the sporting landscape within the country and personal experience at the elite international level, seven critical elements emerge as essential for nurturing a robust sporting culture.

First and foremost, sports, akin to any other discipline, flourishes when there is a resolute political commitment to its promotion. Over time, government support has witnessed a significant upswing, signalling a positive trajectory. Increased governmental investment in sports, encompassing initiatives such as the TOPS program and Khelo India Games, infrastructure development, and a steadfast commitment to hosting prestigious events like the World Athletics Championship and the Olympic Games in 2036, is poised to play a pivotal role in fostering a vibrant sports culture. Ensuring the stability of government spending on sports is crucial, considering that the government remains the primary contributor to the development of sports within the country. A consistent commitment to allocating increased funds in the budget, as has been seen in recent times, would prove highly beneficial for the sustained growth of the sports sector.

The **second critical element** revolves around making conscious efforts on targeted work at the distinct levels of sports—namely grassroots, intermediate, and elite. While considerable efforts and support are directed towards elite athletes through government initiatives like Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS) and efforts of the private sector, and NGOs, the transformative impact for the long run lies in grassroots development. Although initiatives such as the Khelo India scheme mark a huge positive step forward, a more concerted effort is required to ensure consistent and widespread participation of children, particularly in the age group of 5-10 years. Integrating sports into the core of the school curriculum, beyond being viewed merely as an extracurricular activity, is essential. Addressing the issue of many youngsters dropping out of sports during the transition from school to college due to perceived lack of career viability is paramount. Creating additional opportunities for sports careers and making it a viable livelihood option is crucial. Drawing inspiration from the NCAA system in the USA, which successfully promotes sports at the college level, offers a valuable model. This system allows athletes flexibility in academics while pursuing excellence in sports, providing a potential framework for emulation and adaptation.

The **third essential component** in cultivating a sporting culture from the grassroots level is infrastructure. Although there has been notable progress in constructing facilities in metro cities, Tier 1, and Tier 2 towns, a heightened emphasis is required to ensure the proper maintenance of these structures. Issues like poorly maintained washrooms and inadequately preserved tracks, particularly in Tier 2 and Tier 3 towns, are not uncommon. To advance as a nation with a flourishing sporting culture, it is imperative that our sports infrastructure is consistently and meticulously maintained nationwide. This entails addressing not only the construction of new facilities but also dedicating attention and resources to the ongoing upkeep of existing infrastructure. Only through this comprehensive approach can we ensure that the physical spaces supporting sports activities are in optimal condition across the country.

Empowering India Through Grassroots Sports Development: Cultivating a Sports Culture Beyond Achievements

The **fourth pivotal aspect** involves the urgent need for a substantial pool of high-quality coaches and sports science experts at every level. While foreign coaches have played a valuable role, there is a necessity to gradually decrease reliance on them. They are expensive, tenure based and thus limited. By improving the knowledge and skills of Indian coaches we can ensure good coaching at various levels of sport, spanning from grassroots to elite levels. Their flexibility, coupled with a willingness to work in diverse settings, including Tier 2, Tier 3 towns, and rural areas, sets them apart from their international counterparts. Along with this, investment is needed in having Indian sports science trainers – physiotherapists, nutritionists, strength & conditioning experts and psychologists, who can support athletes and fill in the void in the ecosystem.

To achieve this shift, implementing a comprehensive "train the trainer" program becomes imperative across all sports. This is also needs to be done for sports science experts. This initiative would serve as a cornerstone in unlocking the full sporting potential of the nation, ensuring that coaching and sports science expertise is not only widely available but also aligned with the unique context and requirements of Indian athletes.

The **fifth crucial element** centers around fostering greater participation of girls in sports to achieve a more balanced and comprehensive excellence. To realize this goal, it is essential to identify and empower more women coaches who can support an increased influx of girls into sports. Prioritizing the overall health and nutrition of girls becomes paramount to enable their success in the sporting arena. Additionally, addressing the issue of menstruation is pivotal, as many girls discontinue their involvement in sports upon reaching the menstrual age. Knowledge and education about menstruation are imperative to ensure that girls are not hindered by misconceptions or challenges related to this natural aspect of their lives.

The **sixth critical element** underscores the urgent need of good governance in Indian sport. It is imperative for all the key stakeholders in the ecosystem to come together and work as one unit. These are The Indian Olympic Association, National Sports Federations (NSFs), Sports Authority of India, State Associations and Paralympic Committee of India. A centralized model is needed for these organizations to collaborate on data, athlete management, talent identification, recourse mobilization and smooth implementation of policies and plans . Its important to ensure that the leaders in these organizations are people who have "athlete centric" mindset. For NSFs, it is critical to professionalize them and have good people in the management, They must also adhere to the National Sports Development Code, have clear policies such as the National Team Selection policy and ensure smooth conduct of national, state and district level tournaments. This will help create a smooth structure for Indian Sports in the long run.

Finally, **the seventh essential element** involves investment in generating awareness on importance of sports through media and broadcasting. We must create role models at various levels and promote them to talk about importance of sports. Broadcasters need to ensure that coverage is not confined to a select few sports or tournaments. There is a compelling need to expand the reach of world-class broadcasts, bringing a diverse array of sports into households. This broader visibility can serve as a powerful motivator for children, inspiring them to engage in sports.

By showcasing athletes representing the country across a wide spectrum of sports, more frequently and comprehensively, print and social media, television and broadcasting can play a pivotal role in encouraging children to take up sports.

We find ourselves in an exciting era for Indian sports, marked by notable advancements across various facets. From my playing days to the present, there has been a commendable improvement, yet there remains ample room for further progress. We need to better our recent performance at the Tokyo Olympics, where India won 7 medals and secured the 48th position. Our aspiration should extend way beyond this.

The overarching goal must be to foster a resilient sporting culture at the grassroots and focused efforts at the elite level, propelling India into the Top 20 rankings on the Olympic medal table over the next two Olympics. This ambitious target requires a concerted effort in implementing the identified elements for sports development – from stable government spending and grassroots initiatives to coaching and sports science excellence, infrastructure maintenance, good governance of sports organizations, and comprehensive broadcasting. By prioritizing these aspects, we can propel Indian sports to new heights, ensuring that our best is yet to come.



Migrant Agricultural Labourers

36
Respondents

23 to 50
Years old



N. Ranjit



 50 years
 Male
 Married
 Manipur
 Matriculate
 Agricultural Labour

"I believe, in 2047, my family will be in a position to have a good living and I might face challenges related to my health."

Desired Possessions by 2047

 House for my Family
 Four-Wheeler

Migrant Agricultural Labourers

Our Migrant Agricultural Labourers are individuals with limited formal education, relying on manual farm labour as their primary skill. Supporting their family back in their home State through earnings, they currently reside in temporary or shared accommodations. Their life is characterized by a recurring cycle of migration between their home State and their workplace. Their collective vision for the nation revolves around fostering a balanced and equitable society where opportunities are universally accessible, facilitated by subsidies and capital, thus cultivating an atmosphere conducive to healthy competition and in turn collectively contributing to holistic development.

Majority of the Migrant Agricultural Labourers Express Optimism Regarding India's promising future in 2047.

The Migrant Agricultural Labourers in Rural India have the aspirations of owning a house and a personal vehicle along with opportunity to run their own small business. Their goal is to become self reliant for a better quality of life for their family.



60%

Are Aware of the Government's Vision of 2047



80%

Believe by 2047, India Will Become a Developed Nation



For Migrant Agricultural Labourers, Empowered Rural Areas Represent an Empowered India



A Developed India Should Have

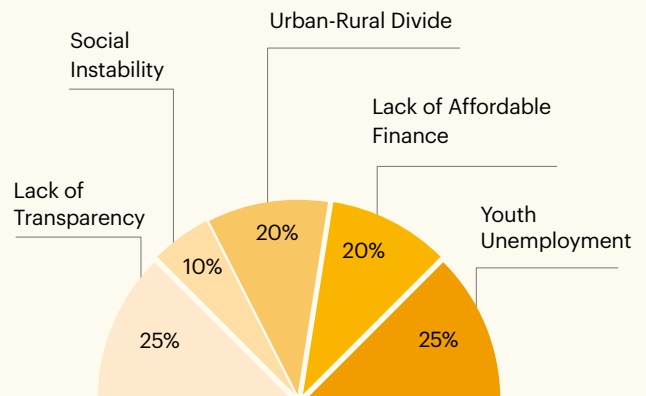
- Universal Basic Income
- Affordable Basic Amenities
- Robust Rural Infrastructure
- Educational Empowerment
- Digitally Integrated Services

Hurdles and Adversities that Must be Navigated

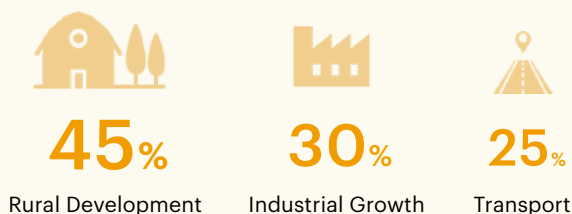
Perceived Individual Adversities

In 2047, the Migrant Agricultural Labourers of Rural India fear unemployment due to lack of job opportunities in rural areas. They worry about financial stability for their families.

National Hurdles



Sectors to Drive India's Vision Forward



Issues Identified where Policy Intervention is Required

- Community Health Infrastructure
- Local Business Empowerment
- Rural Connectivity
- Financial Inclusion
- Women Upliftment Initiatives

Ajaita Shah

Founder and CEO, Frontier Markets

Schwab Social Innovator of the
Year 2024



Rural India Needs a Fair Opportunity to Compete as a Significant Contributor to the National and Global GDP through Catalytic Capital, not Subsidies

In the vast canvas of Rural India, the call for opportunities rings louder than ever. Opportunities and catalytic financing rather than subsidies, stand as the catalyst for transformative change in these regions. The key lies in understanding why providing opportunities is paramount for the growth and sustainability of Rural India.

Equality, encapsulated in the provision of opportunities, serves as the linchpin for progress. Access to education, healthcare, and infrastructure creates a foundation for self-reliance and innovation, fostering a spirit of entrepreneurship that is often dismissed for rural India. It is through opportunities that Rural India can break free from the cycle of dependency and chart its own course towards development.

The urban-rural disparity is not just a geographical divide but a chasm in access to crucial resources. Opportunities become the bridge, enabling rural communities to compete on equal footing with their urban counterparts. By investing in education, skill development, and robust infrastructure, we empower the rural populace to harness their latent potential, contributing significantly to the nation's growth.

What is the Challenge?

To truly enhance rural India's might and capability, it requires catalytic capital; what is the definition? Catalytic capital is risk friendly capital that wants to invests in building the foundations to help markets drive, the help build partnerships, build innovation, drive demonstration to unlock market potential. Catalytic capital should not be misinterpreted as subsidy, but rather risk-friendly, barrier addressing funding that will help unlock the potential of rural entrepreneurship and markets.

There is an evolving role of women in this ecosystem: women were not just consumers and users of these clean energy solutions but also played crucial roles as facilitators, data collectors, and trust builders.

Rural India Needs a Fair Opportunity to Compete as a Significant Contributor to the National and Global GDP through Catalytic Capital, not Subsidies

To Elevate Their Potential, We Need to Address the Barriers:

1. **Access to Credit:** The substantial gap in access to formal credit for women entrepreneurs in the global south. A pressing issue is ensuring that this capital reaches the intended end beneficiaries, primarily women in the last mile of the economic chain, to effectively address the gender economic gap in regions like India.
 - a. It is estimated that 15.7 million women-owned businesses in India lack access to necessary capital, finance, and opportunities. Women play a pivotal role in agriculture, a sector critically affected by climate change.
 - b. In India, women comprise 57% of the agricultural workforce, a significant portion of the population. In spite of such a large number of women in agriculture and having businesses, money is not reaching them.
 - c. This is a market gap challenge; the cost and risk of financing women at market rates has not been effective. The call for strategy is blended capital, or catalytic capital that can help build strong foundations for markets to effectively finance institutions / companies that have demonstrated a gender lens strategy.
2. **Women's Role in Agriculture and Climate Change Resilience:** The low rates of income-earning women in India and potential strategies to improve their participation.
 - a. Gender and Climate: The financial risks for women in agriculture as a result of climate change and the projected impact on their income and crop yields.
 - b. Women Entrepreneurs: Focusing on the profitability and challenges women-led enterprises face, particularly in India's non-agricultural sectors.

Subsidies, while providing temporary relief, risk creating a culture of dependency. On the other hand, catalytic capital can help bring innovative solutions to address some of the resource, capability, and infrastructure barriers that stifle building opportunities for rural India. These opportunities instill a sense of ownership, self-sufficiency, and resilience. When individuals in rural areas are equipped with the tools to compete in the global market, the need for subsidies diminishes, as they become contributors rather than mere recipients.

Rural India's potential is vast and untapped, waiting to be unleashed through opportunities. Providing fair access to markets, information, and technology ensures that rural entrepreneurs can compete effectively, driving economic growth that is sustainable and inclusive. It is not about handouts but about empowering individuals to stand tall on their own merit.

In essence, Rural India does not need subsidies; it needs catalytic capital to bring opportunities that break the shackles of limited access and open doors to a brighter future. By fostering an environment where innovation, education, and infrastructure are accessible to all, we pave the way for rural communities to not only compete but to thrive and lead the nation towards holistic development.



Dairy Farmers

64
Respondents

38 to 62
Years old

Shahnawaj Hussain

 40 years  Rajasthan
 Male  Class 12th
 Married  Dairy Farmer



"In the domain of business promotion, there should be accessible loan facilities and well-developed road connectivity. To boost industries like dairy, fake products should be prohibited, while those meeting the required standards should be endorsed. The government should enhance facilities for better support."

Desired Possessions by 2047

 A Dairy Farm  Automatic Machines

Dairy Farmers

Our Dairy Farmers are individuals who own and oversee a modest dairy farm, which is a common rural enterprise. While their education may extend only to high school, they are equipped with knowledge of their business. The entire family, including spouses and children, actively participates in the dairy business. They harbour their visions of a developed country, emphasizing on development of farmers, a robust education system, enhanced medical facilities, and ample job opportunities, all while prioritizing environmental sustainability.

Majority of the Dairy Farmer Express Optimism Regarding India's Promising Future in 2047.

In rural India, dairy farmers harbour aspirations of acquiring homes, securing stable employment for their offspring, and envisioning the growth of their enterprises, aspiring to eventually own multiple dairy farms.



25%

Are Aware of the
Government's
Vision of 2047



87%

Believe by 2047,
India Will Become a
Developed Nation



In 2047, Dairy Farmers Aspire for a Growing Involvement of Women in Farming



A Developed India Should Have

- ✓ Last Mile Connectivity
- ✓ Rural Employment
- ✓ Quality Education
- ✓ Farmer's Welfare
- ✓ Financial Inclusion

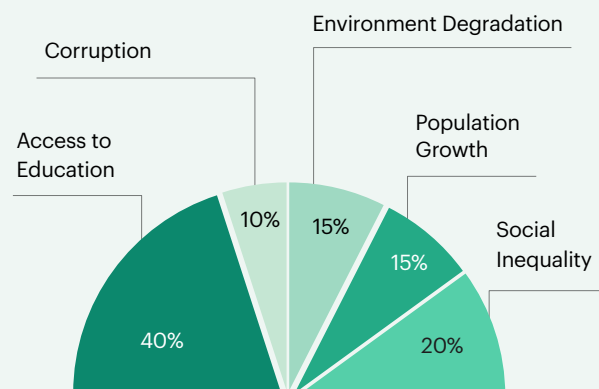
Hurdles and Adversities that Must be Navigated

Perceived Individual Adversities

Dairy Farmers fear financial and business instability due to social unrest and political instability. They worry about obstacles in market expansion, the intermediary role of third parties, and earning a fair price for their products.

National Hurdles

Sectors to Drive India's Vision Forward



Issues Identified where Policy Intervention is Required

- Public Utilities
- Quality Education
- Small Business Empowerment
- Access to Credit
- Transport Connectivity

M. Hari Menon

Country Director India,
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation



Empowering India's Women Farmers: The Key to Unlocking the Transformative Power of Rural India

Co-authored by Srivalli Krishnan, Senior Program Officer, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation

It is a globally recognized phenomenon that compared to men, women perform a substantially greater portion of agricultural labour yet own fewer assets, such as land and livestock. Gender-specific obstacles such as limited access to land, financing, markets, agricultural training and education, suitable working conditions, and equal treatment put female farmers at a significant disadvantage.

As per the Economic Survey 2017-18, the phenomenon of growing migration of men from rural to urban areas has led to a 'feminisation' of sorts of the agriculture sector in India. More and more women are taking on multiple roles such as that of cultivators, entrepreneurs, and labourers, in addition to their primary role of a homemaker. Their multiple and competing roles often lead to facing 'time poverty' which in turn translates to asset and income poverty. Possibly the biggest roadblock that women confront when taking up farming is land rights. In India, only 12.9% of women own agricultural land. ^[1] When a female farmer isn't empowered to make decisions about the land she works on, it becomes doubly challenging for her to enter profitable contract farming agreements.

A big impediment that women farmers face is the deep-rooted cultural norms and practices that traditionally have men as head of the household. This in turn limits their access to credit as they often neither have financial awareness nor collaterals in their name to aid access to financial services. Ensuring equitable access to finance and technologies that reduce the excessive burden on women thereby leading to an increase in their productivity is of utmost importance.

Abolishing gender-specific barriers in farming can lead to equitable distribution of resources thus enabling women to become active contributors to the farming and agriculture economy while achieving their highest economic potential. It is estimated that closing the gender gap in agriculture would raise total agricultural output in developing countries by 2.5 to 4% and would reduce the number of hungry people by 12 to 17% globally, the equivalent of 100 to 150 million people (FAO, 2011). ^[2]

As per the latest agricultural census (2015-16) of the total of 14,64,53,741 operational farm holdings in India, 2,04,39,148 are women-run enterprises. ^[3] The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization estimates that women farmers represent 33% of the agricultural labour force and account for 48% of self-employed farmers. The Indian government, in an attempt to address the gender gap in agricultural extension services, has launched a number of schemes that focus on bringing parity of access to opportunities to women farmers like the Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana, National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology, Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture, National Mission on Oil Seeds & Oil Palm, National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture among others. However, much still needs to be done to ensure economic security of women farmers.

^[1] https://www.business-standard.com/article/current-affairs/the-landless-women-only-12-9-indian-women-hold-agricultural-land-120121300771_1.html

^[2] <https://www.fao.org/climate-smart-agriculture-sourcebook/enabling-frameworks/module-c6gender/chapter-c7-2/fr/>

^[3] <https://agcensus.nic.in/chartin.html>

Empowering India's Women Farmers: The Key to Unlocking the Transformative Power of Rural India

Leveraging Self Help Groups (SHGs) to ensure women have financial education and means to come together as a group to access credit systems is important. This in turn can lead to a significant increase in production. Climate-smart agriculture can lead to both food and nutrition security. It can also help in the diversification of crops of women farmers as well as increase their household income. Gender-sensitive legislation and budgeting is another tool that can be leveraged to ensure that women farmers receive the same level of development benefits as men. Parity in access to government schemes and credit can lead to sustainable agricultural practices for them. Further, access to market systems and market information can also ensure an increase in income and reduce their dependence on subsistence farming.

As India moves forward towards a future led by sustainable development, recognizing and empowering women in its agricultural sector is non-negotiable. The untapped potential of women farmers is the key to unlocking the true transformative power of rural India. Despite challenges, the power of 'Nari Shakti' has only strengthened over the years, actively addressing and solving the problems of agriculture and emerging as a new strength in the Amrit Kaal.

Success Stories from State Partnerships:

The Augmentation in Small Holders prosperity through APC (ASHA) Project in Odisha is a comprehensive intervention designed to uplift small-scale producers (SSPs), particularly women. The program is developing production clusters in which female self-help group (SHG) members form farmer-producer groups (PGs) that synchronize crop production with market demand. These PGs are aggregated into producer companies (PCs), which support aggregation, processing, and sales. The program is also supporting the development of livestock production and coordinating with the government of Odisha to deliver complementary interventions, including irrigation infrastructure, modern farm equipment, and post-harvest infrastructure. The project is currently being implemented in 73 blocks across 14 districts, reaching 219,000 women SHG farmers with a 130% household income jump to USD 605 per annum via improvement in high-value crop cultivation, area under irrigation, livestock rearing practices and marketing. The initiative aims to be operational in 100 blocks covering 383K women farmers by 2028.

In Bihar, the partnership program with the State Rural Livelihood Mission - Jeevika supports 670,000 small-scale producers and 26 Farmer Producer Companies (FPCs) by providing marketing and value-added services to 18,000 women goat farmers through a network of 300 Pashu Sakhis. Since the program started in 2020, it has generated over 400% growth in revenue for the FPCs. The women SHG-run Green Delights retail outlets designed under this partnership have also facilitated trade of 640 MT fruits and vegetables, 7,800 MT agri inputs and 470 MT value-added products and generated USD 275,000 in revenue in 2022-23. Further, the partnership in fisheries started in 2022, and is supporting 100 FPGs covering 28 districts and 104 ponds creating livelihood opportunities for over 80,000 women across the State leading to 11.2 MT in sales and USD 24,000 in revenue.

In Uttar Pradesh, in partnership with the State Government several of our programs have tested innovative models across nutrition and gender-responsive interventions, diffusion and adoption of women-friendly and climate-smart technology and linking farmer collectives in agricultural production clusters with local markets. The women-operated 100 'Poshan' FPOs have been trained to cultivate and market nutrition-dense crops such as moringa, millets, biofortified wheat, mushrooms, fruits, and vegetables. A sandbox approach for testing and evaluating gender-intentional innovative technologies was also implemented to pilot women-friendly equipment including bio-organic inputs for pest repellents and productivity enhancement, biomass-based cold storage and gravity-based drip irrigation, among others. The State government has also developed a benchmarking tool to assess the effectiveness of technologies in terms of their climate-smart and gender-responsive features.

As India strides towards 2047 where envisioning a future of agricultural equality and prosperity is inevitable, the transformative journey of empowering women farmers as the cornerstone for sustainable rural development heralds a new era where their untapped potential fuels the nation's growth towards a Viksit Bharat.









Artisans

89
Respondents

22 to 60
Years old

Anil
Doraya



 50 years  Rajasthan
 Male  10th Pass
 Married  Blue Pottery Artisan

"Anticipating the future challenges as an artist of blue pottery, one of the significant obstacles on my path could be the increasing prevalence of machines replacing human craftsmanship. Automation and machine-produced replicas will pose a threat to the authenticity and uniqueness of handmade blue pottery."

Desired Possessions by 2047

 Studio Space  Electric Kiln

Artisans

Our Skilled Artisans, are individuals engaged in traditional crafts, often with education limited to primary or secondary school but with a dedicated focus on refining their craft. Typically married with a family, their craft serves not only as a source of income but also as a crucial factor in preserving traditional skills within the community. With diverse expertise in weaving, pottery, and traditional artefacts, they emphasize key components of a developed nation such as access to electricity, a high standard of living, and labor costs in sync with the inflation rate.

Majority of the Artisans Express Optimism Regarding India's Promising Future in 2047.

Artisans aspire to expand their small business with a big warehouse, more employees, and a large truck. They seek financial stability, envisioning a home, car, and essential tools like laptops for their children. Additionally, they dream of creating an eco-friendly studio space, utilizing renewable energy sources, and employing sustainable materials in their craft.



22%

Are Aware of the
Government's
Vision of 2047



66%

Believe by 2047,
India Will Become
a Developed
Nation



Artisans Believe That the Brand of Make in India can Accelerate India's Growth by 2047



A Developed India Should Have

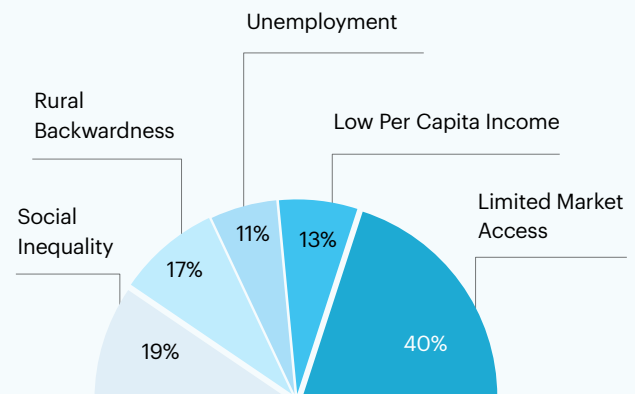
- ✓ Preservation of Art and Culture
- ✓ High Standard of Living
- ✓ Accessible Public Resources
- ✓ Social Welfare for Artisans
- ✓ Self-Reliance

Hurdles and Adversities that Must be Navigated

Perceived Individual Adversities

Artisans in India fear the challenges of tough competition from factory-made products sold at lower prices. They express concerns about sustaining handmade crafts in the face of increasing machine prevalence, which threatens the authenticity and uniqueness of their work. They hope for increased income to afford quality education for their children in the future.

National Hurdles



Sectors to Drive India's Vision Forward



Issues Identified where Policy Intervention is Required

- Generating Intellectual Properties
- Export Capabilities
- Financial Assistance to Artisans
- Holistic Capacity Building
- Rural Infrastructure

Dr. Anil Agrawal

Member of Parliament,
Rajya Sabha



Transforming Bharat: From Product Market to Product Nation

Bharat, historically hailed as 'Sone Ki Chidiya,' has been a thriving market for centuries, trading in spices, cotton, silk, and various indigenous products.

In the last decade, under the visionary leadership of Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ji, Bharat has not only sustained its position as one of the world's fastest-growing economies in 2023 but also aspires to become the third-largest global economy by 2030.

To achieve this transformative leap, Bharat is transitioning from being a product market to emerging as a product nation. The revolutionary Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme epitomises this vision, marking a shift towards comprehensive product development.

Key to this transition is a strategic focus on crucial aspects that have already been and are being undertaken:

- **Investment in Research and Development (R&D):** Fostering innovation and technological advancement
- **Infrastructure Development:** Providing robust logistics and infrastructure support
- **Entrepreneurship Promotion:** Encouraging entrepreneurship through favourable policies, schemes and incentives
- **Skill Development:** Emphasising skill development and vocational training

Initiatives like Startup India, Gati Shakti, and the Skill India Mission are already addressing these aspects. Additionally, favourable regulatory processes and improved Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) rankings—from 142nd in 2014 to 63rd in 2020—underscore Bharat's commitment to fostering a conducive business environment.

Bharat's rich tapestry of Geographical Indication (GI)-tagged products, including Darjeeling tea and Banarasi silk, showcases its cultural diversity and regional specialties. Leveraging these products, Bharat can carve its niche as a prominent product nation with goods deeply rooted in geographic origins.

Transforming Bharat: From Product Market to Product Nation

Drawing lessons from successful transitions worldwide, Bharat is strategically focusing on innovation, manufacturing, and exporting high-quality products. Examples from South Korea and Germany, with their emphasis on precision engineering, manufacturing excellence, vocational training, and research and development, serve as inspiration.

Bharat's ongoing efforts are evident in its emphasis on quality, precision, and a skilled workforce, supported by investments in advanced manufacturing technologies. The journey from a product market to a product nation requires concerted efforts across sectors, leveraging Bharat's abundant talent pool and technological capabilities.

As Bharat navigates this transformative journey, it not only solidifies its position as a global economic powerhouse but also sets an example for the world by fostering an ecosystem conducive to innovation and excellence. The narrative is shifting—from being the 'Golden Bird' to emerging as a beacon of innovation and quality on the global stage.





Enterprising Indians

79
Respondents

40 to 62
Years old

**Payal
Malani**



 58 years
 Female
 Married
 Maharashtra
 Graduate
 Owns a Bakery

"As India emerges as a promising nation, I see a shift in mindset. The expectation and aspiration are not only for self-sufficiency but also to uphold cultural strength and a robust value system."

Desired Possessions by 2047

 Travel the World

Enterprising Indians

Our Enterprising Indians are owners of retail businesses, having achieved a high-school or college level of education and possess varying levels of awareness regarding India's vision for 2047. With a longstanding presence in a middle-class urban neighbourhood, their shop has become a fixture. Whether living with grown up children or alone, they are an integral part of both the local community and the bustling market life. Their perspectives emphasize the significance of employment and infrastructure as crucial pillars for realizing this vision.

Responses Range from Hopeful to Fearful, with Some of the Respondents Unable to Comment.

The aspirations of Enterprising Indians encompass homeownership, securing employment for their children, and acquiring personal items like jewellery, reflecting desires for familial stability and personal prosperity. They envision an India where business thrives, contributing to economic growth, and where robust infrastructure facilitates seamless operations for businesses like theirs, fostering community development.



51%

Are Aware of the
Government's
Vision of 2047

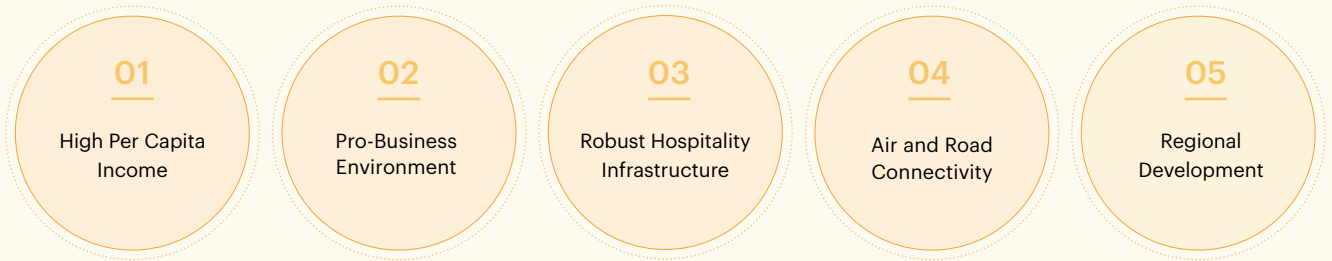


56%

Believe by 2047,
India Will Become a
Developed Nation



Enterprising Indians see India's Cultural Heritage and Diversity as the Catalyst for Making India a Tourism Hub by 2047



A Developed India Should Have

- Infrastructure Development
- Manufacturing Powerhouse
- Welfare and Equity
- Educational Accessibility
- Economic Opportunities

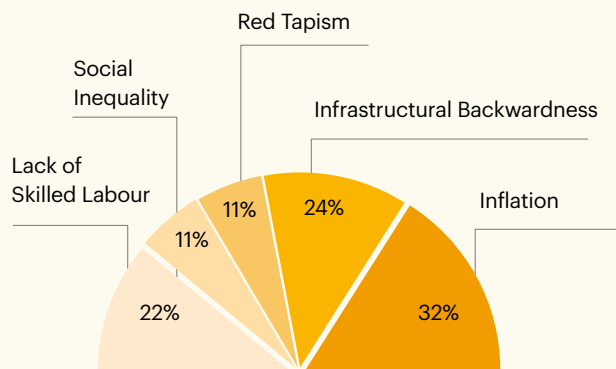
Hurdles and Adversities that Must be Navigated

Perceived Individual Adversities

Most respondents see themselves as aged and hope for personal stability and well-being. Their focus is on familial and personal contentment rather than professional or societal aspirations.

National Hurdles

Sectors to Drive India's Vision Forward



Issues Identified where Policy Intervention is Required

- Price Stability
- Support to MSMEs
- Ease of Doing Business
- Better Governance
- Access to Credit

Dr. S. Ravi

Non-Executive Chairman,
Tourism Finance Corporation of India (TFCI)

Former Chairman,
Bombay Stock Exchange



Rebranding India's Image: A Strategy for More Than \$1 Trillion Tourism Economy

India's ambitious vision to nurture a more than \$1 trillion tourism economy by 2047 embodies more than an economic goal—it signifies a clarion call for a strategic rebranding of its image on the world stage. India, hailed as the seventh most beautiful country by Forbes, must evolve from merely picturesque to becoming an immersive cultural journey, leveraging the ongoing cultural shift towards experiential tourism—a form of travel that facilitates active engagement with the local people and the sociocultural fabric of destinations.

In the age of experiential tourism, travellers are no longer content with passive sightseeing; they crave interaction, participation, and a deeper connection with their destinations. India's prospective rebranding in tourism must pivot on creating and marketing transformative regional experiences. This approach shifts the focus from visiting just for the Taj Mahal or Jaipur's forts, to engaging with the States of Uttar Pradesh or Rajasthan as a whole—where each site is part of the overall experience. This integrated approach fosters longer stays and a deeper engagement, enhancing tourist satisfaction and amplifying India's charm as a destination for diverse and authentic experiences.

To captivate the essence of experiential tourism, India should pursue a strategy that showcases its entire spectrum of attractions—its pulsating cities, serene backwaters, spiritual retreats, and thriving wildlife sanctuaries. The nation's recent G20 presidency offered a unique platform to demonstrate India's capacity for experiential tourism. This unparalleled opportunity allowed international bodies not just to learn of India's grandeur but to live it, shaping an enduring rebrand of India's tourism image.

Within this cultural and spiritual variety lies an often underrepresented yet rapidly expanding segment—religious tourism. As noted by Future Market Insights it is projected to grow at a CAGR of 16.2% from 2023 to 2033, fuelled by the middle class's growth and rising disposable income. Moreover, India's religious and spiritual offerings, ranging from historic temples and vibrant festivals to tranquil Yoga retreats and rejuvenating Ayurvedic spas, are gaining traction among both domestic and international tourists. This segment reveals a spiritual and medical twist to tourism, presenting a significant opportunity to extend the experiential paradigm further.

A robust rebranding strategy demands infrastructural innovation, particularly designed with the experiential tourist in mind. The concept of resort tourism is gaining prominence as travellers seek sanctuary in destinations that promise relaxation alongside unique experiences. As we venture into reimagining India's tourism, it is essential to develop world-class resorts that not only offer luxury accommodation but also provide a gateway to India's cultural, natural, and spiritual wealth.

Rebranding India's Image: A Strategy for More Than \$1 Trillion Tourism Economy

Investing in resort tourism also implies an enhancement of the surrounding infrastructure. This includes better connectivity to destinations. The government's regional air connectivity initiative is expanding affordable air travel, which benefits both remote resorts and those seeking to explore further afield destinations within India. The introduction of the Vande Bharat trains offers tourists swift and comfortable transit options to key resort regions, enhancing accessibility. Meanwhile, consistent improvements to the highway network make it convenient for travellers to reach resort locations by road, increasing tourist inflows and facilitating diverse travel experiences centred around resort stays. These infrastructural developments are crucial, as they not only make resorts more accessible but also integrate them with India's broader tourism offerings.

It is also pivotal to intertwine sustainability with development to protect its environmental and socio-cultural landscapes. By channelling funds into sustainable project designs, waste management systems, energy-efficient transport, and green hospitality services, we enable more profound, responsible engagement between travellers and destinations, thus contributing to the preservation of India's natural and cultural legacies.

By redefining visitor experiences within its vibrant and diverse societal mosaic, India is poised to bolster its soft power, resonating with tourists globally and expanding its international influence. The outcomes of this image-making journey will shape India's capacity for global leadership, setting new standards of excellence in the world of tourism. The ambitious journey toward a greater than \$1 trillion tourism economy demands more than incremental changes—it calls for a bold, inclusive vision that weaves the fabric of India's rich heritage into the hearts of every traveller, ensuring the legacy of Indian tourism endures, thrives, and leads.





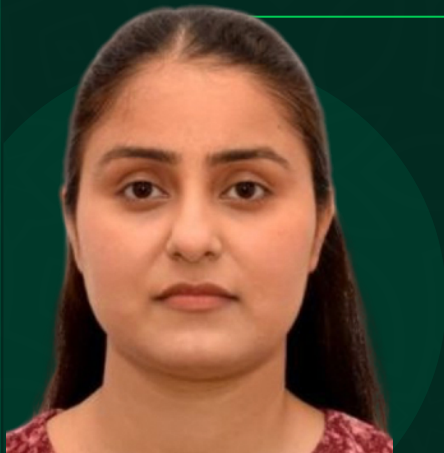
Nurturing Indians

64
Respondents

30 to 50
Years old




Chandan Preet Kaur

 32 years
 Female
 Married
 Chandigarh
 Post Graduate
 Homemaker



"In 2047, I see myself nurturing a warm home while exploring personal interests and contributing to the community. Managing time effectively as a homemaker, I plan to establish a structured routine and prioritize tasks for a balanced and supportive family environment."

Desired Possessions by 2047

 Electric Vehicle
 Sustainable Home
 Smart Technology

Nurturing Indians

The Nurturing Indians, primarily women from urban areas, are the linchpins of household management. They are well-educated Homemakers, many with graduate and post-graduate degrees, who prioritize nurturing their families over professional pursuits. Their role extends beyond mere management to active participation in their children's education and activities, embodying the essence of social inclusivity and empowerment. They are dedicated to their families' well-being and seek the empowerment of their communities from the government which reflects the foundational values needed for the next wave of welfare programs.

A Significant Majority of Nurturing Indians Express Optimism about India's Promising Future in 2047.

Aspirations among the Nurturing Indians demographic encompass a broad spectrum, spanning from property ownership and improved living standards to the establishment of institutions such as schools. These aspirations not only signify a desire for personal stability but also underscore a commitment to making meaningful contributions to society and living a life of dignity.



22%

Are Aware of the
Government's
Vision of 2047



67%

Believe by 2047,
India Will Become
a Developed
Nation



Family Welfare is the Core Aspiration for 2047 among Nurturing Indians



A Developed India Should Have

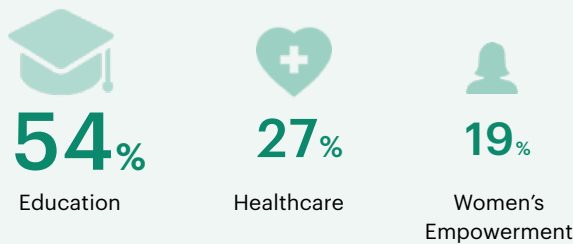
- Advanced Education
- Environmental Sustainability
- Larger Women Workforce Participation
- High Disposable Income
- Job Creation

Hurdles and Adversities that Must be Navigated

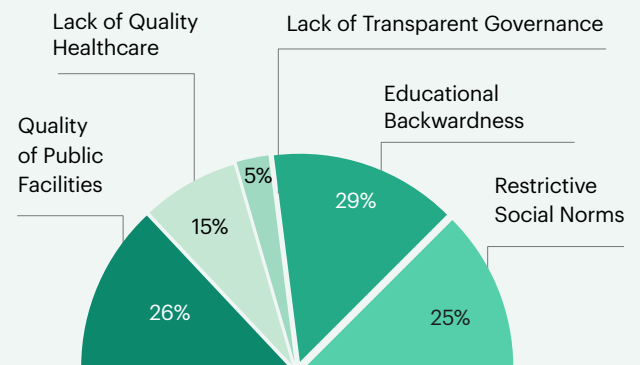
Perceived Individual Adversities

Nurturing Indians express concerns about potential challenges related to inadequate healthcare and government support in their old age, along with worries about high inflation affecting employment opportunities. Uncertainties remain for a majority prompting them to contemplate returning to work when their children start school due to concerns about job availability.

Sectors to Drive India's Vision Forward



National Hurdles



Issues Identified where Policy Intervention is Required

- Educational Reform & Accessibility
- Family Welfare Programs
- Accessible Healthcare
- Environmental Protection
- Public Safety

Charu Malhotra

Co-Founder and
Managing Director,
Primus Partners



Governance Will Have to Ensure Dignity to Life - Families Will Drive the Next Generation of Welfare Programs

If there is one question governments would need to ask themselves when approaching citizens for endorsement every five years, it would be 'how do we mediate public value in citizen centric governance'? By simply creating roads to access we cannot ensure ease in transit. Similarly, while digital access to information has helped generate awareness of government schemes and benefits among beneficiaries in remote corners of our country, leading to an increase in social welfare spending of States; yet despite last mile connectivity we are unable to stitch last mile delivery of schemes. Largely because of departmental inefficiencies resulting mostly from little or no inter-departmental coordination. Consequently, inclusive growth, a key pillar in India's development model, stands eroded with the last in line beneficiary being deprived of benefits as a fallout of inefficiencies.

A Crisil report cites social welfare spending of top 11 States of the country set to touch a 10-year high of Rs. 4 Lakh Crore in FY-24. Further, average spend on social welfare schemes by States has also seen a steady rise from 1.2-1.3 percent of GSDP before FY-18 to 1.7 percent in FY-24. However, intricacies of managing such a large welfare delivery ecosystem gives rise to challenges and inefficiencies in the system including leakages, lack of standardization, skewness in fund utilization to name some.

With an increasing spend on social welfare schemes, it would not do to carry over the fiscal burden of such inefficiencies into India @2047. Increasingly States need a citizen centric design that would simplify and democratize benefit management. To begin there is need for a common database as a repository of potential beneficiaries which shall act as a single source of truth for all scheme delivery systems. As the family is the micro unit which social welfare schemes target there is need for a comprehensive and common database of families to track family data around income, health, education and living standards to provide targeted benefit and tailored support, as customized gap filling depending on the family situation after accounting for income and benefits. Thus, citizen centric governance will also carry the responsibility of spreading a safety net of upliftment of the poorest of the poor to move them out of multi-dimensional poverty.

Governance Will Have to Ensure Dignity to Life - Families Will Drive the Next Generation of Welfare Programs

Countries such as Brazil (Cadastro Único), Philippines (Listahanan) and Senegal (National Unique Registry) have been the frontrunners in using such family-based data repositories for data backed targeted policy interventions for the poor and needy. India has taken initial strides in this direction with States like Haryana, Rajasthan and Karnataka experimenting with their own versions and approaches for building a family-based beneficiary repository to enhance their service delivery ecosystem.

Managing such a repository carries risk of data privacy, data security and unauthorized use of data especially for surveillance and political purposes. Technical & administrative aspects apart, States also need to create a robust procedural & legal framework to secure data access and ensure that building such repositories does not get limited as was the case with Aadhaar. Family based data repositories will play an increasingly important role in helping India carry forward its inclusive growth story and will support governments in efficient budgetary planning for their social welfare spend.





Community Educators

89
Respondents

26 to 42
Years old

**Supriya
Tanwar**



 39 years
 Female
 Married
 Bihar
 Ph. D.
 Teacher

“ मैं सभी बच्चों के लिए अनिवार्य और लागत-मुक्त शिक्षा की सार्वभौमिक पहुंच में विश्वास करता हूं। इसके अलावा, मैं इस विचार में विश्वास करता हूं कि छात्रों और वयस्कों दोनों को योग सीखना और अपने जीवन में शामिल करना चाहिए। ”

Desired Possessions by 2047

 Car
 House

Community Educators

The Community Educators stand out as one of the few highly educated individuals in the community, holding at least a bachelor's degree. Devoted to education, they work in government schools, Anganwadis and colleges and actively participate in educational initiatives within the village. Married with children, they are deeply passionate about fostering learning and frequently engage in community activities focused on literacy and education. According to them, a robust education system serves as a key indicator of a developed country.

Majority of the Community Educators Express Optimism Regarding India's Promising Future in 2047.

The Community Educators have the aspirations of owning a house and a personal vehicle through better salaries which would allow them to start schools or educational classes of their own. Their goal is to become self-reliant for a better quality of life for their family.



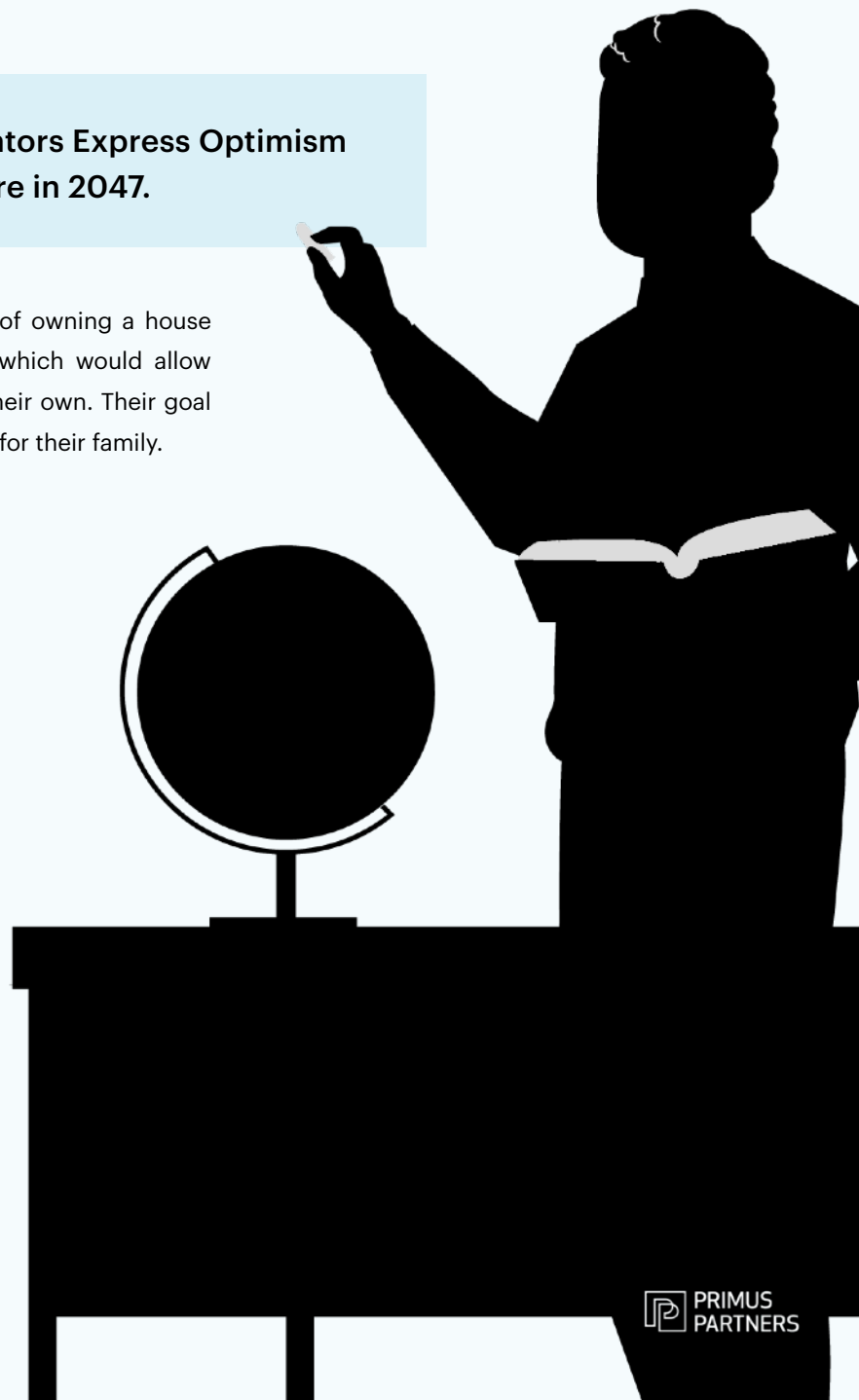
37%

Are Aware of the Government's Vision of 2047



62%

Believe by 2047, India Will Become a Developed Nation



Community Educators Aspire for an Educationally Uplifted India in 2047



A Developed India Should Have

- Educational Empowerment
- Industrial Development
- Rural Welfare
- Digital Literacy
- Employment for Youth

Hurdles and Adversities that Must be Navigated

Perceived Individual Adversities

In 2047, the Community Educators fear unemployment and lack of opportunities in the rural areas. They plan to adapt by upskilling themselves in the hopes of getting a higher paying job in other towns or cities.

National Hurdles

Sectors to Drive India's Vision Forward



42%

Education



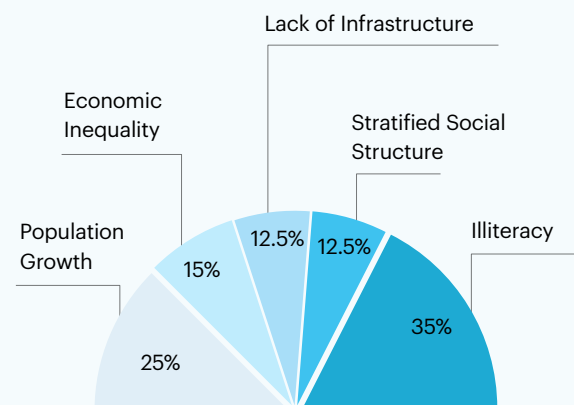
33%

Services



25%

Science & Technology



Issues Identified where Policy Intervention is Required



Free Education



Vocational Training



Transport Connectivity



Public Awareness



Clean Water & Sanitation

Praveen Prakash

Principal Secretary,
Department of School Education,
Government of Andhra Pradesh



Transformative Education for India @ 2047

The educational vision for students in schools is to elevate their skills to a global standard, preparing them for international employment. India @ 2047 envisions a future where schools and higher learning institutions provide top-notch education, ensuring the youth is globally competitive in future job markets. It is a vision that aspires not only to meet international standards but to surpass them. By addressing disparities, embracing technology, and nurturing holistic development, this vision endeavors to shape an India @2047 where every student is empowered, equipped, and ready to lead on the global stage.

The government of Andhra Pradesh is actively implementing changes to enhance pedagogy, curricula, and infrastructure in line with this vision. Let's take a look at these transformative educational reforms in the pursuit of global employability.

At the heart of this evolution is the conversion of schools and colleges into vibrant centers of learning, exemplified by initiatives like Nadu-Nedu, rejuvenating government schools across the State and turning schools and colleges across the State into temples of learning.

Language proficiency is a key focus, with a strategic approach to enhance English-speaking and listening abilities. This is manifested through the introduction of TOEFL certification training from a young age, ensuring students are well-equipped for global communication.

The shift towards English medium instruction and the availability of bilingual books underscore a commitment to inclusivity and adaptability, preparing students for a competitive global landscape.

Embracing technology as an enabler, the STEM program receives a substantial boost with Physics, Chemistry, and Math content introduced through one of the leading digital education apps. This not only provides accessible learning materials but also facilitates interactive classroom sessions on Interactive Flat Panels (IFPs). Tablets loaded with educational content are distributed to Class 8 students, leveraging technology to democratize education and enhance learning outcomes.

In a bold move towards cultivating a global outlook and fostering interdisciplinary thinking, the introduction of the International Baccalaureate (IB) syllabus from 2024 stands out. This ambitious initiative is geared towards nurturing students to become future global leaders, emphasizing a well-rounded education that instills critical thinking and a sense of global citizenship. The IB syllabus aligns with the vision of preparing students for a dynamic and interconnected world.

Transformative Education for India @ 2047

Anticipating the demands of the future job market, Andhra Pradesh is pioneering a curriculum focused on emerging digital skills. Commencing in 2024, the Future Skills curriculum delves into cutting-edge areas such as Artificial Intelligence, Internet of Things, Robotics, Machine Learning, Cloud Computing, Cyber security, Block chain, and Web 3.0. This forward-looking approach aims to equip students with skills beyond traditional boundaries, making them not only academically adept but also future-ready for the demands of the 21st-century global job market.

In conclusion, this progressive vision goes beyond academic excellence, integrating ethics and responsibility into the education system. The emphasis on creating responsible citizens reflects a commitment to nurturing well-rounded individuals who can navigate the complexities of the modern world with a sense of purpose and ethical awareness. Andhra Pradesh's educational reforms stand as a testament to its dedication to shaping the future by empowering its youth with the knowledge and skills needed to thrive in an ever-evolving global landscape, giving a robust shape to India @2047. A creative and adaptable workforce will enhance India's global competitiveness, attracting investment and fostering innovation across sectors. The emphasis on interdisciplinary learning and individualized education aligns with the diverse talent pool in India, potentially unlocking untapped potential and fostering inclusivity.



Swati Vasudevan

Managing Director,
Khan Academy India



Effective Learning with Technology Demands a Strategic Approach, Empowering both Students and Educators through Necessary Tools and Training

For anyone who has watched “Field of Dreams”, driving technology-enabled learning would feel similar. ‘Build it and they will come’ - doesn't happen. A humble approach is needed to drive effectiveness in learning with technology, especially at scale. Demand can't be assumed. It needs to be created. Value needs to be clear. The uptake cannot be taken for granted. The new way needs to integrate with the existing mechanisms and work around natural constraints. Essentially the entire system - the content and tools, and the delivery - needs to be designed thoughtfully and with the consumer(s) in mind. But why are we talking about this? If we want to deliver on the demographic dividend in the country, quality education has to be made accessible to ALL students, and quickly, before the current student generation passes us by and learning gaps become too wide to close. That will require leapfrogging current constraints in the space with technology, providing free access to quality education to learners, and providing world-class content that is in languages they can best understand. Technology-enabled learning therefore is inevitable to educate our younger citizens and it is critical that it be designed and delivered at scale, strategically.

Demand stimulation always starts with awareness building. The value of technology as an enabler in imparting quality learning isn't always well appreciated by teachers or parents. Underserved students in our country often don't have agency of their own learning. Teachers and sometimes parents direct the ‘what’ and the ‘how’ of education. Technology use is dependent on availability of infrastructure. At schools, this infrastructure can be limiting, partly due to poor access to devices and internet and partly due to limited hrs at school. Learning needs to continue at home to solidify the concepts learnt in class. That requires parents making devices accessible to both boys and girls equitably so the students get to spend the requisite time needed for learning on any topic or subject. There are cultural myths that prevent proper smart device access to girls. To break those barriers communication strategy needs to be developed for awareness generation amongst parents. Similarly, teachers need to be bought-in on the value of technology for enabling learning. Administrators' buy-in is essential for enabling utilisation of the existing education governance systems to encourage such interventions. A 360-degree communication strategy can help get those messages across to all the stakeholders - the education administrators, teachers and students.

It is important to understand all the players in the learning value-chain, their motivations, goals, and KPIs. In addition to a balanced communication plan involving both push and pull, it helps to build understanding of their KPIs. This enables developing a value proposition for each target user group - the administrators, teachers, and students, and in devising delivery mechanisms that aren't pursuing objectives that are orthogonal to that of the system's and of the players' and hence do not get bogged down by the headwinds of adoption-resistance.

Effective Learning with Technology Demands a Strategic Approach, Empowering both Students and Educators through Necessary Tools and Training

The value proposition to the teachers needs to be clearly articulated. Eg teachers across the country are burdened with teaching and administrative tasks. They have multiple priorities and objectives they have to meet in a limited time such as completing the grade level syllabus, providing differentiated instructions to help close learning gaps for those below grade level, collecting data, preparing tests, grading assignments and tests etc. If they can be provided tools that help reduce their burden and make their lives easier, the hurdles in adopting new tools or technology for teaching start to abate. For example technology tools that can help automate some of the administrative tasks leaving more time for the teachers to focus on instructions, are valued by teachers. Helping the teachers devise engaging lessons plans, providing them research help and access to ideas for classroom activities to keep the class motivating can go a long way in deepening engagement of the teachers. Teachers also often find themselves pushed in multiple directions. They will therefore naturally gravitate towards the interventions that are easy to adopt. Both product design and delivery-design can make a difference on ease of adoption and use. Similarly teachers also need to refresh their domain knowledge from time to time. Tools that provide them the opportunity to build their knowledge further, complete their teachers professional development (PD) courses at their own pace and in a safe space are appreciated by them and find more effective use.

A technology that easily integrates within user-groups' existing priorities finds that much better use. Eg one of the KPIs for teachers is syllabus completion. To the extent the learning tools make that easier while enabling quality learning, and the tools aren't perceived as additional tasks on their plates, teachers will be more likely to engage with them. Administrators care about student scores in external tests and exams. Improving learning outcomes that then help students score in any exams, strikes a chord with the administrators, thereby improving salience of learning-based teaching goals, over simply teaching to tests. A careful balancing of learning goals and exam-scoring goals is therefore needed as these tools are designed. A good analogy is the advent of electric vehicles or renewable energy technology. To bring it to market, in order to make it viable and to smoothen the transition curve, initially hybrid found better acceptance than a complete switch. Large systems such as the education systems aren't able to handle shocks well and if they do, the effects don't sustain for long and the players revert to their old ways soon after (think education moving 100% online during the pandemic).

Last but not least one needs to recognise that any behavior change takes time. Going from pen and paper to using technology for planning instructions and delivering instructions to students isn't an automatic switchover. It heavily depends on the digital literacy levels of the teaching workforce. During this behavior change journey, adequate hand-holding is necessary. While orienting teachers to the new technology-enabled learning tools, designers need to think of all the learning science tenets and view teachers as learners themselves. The teachers not only need training, but they need continuous-training, delivered in bite-size, skill-based way. They need to be provided real-time help when it is show time and the teachers are in their classrooms trying to apply what they learnt and attempting to use the tools to teach. A teacher needs to be able to access help on specific topics she/he needs help on, at the moment she/he needs it. The tools therefore need to build-in personalisation for the teachers too.

Students often find it hard to understand difficult concepts if taught in a boring way, or when there is cognitive overload. Technology-enabled content needs to be vernacular as research shows that children learn difficult concepts better when taught in their own language. The tools also need to be designed with animation or gamification to keep the students interested and motivated. This is again a tricky balance. Too many bells and whistles are distracting. Simpler is better.

Delivery design is not the only stage that requires a lot of strategic thinking-through. Those designing learning tools need to keep teachers and students at the center of it right from the start. Learning tools and technology platforms need to be intuitive, easy to personalise to existing use-cases and need to allow self-directed learning for empowered students. They need to 'speak to' or have user-friendly interfaces designed for each stakeholder in the learning value-chain - administrators, teachers, students and parents. IIT Bombay's Tulna is a scoring tool that assesses technology learning tools on similar key design parameters and scores Khan Academy as a strong learning EdTech platform.

Both, design and delivery of technology enabled learning initiatives and tools require a strategic approach and this journey has the user lens built-in all the way from lab-to-field. The goal should be to make engaging and effective learning possible with least immediate disruption to the current education systems, through integrating within the existing goals and mechanisms of education delivery systems, as seamlessly as possible.



Marginal Farmers

138
Respondents

35 to 77
Years old

Bhagvan Lal Patidar



 77 years  Rajasthan
 Male  Higher Secondary
 Married  Farming

“ एक विकसित देश की पहचान सभी के लिए बुनियादी जरूरतों की पूर्ति, बेरोजगारी के मुद्दों का समाधान और राष्ट्र के भीतर शिक्षा और टेक्नोलजी का विस्तार है। ”

Desired Possessions by 2047

 Farming Equipment

Marginal Farmers

The Marginal Farmers are individuals deeply immersed in traditional farming practices with moderately sized landholdings. These individuals' formal education may be limited to primary or secondary school. Despite this, they have accumulated wealth and farming knowledge over decades. Often the patriarch of a family, their roots run deep in agricultural traditions in rural areas. However, they emphasize that the pillars of a developed nation encompass education, ample employment opportunities, and strong support for the agricultural sector.

Majority of the Marginal Farmers Express Optimism Regarding India's Promising Future in 2047.

The Marginal Farmers aspire to thrive in agri-business, fostering the well-being and higher standards of living for their families. Goals include owning pucca houses and farming vehicles, advanced farming machinery, and employment opportunities for their children, with access to free health services and education.



40%

Are Aware of the Government's Vision of 2047



80%

Believe by 2047, India Will Become a Developed Nation



Marginal Farmers Aspire to Receive More Gains from Their Produce



A Developed India Should Have

- Educational Empowerment
- Social Welfare
- Good Local Governance
- Digital Inclusion
- Affordable Basic Infrastructure

Hurdles and Adversities that Must be Navigated

Perceived Individual Adversities

In 2047, Marginal Farmers anticipate challenges like administrative opacity, limited education and limited job opportunities for their children, technology gaps, and health concerns. Overcoming these hurdles, coupled with government support and anti-corruption measures, is crucial for their well-being and success.

National Hurdles

Sectors to Drive India's Vision Forward



40%

Agriculture



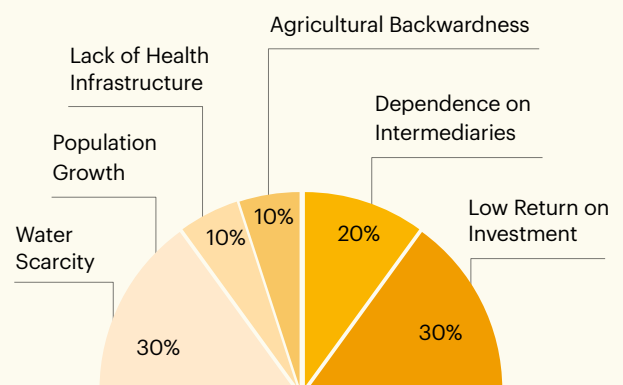
30%

Education



10%

Transport



Issues Identified where Policy Intervention is Required



Education & Skilling



Direct Access to Consumers



Transport Connectivity



Fair Prices & Subsidies



Storage and Warehousing

Prof. Satish Verma

RBI Chair,
Centre for Research in Rural
and Industrial Development



Doubling Farmers' Income is Core to Driving Sustained National Growth

India's remarkable journey from historically grappling with severe food shortages to today emerging as a net exporter of food is a testament to its agricultural prowess. Today, the agricultural and allied sectors collectively engage the largest share of the workforce (45.5% in 2021-22 as per the Periodic Labour Force Survey) and contribute nearly 15% to India's GDP. The enduring resonance of former PM Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri's iconic slogan, "Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan," underscores the critical role of agriculture in India's growth story.

Doubling farmers' income is not merely a policy goal but a strategic imperative. In India, where approximately 85% of farmers have modest annual incomes as small, marginal, and landless individuals, the surge in farmer suicides is linked to agricultural losses and inadequate earnings. While historically, the nation's agricultural development strategy focused on bolstering production and ensuring food security, today doubling farmers' income is crucial to addressing current challenges of ensuring economic security, fortifying the rural economy, and fostering a resilient and equitable agricultural sector. This transformative measure simultaneously supports key national objectives such as poverty alleviation, rural development, food security, and employment generation. Furthermore, targeted agricultural investments serve as a powerful catalyst for innovation and efficiency, positioning the sector for sustained growth and long-term sustainability.

Therefore, India's ambition to increase the farmers' income signals a commitment to addressing agricultural challenges and improving the livelihoods of farmers nationwide. Based on the key principles of increasing the total output across agricultural sub-sectors through higher productivity, rationalising and reducing the cost of production, ensuring remunerative prices for agricultural produce, effective risk management and adopting sustainable technologies, initiatives such as PM-KISAN and PMFBY emerge as pioneering basic income and insurance coverage programs. To boost output and reduce costs, initiatives such as the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana, Soil health card and Prampagat Krishi Vikas Yojana have been introduced. e-National Agricultural Market was introduced to create a unified national market for agricultural commodities. Minimum Support Price (MSP) was designed to protect farmers against a significant price drop. The success of such initiatives hinges on effective implementation, farmer awareness, and continuous monitoring and evaluation.

Doubling Farmers' Income is Core to Driving Sustained National Growth

It is important to note that achieving the goal of doubling farmers' income is a complex and multifaceted task influenced by various factors such as agricultural practices, market conditions, weather patterns, policy implementations and the overall economic situation. It requires a comprehensive and forward-thinking strategy, uniting policy reforms, technological innovation, improved infrastructure, credit accessibility, and strengthened market linkages. Collaboration among governments, private entities, and non-governmental organizations is crucial for implementing strategies that address the multifaceted challenges in the agricultural sector.

To drive this transformative agenda, proactive measures include adopting technologies like precision farming, IoT solutions, and advanced crop varieties to boost productivity and reduce costs. Investments in irrigation infrastructure and efficient water management practices maximize water use efficiency. Encouraging crop diversification, particularly towards high-value protein-rich nutrition crops, enhances income and reduces dependence on a single crop or monocropping patterns.

Reinforcing market infrastructure, streamlining the national agricultural market, and expanding and upgrading storage and transportation facilities reduce post-harvest losses and improve market access. Financial inclusion, through initiatives like the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) scheme and financial literacy programs, promotes responsible financial management among farmers. Strengthening crop insurance schemes safeguards farmers' incomes in the face of unforeseen circumstances, while skill development programs empower farmers to adopt modern and sustainable practices, contributing to increased yields and economic prosperity.

Additionally, a reorientation of support policies is essential, providing carbon credits for environmentally friendly crop cultivation and promoting crops beneficial to the planet's resources. The promotion of high-value crops, facilitated by superior seeds, advanced irrigation techniques and sustainable farming practices, offers a promising path to increased income. The non-farm allied activities like dairy farming, poultry, fishery, piggery etc, besides supplementing farm incomes, also have high agri-input potentials bolstering the possibility of zero-budget based farming. Collaborative efforts with corporations through e.g. Farmer Producer Organisations and cooperatives for better market access, agri-processing for value addition at the farm level and assured buyback arrangements reduce market risks. Moreover, embracing technological innovation through government investments in research and development fosters increased productivity and profitability. These visionary steps collectively contribute to a positive and transformative journey toward doubling farmers' income in India.

The commitment to doubling farmers' income stands as a beacon, signaling India's unwavering dedication to setting global benchmarks in agricultural yield and efficiency. This endeavour, rooted in the enduring spirit from "Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan" to "Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan, Jai Vigyan, Jai Anusandhaan" not only resonates with historical significance but also propels the nation to new heights on the global stage. The journey toward achieving this goal requires sustained efforts, fostering collaboration among diverse stakeholders, and a steadfast willingness to adapt to changing circumstances. In this pursuit, involving progressive farmers and other stakeholders in the policy-making process, tailoring initiatives to the unique needs of different regions and crops and putting marketing reforms in place can bring additional dividends. Establishing regular assessment and feedback mechanisms ensures the flexibility needed to make necessary adjustments and improvements to the strategies being implemented. As we chart this positive course toward doubling farmers' income, we recognize that achieving sustained growth in the agricultural sector is not only vital for the well-being of farmers but also holds the key to overall economic development and stability for the entire nation.



Aspirational Indians

178
Respondents

25 to 50
Years old




**Nikhil
Garg**



 29 years
 Male
 Married
 Maharashtra
 MBA
 Market Analyst

"In envisioning a future in 2047, I aspire for an egalitarian and merit-based society, offering abundant career advancement opportunities. My fears lie in the exponentially high cost of living in cities lacking affordable infrastructure, urban pollution, and the absence of robust regulations for corporations."

Desired Possessions by 2047

 Retirement Security
 Home
 Multiple Sources of Income

Aspirational Indians

The Aspirational Indians are professionals who are making significant strides up the corporate ladder within competitive sectors. They come from a variety of backgrounds, including banking and service industries, and hold post-graduate qualifications that complement their ambitions. Their aspirations are not just confined to personal career growth but also echo the broader developmental needs of India. They recognize the importance of cutting-edge infrastructure which is needed greatly as the urban centres they live in grow. They feel that is an important limitation to overcome for even more robust urban lives.

Aspirational Indians indicate a Strong Positive Outlook for India's Future.

Their aspirations encompass a spectrum, ranging from the acquisition of homes and ensuring educational opportunities for children to possessing cutting-edge gadgets and securing a comfortable retirement. This multifaceted set of desires reflects a comprehensive vision that spans both familial and personal dimensions, underscoring the importance of holistic well-being and future preparedness.



82%

Are Aware of the
Government's
Vision of 2047

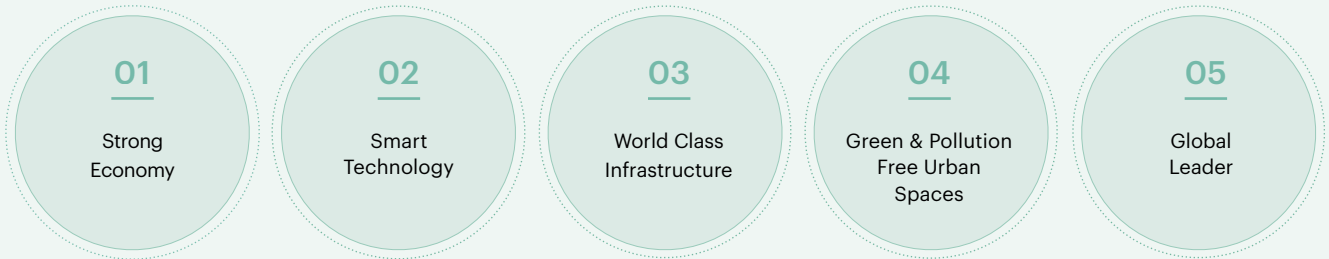


80%

Believe by 2047,
India Will Become a
Developed Nation



Aspirational Indians want a Globally Competitive Nation by 2047



A Developed India Should Have

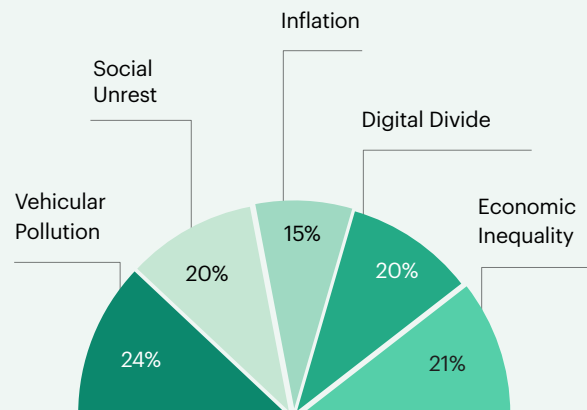
- Empowered Citizens
- Technology Leadership
- Increased Literacy
- Employment Opportunities
- Environmental Sustainability

Hurdles and Adversities that Must be Navigated

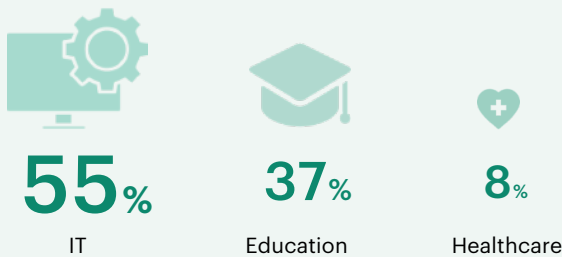
Perceived Individual Adversities

Aspirational Indians foresee personal hurdles like time management and societal barriers, particularly for women. They anticipate spurring cost of living and urban pollution may prompt relocation to Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities, where concerns about limited job opportunities and amenities may impact their current lifestyle.

National Hurdles



Sectors to Drive India's Vision Forward



Issues Identified where Policy Intervention is Required

- Sustainable Technology
- STEM Education
- Urban Planning
- Civic Sense
- Traffic Congestions

Vaibhav Dange

Member of Board of Directors, European Business and Technology Centre (EBTC)

Former Advisor, National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) and Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH)



India Needs Next Generation Mobility Solutions, not just Transportation Infrastructure

"We cannot change the wind, but we can set the sails differently."

- Anonymous

The above stands true specifically when it comes to transport infrastructure and solutions. One would agree that there is no getting away from sustainable transport solutions. Legacy transport using the fast-diminishing fossil fuels (akin to "wasting assets" in accounting parlance) now cannot be relied on for generations. Hence the need to adapt is imperative, especially for a country like India which is at an inflection point. The need to consider integrated sustainable mobility solutions was never more pronounced than now, both globally and in India.

If one looks at India's transport network and infrastructure, the key avenues are rail (track lengths of more than 125,000 kms with average daily addition of almost 14 kms) and roads (spanning more than 60 lakh kms with a incremental delta of almost 20 kms per day). The infrastructure is huge and continues to increase. More so with Gati Shakti scheme providing multi modal connectivity infrastructure to various economic zones, logistics is clearly the focus area for a fast-developing economy like India. Hence it is safe to say that the existing transport infrastructure in India today is working on auto mode and, with all stakeholders together, is evolving parallelly with the country's economy.

This brings us to the discussion on what next. Do we see the same legacy infrastructure supporting the country 20-30 years hence? Do we see the same transport solutions serving the multiple times evolved needs of the economy 20-30 years hence? Are the current avenues of road and rail transport (and sea routes) enough to sustain the demands decades later? Clearly this requires a discussion.

India Needs Next Generation Mobility Solutions, not just Transportation Infrastructure

While the relentless focus on building concrete networks has undeniably yielded huge dividends, keeping in mind the India at 2047 and beyond, it is important that India's future / next generation mobility solutions address the below requirements as well:

- 1. Being Technology-Driven and Environmentally-Friendly Solutions:** Majority Indian cities today have persistent traffic jams, coupled with smog and noise pollution. Cities like Delhi and Bengaluru reportedly lose anywhere between \$6-9bn every year due to traffic congestions resulting in time and fuel loss, accidents as well as environmental issues. The year 2070 by when India aims to be net zero is not really that far!
- 2. Being Integrated, Resilient and Sustainable:** India incurs logistics costs almost as high as 13-14% of GDP vis-à-vis 7-9% in developed countries. It would be important to have mobility solutions that seamlessly increase ease of travel across cities and States, solutions that work relatively with much more continuity be it earthquake, rain, drought or snow. More importantly, solutions need to be India specific. With a varied terrain and huge population, the demands on the transport infrastructure have arguably never been more on any other country. And that is a positive! It gives India the opportunity to be a leader in not just mobility solutions but also in sustainable fuels. With tons of agricultural waste and bio-mass available in-house, there is a lot of scope to develop world leading industries in this space while also acting as feeders for the domestic mobility infrastructure base as well.
- 3. Inclusive, Accessible and Scalable:** In India, despite all the developments, far flung areas still struggle with inadequate public transport, hindering access to essential services and opportunities. Building and maintaining vast physical infrastructure requires immense resources, putting a strain on public finances and the environment. The next generation solutions need to be so designed that they are flexible enough to scale with minimal investments and within a time frame while catering to the most vulnerable and the most capable sections of the society at the same time. The focus on multiple Tier 3/4 cities and even smart cities and towns present an opportunity to develop mobility solutions from scratch.

The Indian government is clearly working extensively on addressing the challenges as above. The strong focus on policy and procedural initiatives like electrification of transport through schemes like FAME and PLIs, retrofitting as well as scrappage related policies and aligned procedures – they are all aligned towards making the existing transport solutions flexible enough while bringing in more innovative solutions.

India's future mobility paradigm clearly should be able to transcend the limitations of traditional infrastructure. Embracing these next-generation solutions requires a strategic shift, fueled by collaboration between policymakers, technologists, urban planners, and citizens. A more holistic and strategic approach is required prioritizing sustainability, efficiency, inclusivity, and economic growth. There are instances of such solutions being pursued globally at various levels, including among others (1) air taxis, (2) string rail transport, and (3) electric and hydrogen driven transport solutions. It is time that India has a more comprehensive acceptance and clearer way forward in transport solutions. The current demography challenges including last mile connectivity as well as the economics of transport can be clearly addressed by leveraging mobility solutions as a whole instead of just focusing on transport infrastructure.



DELIVERY

Urban Lifelines

44
Respondents

18 to 34
Years old



Bhalerao



 18 years  Maharashtra
 Male  12th Pass
 Unmarried  Flipkart Delivery

“ मैं एक कार्यालय में आराम से बैठकर एक कर्मचारी बनने की इच्छा रखता हूँ, लेकिन मैं चुनौतियां देख सकता हूँ, क्योंकि मेरे व्यस्त जीवन के कारण मेरे पास इसे पूरा करने के लिए समय और संसाधन नहीं हैं।”

Desired Possessions by 2047

 House
 Taxi

Urban Lifelines

Our Urban Lifelines, predominantly engaged in the gig economy through roles like delivery services, driving and freelance work, among others, have diverse educational backgrounds while living with supporting dependents. Residing in urban settings, they exhibit high mobility and adaptability to technology. Juggling multiple gigs, their primary focus is on achieving financial stability and accessing better opportunities. Advocating for a future centred around employment, gig workers envision it as a pivotal element driving the nation's journey towards becoming a developed country.

Responses range from Neutral to Hopeful Regarding India's Future, Showing a Cautiously Optimistic Outlook.

Urban Lifelines in India aspire to own homes, secure personal vehicles, and achieve financial stability, signifying their desire for individual prosperity and an elevated standard of living in the envisioned 2047. Their aspirations are anchored in the hope for improved economic circumstances and a more comfortable lifestyle.



5%

Are Aware of the
Government's
Vision of 2047



38%

Believe by 2047,
India Will Become
a Developed
Nation



Urban Lifelines Desire Better Opportunities and Are Willing to Work for it



A Developed India Should Have

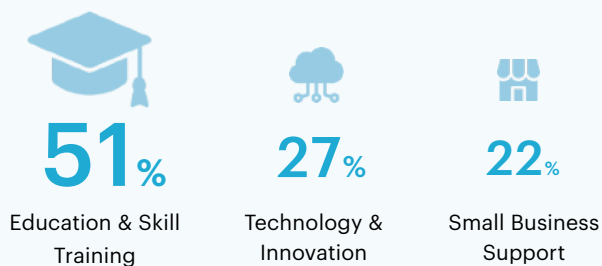
- Skilling for Youth
- Urban-Rural Connectivity
- Social Security
- Infrastructure Development
- Universal Basic Income

Hurdles and Adversities that Must be Navigated

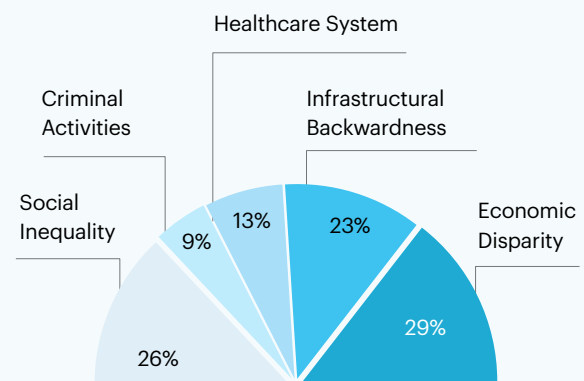
Perceived Individual Adversities

The anticipated personal challenges by Urban Lifelines include job scarcity and the need to acclimate to emerging technologies. Strategies for adaptation involve perseverance, education, and adapting to changing work conditions.

Sectors to Drive India's Vision Forward



National Hurdles



Issues Identified where Policy Intervention is Required

- Employment Creation
- Education & Skill Development
- Public Transport Infrastructure
- Social Security & Worker Rights
- Government Awareness Programs

Dilip Chenoy

Chairman, Bharat Web3 Association

Former Secretary General, FICCI

Former MD & CEO, National Skill
Development Corporation



Charting a Course for 2047: Mainstreaming Demand-Driven Skilling in India's Workforce Landscape

The challenge of skilling made its first major appearance in the 11th Five Year Plan released in 2007. Now, as one looks at the vision of India at 2047 – 40 years from when the skilling challenge was first given its due – the landscape is very different, and skilling has become even more important as the means of future-proofing.

The nature of work and jobs is changing rapidly. So rapidly, in fact, that it is impossible to predict what the future of jobs will look like in 2047, nearly 25 years from now. The World Economic Forum's 2023 Future of Jobs Report¹, with its more conservative 5-year predictions, highlights how globally 69 million new jobs will be created and 83 million eliminated by 2027. India alone is expected to witness a 22% churn in the next 5 years. Most children who are in school now will likely work a job that does not even exist today.

Mainstreaming Skilling

Not being able to predict the future does not mean not being able to prepare for it. The focus for India @ 2047 needs to be on making upskilling and reskilling mainline and inclusive. And in doing so, it needs to target three groups of people through differentiated approaches: those in schools and colleges; those who are working; and those who are not in education, employment, or training (NEET).

On the education front, it is imperative to redesign the curriculum to integrate skills into it. This does not necessarily mean that the skill subject has to be an add-on. Key among the 21st century skills is the learning to learn and adaptability to enable lifelong learning. Additionally, the 4Cs (critical thinking, creativity and innovation, collaboration, communication) don't necessarily have to be taught but need to be caught – this can be facilitated through changing the way the other core subjects like Science and English are taught. Higher education has to become more modular with more options being given to students along with the flexibility to pursue interdisciplinary learning. Even during the course of a 4-year programme, skilling requirements are expected to change so rapidly that there needs to be a system to re-appraise, at every stage, what has happened, what is being taught, and therefore what has to be taught. The curriculum needs to be designed to be flexible. While some jobs of the future will privilege those who know how to create technology, it will become imperative for everyone to know how to at least use it. In this context, students will have to improve their computing skills, knowledge of AI, mastering tools like ChatGPT, as well as familiarity with the future of the internet which will be Web3/blockchain.

Charting a Course for 2047: Mainstreaming Demand-Driven Skilling in India's Workforce Landscape

While transformations in the education system are necessary, it is equally important to move away from the traditional front-loading of education and encourage people to continue learning even after they start working. As a developing nation with a large working age population, India's wealth lies in its workforce which has to be top of the line for the country to become globally competitive. WEF estimates that 6 in 10 workers will require training before 2027, as 44% of workers' skills need to be updated for them to keep their jobs. Singapore, through its SkillsFuture initiative, shows how this can be done by providing every Singaporean above the age of 25 a non-expiring credit to re-skill and upskill themselves, and a separate additional credit for 40-60 year-olds to improve their access to mid-career transition programmes. The country also needs to prepare itself for some structural shifts in this regard. While there are three shifts of working, most skilling institutions run by the government are largely only open 9-5. Skilling courses such as these should also be provided in evening/night/weekend shifts.

A voucher-based programme like Singapore's is also useful for 25.8% of India's youth who are NEET2 to, for example, acquire digital skills critical to increasing their employability and job prospects. Mass-based adult education programmes which encourage individuals to take ownership of their skill development and lifelong learning have the added advantage of being demand-driven which is a crucial shift that needs to take place in India's skilling mission.

Making Skilling Demand-Driven:

The skill development system has traditionally been driven by targets and finances determined by the Centre, which does not work as well in an environment of changing market requirements, decentralisation, and a need to have skilling programmes recognised by industry. Despite the government's investments in Industrial Training Institutes, they have not been able to keep up with the changing requirements of skills. Most of the other skilling programmes have had the common problem of being supply-side initiatives with the government setting them up, financing, and running them.

Sector Skills Councils (SSCs) were set up to bridge the gap between what the industry demands and what the skilling requirements ought to be. To achieve this, the SSCs were put in charge of determining competency frameworks. However, over time, there has been a dilution of competency standards from the combination of skills + knowledge + attitude that competency ought to signal to skills alone. And over time, there has been an increasing distancing from industries and employers.

Bridging the gap requires that updated information be received from industries on skill gaps and competency requirements. A system like Decentralised Identity and Credential Exchange (DICE) ID to verify qualifications including of skills, micro-credentials, and prior learning.

The demand in question also requires that India pay attention to global demands. For the vision of India @ 2047 to be achieved, the country needs to look at the highest common factor rather than the lowest common denominator.

In recent times, India has taken far-reaching steps to make skilling mainline and demand-driven. The National Education Policy 2020 combined with the National Curriculum Framework and National Credit Framework has paved the way for diversifying learning paths and skills for people, including options for multiple entries and exits while assigning credit-based value to different levels of learning, including academics, skilling and experiential learning. The impact of these changes will reflect in a more skilled workforce as India's demographic dividend peaks in time for it to achieve its potential by 2047.





City Sustainers

119
Respondents

30 to 55
Years old



Brajeshori



 53 years
 Female
 Married
 Manipur
 Senior Secondary
 Street Vendor

"In 2047, I hope the true essence of India will lie in the goodness of its people; only then will the nation flourish and the collective goodness of its citizens will become the catalyst for progress."

Desired Possessions by 2047

 House
 Small Farmland

City Sustainers

Our City Sustainers, comprise of both men and women with basic education, sustaining their families through street vending, tailoring, cobbling, and crafting in urban areas. They are vital to the local economy's fabric with their resilient work ethic and adaptability. This group voices uncertainty regarding India's vision for 2047, envisioning a nation that needs community cooperation, the elimination of corruption, and a well-structured political system.

Responses Range from Hopeful to Fearful about India's Future in 2047, with Some Neutral Stances.

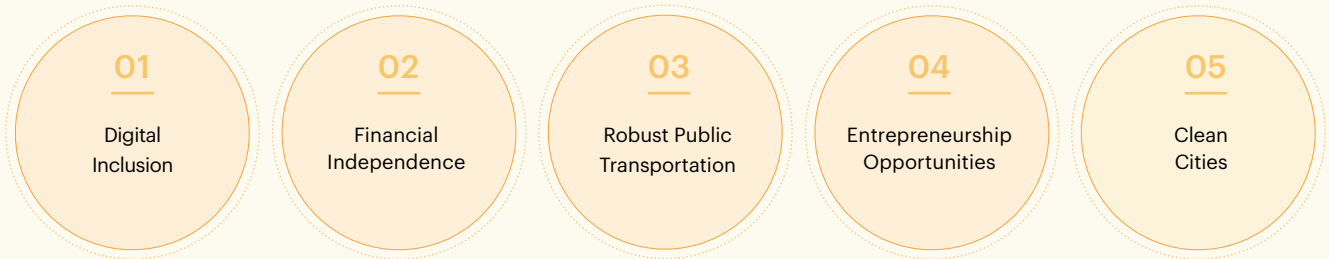
City Sustainers aspire to achieve various aspects of personal and familial prosperity. Their dreams encompass the ownership of a house, a piece of farmland, and a car, reflecting a desire for stability, security, and an improved standard of living. Furthermore, their aspirations extend to ensuring the well-being and success of their children, emphasizing the importance of family and future generations in their vision for 2047.

 **20%**
Are Aware of the Government's Vision of 2047

 **62%**
Believe by 2047, India Will Become a Developed Nation



City Sustainers believe that Digital India Will Empower Them and India in 2047



A Developed India Should Have

- Youth & Community Engagement
- Employment Generation
- Affordable Basic Amenities
- Technology Integration
- Public Infrastructure Development

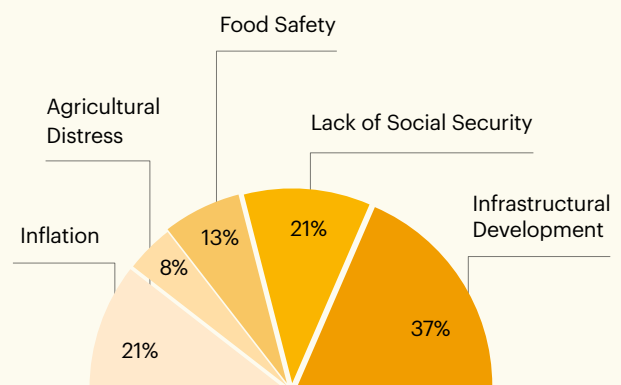
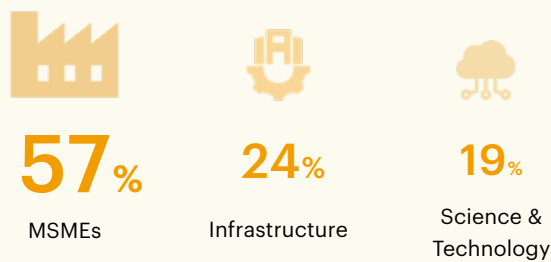
Hurdles and Adversities that Must be Navigated

Perceived Individual Adversities

The City Sustainers envision themselves running small businesses. They anticipate challenges such as communal conflicts, transportation issues, and low income, and plan to adapt by putting in more effort and focusing on increasing their earnings.

National Hurdles

Sectors to Drive India's Vision Forward



Issues Identified where Policy Intervention is Required

- Connectivity
- Affordable Housing
- Entrepreneurship
- Public Safety
- Access to Credit

Abhishek Singh

Additional Secretary, Ministry of
Electronics and Information Technology

CEO, Karmayogi Bharat

Former CEO, MyGov

MD & CEO, Digital India Corporation

President & CEO, NeGD



India's Digital Public Infrastructure: Empowering People & Bridging Infrastructural Gaps

India's Competitive Advantage

India's journey in crafting a robust Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) has been nothing short of transformative. DPI – with the core building blocks of digital identity, payment systems, and consent-based information-sharing frameworks, has not only revolutionized governance and the private sector but has also established a ground breaking paradigm in service delivery and socio-economic development.

India's tech-driven approach has been backed by substantial internet penetration and a young, tech-savvy population. This advancement has also been the result of a collaborative effort involving civil servants, political leadership, regulatory & judicial support, and the active participation of the private sector as also the not for profit organizations.

Looking ahead, India's leadership in the DPI domain aims to bridge gaps in physical infrastructure through digital connectivity and the development of affordable, scalable digital solutions. This approach is poised to yield manifold advantages, fostering economic growth and positively impacting grassroots development.

'Stacking' Up the Benefits

The role of India Stack in revolutionizing governance and the economy is immensely significant. Beginning with the Aadhaar program, which has provided an advanced digital ID to 1.4 billion Indians, India Stack's innovations, such as Aadhaar-enabled DigiLocker, have eliminated the need for physical paperwork, contributing substantially to India's digital transformation. API-based information sharing has lowered compliance costs for businesses, creating a trust-based system.

The benefits of DPI span across multiple sectors, showcasing diverse use cases. Platforms like Diksha for education and those designed for Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) play a pivotal role in their growth and development. Exemplary applications of DPI have been implemented for healthcare delivery, with platforms like CoWIN serving as a prime example.

Initiatives like the Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) illustrate how DPI is transforming the e-commerce landscape. Projects like DigiYatra and DigiLocker streamline service delivery and operational processes. DPI has led to significant cost savings through the Goods and Services Tax Network (GSTN) for tax-related processes. Government e-Marketplace (GeM) has transformed public procurement and enabled e-commerce for the purchase of common-use goods and services by the government. PM Gati Shakti, a GIS-based DPI, is transforming logistics and infrastructure development in the country. The Open Credit Enablement Network (OCEN) is helping address the credit gap for MSMEs. DigiLocker's eKYC and eSign have substantially reduced customer acquisition costs for the private sector.

India's Digital Public Infrastructure: Empowering People & Bridging Infrastructural Gaps

In 2023, a testament to its growing acceptance, Unified Payments Interface (UPI) transactions crossed the 100 billion mark. Further highlighting progress in financial inclusion, Direct Benefit Transfers (DBT) in the financial year 2023-24 reached a remarkable total of Rs. 4 lakh Crore. Jan Dhan Yojana has resulted in financial inclusion for 515 million people, with the majority of beneficiaries being women from rural areas. India's fintech sector has witnessed a remarkable adoption rate of 87%, significantly surpassing the global average of 64%. This surge in fintech adoption can be attributed to the synergistic effects of the JAM trinity (Jan Dhan-Aadhaar-Mobile) coupled with the India Stack.

Under India's G20 Presidency, India has led the establishment of the Global DPI Repository (dpi.global) with DPIs from 16 countries. Hon'ble Prime Minister also announced the setting up of a Social Impact Fund with India's contribution of 25 million USD. This initiative aims to promote the adoption of DPIs in countries of the Global South. Simultaneously, India continues to optimize and enhance the efficiency of public services, furthering the nation's digital transformation and reaping greater benefits from its digital public infrastructure.

Way Forward

The triumph of DPI owes much to the private sector's targeted mission-mode approach, supported by the government's catalytic role. The accomplishments are impressive, with over 50 countries looking to build their DPIs. For India to fully capitalize on the advantages of DPI, it must concentrate on the following areas:

- **Boosting Digital Literacy:** Essential for DPI's success is increasing digital literacy through educational initiatives and digital campaigns, particularly in underserved areas.
- **Expanding High-Speed Internet:** Achieving success in DPI requires expanding high-speed internet through fiber optics, improved mobile coverage, and embracing new technologies like 5G, as exemplified by the BharatNet project.
- **Strengthening Cyber Security:** Growing DPI necessitates stronger cyber security systems, ensuring data protection, and vigilant monitoring to safeguard data and uphold digital trust.
- **Leveraging Emerging Technologies:** Permeation of emerging technologies, including AI, into DPI for immediate personalized service delivery as also enabling services in all Indian languages and voice enabled services.
- **Sectoral DPI Expansion:** Expanding sectoral DPIs in land record management, agriculture, education, etc., for next-generation service delivery. Building a land commodity exchange can be a game changer with dematerialised land records and online property transactions.
- **Public-Private Sector Partnerships:** Public-private sector partnerships are instrumental in DPI progress and bringing innovation.
- **Adopting Scalable Technologies:** Adopting scalable technologies through API development, developing standards, and ensuring interoperability is crucial to ensure adaptability and cost-efficiency.
- **International Collaborations:** Engaging in international collaborations for technology exchange and learning from best practices can provide valuable insights and innovative approaches to DPI development.

India has demonstrated that DPI enhances efficiency, promotes inclusivity, and achieves cost reductions, showcasing resilience during crises such as the Covid-19 pandemic. Consequently, as we move forward, virtual connectivity and inclusion facilitated by DPI have the potential to spearhead economic expansion, rendering the need for physical infrastructure less critical.









Resilient Indians

119
Respondents

24 to 48
Years old




**Mary
Lyngdoh**



 37 years  Meghalaya
 Female  M. Sc. Nursing
 Married  Matron at Supercare Hospital

"In India, it is imperative to ensure the availability of specialized doctors, well-trained nurses & advanced testing facilities in hospitals. Simultaneously, there is a pressing need for a contemporary university syllabus, particularly in the medical field, to equip students with the skills to effectively utilize modern medical technologies."

Desired Possessions by 2047

 House  Car  Investments

Resilient Indians

Hailing from professional backgrounds such as healthcare, law and order, pharmaceutical, hospitality, our Resilient Indians exhibit an evenly divided awareness about India's vision for 2047. Their collective aspirations intertwine with the quest for equitable access to public facilities and the increased presence of women across domains, mirroring the essential role they play in the nation's well-being.

Resilient Indians are Optimistic about India's Future in 2047.

Dreams of Resilient Indians encompass owning homes and cars, alongside a shift to organic food, reflecting aspirations for an elevated lifestyle intertwined with improved access to social infrastructure. This also extends to upskilling for advanced health infrastructure and integration of robotic technology, showcasing a futuristic vision for personal and societal progress.



50%

Are Aware of the
Government's
Vision of 2047



77%

Believe by 2047,
India Will Become a
Developed Nation



India in 2047 will be Gender Inclusive and Sustainable, According to Resilient Indians



A Developed India Should Have

- Women & Child Welfare
- Innovative Medical Practices
- Climate Consciousness
- Increased Literacy
- Universal Health Coverage

Sectors to Drive India's Vision Forward



45%

Healthcare



35%

Infrastructure



20%

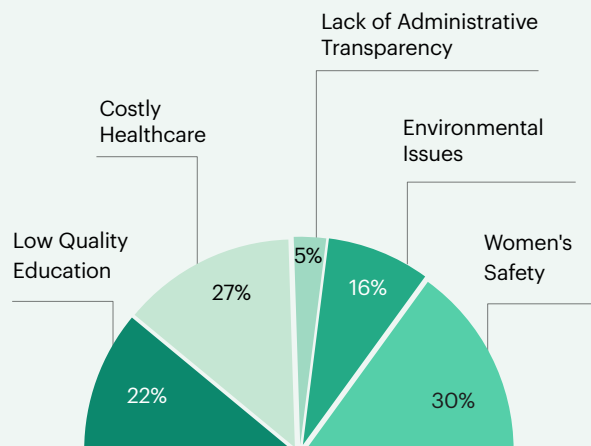
Technology

Hurdles and Adversities that Must be Navigated

Perceived Individual Adversities

Resilient Indians foresee challenges in availability of medical facilities along with a fear of unemployment. They plan to adapt by engaging in continuous learning and upskilling.

National Hurdles



Issues Identified where Policy Intervention is Required



Healthcare Infrastructure



Demand-driven Skill Development



Natural Disaster Preparedness



Women Education and Empowerment



Women's Safety

Dr. Fauzia Khan

Member of Parliament,
Rajya Sabha

Member of Standing Committees on
Women Empowerment, FC&PD



From Women's Development to Women-Led Development: Nari Shakti, the Key to India's Nation Building

2023, it is claimed, has been a pivotal year for policy making for women, with women-led development instead of simply women's development having been brought to the fore in the New Delhi Leaders' Declaration of the G20 under India's Presidency. With its multi-pronged approach, India has been making an effort to implement a range of initiatives to promote women's leadership, entrepreneurship, education, and skill development. More and more importance, as believed, has been given in recent times to 'Nari Shakti' as the key to India's ambition of a \$5 trillion economy. Women, when encouraged have the potential to be the key to nation-building and economic development. Increase in the participation of women in the workforce has the potential to take the Indian economy beyond \$5 trillion.

However, Indian women contribute to only 18% of the GDP while constituting 48% of the population. Thus, simply bridging the gender gap in employment could raise India's GDP by 30%. In India while women have been contributing to the labour force indirectly by supporting dependents with free unpaid care work, their direct contribution to the GDP is limited at best. The COVID-19 pandemic has gone on to further exacerbate the situation with the onus of unpaid work falling unfairly on women which has additionally compromised their productivity. In fact, as per the recent NFHS 5 survey only 57% of urban Indian women and 49% of rural women in the age bracket of 15-49 years have access to money that they can spend. The situation is no better among working women, with the study revealing that about 75% of working women in India are employed by their families and 15% of working women receive zero or very nominal compensation for their work.

Patriarchal tendencies present in society are reflected in the disproportionately low number of women in positions of power that often ensures that the socio-economic situations prevalent in the country are not supportive of women. This is perhaps most evident in the 'Gender Gap Report' by the World Economic Forum where India was ranked at 136 out of 150 countries for gender parity. This is perhaps why the recently passed Nari Shakti Vandan Adhinyam Bill that could ensure reservation of 33% of seats in Lok Sabha and State assemblies for women is of crucial importance. This bill has potential, if implemented, to usher in an era of stronger representation and empowerment for the women of India. Equal representation of women in legislation can significantly improve the quality of decision-making and empower both women and the nation.

From Women's Development to Women-Led Development: Nari Shakti, the Key to India's Nation Building

The Indian government has, it is said, in recent years, been actively working towards providing equal opportunities to women. In addition to the reservation bill, the government has claimed to be steadily working towards enhancing women's participation in the workforce through multiple initiatives. Apart from employment generation, a focus on education and skill training in emerging technologies and capital-intensive sectors is crucial to improve labour productivity. This, in turn, could help generate more formal-sector jobs for women. Cognizant of this fact initiatives such as the Mudra Yojana that have been introduced could have gone on to encourage female entrepreneurship. Schemes like the Ujjwala Yojna is said to have ensured 9-crore gas connections, the Beti Padhao, Beti Bachao Yojana, Nipun Bharat and Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana have also brought about some amount of gender balance in the ecosystem. An increase in paid maternity leave from 12 to 26 weeks may have further aided the participation of women in the workforce.

Comprising approximately 50% of the population, increased exposure can certainly increase economic opportunities, which could ultimately push our growth rate by 4.2%, as asserted by the United Nations and ILO. As India strives for gender equality and economic development, it must continue to reaffirm its commitment to gender equality providing a safe, enabling, and productive environment for its women and children. It must be remembered at all times that no initiative can bear fruit without genuine commitment to the cause. For a prosperous and equitable India, investing in education and skill development for women is thus not just a choice but a necessity.



Jagjeet Sareen

Partner, Global Climate Practice,
Dalberg Advisors

Former Senior Policy Officer,
The World Bank

Former Assistant Director General,
International Solar Alliance



Embracing Innovation in Finance for Climate-Resilient Infrastructure in India

India is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, facing economic losses, extreme weather events, and climatic disasters. In their recent reports, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) have highlighted India's susceptibility to climate-induced physical risks, making it imperative for the nation to address these challenges head-on. A recent report from the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) reveals that India suffered an economic loss of \$4.2 billion in 2022 due to extreme weather events, ranking as the third largest in Asia.

India has adopted a strategic approach towards constructing climate and disaster-resilient infrastructure. This approach aims to address current challenges while promoting sustainable and inclusive growth in the long term. The goal is to become a \$30 trillion economy by 2047. To ensure that growth is resilient and benefits the entire world, India is positioning itself as the voice of the Global South in climate and disaster-resilient infrastructure development for economic growth.

India has a unique opportunity to become a catalyst for innovation, particularly in financial strategies to support climate and disaster-resilient infrastructure development. With 70% of India's infrastructure required by 2030 scheduled for construction in this decade, it is essential to make these investments resilient to climate and disasters. According to CRISIL, infrastructure investments in India will more than double in the seven years ending March 2030 to around \$2 trillion, compared to the period between 2017 and 2023.

During India's G20 presidency in 2023, the G20 Disaster Risk Reduction Working Group (DRRWG) emphasized that investing in disaster and climate-resilient infrastructure can protect lives and livelihoods, reduce damage across interconnected infrastructure systems, and prevent disruption to infrastructure services. This would ensure faster disaster recovery, minimize economic losses, and promote physical and financial sustainability. Recognizing the need for proactive measures domestically, the Indian government has demonstrated commitment through initiatives such as the National Adaptation Fund and the Climate Change Action Programme. These efforts provide essential financial support for climate resilience.

Embracing Innovation in Finance for Climate-Resilient Infrastructure in India

To build on this momentum and effectively address the multifaceted nature of the climate development and economic growth challenges, The Indian stakeholders could adopt a three-pronged approach -

- i. Engaging the financial sector to mobilize finance for climate resilience,
- ii. Integrating the climate adaptation and disaster resilience agendas
- iii. Building government climate capacities at multi-sectoral levels

Engaging the Financial Sector Players:

Financial sector players include finance and planning ministries, multilateral and bilateral funding agencies, national banks, private financiers, rating agencies, reinsurers, and insurance agencies. These financial sector players play a crucial role in influencing decisions related to infrastructure resilience to climate physical risks and disasters. They are also instrumental in developing and deploying innovative financial instruments like CAT-DDO and parametric insurance to finance post-disaster recovery and response. Options like catastrophe bonds, microfinance, and risk-sharing partnerships are emerging as powerful tools to enable communities and individuals to manage and recover from disaster-related losses more effectively. Financial regulators increasingly require these actors to assess climate physical risks to the infrastructure assets on their balance sheets and take mitigation measures but unfortunately, the financial sector faces challenges across climate data, frameworks for climate stress testing, and capacity to embed climate-induced physical risks.

Integrating Climate Adaptation and Disaster-Resilient Agendas for Infrastructure Development:

Governments, international organizations, and financiers must integrate disaster resilience, climate adaptation, and resilience agendas at both global and national levels. By aligning these agendas within inter-governmental processes and multilateral fora, such as the UNFCCC, UN, G20, G7, and others, the focus can shift towards a broader goal of bridging the climate adaptation and development financing gap. This integrated approach ensures that climate, development, and commercial financing flows integrate climate adaptation and disaster resilience for investments in infrastructure development. This integration would also help build infrastructure that enhances the resilience of communities to climate impacts.

Building Government Capacities at All Levels:

Most of the large infrastructure assets are still owned by the public sector in India and they play the key part in financing for infrastructure. Hence, it is imperative to enhance the capacity of public servants at the National, State, and Municipal levels. Large-scale technology-enabled training on climate-induced disasters and assessing risks for the same will equip public servants to better plan, integrate physical climate risks, raise, and deploy climate and development finance, and monitor effectiveness.



Tech-Forward Innovators

133
Respondents

24 to 40
Years old

**Adnan
Kazmi**



 31 years  Delhi
 Male  MBA
 Unmarried  SAP Consultant

"In envisioning India's golden age in 2047, the recent advancements, such as UPI technology, significant infrastructure development and hosting the G20 have positioned India as a global influencer, fostering strong relationships and reducing dependency on other nations."

Desired Possessions by 2047

 House in a Metro City  Luxury Cars

Tech-Forward Innovators

Our Tech Industry cohort is a vibrant mix of emerging talent and established professionals with impressive educational backgrounds in engineering, computer science, or related fields. These unmarried or newlywed individuals are concentrated in metropolitan cities, representing nearly 15 different professional roles including business analysts, startup founders, data scientists, and software engineers. They see themselves as integral to the journey to reach Viksit Bharat, aiming to pioneer multimillion-dollar startups that contribute to the nation's goals.

The Tech-Forward Innovators Express Optimism Regarding India's Promising Future in 2047.

The Tech Forward Innovators aspire to lead and succeed through multimillion-dollar startups, contributing to the national vision. Their objectives encompass a prosperous retirement, expertise in data science, hill station living, and creating positive change by building technical opportunities. With a focus on luxurious living, global travel, and strategic investments, their vision encompasses a blend of professional success, personal fulfilment, and impactful contributions through philanthropic work.



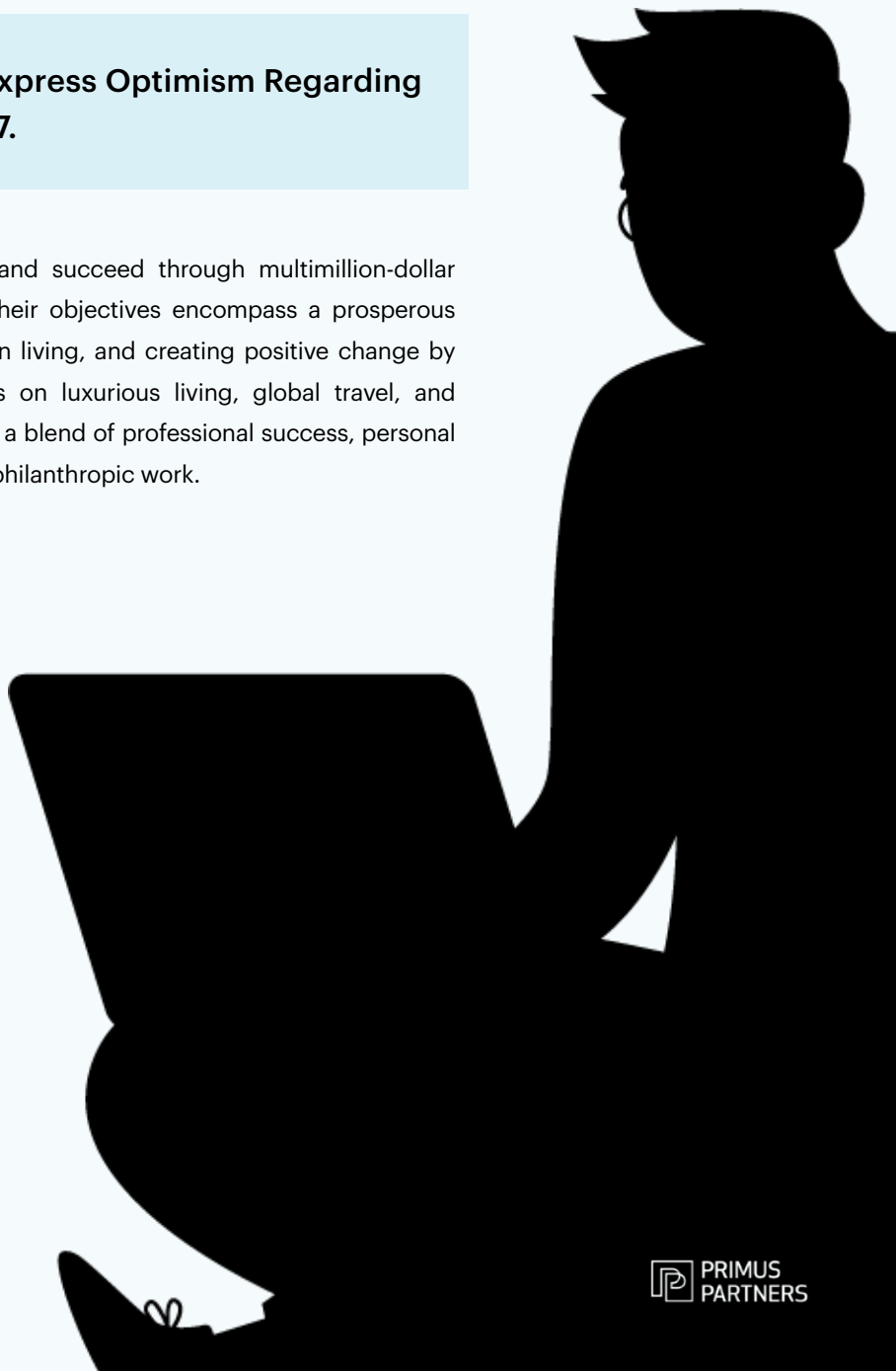
53%

Are Aware of the Government's Vision of 2047



85%

Believe by 2047, India Will Become a Developed Nation



Tech-Forward Innovators see Technology being the Next Driver of India's Growth



A Developed India Should Have

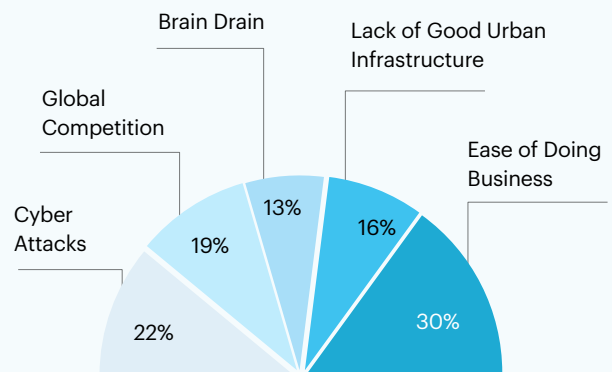
- Economic Prosperity
- Social Equity
- Infrastructure Development
- Cyber Security
- Comprehensive Human Development

Hurdles and Adversities that Must be Navigated

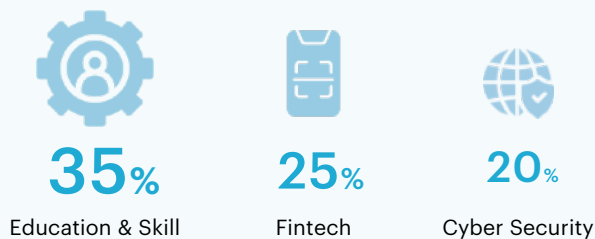
Perceived Individual Adversities

In 2047, Tech Forward Innovators see themselves navigating multiple challenges, spanning awareness and operational hurdles in their businesses, overcoming social pressures, and demonstrating adaptability to rapid technological advancements—all while confronting tax burdens.

National Hurdles



Sectors to Drive India's Vision Forward



Issues Identified where Policy Intervention is Required

- Education
- Startup Ecosystem
- Digital Adoption
- Data Protection
- Connectivity Infrastructure

Dr. Srinath Sridharan

Policy Researcher and Corporate Advisor

Honorary Fellow - Observer Research
Foundation



Growth is Needed across Multiple Sectors: Technology can be the Core of it

While celebrating the commendable growth witnessed over the past decade, it is incumbent upon us to approach the future with a degree of caution and conservative foresight. Planning for lower-growth scenarios becomes imperative, considering that a 6-7% annual growth rate continuously is a challenge, and may not suffice to elevate India to a high-middle-income country by 2047. The stark reality is that our demographic dividend advantage will diminish by then, and we must grapple with the challenges of an ageing population.

A pivotal aspect of securing our future lies in a robust healthcare infrastructure. India has traditionally underinvested in this critical sector. Proactive measures are essential to address the growing population and the surge in lifestyle diseases, with far-reaching implications for both social outcomes and the national economy.

Furthermore, the engine of our economic growth lies in the small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs and MSMEs). Enhancing the role of women in economic activities could catalyse GDP growth at an unprecedented pace. India has the opportunity to unlock its economic potential by strategically harnessing the power of its women citizens, much like China's successful model. Embracing policies that promote gender equality in the workforce and providing targeted financial support and skill development programs can empower women to actively participate in entrepreneurial endeavours, particularly within the SME and MSME sectors.

To catalyse Indian GDP growth, a practical shift involves not only increasing credit access through a greater number of banks than currently licensed, including globally sized institutions, but also embracing innovative approaches. India's formidable digital infrastructure positions it to revolutionise credit accessibility by harnessing digital lending as a powerful accelerator, leveraging newer datasets for more inclusive financial solutions. Moreover, recognising the significance of micro-credit, India should actively foster a new category of "nano SMEs," constituting nearly 99% of the total MSME sector, ensuring that the benefits of financial inclusion extend to the grassroots.

Growth is Needed across Multiple Sectors: Technology can be the Core of it

Collaboration between large technology firms, Software as a Service (SaaS) companies, and educational institutions is paramount for future success. Aligning curricula with industry-demanded skills through apprenticeships and internships ensures that our workforce is digitally skilled. Additionally, an industry-wide effort to increase the tech talent pool is vital, aiming to elevate the number from 4 million in 2022 to 9-10 million within the next decade. The scale-up of SaaS companies and the adoption of emerging technologies should be a collective endeavour. Industry leaders can play a crucial role in supporting these companies, fostering innovation, and transitioning from being mere service providers to cutting-edge technology solutions providers on the global stage.

Revitalising our education system is equally essential. We need vibrant knowledge portals that foster innovation, critical thinking, and global competitiveness. Reimagining our education system to extend beyond physical institutions is not a choice but a necessity. Innovation must be at the forefront of our strategic initiatives. Establishing pan-India innovation clusters, collaborating with government, academia, and investors, can drive research and development in critical industries, reducing import dependence and creating job opportunities. Furthermore, support for startups, coupled with commercialising scientific research, can fuel a culture of innovation and entrepreneurship. Investing in research at universities and building a substantial reservoir of intellectual property not only fosters innovation but also positions India at the forefront of emerging technologies like space tech, web3 and AI. This strategic approach not only strengthens the national economy but also enhances geopolitical influence by contributing significantly to global advancements in critical technological domains.





Governance Guardians

44
Respondents

29 to 60
Years old

**Anshul
Bhardwaj**



 29 years  Delhi
 Male  Post Graduation
 Married  PSU Employee

"My vision for India in 2047 is a well-functioning democracy with functioning markets, grassroots level democracy leading to improvement in basic municipal infrastructure."

Desired Possessions by 2047

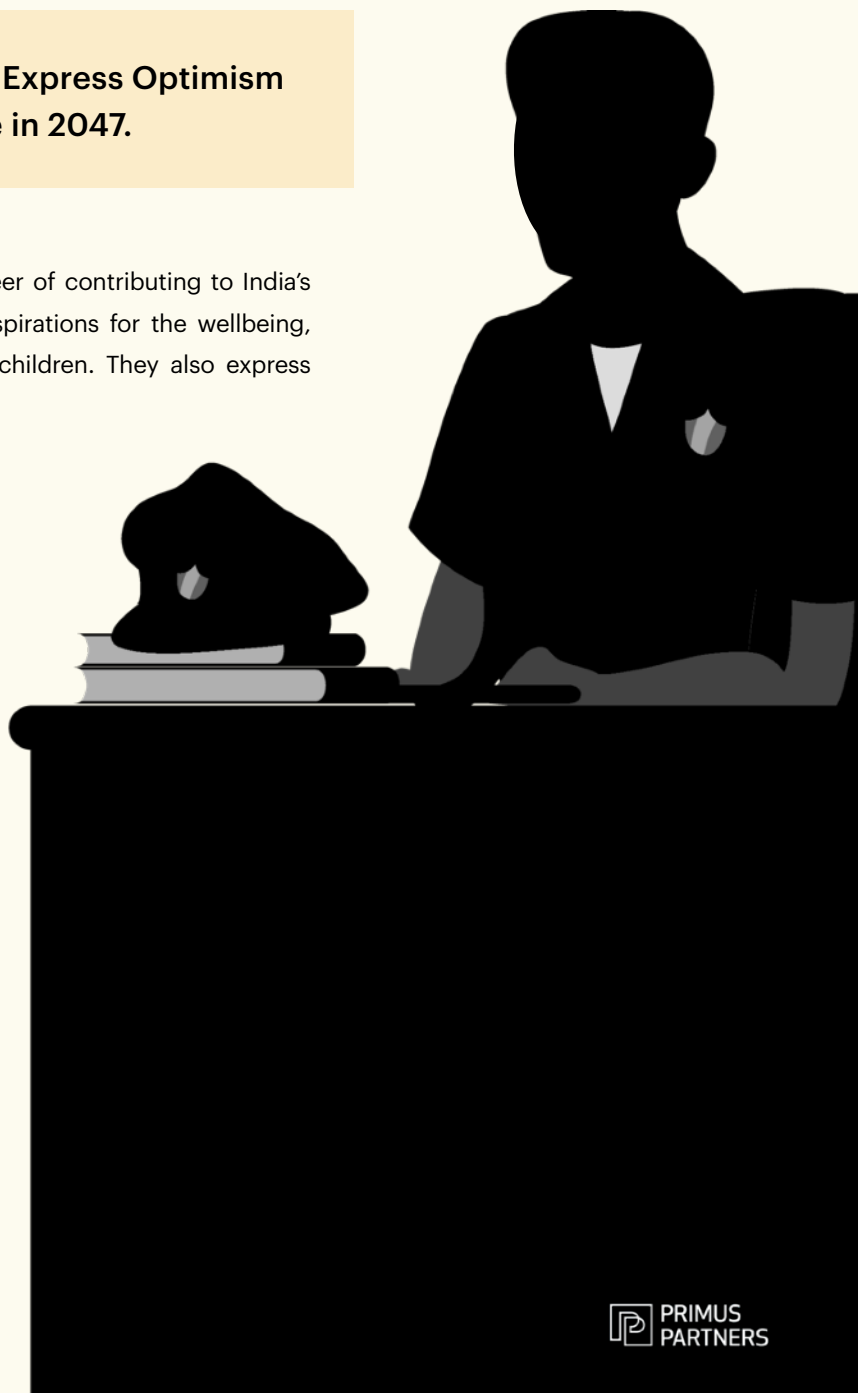
 Home
 Higher Education for my Children

Governance Guardians

Our cohort of Governance Guardians are public sector professionals occupying vital positions in public administration, law enforcement, military service, or legal practice acting as the bridge between the public and governmental institutions. These seasoned individuals work intimately with the community and play pivotal roles in ensuring public security, advancing social justice, and maintaining social order.

Majority of Governance Guardians Express Optimism Regarding India's Promising Future in 2047.

The Governance Guardians envision a fulfilling career of contributing to India's development journey for themselves. They have aspirations for the wellbeing, education and employment for their families and children. They also express desire to spend their retirement years in rural India.



91%

Are Aware of the Government's Vision of 2047



83%

Believe by 2047, India Will Become a Developed Nation

Governance Guardians are Looking for a Customer-Centric and Digitally-Enabled Public Sector



A Developed India Should Have

- Environmental Sustainability
- Higher GDP per Capita
- Equitable Social Infrastructure
- Citizen Engagement
- Digital Infrastructure

Sectors to Drive India's Vision Forward

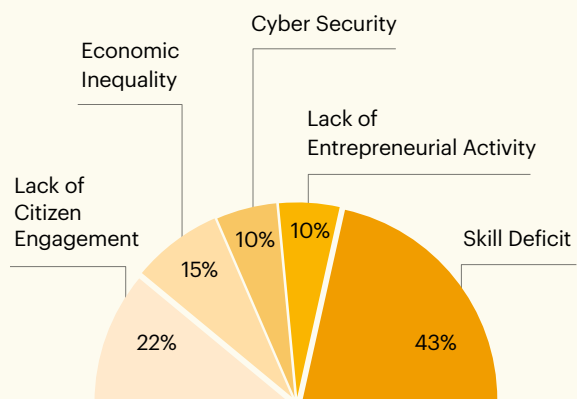


Hurdles and Adversities that Must be Navigated

Perceived Individual Adversities

In 2047, Governance Guardians hope to continue serving the country, contributing their bit to nation building. They plan to engage in continuous upskilling to keep up with changing regulatory environment.

National Hurdles



Issues Identified where Policy Intervention is Required

- Last Mile Delivery of Public Services
- Urban Planning
- Climate Resilience
- Urban Population Growth
- Upskilling for Emerging Technology

Hemang Jani

Senior Advisor to Executive Director,
The World Bank

Board Member,
Atal Innovation Mission

Former Secretary,
Capacity Building Commission



Administrative Reforms are Critical in Meeting Aspirations of 2047

As India marches towards its century of independence in 2047, its traditional perceptions of government's functioning is fast evolving, necessitating a need for dynamic administrative reforms.

These reforms promise a wide-ranging overhaul of rules, procedures, organization, and performance across various decentralized entities that are integral to public service provision. The redefinition of 'public' in public administration now embraces a spectrum of organizations once considered external to government. The interconnected relationships among public institutions, policymakers, and public mandates are being re-examined to enhance governance. This broader agenda entails not only procedural changes but also comprehensive adjustments in various aspects of governance such as organizational structure, financial systems, legal frameworks, policy directions, and institutional norms.

Administrative reforms must first engage with fundamental questions of governance: what is the scope of government duties? What are the means to efficiently achieve these goals, and what capabilities are required to excel in these endeavours?

The role of the administration is transcending from the traditional role of societal management to market-oriented approach, circumventing bureaucratic inefficiencies. The core of reform efforts is to make public services more citizen centric, fostering direct engagement between the governments and citizen. To deepen the integration of policy decision makers and citizens, decentralisation of administration setup has emerged as a central theme.

This approach prioritizes a government that is not merely physically closer to the populace but one that is also more attuned and responsive to public needs.

Engendering greater public satisfaction from government services is the catalyst needed for this transformation, and can enhance the relationship between government and society. India's vision 2047 aims to reform and bolster the government's ability to conceive and implement public policies that are forward looking and strategically sound. Transparency and accountability are the measures of success for India's ambitions, with an emphasis on rendering the government more reliable in fulfilling its commitments.

Administrative Reforms are Critical in Meeting Aspirations of 2047

Various administrative reform commissions established over years in India have identified the need for reforms across numerous aspects of governance, ranging from working procedures of central government and district administration to citizen grievance redressal mechanisms. A crucial enabler of this transformation is adoption of the 'Whole of Government approach' by the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievance (DARPG). There is an evident commitment to refining administrative efficiency by advancing initiatives such as operationalisation of e-office, digitisation of Central Registration Units, and implementation of the Desk Officer System. The principles of transparency, predictability, equity, and credibility are indispensable and underpins the very essence of good governance. Devolution and delegation of authority are the key elements towards this and requires concentrated efforts towards regulation of discretionary powers, fostering ethical governance and subsidiarity.

Technological advancements, including e-governance, digital record-keeping, citizen charters, and Public Service Guarantee Acts, are reshaping the face of government, ushering in a new era of public administration. Embracing these new paradigms provides our citizenry with the rights and services it deserves.

The roadmap for India's administrative progress is clear. The vital aspect that will guide our bureaucracy into the next decades lies in the empowerment of civil servants. By equipping our civil administrators with the tools, skills, and authority needed for nation-building, we ensure that our government not only meets the evolving needs of its citizens but becomes a beacon of good governance, transparency, and accountability.





Corporate Captains

59
Respondents

40 to 65
Years old

Saurabh Verma



- 50 years
- Male
- Married
- Punjab
- B. Tech and MBA
- Employed in the BFSI sector

"My goal is to achieve total financial freedom, empowering myself and contributing to the well-being of others. I plan to remain deeply involved in my professional endeavors or other meaningful activities. The only hurdles I anticipate are health-related, hence I'm committed to maintaining my physical and mental wellness."

Desired Possessions by 2047

- Substantial Retirement Net
- Travel Extensively
- Bigger and Fancier House

Corporate Captains

Corporate Captains embody a cohort of accomplished individuals falling within the high-income bracket. They are well-educated with postgraduate degrees and bring corporate experience from 20 diverse sectors and industries. Occupying influential leadership roles such as CEOs, Businessmen, Chartered Accountants, Advisors, and Specialists, they hold significant positions in the corporate world. Residing in prominent urban centres, these professionals are predominantly married with children in high school or college. They are excited about India's future and want to see India as one of the largest economies by 2047. They are highly aware of the potential threats and challenges to India and the world but that doesn't come in the way of their optimism.

Majority of the Corporate Captains Express Pptimism Regarding India's Promising Future in 2047.

The Corporate Captains hold ambitious aspirations for the year 2047, aspiring to not only achieve professional success but also to contribute significantly to society. Their vision encompasses the expansion of their business ventures, acquiring assets such as a vacation home and a luxury electric car, and securing a robust retirement nest. This comprehensive outlook reflects their commitment to personal growth, financial prosperity, and making meaningful contributions to the community.



78%

Are Aware of the
Government's
Vision of 2047



83%

Believe by 2047,
India Will Become a
Developed Nation



Corporate Captains Envision a Healthy Economy with Healthy Citizens



A Developed India Should Have

- Global Competitiveness
- High GDP per Capita
- Employment Opportunities
- Highly Skilled Workforce
- Advancement in Medical Science

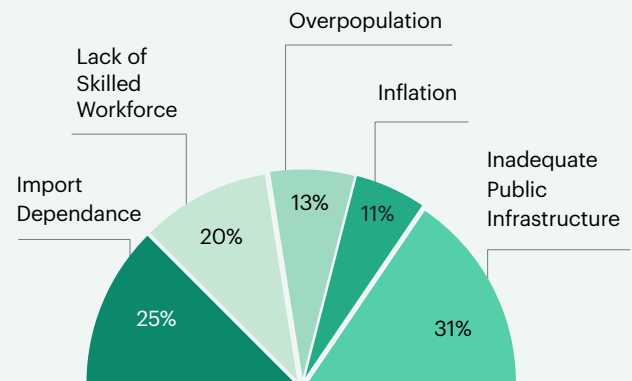
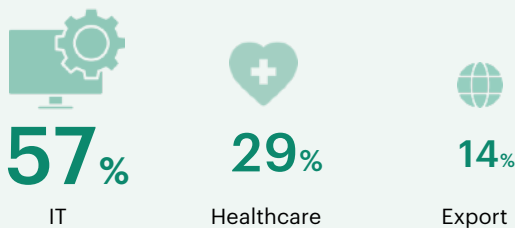
Hurdles and Adversities that Must be Navigated

Perceived Individual Adversities

In 2047, Corporate Captains fear the potential consequences of AI's rapid advancement, inflation and global warming. They see themselves navigating through a nexus of challenges encompassing physical and mental health concerns while maintaining a balance between professional and personal life.

National Hurdles

Sectors to Drive India's Vision Forward



Issues Identified where Policy Intervention is Required

- Better Healthcare
- Pro-Business Environment
- Digitally Skilled Workforce
- Financial Inclusion
- Urban Pollution

Atanu Chakraborty

Chairperson, HDFC

Former Secretary,
Department of Economic Affairs

Secretary, Department of Investment
of Public Asset Management



Robust Financial Order Critical for Financing India's Road to Viksit Bharat

India's economy has grown strongly in the last three decades, ever since it started implementing significant structural changes and economic liberalization in 1991, with real GDP growth averaging about 6.6% during 1991–2019. With a GDP of USD 3.73 tn in 2023, India is the fifth largest economy—after the US, China, Germany, and Japan. India's economy boasts diversity and swift growth, fuelled by key sectors such as Infrastructure, Information technology, services, agriculture, and high-tech manufacturing. The nation needs to capitalise on its broad domestic market, expanding middle class with prudent management of fiscal deficit, buoyancy in tax collection and accelerated digitalisation of the economy.

India's robust & time-tested financial ecosystem has played a critical role in maintaining growth, post-COVID. However, in the ever-changing world, it would be essential to maintain the agility in the approach to sustain the growth in longer term as India makes a concerted effort to further uplift the standard of living of all its citizens. During the 'Amrit Kaal'. As the economy becomes larger, complex and market-oriented, the financial sector needs to foster growth by channelling domestic and foreign capital into productive investments. Increasing access to the financial system should also be a priority for making growth more balanced and sustainable, from both economic and social perspectives, a system that provides credit, savings instruments, and insurance to a broad stratum of the population is essential for inclusive & equitable growth.

India's banking ecosystem is an ensemble of diverse actors including Scheduled Commercial Banks, encompassing public sector banks, private banks, and foreign banks; Non-Scheduled Banks comprising Cooperative banks, small finance banks, and payment banks; and Non-Bank Financial Institutions comprising Nonbank financial companies (NBFCs) & development finance institutions. Public sector banks, still dominate India's financial system with twelve public sector banks accounting for about 60% of total bank assets and the remaining 40% distributed among 22 domestic private sector banks and 46 foreign banks operating in India.

Robust Financial Order Critical for Financing India's Road to Viksit Bharat

Increasing credit flow for the private sector, both retail and Corporate, is key to fostering growth. Today two of the three systemically important Banks in the country are in Private sector. To keep the Fiscal deficit in check Government will have to allow more and more Capital infusion into the Banks, both private and Public. This calls for a twin-pronged approach:

Firstly, the fiscal deficit has to be kept in check. Household savings are finite, even though they are growing in absolute numbers as the economy grows. Containing the fiscal deficit would stop the crowding out of private investment as more private equity would come in a larger credit slice would be available. That would support retail private credit, mortgages, MSMEs, agri-credit and corporate credit needs.

In this direction, many reforms have been rolled out such as stringent mechanisms to monitor asset quality, and consolidation of public-sector banks to strengthen governance, supervision, efficiency, and risk management, which eventually form the basis of a broader strategy to reduce the role of the public sector in the financial system. A mix of private capital injections into State banks and reduced barriers to the entry and exit of foreign capital would boost the economy through robust credit growth. GIFT IFSC model has been a defining initiative in this direction by tapping global capital flows to meet India's development needs and provide a globally competitive financial platform for the full range of international financial services. It has truly stood up to the expectations and has emerged as a global investment destination for Fintechs with more than 545+ registered entities including more than 55 AIFs.

Deepening Capital and Bond Markets:

India's Capital markets can play a pivotal role in helping the nation attain its economic ambitions. Equity market capitalization is about \$4 trillion; fourth largest in the world. Another significant development is inclusion of Indian sovereign debt in the global emerging market indices. That provides two benefits. It would bring larger passive capital to the country as well as provide a useful benchmark for the Indian Corporate Debt to get Global capital without the risk of currency arbitrage. That would be a huge fillip for the infrastructure sector and also long gestation industrial products. However, the debt market remains at a nascent stage of development. Developing Bond markets would need conscious and concerted steps by the Government, RBI, SEBI and other regulators.

Over the last ten years, we saw reforms in financial inclusion, payment systems, direct taxes and corporate taxes. Perhaps personal income tax is the last frontier that can be handled once the elections are over and the fiscal deficit is in check. Inflation is also tamed largely, and growth is robust. What has played a big role in this is the stability of government policies and tax regime. This is attracting foreign capital to Indian shores. Here, the role of Indian regulators is crucial. They have to provide a stable and predictable regulatory regime, where volatile changes are minimal, and regulation is light-handed. What can't be handled through Indian laws can be handled through GIFT city-like jurisdictions, which are non-rupee and multi-currency in nature. It is important that money does not leave Indian shores, while other regulators cope with new-fangled instruments. Success here would determine the course for the next decade, and this is the first phase towards "Viksit Bharat".

Anu Acharya

Chief Executive Officer,
Mapmygenome

Young Global Leader at the
World Economic Forum



Embracing a Well-Rounded Lifestyle Involves Prioritizing Health, Adopting Balance, and Managing Medications for Holistic Well-Being

As we commemorate the centenary of India's independence, we take pride in our significant strides in various sectors. Yet, we recognize the health and wellness challenges we face, particularly with our low GDP health expenditure. So, how can we ensure our citizens' well-being?

Envision a future in 2047 where everyone's medical record includes their genetic profile. This comprehensive data, accessible to healthcare providers, could guide personalized healthcare throughout one's life. The solution lies in embracing a lifestyle that prioritizes health, adopts balance, and effectively manages medications. These interconnected pillars guide us towards holistic well-being.

Health prioritization involves proactive steps to prevent diseases and promote wellness, including a balanced diet, regular exercise, adequate sleep, and stress management. Regular health check-ups and screenings are crucial for early detection and treatment of potential health issues.

Genetic testing is a potent tool in health prioritization. It can reveal predispositions to various diseases and conditions, enabling preventive measures and lifestyle adjustments. For instance, understanding your genetic sensitivity to caffeine or how you metabolize certain drugs can inform your dietary choices and medication dosages.

There are fun aspects in genetic testing that can help you discover your ancestry, traits, and talents, enhancing self-understanding and personal growth.

Balance involves finding a healthy equilibrium between different aspects of life, including work and leisure, personal and professional goals, and physical and mental activities. Mindfulness of emotions and thoughts is key to effective balance. Meditation is a valuable practice for achieving balance. It can help calm the mind, relax the body, improve concentration, and manage negative emotions. Additionally, meditation can enhance creativity, memory, learning ability, and decision-making.

Embracing a Well-Rounded Lifestyle Involves Prioritizing Health, Adopting Balance, and Managing Medications for Holistic Well-Being

Effective medication management involves using drugs wisely and safely. This includes adhering to prescribed dosages and schedules, storing drugs properly, and responsibly disposing of them. Awareness of potential side effects and drug interactions is also important.

Personalized medicine, which uses genetic information to customize treatments, is a significant advancement in medication management. By analyzing your DNA, doctors can prescribe drugs that are more effective and safer for you. They can also adjust the dosage and duration of treatment based on your genetic response. Personalized medicine can improve the effectiveness and safety of many drugs, particularly those used for chronic diseases. It also reduces healthcare costs and resources by avoiding trial-and-error methods.

In conclusion, as we step into the next century of India's independence, let's embrace a lifestyle that prioritizes health, adopts balance, and manages medications effectively. This approach will guide us towards a future where our citizens enjoy a high quality of life with health at its core.

From birth, each individual's genetic profile could inform preventative measures, dietary recommendations, and even educational strategies tailored to their unique genetic makeup. In adolescence and adulthood, this genetic information could guide personalized fitness and nutrition and disease management and treatment plans, reducing the trial-and-error approach often associated with medication prescription.





Global Indians

31
Respondents

25 to 32
Years old

Ayushi



- 26 years
- Female
- Unmarried
- USA
- Masters in Pharmaceutical Science
- Research Associate

"I believe that if the vision is achieved, it would mean the country would not only climb in the list of top powerful countries but also in ranks on other important aspects like poverty eradication and human development."

Desired Possessions by 2047

- House in a Metro City
- High-Paying Job

Global Indians

Our cohort of Global Indians, is a vibrant mix of emerging talent and early professionals with impressive educational backgrounds in engineering, computer science, or related fields. These unmarried or newlywed individuals are spread across continents living independently in major global cities. They consider the diverse Indian diaspora an essential community to establish India as a global superpower and proud representatives of Indian culture.

Majority of the Global Indians Express Optimism Regarding India's Promising Future in 2047.

Global Indians aspire of returning and contributing economically to India through professional jobs or entrepreneurship.



33%

Are Aware of the Government's Vision of 2047



83%

Believe by 2047, India Will Become a Developed Nation



Global Indians believe that Indian Culture and Values will Make India Stand Out in 2047



A Developed India Should Have

- Innovation in Science & Technology
- Ease of Doing Business
- High Standards of Living
- Military Leadership
- Social Harmony

Hurdles and Adversities that Must be Navigated

Perceived Individual Adversities

Indians residing in other countries are concerned about adapting to different cultures and moving countries more frequently due to visa requirements. They worry about managing family affairs back in India.

National Hurdles

Sectors to Drive India's Vision Forward



50%

Education



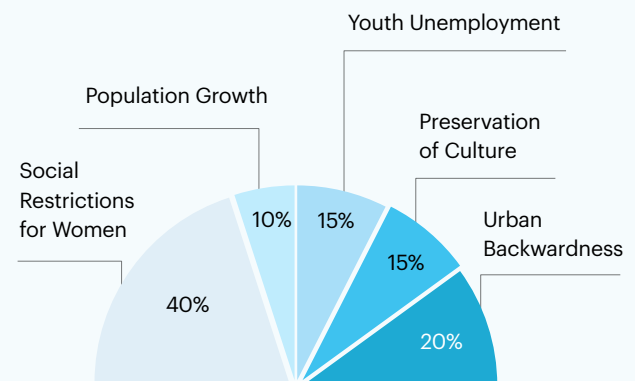
30%

Technology



20%

Infrastructure



Issues Identified where Policy Intervention is Required



Increased Migration



Traffic Management



Quality of Education



Urban Local Governance



Citizen Empowerment

Guneet Monga Kapoor

Film Producer

Academy Award Winner 2023

CEO, Sikhya Entertainment



Indian Cinema: Viksit Bharat's Window to the World

76 years after India's independence, the influence of cinema in shaping societal attitudes towards gender and women remains—and will continue to be—crucial. Reflecting on past progress and looking forward to what lies ahead, Indian cinema stands ready to redefine and reinforce its depiction of women and gender roles. This critical shift is key to portraying an India that is dedicated to equality and diversity, doing so through the narratives it crafts and the characters it presents in the world of film.

Cinema is such a powerful communicator. Through the films we produce, and through the content we consume, we, both consciously and subconsciously, propagate ideals and norms that both reflect and affect society. Every day at work is an opportunity to further inclusivity, on our screens and within the teams and industries that enable cinema, presenting an opportunity to embrace feminism through conscious living. Each morning, we choose to advance this dialogue.

I can only speak through my journey and the work we do at Sikhya. We actively seek to include more women HODs and technicians, as well as writers-directors in our work, and also ensure that the films we make represent women and marginalized groups appropriately. Through films like 'Kathal' (On Netflix), we explore workplace dynamics and women in the workforce - showcasing the journey of a Female Detective fighting patriarchal norms and ultimately being promoted ahead of her partner. In 2023, we were awarded the Academy Award for Best Documentary Short for "The Elephant Whisperers" (On Netflix), a documentary that included 7 female Heads of Departments. Looking at the annual O Womaniya Report 2023 (published by Ormax Media and Film Companion), we see minimal progress observed in the representation of HOD roles across streaming and theatrical domains. With a staggering 17% of female HODs in Hindi content, it's evident that work still needs to be done

Representation and inclusivity are at the forefront of innovation - it's imperative our industries adapt to the new norms, so as to allow for careful consideration of all experiences and perspectives. We come from an India full of diverse communities and people, all with unique stories of their own. I firmly believe that it's our job as filmmakers to stay true to this representation, and to put forth the conversations that must be had.

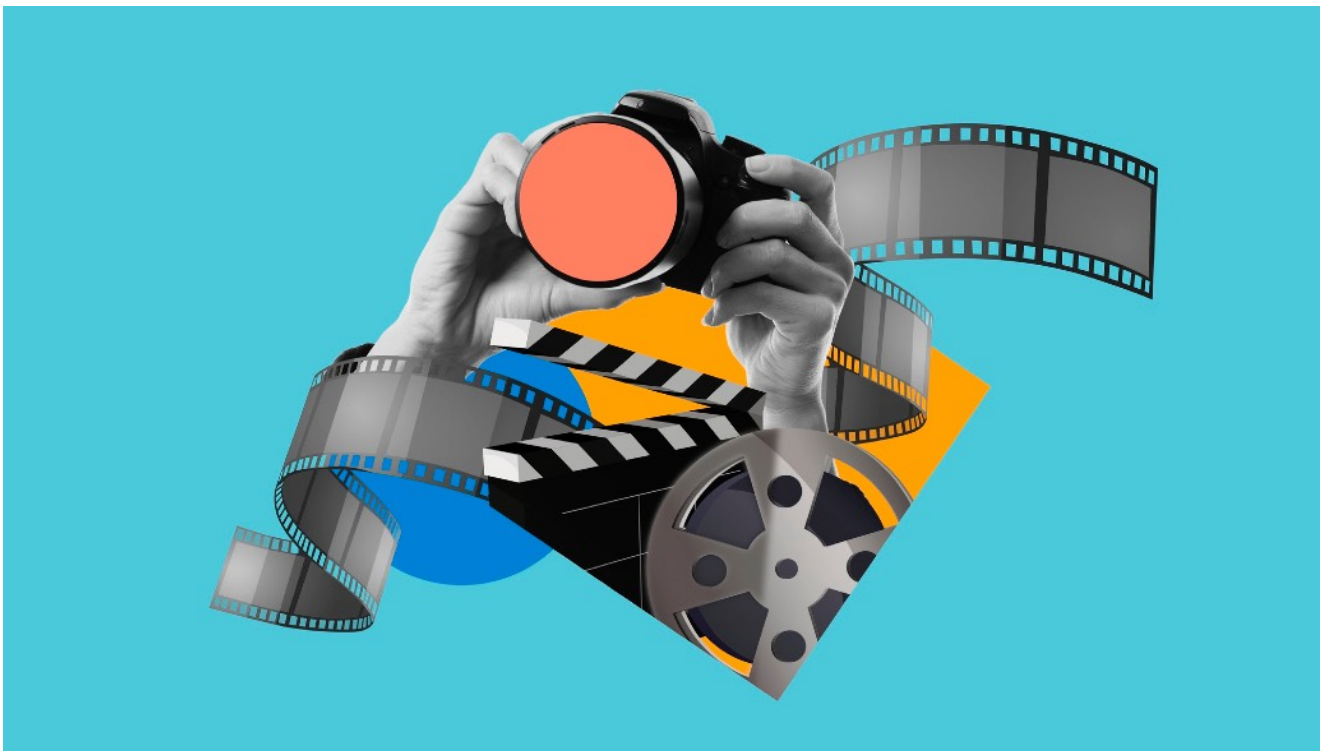
Indian Cinema: Viksit Bharat's Window to the World

Creating spaces for dialogue about gender equality, spaces that discuss women, men transgender people, and the relationships between them, is critical to improving gender equality, and its representation in media. Veteran industry leaders like Ekta Kapoor have time and again for over 3 decades made shows, series, and films that have kept women at the forefront of leading homes, missions, and dialogues. Women in their own right have begun to do their bit to empower women's voices in the media landscape. But this is just the tip of the iceberg. We need to go all out aggressively and make way for an equal world for women in media and arts.

This year, I'm so thrilled that an Indian-origin woman, Nisha Pahuja is representing India at the Oscars with her film 'To Kill A Tiger'. So women are moving the needle everywhere. Last year, Kartiki Gonsalves and I became the first Indian women to win an Oscar for the country - for a film solely produced in India by Indians.

It's an ongoing journey, requiring dedication. If our films and narratives can deepen understanding, elucidating concepts like agency, equality, and consent, then we've succeeded in our mission. Ultimately, a nuanced representation of Women in Cinema, alongside careful consideration of building departments and teams with an inclusive approach will lead to the continued transformation and better representation within Indian Media.

The hope is that by 2047 India's cinema will have played a significant part in transforming how Indian society is viewed. The gradual changes we're making today in the media industry should set the stage for a future where Indian cinema not only reflects social progress but actively fosters it. As the nation continues to write its story of equality and empowerment, the contribution of a more inclusive and representative media space will be key to highlighting an India that respects and values all its citizens fully.



Richard Rekhy

Entrepreneur

Board Member and Former
Chief Executive Officer,
KPMG India



India to Emerge as a Significant Soft Power on the Global Stage by 2047

Harvard Professor Joseph Nye first introduced the concept of 'Soft Power' as the ability to obtain a preferred outcome by attraction rather than coercion or force and which rests upon three fundamental pillars: political values, culture, and foreign policy.

India, a land steeped in ancient wisdom and vibrant modernity, has captivated the world not just with its economic prowess but also with its soft power. This intangible yet potent force, wielded through its rich cultural heritage, captivating cinema, music, dance, practice of yoga and ayurveda, has woven a tapestry of influence that transcends borders and languages.

The strengthening of India's secular image is a pivotal dimension of its increasing soft power. Grounded in millennia-old pluralist traditions, the nation's secular ethos was enshrined in the constitution, fostering an environment of equality, liberty, and justice, where leaders of diverse backgrounds have risen to the highest echelons of power.

India's soft power assets have been there from a long time. In this 'Land of Gods,' everything is special,' from the culture and ideals to the customs, ceremonies, and traditions.

The Indian film industry is considered one of the biggest and most globalised industry. The Bollywood stars – **Raj Kapoor, Amitabh Bachchan**, and **Shahrukh Khan** are among the few who are the true global ambassadors for India. Their appeal and work appeal cuts across barriers and signifies how art knows no boundaries.

The Path to Well-being using Yoga is an invaluable gift from our ancient tradition has metamorphosed into a global phenomenon and resonates with people of all ages and backgrounds. From bustling city studios to serene mountain retreats, yoga mats have become a symbols of a quest for holistic health and inner peace.

Ayurveda, the ancient Indian system of medicine with its holistic approach to wellness, has emerged as a significant element of India's soft power projection on the global stage.

India's artistic expressions from the intricate beauty of **Taj Mahal** to the country's diverse, music, and dance forms offer a kaleidoscope of experiences, captivate hearts and minds across borders and nurture goodwill and mutual respect.

India continues to lay a strong foundation for its global perception through its contributions to the culinary world and has long established itself as a beloved facet of global culinary culture, becoming comfort food for many around the world.

India's proactive and principled foreign policy has emerged as a potent instrument to preclude conflict and foster peace. It is based on cultural bonding, shared understanding and mutual respect.

India to Emerge as a Significant Soft Power on the Global Stage by 2047

The principle of '**Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam**' - the world is one family - India embraces one of the earliest notions of Global Citizenship which reflects the nation's enduring spirit of inclusivity and compassion on the world.

India's substantial contributions to the UN peacekeeping operations, where it stands as one of the largest troop contributors, highlights India's readiness to assume significant responsibilities in the pursuit of global stability. India's role as a harbinger of goodness and collective well-being through its contributions in vaccine production and aid to other countries was a reaffirmation of India's commitment towards attaining global health security and enhance its standing on the world stage as a leader and healer in times of crisis.

India boasts one of the world's youngest populations, presenting a demographic dividend ripe for harnessing which can be channelled into innovation, entrepreneurship, and shaping a dynamic future for the country.

India's tech sector is booming, with skilled professionals making their mark on the global stage. From software development to cutting-edge IT solutions, India's tech prowess can contribute to solving global challenges and drive economic growth. It is indeed well said that India has moved from a land of snake charmers to a land of mouse charmers (Tech Prowess).

The next leap forward in enhancing this power draws from an ambitious venture - its space program, which has already achieved significant milestones with cost-effective expeditions to the Moon and Mars. The world is watching India's journey with growing interest, and the country's success in harnessing its soft power. India by 2047 will use this powerful tool not only to shape its own destiny but also to positively influence the broader engagement with the world, fostering an era marked by innovation, harmony, and a shared dialogue of progress and peace that resonates with voices from across the globe.



Prof. (Dr.) Mohan Kumar

Former Indian Ambassador to France & Bahrain

Dean, Strategic and International Initiatives

Director, Jindal Global Centre for G20 Studies

Professor of Diplomatic Practice, OP Jindal Global University



Leading the Global South

The world order has undergone upheaval in the last decade, marked by a combination of challenges including territorial conflicts, the COVID pandemic, climate change, a breakdown in multilateralism, and the ascent of disruptive technologies. This has underscored the inadequacy of traditional modes of diplomacy and foreign policy, which typically struggle to navigate the complex strategic landscape.

India has emerged relatively unscathed during this tumultuous period, deftly confronting the unprecedented challenges. Amid the fragility of multilateralism, India's G20 Presidency in 2023 showcased the possibility of consensus even in the face of heightened global discord. When countries were staring at disaster due to the Covid-19 pandemic, India, armed with its indigenous vaccine COVAXIN, took on the mantle of responsibility by generously providing it as grants to the most vulnerable nations through the Vaccine Maitri initiative. Moreover, when territorial conflicts erupted on the global stage, nations turned to India as a beacon of hope, relying on its proven prowess in humanitarian rescue operations to assist their citizens in times of crisis.

These noteworthy advancements, paired with India's unwavering dedication to a) The Principles and Charter of the United Nations; b) Upholding a rules-based international order; and c) Fulfilling its NDCs and obligations under the SDGs, have led to collective acknowledgment that India can be unequivocally relied upon, even when it entails considerable sacrifices on its part.

This reliability factor, coupled with the fact of India being the fastest growing major economy, makes this India's Moment. India's moment does not just belong to India. Because when India grows, the world and the Global South grow along with it. Conversely, no global problem of the day, be it Climate Change or Public Health can be meaningfully tackled if India is not part of the solution.

Transitioning from a balancing power to a leading power, India, in alignment with its ethos of 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam,' is of the view that the 'World is One Family.' Demonstrating this growing commitment, India consistently advocates for the Global South, championing the causes of developing nations that often go overlooked on the global stage.

Earning recognition as the Voice of the Global South, the expectations placed on the Indian Foreign Service have grown significantly. To meet the challenge of leading the Global South, the Indian Foreign Service must adapt, adjust and innovate.

Leading the Global South

As India charts its course towards a \$5 trillion economy by 2027, and with global investment banks boldly forecasting a \$7.5 trillion economy by 2031, the imperative for the Indian Foreign Service (IFS) to innovate becomes even more important. Having effectively framed India's narrative and secured its rightful place in global discussions, the IFS is now tasked with navigating a challenging yet nationally rewarding path: fostering increased foreign collaborations and investments in crucial sectors such as manufacturing, advanced batteries, semi-conductors, deep technologies, critical minerals, and others as outlined in the Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme.

The Indian Foreign Service could do three things to meet the ambitious goals of tomorrow:

1. Encourage domain expertise and specialisation within its cadre. This was difficult earlier because of the small size of the IFS. But with the doubling of the intake of the IFS, this is now a viable option.
2. MEA is one of the few GOI Ministries which has recruited and used outside consultants well. This could be reinforced further.
3. There is a wealth of knowledge and expertise in think tanks, academia and consulting firms within the country. MEA can establish a channel by which these inputs are sought systematically and used for negotiations, decision-making and policy formulation.



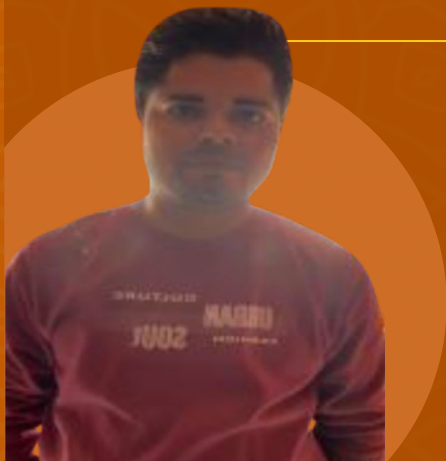


Local Kirana Store Owners

74
Respondents

32 to 49
Years old

**Shyamu
Verma**



 32 years  Uttar Pradesh
 Male  12th Pass
 Married  Kirana Store Owner

“ 2047 तक मेरा अपना घर हो, मेरा व्यवसाय बड़ा हो और मेरे बच्चे पढ़ाई में अच्छे हों और साथ ही उन्हें रोजगार भी मिले। हम राशन के सामान का कारोबार कर रहे हैं, लेकिन अगर सरकार मुफ्त राशन दे रही है तो हमारा कुछ भी नहीं बिकेगा. आदमी काम करेगा तो खुशी से खाएगा। ”

Desired Possessions by 2047

 Multiple Stores  House

Local Kirana Store Owners

Our Kirana store owners are individuals managing a small kirana store, a pivotal fixture in rural marketplaces. Most of them high school educated, but more importantly recognized in the local region as a 'Supplier' of essential goods and commodities. Beyond commerce, the store serves as a social hub. Married with a family, they reside in a house located near their store. From their viewpoint, a developed country is characterized by the presence of essential amenities and a high standard of living.

Majority of the Shop Owners Express Optimism Regarding India's Promising Future in 2047.

This demography have the aspirations of owning a house and a personal vehicle through opportunities to expand their current business. Their goal is to become self-reliant for a better quality of life for their family.



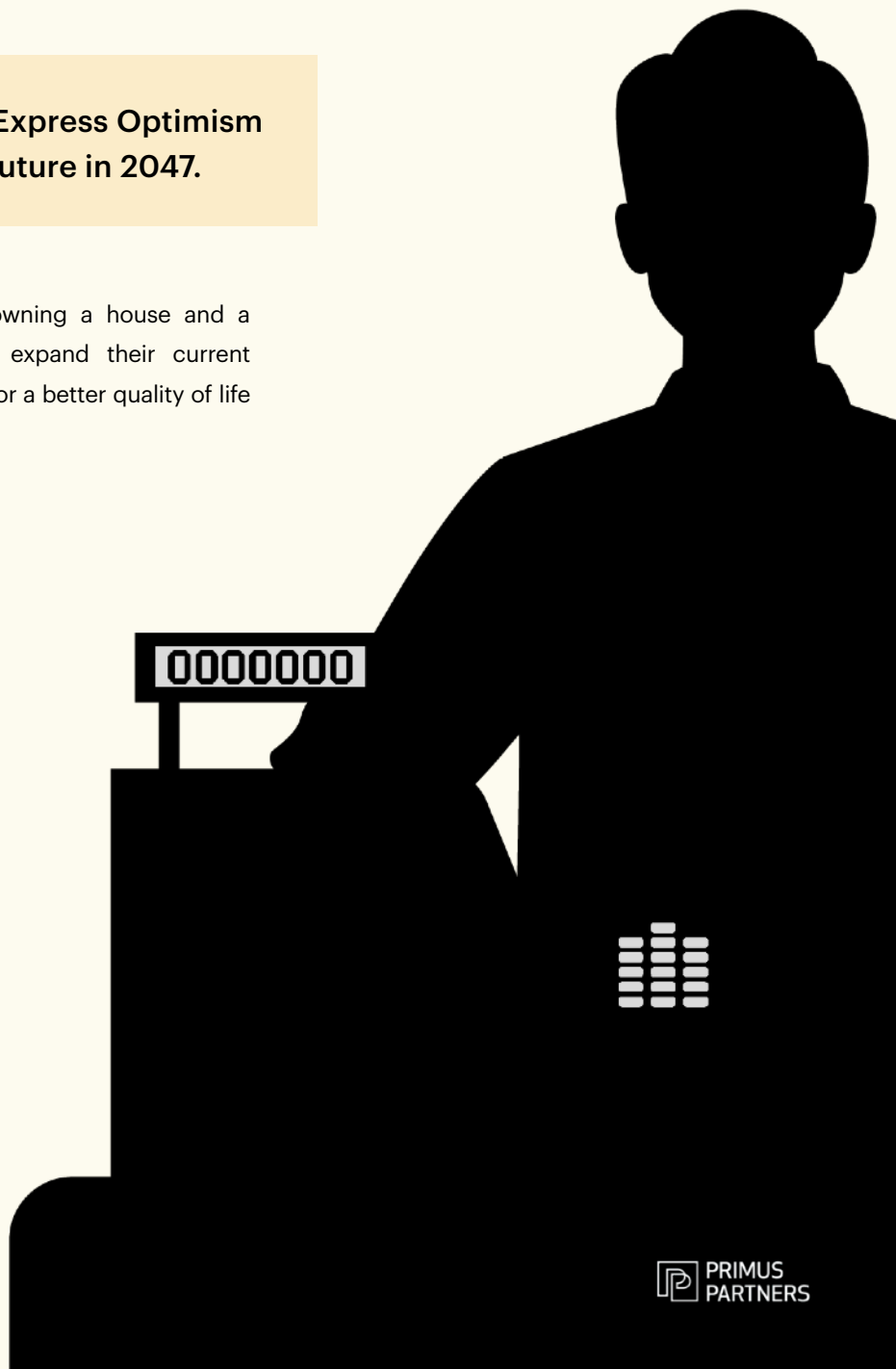
40%

Are Aware of the Government's Vision of 2047

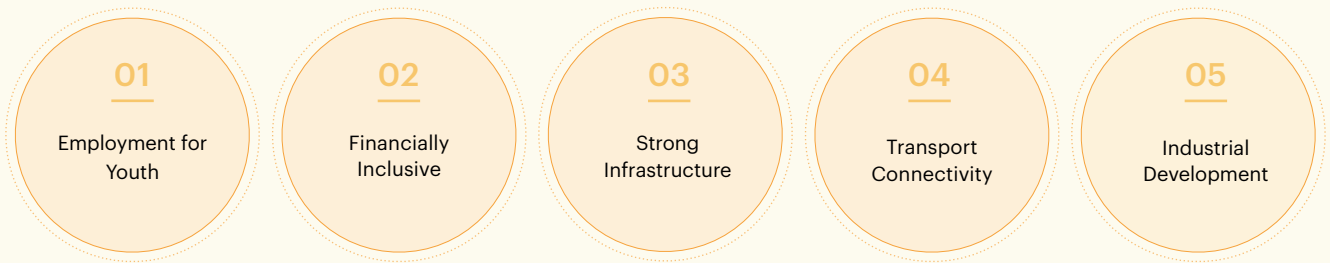


70%

Believe by 2047, India Will Become a Developed Nation



Local Kirana Store Owners Regard Self Sufficiency as an Essential Goal for India in 2047



A Developed India Should Have

- Higher Standard of Living
- Quality Education
- Rural-Urban Synergy
- Rural Infrastructure
- Digital Empowerment

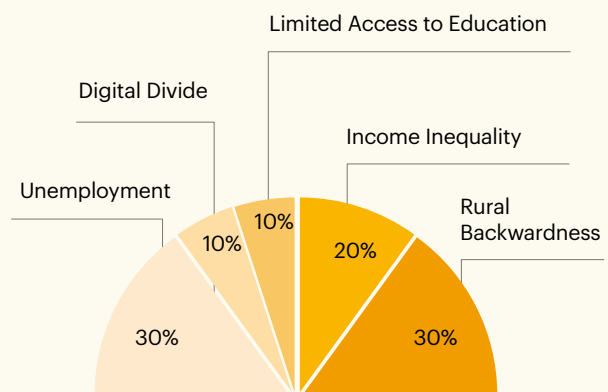
Hurdles and Adversities that Must be Navigated

Perceived Individual Adversities

In 2047, the Local Kirana Store Owners in Rural India fear losing business to e-commerce and subsidized ration distribution. They worry about financial stability for their families.

National Hurdles

Sectors to Drive India's Vision Forward



Issues Identified where Policy Intervention is Required

- Education & Skilling
- Basic Utilities Infrastructure
- Transport Connectivity
- Empowering Small Businesses
- Better Sanitation Facilities

Praveen Pardeshi

CEO, Maharashtra Institute for Transformation (MITRA)

Member Administration, Capacity Building Commission

Former ACS to Chief Minister, Government of Maharashtra



Aspirational India will Reside in Tier 2 and Tier 3 Towns

The traditional narrative of India's economic development has been limited to the metropolitan centres of development. Looking ahead to 2047, it will be the Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities taking centre stage in India's growth story. These secondary cities play multiple roles, from acting as gateways to international trade, to global hubs for technology and heavy manufacturing, presenting a true kaleidoscope of India's diversity. Despite being home to a substantial portion of India's urban population, economic development has not kept pace with their potential, leaving untapped opportunities for these cities to emerge as the next major corporate and cultural hubs.

Driving this transformation will be the aspirations of the residents in smaller cities, echoing the nation's overarching spirit of progress, fuelled by technological advancements and widespread internet access. With the ongoing Smart Cities Mission investing in building infrastructural and administrative capacities of Indian cities, Tier 2 and 3 cities are poised to make significant strides in terms of both economical and social growth. Supporting the claim of their upcoming potential, it must be noted that nearly 50% of the recognized start-ups in India are based out of these cities.

The coming decade will witness a momentous urban transformation, with urban areas projected to house 40% of India's population. As Tier 1 cities grapple with overcrowding, an increasing number of individuals are opting to settle in Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities, seeking refuge from the frantic pace of metropolitan life. Industries stand to gain numerous advantages by redirecting their focus towards Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities, including the empowerment of local economies, bridging the digital divide, providing access to entrepreneurial and professional opportunities, and accessing a growing consumer market with increased purchasing power.

To empower these cities further, localized solutions are imperative such as developing urban local clusters for tourism and empowering local businesses. There's a pressing need to develop more urban clusters, unlocking not only economic growth but also cultural and social development for the population. This strategic approach will also play a pivotal role in bridging the urban-rural divide that policymakers have been trying to solve for years. Despite their limited fiscal capacity, the ambition and potential of these cities to ascend the ranks of development can lead to a wave of policy experimentation, leading to the formulation of new urban policies and financing tools. For these cities to flourish, urban local bodies must be supported through financial empowerment and capacity building to tackle the challenges of urbanization.

Aspirational India will Reside in Tier 2 and Tier 3 Towns

The ongoing multimodal transport connectivity initiatives across India are set to transform these cities into development clusters, offering solutions to critical urbanization issues such as migration, overcrowding, and resource scarcity. In the era of digital penetration, education becomes a linchpin, playing a pivotal role in empowering the youth and businesses in these cities. Despite industrial growth, education and skills often lag behind, making it crucial to address this gap. Policy focus needs to shift from solely attracting private investments for setting up manufacturing hubs in these areas to strategic investments leading to job creation, incentivising youth to choose Tier 2 and 3 cities and tackling the rural-urban migration.

The coming decade offers a transformative opportunity for these cities to become key players in India's development landscape, necessitating focused investments in infrastructure, education, and local empowerment. By recognizing and supporting the potential within these urban centers, India can foster a more inclusive and diversified path to progress.





Progressive Farmers

35
Respondents

30 to 75
Years old




Narendra Singh



 49 years  Rajasthan
 Male  B. Com
 Married  Landowner

“ मेरी राय में एक विकसित राष्ट्र का मतलब है कि हमारा देश रोजगार, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य देखभाल और चिकित्सा सुविधाओं और आर्थिक विकास जैसे दीर्घकालिक लक्ष्यों को पूरा करेगा ”

Desired Possessions by 2047

 Modern Equipment  Car
 Prosperous Future for my Family

Progressive Farmers

Hailing from the rural regions of India, Progressive Farmers are well-established farmers owning substantial landholdings, and utilizing advanced equipment. Possessing an educational background with a degree in agriculture or related fields with families also engaged in farming or pursuing higher education. Regarded as a respected figure in the community, they frequently participate in local politics. Though not aware of the government's 2047 vision, they believe that the cornerstones of a developed nation, include agricultural growth, fair pricing for agricultural products, and a rise in per capita income.

Majority of the Progressive Farmers Express Optimism Regarding India's Promising Future in 2047.

Progressive Farmers aspire to thrive in agri-business, fostering the well-being of their families, and contributing to agricultural progress. Goals include owning houses and cars, advanced farming machinery, and employment opportunities for their children, with access to free health services and education.



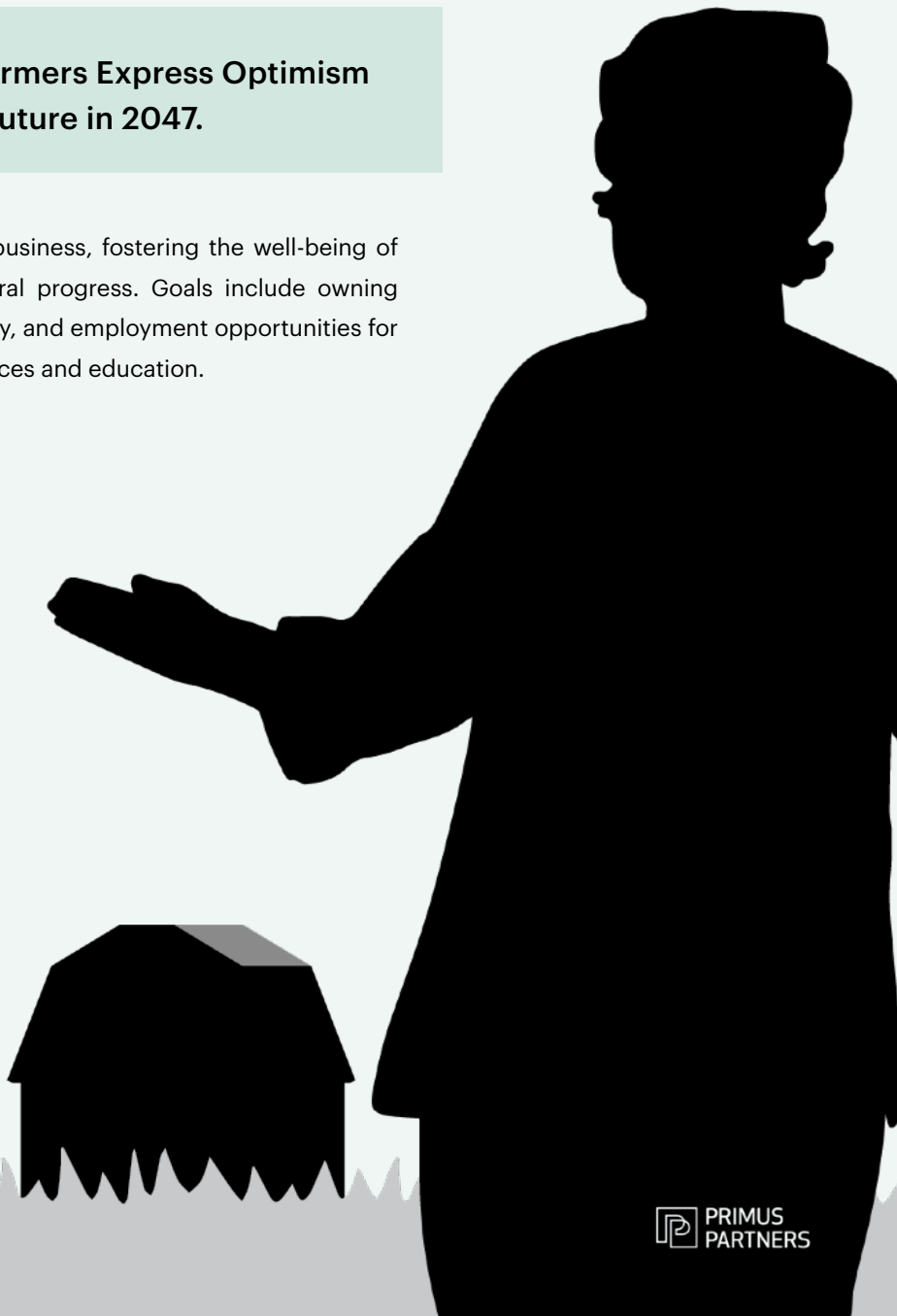
42%

Are Aware of the Government's Vision of 2047



71%

Believe by 2047, India Will Become a Developed Nation



Farm-to-Fork is a Dream for Progressive Farmers to Attain Agricultural Development in 2047



A Developed India Should Have

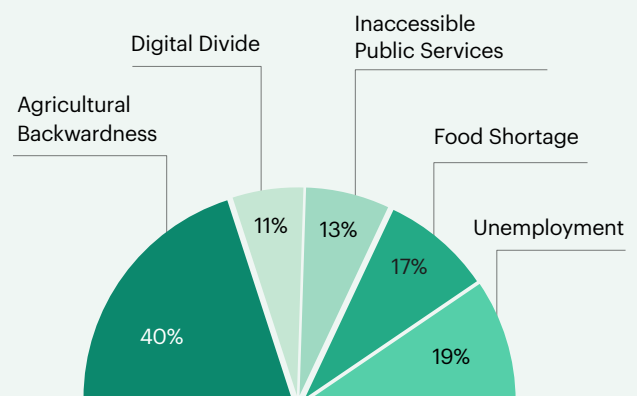
- Higher Agricultural Exports
- Increased per Capita Income
- Modern Farming Techniques & Infrastructure
- Employment Generation
- Literacy Rates

Hurdles and Adversities that Must be Navigated

Perceived Individual Adversities

In 2047, they fear the hurdles of the high standard of living, unemployment, climate change and water scarcity along with fluctuating prices. They seek support in fair pricing, connectivity, and financial assistance for small businesses and farms.

National Hurdles



Sectors to Drive India's Vision Forward



45%

Agriculture



35%

Education



20%

Research & Tech

Issues Identified where Policy Intervention is Required



Rural Connectivity



Price Stability



Direct Access to Consumers



Irrigation Infrastructure



Waste Management

Davinder Sandhu

Co-Founder and Chairperson,
Primus Partners



Cultivating Tomorrow: Integration of Farmers in the Food Value Chain for Rural Prosperity

Indian farmers delivered an India free of hunger and a food secure nation, beginning from the late 1960s. However, the farmer community largely remains a primary producer of cereals and other crops, while the higher end of the food value chain has eluded her.

India has to scale up the strategy for seamlessly integrating prosperous farmers into the food processing value chain, supported by strategic investments in processing and cold storage infrastructure. In a country where agriculture serves as the backbone of the economy, this approach not only promises to uplift the income of farmers but also holds the potential to revolutionize the efficiency and quality of the Indian food processing industry.

At the heart of India's developmental strategy lies the encouragement of prosperous farmers to diversify their crops. The cultivation of a variety of fruits, vegetables, and grains broadens the market reach for farmers and ensures a stable and diverse supply for processors. A dynamic agricultural sector, capable of meeting the evolving needs of a diverse and growing population is pivotal for India's sustainable development.

India's commitment to quality assurance is integral to its aspirations of being a developed nation. Strict adherence to quality control measures, safe farming practices, and relevant certifications positions India as a global provider of high-quality agricultural products. Adherence to stringent regulations and standards for food processing is non-negotiable as India progresses on its development trajectory. Farmers must ensure compliance with hygiene and safety standards, obtain necessary certifications, and adhere to local and national regulations.

Establishing robust partnerships between Indian farmers and local or regional food processors is a strategic move toward collaboration and efficiency. These partnerships not only facilitate a smoother flow of goods but also foster a culture of shared success.

As India strives for development, the exploration of value-added processing becomes a cornerstone of increased profitability and market relevance. Producing value-added products such as pickles, chutneys, sauces, or dehydrated fruits caters to Indian culinary preferences. The integration of cold storage ensures a consistent supply of raw materials, supporting the production of these value-added products and contributing to the vision of a diversified and high-value agricultural sector.

Cultivating Tomorrow: Integration of Farmers in the Food Value Chain for Rural Prosperity

For India to realize its development goals, the creation of cold storage facilities near farmlands becomes indispensable. These facilities address logistical challenges, prevent post-harvest losses, and align with India's commitment to minimizing food wastage. The preservation of freshness and quality through cold storage infrastructure not only enhances agricultural productivity but also ensures a steady supply of raw materials for the food processing industry, promoting economic growth and stability.

Storage and pre-processing are the two activities that can be brought to the farm, adding value to on-farm activities, and enhancing farmer incomes. Instead of raw vegetables, farms can clean, dice and pack them. Tomatoes can be pulped before despatch. Small sized cold boxes can be set up on farm, backed by solar power, to store pre-processed outputs.

The seamless integration of Indian farmers into the food processing value chain, coupled with strategic investments in cold storage infrastructure, provides a robust blueprint for India's development journey. This approach enhances the economic prosperity of farmers and contributes to diversification, resilience and growth of the broader agricultural sector. By preserving the freshness of produce, reducing post-harvest losses, and aligning with market demands, India's agricultural sector can become a driving force for economic development. This strategy, characterized by collaboration, innovation, and a commitment to quality, positions India on a trajectory to becoming a developed nation by 2047, fostering sustainable agriculture and economic prosperity.











Hamlet Healers

74
Respondents

30 to 43
Years old

**Moirangthem
Khayalaxmi
Chanu**

 35 years
 Female
 Married
 Manipur
 GNM
 Nurse



"By 2047, my vision includes securing a stable nursing job. Yet, I perceive bureaucratic hurdles in job selection processes as the primary challenge impeding my journey towards stable employment."

Desired Possessions by 2047

 Land  Business

Hamlet Healers

Our Hamlet Healers are rural healthcare workers, doctors and ASHA workers playing a vital role in the rural healthcare infrastructure. Equipped with diplomas or specialized training, they serve as frontline workers, acting as crucial links between the village and the nearest health centers. Typically married, they may have children pursuing careers in urban areas. In their conversations, they envision a developed country as one with excellent education, renowned colleges and universities, and well-equipped hospitals accessible in every State and village.

Majority of Hamlet Healers Express Optimism Regarding India's Promising Future in 2047.

The Hamlet Healers of Rural India aspire to own a house, and personal vehicle, along with aspirations for a higher standard of living which supports their ambitions of being able to afford better quality goods.



41%

Are Aware of the Government's Vision of 2047



66%

Believe by 2047, India Will Become a Developed Nation



The Universal Right to Quality Healthcare must be Attained by all Indians in 2047, According to Hamlet Healers



A Developed India Should Have

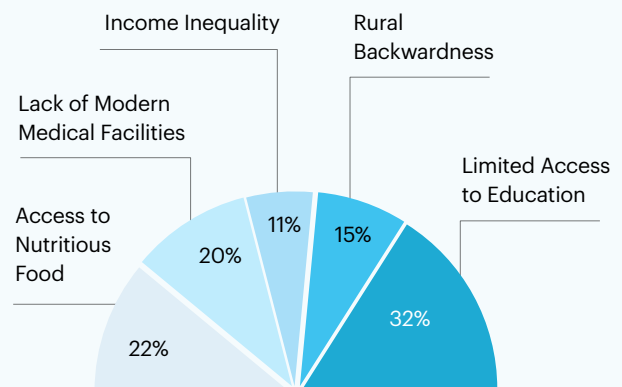
- Employment Generation
- High Literacy
- Sanitation and Clean Water
- Basic Utilities for All
- Technical Advancement in Healthcare

Hurdles and Adversities that Must be Navigated

Perceived Individual Adversities

Hamlet Healers of rural India are apprehensive about the challenges faced in the medical field including lack of transparency in job selection, unequal development in rural regions, adverse policy changes, and escalating challenges within the healthcare ecosystem.

National Hurdles



Sectors to Drive India's Vision Forward



43%

Healthcare



37%

IT



20%

Education

Issues Identified where Policy Intervention is Required



Nutrition & Food



Technical Education



Public Health Facilities



Community Well-Being



Doctor-Patient Ratio

C.K. Mishra

Former Secretary,
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Former Secretary,
Ministry of Environment,
Forest and Climate Change



Access and Equitable Health as a Fundamental Right

The notion of health as a fundamental right stands at the forefront of discussions, gaining increasing recognition and urgency but not always attaining finality. The vision of health as a fundamental right covers not only the absence of illness but also the right to access comprehensive healthcare services and the assurance of equitable distribution of health resources. In the pursuit of societal well-being, the declaration of access and equitable health as a fundamental right emerges as a pivotal imperative, echoing the principles of justice, inclusivity, and human dignity. The issue of health being a right directly amounts to more resource allocation, more infrastructure and many things that go with healthcare delivery.

Access to healthcare is a cornerstone of any thriving society, signifying the right of every individual to attain the highest standard of physical and mental health. This encompasses a spectrum of services, from preventive measures and primary care to specialized treatments and rehabilitation. The right to health recognizes the interconnectedness of individual health with societal prosperity and underscores the responsibility of governments and institutions to facilitate an environment where such access is not only available but also readily attainable. It signifies accessible, affordable healthcare with quality and equity as the cornerstone.

While the Constitution of India does not explicitly guarantee a fundamental right to health, it contains several references to public health and delineates the State's role in providing healthcare to citizens. The Directive Principles of State Policy, found in Part IV of the Indian Constitution, serve as a foundation for the right to health. Article 39 (E) mandates the State to ensure the health of workers, Article 42 directs the State to establish just and humane conditions of work and provide maternity relief, and Article 47 imposes a duty on the State to elevate nutrition levels, enhance the standard of living, and improve public health. Additionally, the Constitution not only mandates the State to promote public health but also empowers Panchayats and Municipalities to bolster public health under Article 243G.

Equity, as an integral component of the right to health, demands that health services and resources are distributed based on need rather than economic or social status. Addressing health disparities requires a strategic approach that acknowledges and rectifies systemic inequalities. Access to healthcare should not be contingent upon one's socioeconomic status, geographical location, or any other discriminatory factor. Achieving equitable health necessitates dismantling barriers to access, addressing social determinants of health, and prioritizing marginalized and vulnerable populations.

Access and Equitable Health as a Fundamental Right

The quest for equitable health aligns with the global commitment to achieving universal health coverage (UHC). UHC envisions that all individuals and communities receive the quality health services they need without suffering financial hardship. This ambitious goal encompasses not only the provision of essential healthcare but also endeavours to ensure financial protection, leaving no one behind.

The COVID-19 pandemic has accentuated the critical importance of robust health systems and the imperative to make health a fundamental right. It exposed vulnerabilities in healthcare infrastructure, accentuating disparities in access and outcomes. The global response to the pandemic has underscored the necessity of international collaboration and solidarity to ensure that vaccines, treatments, and preventive measures are accessible to all, irrespective of their economic or social standing.

In the pursuit of a just and equitable world, where health is a universal right, the journey begins with the acknowledgment that access to quality healthcare is not a privilege but a fundamental facet of human dignity and societal progress.





Workforce in Waiting

30
Respondents

23 to 45
Years old

**Arjun
Singh**



 28 years  Uttar Pradesh
 Male  BA History
 Unmarried  Unemployed

"I imagine an India with a young and empowered workforce, focusing on its citizens' mental and physical well-being. I see myself with a stable job and leading a comfortable life with a better standard of living. I wish to be financially independent and provide for my family."

Desired Possessions by 2047

 Own Home  Well-Paying Job

Workforce in Waiting

Our cohort of Workforce in Waiting consists of individuals usually residing in their hometowns with their families. Despite having decent educational qualifications, they lack specialized skills, making job hunt a challenge. Their day revolves around applying for jobs and attending interviews, determined to secure employment and contribute to household expenses.

The Workforce in Waiting Express Optimism Regarding India's Promising Future in 2047.

In 2047, the Workforce in Waiting envision themselves having stable employment and financial independence to provide for their families. They hope to venture into entrepreneurship and running successful business ventures for achieving self-reliance. Many of them also expressed desire to work in non-profit organizations or prepare for civil services as a way to contribute to the society.



56%

Are Aware of the
Government's
Vision of 2047



67%

Believe by 2047,
India Will Become a
Developed Nation



Workforce in Waiting Aspires to Skillfully Navigate Technological Transformation by 2047



A Developed India Should Have

- Skill Development
- Job Security
- Employment Generation
- Gender Equality
- Social Security

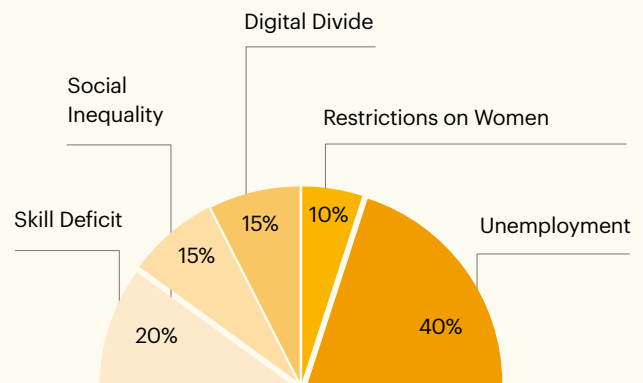
Hurdles and Adversities that Must be Navigated

Perceived Individual Adversities

The Workforce in the Waiting worry about the various obstacles in their job search such as social bias, increasing competitiveness, being out skilled, and lack of market information.

National Hurdles

Sectors to Drive India's Vision Forward



Issues Identified where Policy Intervention is Required

- Technical Upskilling
- Better Civic Amenities
- Transparency in Local Governance
- Universal Basic Income
- Female Labour Force Participation

Sabeer Bhatia

Co-Founder,
ShowReel

Co-Founder,
HotMail



AI Will Not Replace Humans but Will Make Many of Our Skills Redundant

The advent of Artificial Intelligence (AI) has sparked a vigorous debate on the future of human employment and creativity. The central thesis of this discussion is not whether AI will replace humans entirely but rather how it will render many of our skills redundant while leaving the core of human ingenuity and creativity untouched and more crucial than ever.

Firstly, it's undeniable that AI will significantly affect jobs and tasks that are repetitive and knowledge-based. These include data entry, calculations, and even more complex tasks such as diagnosing diseases or optimizing logistics. The capacity of AI to learn, adapt, and execute these tasks with unprecedented speed and accuracy makes it an invaluable tool across various sectors. However, this does not spell doom for human employment but rather a shift in the skills that are valued and sought after in the workforce.

The irreplaceability of human creativity and ingenuity becomes apparent when we consider skills that require imagination, critical thinking, emotional intelligence, and an understanding of cultural nuances. These skills are deeply human and cannot be replicated by AI. Creative industries, strategic leadership roles, and professions that require empathetic human interaction are examples of areas where human touch is irreplaceable. As mundane tasks become automated, these skills will surge in demand, emphasizing the importance of fostering creativity, emotional intelligence, and critical thinking from an early educational level.

Moreover, the relationship between humans and AI is not one of competition but collaboration. AI's role is to augment human capabilities, not to replace them. By taking over repetitive and time-consuming tasks, AI allows humans to focus more on creative problem-solving, strategic thinking, and innovation. This collaboration will lead to the creation of new jobs and industries, just as past technological advancements have done.

In conclusion, while AI will render many skills redundant, it will also highlight and increase the value of human ingenuity and creativity. The future will likely not be humans versus AI but rather humans and AI working together, with each playing to their strengths. As we navigate this new era, our focus should be on adapting our educational and professional landscapes to value and cultivate the irreplaceable creative and emotional capabilities that define us as humans.





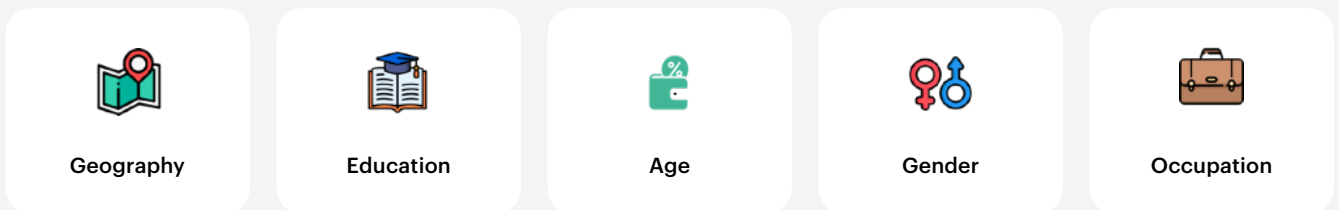
Appendix

Rationale & Methodology Undertaken for Development of Survey and Personas

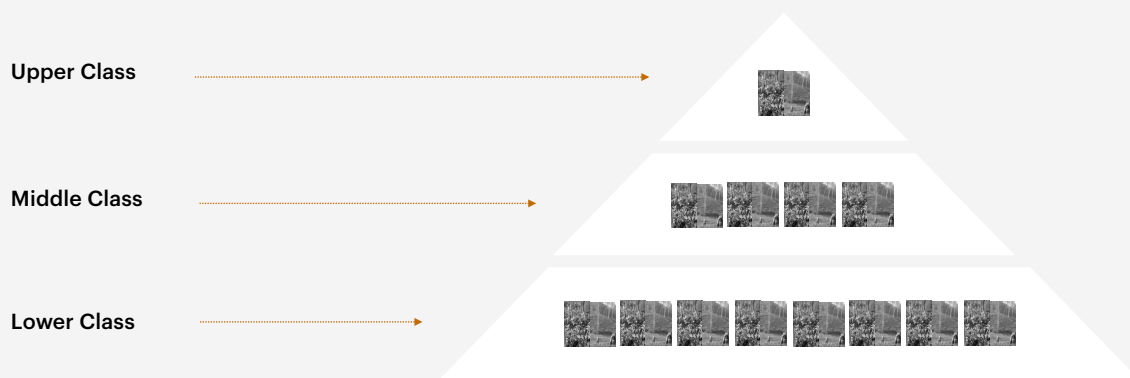
Our approach centers on the rich array of perspectives encapsulated by the 24 distinct personas. Each persona serves as a representative of a unique societal segment, embodying diverse demographics, aspirations, and challenges. Let us delve deeper into the rationale and methodology adopted for a more comprehensive understanding.

Methodology: Persona Development

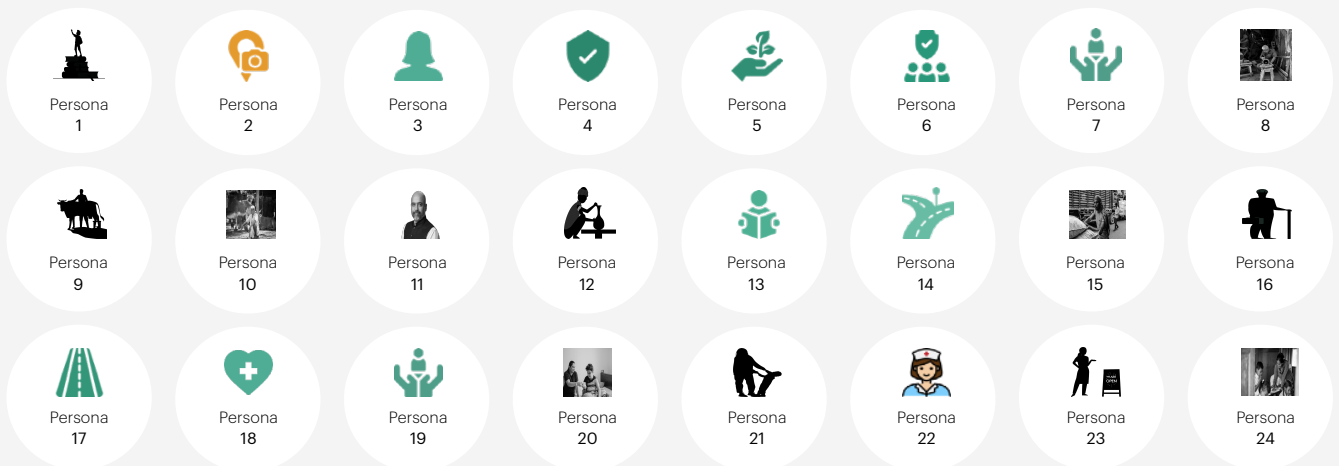
Our personas are the result of a methodological process that is strategically aligned to represent specific segments within the SEC classifications, incorporating geography (rural/urban), age, gender, and occupation to construct realistic and relatable profiles.



In every scenario, three primary categories were identified: Upper Class, Middle Class, and Lower Class to ensure that the personas are grounded in real socio-economic conditions. The use of proportionate data adds a layer of specificity, creating diverse and detailed profiles.



The 24 personas presented herein have been meticulously crafted to cover as much of the diversity that is present in the Indian Populace to give a comprehensive picture.



Example: Persona Identification

BASE PROFILE

Geography

Rural

Urban

Male

Female

Others

Gender

Age

5 to 12

13 to 21

22 to 39

40 to 55

55+

Education

No Education

High School

Middle School

Graduate

Post-Graduate

Occupation

No Occupation

Unskilled

Skilled

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

PERSONA IDENTIFICATION

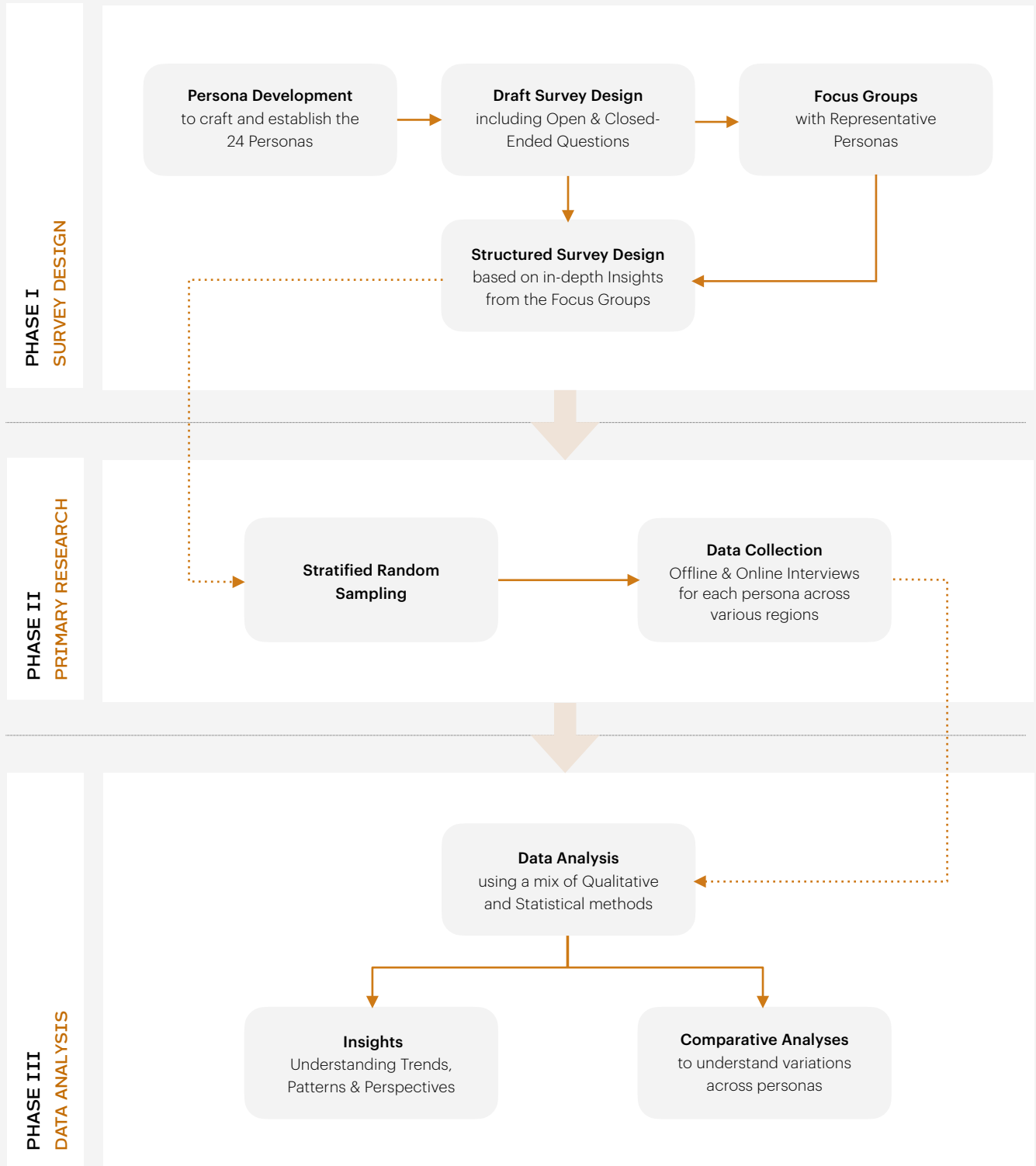


Example Persona: **The Resilient Indian**

Individuals in their 20s to early 50s, often balancing family responsibilities, worked in challenging healthcare roles during COVID-19 in modest urban settings. Essential workers, including healthcare staff, law enforcement, firefighters, and those in groceries, pharmacies, and food services, exhibited remarkable resilience amid tangible risks and stress.

Methodology: Survey Design and Analysis

By analyzing statistical and thematic dimensions, the research offers a forward-looking perspective that captures the hopes and challenges envisioned for India as it approaches 2047.



Scope of Survey: Data Collection

A total of **2047 interviews** were conducted across **25 States and Union Territories**.



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India's turn to lead by 2047

Acknowledgement

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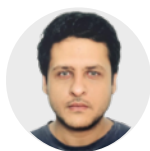
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