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Reframing Economic Growth within the Paradigm of Sustainable Development: A Perspective on Viksit Bharat 2047

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Abstract:

The vision of Viksit Bharat 2047 represents India's aspiration to achieve developed nation status by the centenary of its independence. While economic growth has been a central focus of policy discourse, contemporary development challenges highlight the limitations of a growth-centric model. This paper analyses the need to reframe economic growth within a broader and sustainable development paradigm. By integrating theoretical perspectives, empirical realities, and policy analysis, the study argues that economic growth must be complemented by environmental sustainability. The paper proposes a multidimensional framework for development and highlights key initiatives to achieve Viksit Bharat's vision.

Keywords: *Economic Growth, Economic Development, Sustainable Development, GDP, Green Economy, Viksit Bharat.*

Introduction:

The aspiration of achieving *Viksit Bharat 2047* marks a significant milestone in India's developmental trajectory, coinciding with the centenary of its independence. This vision reflects not only the ambition of transforming India into a high-income economy but also the necessity of redefining development beyond conventional economic indicators. The framework of Viksit Bharat is anchored in four key pillars*Yuva (Youth), Garib (Poor), Mahilayen (Women), and Annadata (Farmers)*thereby emphasising a people-centric and inclusive approach to development. Since the economic reforms of 1991, India has experienced sustained economic growth and has emerged as one of the fastest-growing major economies in the world. Recent macroeconomic assessments also highlight India's strong growth performance, supported by policy reforms, domestic demand, and institutional resilience (Government ofIndia, 2026). However, the persistence of structural inequalities, environmental degradation, and social disparities raises critical concerns regarding the adequacy of a purely growth-centric development paradigm (Government of India, 2026).Traditional development theories, particularly those rooted in neoclassical economics, have long emphasised Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as the primary indicator of progress. Scholars such as Gary Becker (1964) and Theodore Schultz (1961) highlighted the role of human capital in fostering economic growth, thereby establishing a strong linkage between education, productivity, and national development. While these perspectives have significantly shaped policy frameworks, they often overlooked critical dimensions such as distribution, capability, and sustainability. In contrast, the capability approach proposed by Amartya Sen (1999) expanded the understanding of development by emphasising individual freedoms,

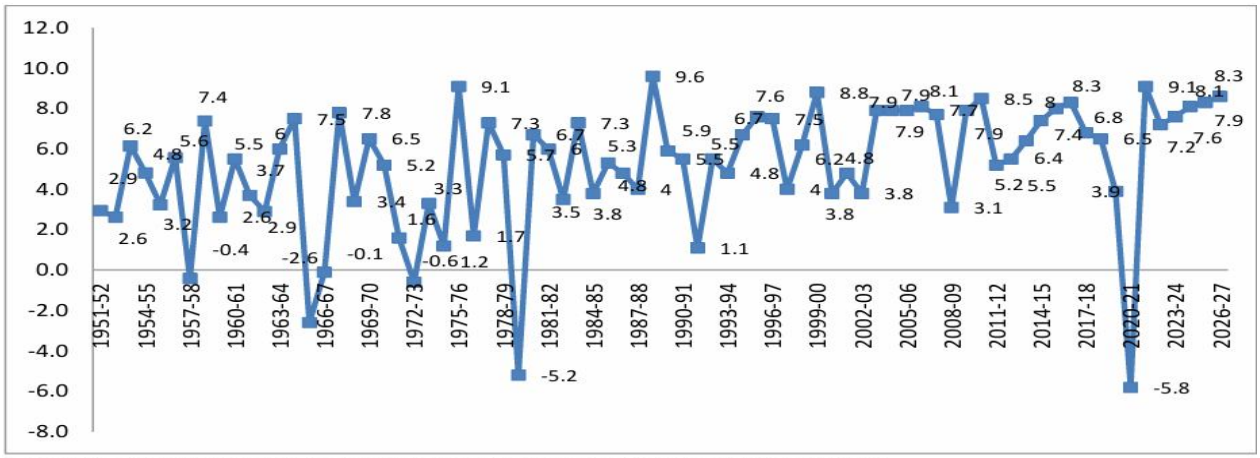
social opportunities, and the enhancement of human capabilities as central to the development process.In the Indian context, economic growth has contributed to improvements in aggregate indicators such as GDP, industrial output, and technological advancement. Yet, disparities across regions, social groups, and sectors continue to persist. According to the United Nations Development Programme, India's Human Development Index (HDI) reflects moderate progress while simultaneously highlighting inequalities in health, education, and income (UNDP, 2022). At the same time, financial and institutional reports indicate that while India has strengthened its macroeconomic fundamentals, challenges such as inequality, employment gaps, and uneven development remain significant (RBI, 2025).Furthermore, rapid industrialisation and urbanisation have intensified environmental challenges, including air pollution, water scarcity, and climate vulnerability. Global climate assessments emphasise that such patterns of growth are increasingly unsustainable and require urgent policy intervention (IPCC, 2021). This highlights the need to align economic growth with environmental sustainability.The concept of sustainable development, as articulated by the World Commission on Environment and Development (1987), emphasises the need to balance economic growth with environmental protection and social equity. This paradigm shift has been further strengthened through the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which provide a global framework for inclusive and sustainable development. In India, institutions such as NITI Aayog play a crucial role in monitoring progress and aligning national policies with SDG targets (NITI Aayog, 2018).Moreover, inclusive growth has emerged as a central policy priority, particularly in developing economies such as India, where large sections of the population remain marginalised. Inclusive growth emphasises equitable access to opportunities, poverty reduction, and social justice. As argued by Joseph Stiglitz (2012), growth without inclusion can generate social instability and weaken long-term development outcomes. Similarly, Mahbub ul Haq (1995) highlighted the importance of human development as an alternative framework that prioritises people over purely economic metrics.In this context, the vision of *Viksit Bharat 2047* must be understood not merely as an economic objective but as a comprehensive developmental project. It requires a reorientation of growth strategies to incorporate inclusivity, sustainability, and resilience. This involves addressing key challenges such as income inequality, unemployment, regional imbalances, educational disparities, and environmental degradation, while also promoting policy innovation in areas such as digital transformation, financial inclusion, skill development, and green growth. Recent policy frameworks and economic analyses suggest that integrating these dimensions is essential for achieving long-term, inclusive, and sustainable development (IMF, 2023; Government of India, 2026).

Economic Growth

Over the past seven decades, India has undergone a profound structural transformation, evolving from a primarily agrarian economy into a diversified and globally integrated economic system. This transition has been marked by significant milestones, including the achievement of food security, the implementation of the 1991 economic reforms, advancements in nuclear and space technology, and the emergence of India as a global leader in the information technology sector. These developments reflect the nation's capacity for resilience, institutional adaptation, and sustained growth within an increasingly dynamic global environment.India's economic trajectory demonstrates a consistent pattern of expansion, with growth rates rising from approximately 2.9% in 1951–52 to around 7.6% in 2023–24. The early decades of development were characterised by agriculture-led growth, followed by a significant acceleration during the 1970s, driven by the Green Revolution and industrial expansion. The liberalisation reforms of the 1990s marked a critical turning point, enabling greater integration with the global economy and facilitating higher growth rates. In the subsequent decades, the expansion of the services sectorparticularly information technologyplayed a pivotal role in strengthening overall economic performance (Government of India, 2026).Although the COVID-19 pandemic caused a temporary disruption in economic activity, India demonstrated considerable resilience, supported by timely policy interventions, digital infrastructure, and strong macroeconomic fundamentals. Post-pandemic recovery trends further underscore the robustness of the Indian economy and its capacity to absorb external shocks (RBI, 2025). Future growth projections remain optimistic, with

expected growth rates exceeding 7–8% in the coming years, reinforcing India's aspiration to achieve developed economy status through sustained innovation, entrepreneurship, and macroeconomic stability (IMF, 2023; Government of India, 2026).

Figure 1: India's Long Term growth trajectory



Source: PHD Research Bureau; projections for the years 2030, 2040 and 2047 are by PHDCCI

Key Initiatives Driving Economic Growth under Viksit Bharat 2047

1. Tax Reforms and Market Integration: GST

The introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) represents a landmark structural reform aimed at integrating India into a unified domestic market. By subsuming multiple indirect taxes into a single tax regime, GST has reduced cascading effects and minimised tax distortions, thereby improving the efficiency of the tax system.From an economic standpoint, GST enhances allocative efficiency by enabling the free movement of goods and services across states. It reduces transaction and logistics costs, strengthens supply-chain integration, and improves overall competitiveness of firms. The reform has also facilitated the formalisation of the economy through invoice matching, e-way bills, and digital compliance mechanisms, which have improved transparency in transactions (Government of India, 2026).Furthermore, improved tax compliance and the digitisation of tax administration have broadened the tax base and strengthened revenue mobilisation. Budgetary trends indicate that enhanced tax revenues provide greater fiscal space for capital expenditure and infrastructure investment, which act as key drivers of long-term economic growth (Government of India, 2025). From a macroeconomic perspective, such reforms contribute to both fiscal sustainability and growth by improving revenue efficiency without increasing distortionary taxation.Therefore, GST not only represents a tax reform but also functions as an institutional mechanism for market integration, efficiency enhancement, and sustained economic development.

2. Digital Transformation and Financial Efficiency

Digital initiatives such as the Unified Payments Interface (UPI) and Aadhaar-enabled Direct Benefit Transfers (DBT) have significantly transformed the financial architecture of the Indian economy.UPI has drastically reduced transaction costs and increased the velocity of money by enabling seamless, real-time digital payments across individuals and institutions. This has enhanced payment efficiency, supported the growth of digital commerce, and improved financial intermediation (Government of India, 2026). Simultaneously, DBT has improved the targeting efficiency of welfare schemes by directly transferring benefits to beneficiaries, thereby eliminating leakages, reducing administrative costs, and minimising the role of intermediaries (Government of India, 2026).From an institutional perspective, these digital reforms enhance transparency, reduce corruption, and improve the efficiency of governance. The integration of informal economic agents into digital financial systems has accelerated the formalisation of the economy,

expanding the tax base and improving productivity (RBI, 2025). Moreover, digital infrastructure has played a critical role in improving the delivery of public services and strengthening state capacity, particularly in the post-pandemic recovery phase (Government of India, 2026). Thus, digital transformation functions not merely as a technological advancement but as a structural reform that enhances financial efficiency, governance quality, and overall economic performance.

3. Financial Inclusion and Demand-Side Expansion

Financial inclusion plays a critical role in stimulating demand and promoting inclusive growth. Initiatives such as the Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) and Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) have expanded access to banking services and improved the efficiency of welfare delivery. These measures enhance disposable income among lower-income groups, thereby stimulating consumption demand (Government of India)).From a Keynesian perspective, increased consumption among marginalised groups has a multiplier effect on economic growth. Moreover, financial inclusion aligns with Amartya Sen's capability approach by expanding individuals' access to economic opportunities.

4. MSME Development and Entrepreneurial Ecosystem

Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) constitute a vital component of India's economic structure, contributing significantly to employment generation, exports, and industrial output. The promotion of entrepreneurship through initiatives such as Startup India aims to create a dynamic and innovation-driven economic ecosystem.Policy measures focusing on credit access, regulatory simplification, and incubation support have strengthened the MSME sector. These initiatives enhance competitiveness, promote innovation, and facilitate integration into global value chains (Government of India).However, challenges related to credit availability, technological adoption, and market access continue to constrain MSME growth.

5. Industrial Policy and Manufacturing Expansion

The *Make in India* initiative and the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme constitute central pillars of India's industrial policy, aimed at enhancing the manufacturing sector's contribution to GDP and strengthening the country's industrial base. These policy frameworks reflect a strategic shift towards promoting domestic production, technological capability, and global competitiveness.These initiatives are designed to attract both domestic and foreign investment into key sectors by offering production-linked, performance-based incentives. By improving the investment climate and reducing structural bottlenecks, such policies aim to scale up manufacturing capacity and foster innovation. The emphasis on sectors such as electronics, pharmaceuticals, and advanced manufacturing also aligns with the objective of integrating India more effectively into global value chains (Government of India, 2026).From a structural transformation perspective, industrial expansion plays a critical role in facilitating the shift of labour from low-productivity agriculture to higher-productivity industrial sectors. This transition enhances overall economic efficiency, increases income levels, and supports long-term growth. The *Economic Survey 2025–26* further highlights that strengthening manufacturing competitiveness is essential for improving export performance, achieving external sector stability, and reducing dependence on imports (Government of India, 2026).Moreover, industrial policy in the context of Viksit Bharat 2047 is not limited to output expansion but also focuses on building resilient supply chains, improving technological capabilities, and enhancing productivity. However, challenges such as infrastructure gaps, cost of capital, and global competition continue to influence the effectiveness of these initiatives.Thus, industrial policy and manufacturing expansion serve as key drivers of structural transformation, employment generation, and sustainable economic growth in India.

6. Infrastructure Development and Growth Multipliers

Infrastructure development is a key driver of economic growth, as it enhances connectivity, reduces transaction costs, and improves productivity. Public investment in infrastructuresuch as roads, railways,

energy, and digital networkshas a significant multiplier effect on economic activity.Budgetary trends indicate a strong emphasis on capital expenditure, reflecting the government's strategy of infrastructure-led growth (Government of India, 2025). This approach aligns with Keynesian principles, where public investment acts as a catalyst for private sector participation and overall economic expansion.

7. Governance Reforms and Public Procurement Efficiency

Institutional and governance reforms are essential for improving economic efficiency and ensuring effective implementation of policies. Reforms in public procurement, regulatory frameworks, and administrative processes have enhanced transparency and accountability in governance.Digitalisation of governance processes has further improved efficiency by reducing delays, minimising corruption, and ensuring better service delivery. These reforms contribute to creating a favourable business environment and strengthening investor confidence(Government of India, 2026).

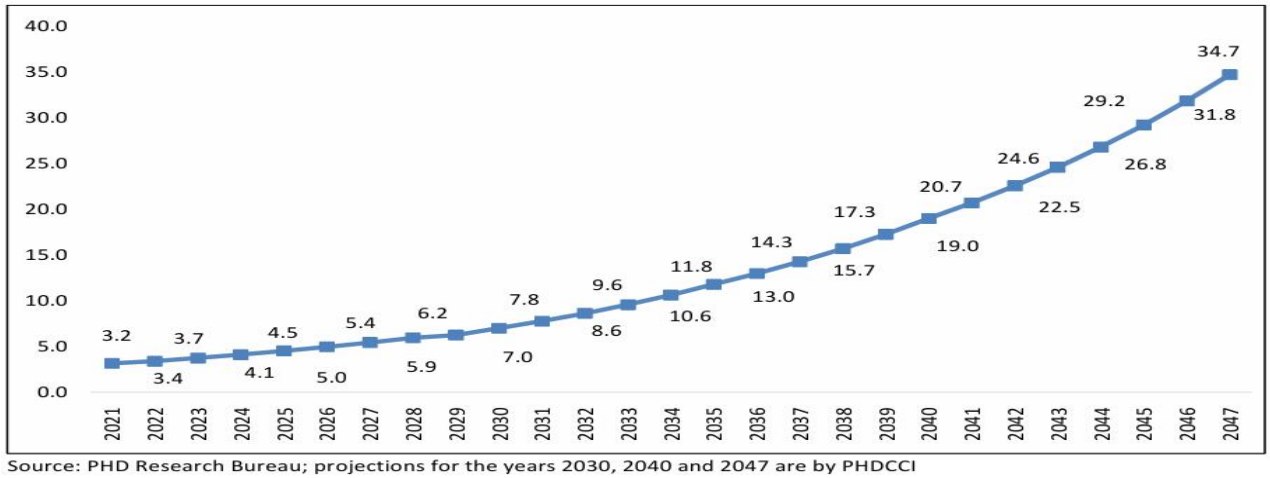
8. Human Capital Development: Skill India

Human capital development is a critical factor in sustaining long-term economic growth. The Skill India initiative focuses on enhancing employability by providing vocational training and aligning workforce skills with industry requirements (Government of India, 2026).From a theoretical perspective, investment in human capital enhances productivity, innovation, and economic competitiveness. However, addressing issues such as skill mismatch, quality of training, and access to education remains essential for fully utilising India's demographic potential.

Expected Size of the Indian Economy

India is increasingly positioned to play a pivotal role in shaping the future trajectory of the global economy. Despite a challenging international environment, the country has emerged as a resilient economic and geopolitical force. With a GDP surpassing USD 3.5 trillion in 2023, India stands among the world's leading economies, supported by a diversified economic structure comprising agriculture, manufacturing, services, and a rapidly advancing technology sector (Government of India, 2026).On the back of sustained policy reforms, institutional strengthening, and proactive government support, the Indian economy is projected to expand significantly over the coming decades. Long-term projections indicate that India's GDP could reach approximately USD 34.7 trillion by 2047, rising from around USD 3.7 trillion in 2023. Intermediate projections suggest a steady progressioncrossing USD 4 trillion by 2024, USD 7 trillion by 2030, and nearly USD 19 trillion by 2040—reflecting a sustained high-growth trajectory (IMF, 2023; Government of India, 2026).

Figure 2: Size of the Economy (USD Trillion)



Source: PHD Research Bureau; projections for the years 2030, 2040 and 2047 are by PHDCCI

From a structural perspective, this expansion is expected to be driven by increasing urbanisation, technological advancement, demographic dividend, and rising productivity across sectors. The continued growth of the services and digital economy, alongside a strengthening manufacturing base, is likely to enhance India's position in global value chains. However, realising these projections depends on maintaining macroeconomic stability, ensuring inclusive growth, and addressing structural challenges such as employment generation and regional disparities.Thus, the expected size of the Indian economy not only reflects quantitative expansion but also signifies a broader transformation towards a globally competitive, innovation-driven, and resilient economic system.

Sustainability Initiatives under Viksit Bharat

1. Renewable Energy Expansion and Green Growth Transition

India's rapid expansion in renewable energy capacity, particularly in solar power, represents a significant structural shift in its development trajectory. The emergence of historically low solar tariffs reflects technological advancements, improved policy design, and economies of scale in renewable energy deployment. National energy reports highlight that policy support and institutional mechanisms have played a crucial role in accelerating renewable capacity expansion and promoting clean energy transitions **(Ministry of Renewable Energy, 2023;Government of India, 2026).**From a theoretical perspective, this transition aligns with the concept of green growth, which seeks to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation. The increasing adoption of renewable energy contributes to reducing carbon intensity and supports India's commitments under global climate frameworks aimed at mitigating climate change **(UNEP, 2022; IPCC, 2021).** These frameworks emphasise that transitioning to low-carbon energy systems is essential for sustainable long-term development.From an economic standpoint, declining renewable energy costs enhance industrial competitiveness by lowering energy input costs and reducing dependence on fossil fuel imports. This also helps in moderating inflationary pressures associated with global energy price volatility. Furthermore, increased energy self-reliance strengthens macroeconomic stability by reducing exposure to external shocks, particularly fluctuations in global oil markets **(Government of India, 2026; IMF, 2023).** Additionally, the expansion of renewable energy generates employment opportunities, promotes technological innovation, and supports regional development. It also aligns with broader development objectives, including energy access, sustainability, and inclusive growth **(UNDP, 2022).**However, despite these advancements, several structural challenges persist. The intermittency of renewable sources such as solar and wind energy, coupled with inadequate storage infrastructure and grid integration constraints, limits large-scale efficiency. Addressing these challenges requires significant investment in battery storage, smart grids, and regulatory reforms to ensure stability and reliability of energy supply.Thus, renewable energy expansion is not merely an environmental initiative but a strategic economic intervention that supports sustainable growth, macroeconomic stability, and long-term development under the vision of Viksit Bharat 2047.

2. Biofuel Development and Circular Economy Framework

The Global Biofuel Alliance reflects India's growing leadership in promoting alternative fuels within a broader global sustainability framework. This initiative is aligned with the objective of reducing dependence on fossil fuels while supporting cleaner and more diversified energy systems. Policy discussions increasingly highlight the role of biofuels in achieving energy transition goals and strengthening energy security (Government of India, 2026).Conceptually, biofuel development is rooted in the circular economy framework, which emphasises the efficient utilisation of resources by converting waste into value. In the Indian context, agricultural residues and organic waste are repurposed as inputs for biofuel production, thereby reducing environmental pollution, particularly stubble burning, and promoting sustainable resource management. Such practices contribute to both environmental protection and economic efficiency by minimising waste and maximising output.From a rural development perspective, biofuel initiatives create

additional income opportunities for farmers by providing alternative markets for agricultural residues. This diversification strengthens agro-based industries and supports rural livelihoods. Moreover, the use of biofuels in the transport sector contributes to energy diversification and reduces dependence on imported fuels, thereby enhancing macroeconomic stability.However, despite these advantages, several critical challenges remain. Issues related to land-use competition, potential impacts on food security, and technological efficiency require careful policy consideration. Ensuring that biofuel production does not compromise agricultural sustainability is essential for long-term viability.Thus, biofuel development represents a significant step towards integrating sustainability with economic growth, but its effectiveness depends on balancing environmental, economic, and social considerations within a coherent policy framework.

3. Waste-to-Energy and Resource Efficiency (GOBARdhan Scheme)

The GOBARdhan Scheme represents a decentralised approach to sustainable resource management, particularly in rural areas. It operationalises the principle of resource efficiency by converting organic waste into biogas and organic fertiliser, thereby reducing methane emissions and improving rural sanitation (Government of India, 2026).From an economic perspective, the initiative promotes localised energy generation and supports rural entrepreneurship by creating value from waste. The production of organic compost also reduces dependence on chemical fertilisers, lowering input costs for farmers and contributing to soil sustainability. Such initiatives align with broader sustainability frameworks that emphasise efficient resource utilisation and environmental protection (UNEP, 2022).However, the scalability of the scheme depends on behavioural change, institutional capacity, and the development of efficient systems for waste collection and processing. Without these supporting mechanisms, the long-term impact of such decentralised initiatives may remain limited.

4. Solarisation of Agriculture and Decentralised Energy Systems

The PM-KUSUM Scheme represents a transformative intervention aimed at integrating renewable energy into the agricultural sector. It reflects a broader shift towards decentralised and distributed energy systems, which are more resilient and inclusive compared to centralised grid-based models (Government of India, 2026).By replacing diesel-based irrigation pumps with solar-powered systems, the scheme reduces carbon emissions while lowering input costs for farmers. This contributes to both environmental sustainability and economic efficiency. Moreover, decentralised solar systems enhance energy access in rural areas and reduce dependence on conventional energy sources.A key economic implication of the scheme is the emergence of energy entrepreneurship, wherein farmers can sell surplus electricity to the grid, thereby generating additional income. This not only strengthens rural livelihoods but also supports the concept of energy democratisation by enabling local participation in energy production (UNDP, 2022).However, despite its potential, the scheme faces challenges such as high initial capital costs, unequal access to subsidies, and regional disparities in implementation. Addressing these issues is essential to ensure wider adoption and long-term sustainability.

5. Global Energy Governance: One Sun, One World, One Grid

The *One Sun, One World, One Grid* initiative represents a visionary approach to integrating renewable energy at the global level. It is based on optimising solar energy utilisation across different time zones to enable a continuous and reliable supply of clean energy. This framework aligns with the concept of global public goods, where collective action in renewable energy benefits multiple countries simultaneously (UNEP, 2022).From an economic perspective, the initiative opens new avenues for cross-border electricity trade, investment flows, and technological collaboration in the renewable energy sector. It also facilitates more efficient utilisation of energy resources by linking regions with surplus generation to those with higher demand.From a geopolitical standpoint, such initiatives enhance India's role in global climate governance

and strengthen its position as a key stakeholder in sustainable development. They reflect India's increasing engagement in international cooperation on energy transition and climate action (Government of India, 2026).However, the implementation of a transnational energy grid requires significant investment, regulatory coordination, and geopolitical cooperation. Addressing these challenges is essential for translating the vision into a functional global energy framework.

Economic Growth within the Paradigm of Sustainable Development

1. Green Growth as the Foundation of Economic Expansion

Green growth has emerged as a central framework for aligning economic expansion with environmental sustainability. It emphasises the need to achieve economic progress while minimising ecological degradation and resource depletion. Policy discussions highlight that integrating sustainability into growth strategies is essential for long-term resilience and stability (Government of India, 2026; UNEP, 2022).

2. Renewable Energy Transition and Sustainable Growth

The transition towards renewable energy sources such as solar and wind is a key driver of sustainable growth. It reduces dependence on fossil fuels and lowers carbon emissions while supporting energy security. Renewable energy expansion also contributes to employment generation and technological advancement (Government of India, 2026; IPCC, 2021).

Table 1: Installed Capacity of renewables of India

Total Installed Renewable Energy (RE) capacity of India (GW)				
Year	2023	2030	2040	2047
Total Installed Renewable Energy (RE) capacity of India (GW)	191	500	900	1500

Source: PHD Research Bureau projections for the years 2030, 2040 and 2047

3. Decoupling Growth from Environmental Degradation

A critical objective of sustainable development is to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation. This involves increasing resource efficiency and reducing pollution without compromising economic output. Global climate assessments emphasise that such decoupling is essential for achieving long-term sustainability (IPCC, 2021; UNEP, 2022).

4. Circular Economy and Resource Efficiency

The circular economy model promotes the reuse, recycling, and regeneration of resources to minimise waste. By converting waste into productive inputs, it enhances efficiency and reduces environmental impact. Such approaches are increasingly integrated into policy frameworks to support sustainable production and consumption (UNEP, 2022; Government of India, 2026).

5. Sustainable Infrastructure Development

Infrastructure development plays a crucial role in economic growth, but it must be aligned with sustainability principles. Investment in green infrastructure—such as renewable energy systems, efficient transport, and smart cities—enhances productivity while reducing environmental impact (Government of India, 2025; Government of India, 2026).

6. Green Industrialization and Clean Production

Green industrialisation focuses on adopting cleaner technologies and reducing emissions in manufacturing processes. This approach improves resource efficiency, enhances competitiveness, and supports

environmental sustainability. Policy frameworks increasingly encourage industries to adopt clean production methods (Government of India, 2026).

7. Climate Change Mitigation and Economic Stability

Climate change poses significant risks to economic stability through its impact on agriculture, infrastructure, and livelihoods. Mitigation strategies, including emission reduction and climate-resilient policies, are essential for sustaining long-term economic growth (IPCC, 2021; UNDP, 2022).

8. Innovation and Technology for Sustainable Growth

Technological innovation plays a vital role in enabling sustainable development. Advancements in clean energy, digital systems, and resource-efficient technologies enhance productivity while reducing environmental impact. Innovation-driven growth is essential for achieving both economic and sustainability goals (Government of India, 2026; IMF, 2023).

Table 2: Global Innovation Index of India

S. No.	Year	Rank
1	2019	52
2	2020	48
3	2021	46
4	2022	40
5	2030	Among the Top 20 Countries
6	2040	Among the Top 10 Countries
7	2047	Among the Top 5 Countries

ource: PHD Research Bureau projections for the years 2030, 2040 and 2047

9. Sustainable Agriculture and Food Security

Sustainable agricultural practices are critical for ensuring food security while preserving natural resources. Efficient water use, organic farming, and climate-resilient agriculture contribute to long-term sustainability. These approaches also support rural livelihoods and reduce environmental stress(UNDP, 2022; Government of India, 2026).

10. Inclusive and Sustainable Development Linkage

Sustainable development is inherently linked with inclusivity, as equitable access to resources and opportunities is essential for long-term progress. Policies that integrate economic growth with social equity and environmental protection contribute to a more balanced and resilient development model(UNDP, 2022; NITI Aayog, 2018).

Conclusion

The analysis of economic growth within the sustainable development paradigm reveals that Viksit Bharat 2047 represents a profound transformation in India's development strategy. While the country has achieved remarkable progress in terms of GDP growth, structural transformation, and global economic integration, persistent challenges such as income inequality, environmental degradation, and regional disparities necessitate a re-evaluation of the traditional growth model.This study demonstrates that sustainable development provides a comprehensive framework for addressing these challenges by integrating economic efficiency, social equity, and environmental sustainability. The shift toward green growth, characterised by

renewable energy expansion, circular economy practices, sustainable infrastructure, and clean industrialisation, illustrates India's commitment to decouple growth from environmental degradation. At the same time, the emphasis on inclusiveness ensures that the benefits of growth are equitably distributed across different sections of society.Moreover, the role of innovation, digital transformation, and sustainable agriculture highlights the dynamic and adaptive nature of India's development trajectory. These elements not only enhance productivity but also contribute to long-term resilience against climate and economic shocks. However, the transition toward a sustainable growth model is not without challenges. Issues such as financing green transitions, addressing skill gaps, and managing trade-offs between growth and environmental objectives remain critical policy concerns.In conclusion, the realisation of Viksit Bharat 2047 depends on successfully operationalising a development paradigm that moves beyond mere economic expansion to embrace a holistic model of progress. This requires coherent policy frameworks, institutional strengthening, and active participation from all stakeholders. Ultimately, sustainable development is not an alternative to economic growth but its necessary evolution, ensuring that growth is inclusive, resilient, and sustainable for future generations.

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