

Kakatiya University

Journal of

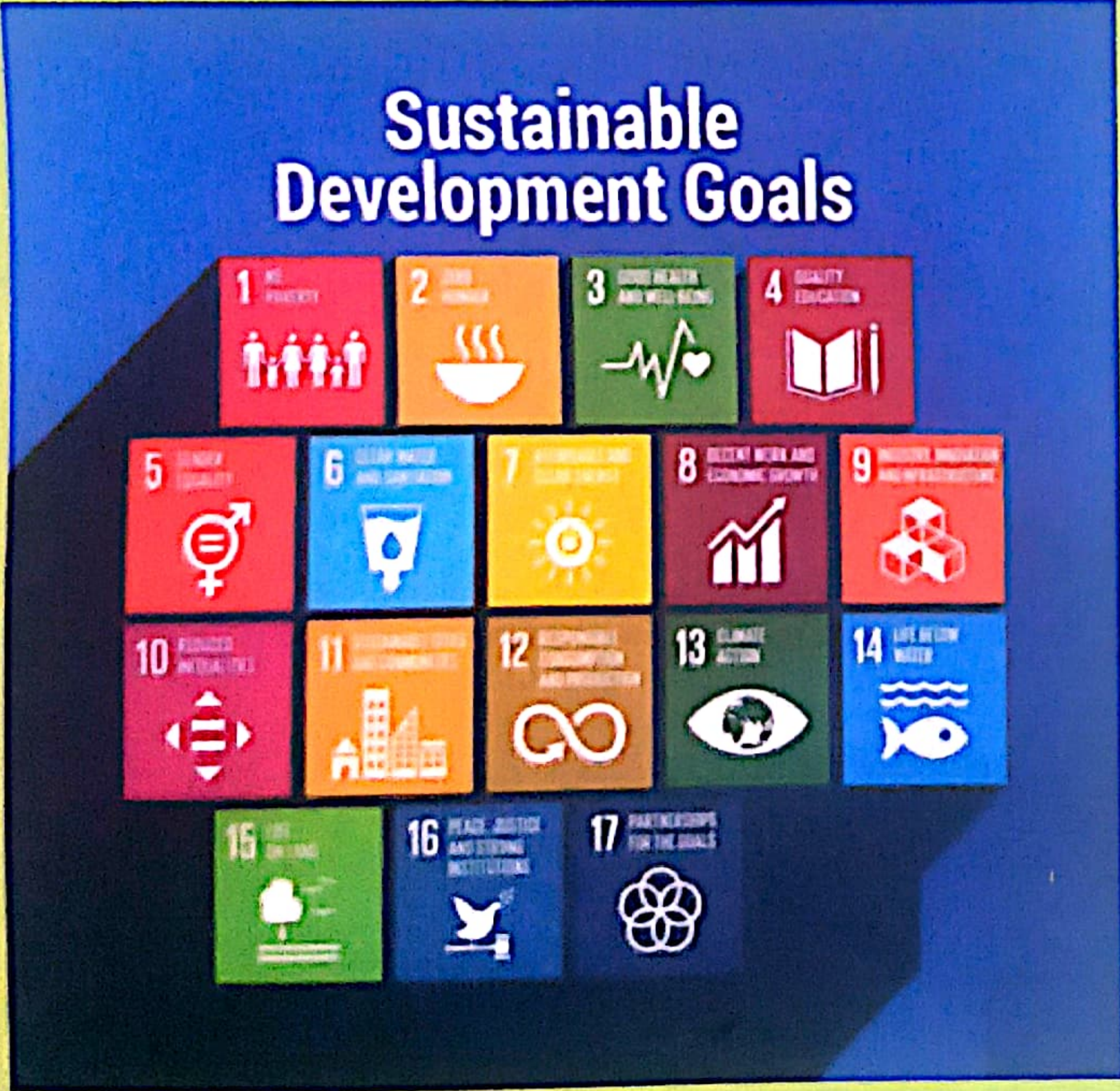
Social

Sciences



FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY
WARANGAL - 506 009

Sustainable Development Goals



University Stands for Adventure of Ideas

Kakatiya University, Warangal, Telangana

50 YEARS

Celebrations

1976-2026

KUJOSS

A Peer Reviewed Journal

Vol. 15, Issue No. 1 January - June, 2026
Special Edition

Two-Day National Conference
Integrating SDGs for Viksit Bharat @2047:
Achievements & Pathways
26-27 February, 2026

Editors

Prof. B. Suresh Lal, Dean Faculty of Arts
Prof. M. Swarnalatha, Head, Dept. Sociology & Social Work
Dr. B. Radhika Rani, Head Department of Lib. & Information Science

Editorial Advisory Board

Prof. K. Pratap Reddy
Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor

Prof. V. Ramchandram
Registrar

Organising Committee

Head, Dept. of English
Head, Dept. of History & Tourism Management
Head, Dept. of Journalism & Mass Communication
Head, Dept. of Psychology
Head, Dept. of Political Science
Head, Dept. of Public Administration & HRM
Head, Dept. of Telugu

Kakatiya University
Warangal-506 009, TG, India

KUJOSS

A Peer Reviewed Journal

© Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences
Kakatiya University

Annual Subscription: Rs. 1000/-

(Views expressed in the articles of this journal are solely the personal opinion of the contributors themselves and are in no sense official; hence neither the Kakatiya University nor the editors are responsible for them in any manner whatsoever.)

The e-mail address of the Editor : deanoffice@kakatiya.ac.in

ISSN: 2277-8144

Printed at:

Anu Offset Printers

Warangal

12	Green Libraries and Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): A Sustainable Model for Future Information Centers <i>Dr Saravana C G*</i> <i>Dr. M Anjaiah**</i>	...	104
13	Ending Poverty, Ensuring Dignity: A Review of an Integrated Approach to Sustainable Development <i>Dr. Aakuthota Srinivasulu*</i>	...	115
14	Village Culture in Telangana - A Study <i>Dr. Palnati Naresh*</i> <i>Dr. M. Brahmaiah**</i>	...	129
15	Viksit Bharat@2047 - A Paradigm for Holistic National Transformation <i>Dr. R. Rajesh Kanna*</i> <i>N. Prabhakaran**</i> <i>Dr. A. Abdul Raheem***</i>	...	139
16	Escalating CO Emissions in India: The Role of Population Growth and Energy Consumption in Climate Change <i>Dr. Irfana Samdani</i>	...	149
17	"Gender Justice in India: Socio-Economic and Cultural Perspectives" <i>Dr. K. Prasanna*</i>	...	166
18	The Dual Role of Public Libraries in Cultural Preservation and Conservation: A Methodological Inquiry into Strategies, Impact, and Future Directions. <i>Dr. Kolahalam Ramkishore</i>	...	176
19	Green Libraries: Achieving Sustainable Development Goals: In India, a long way to go <i>Dr. B. Ravivenkat*</i>	...	186
20	Scientometric Analysis of Research Productivity of Kakatiya University, Warangal (2006-2025) <i>Dr Iranna M. Shettar*</i>	...	194
21	Upskilling and Reskilling of LIS Professionals for Viksit Bharat 2047: A Theoretical Framework <i>Mr. Muktesha*</i> <i>Ramesh B. Kuri**</i>	...	205
22	Assessing Good Governance and Institutional Performance under SDG-16 in India: A State-Level Comparative Study	...	215
23	Government Junior College Librarians' Role in Advancing Sustainable Development Goals in Jangaon District, Telangana : A Study <i>Mamidi Ram Reddy*</i> <i>Dr. B. Radhika Rani**</i>	...	231
24	Role of Institutional Repository for Achieving Sustainable Development in University Libraries in Telangana: A study <i>Ravichandar Rao Vadde*</i> <i>Dr. B. Radhika Rani**</i>	...	242

VIKSIT BHARAT@2047 - A PARADIGM FOR HOLISTIC NATIONAL TRANSFORMATION

*Dr. R. Rajesh Kanna**

*N. Prabhakaran***

*Dr. A. Abdul Raheem****

Abstract

Viksit Bharat@2047 is India's comprehensive roadmap to transition from a developing nation to a high-income, 30 trillion economy by its 100th year of independence. Rooted in the philosophy of inclusive development (Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas), this vision moves beyond mere GDP growth to integrate Technological Sovereignty, social equity, and environmental stewardship. By leveraging frontier sectors like AI and Green Hydrogen, and empowering the four key pillars of society-Youth, Women, Farmers, and the Poor-the initiative aims to eliminate the urban-rural divide. Through a "whole-of-economy" climate strategy and digital-first governance, India seeks to establish itself as a Vishwaguru (Global Teacher), proving that a nation can achieve rapid industrialization while maintaining ecological balance and democratic transparency. In essence, it is a Jan Andolan (People's Movement) designed to secure a sustainable, prosperous, and inclusive future for all 1.4 billion citizens.

Key words: Viksit Bharat 2047, SDG, Economic growth, social progress, innovation and technology, good governance

1.1 Introduction

India's vision for sustainable development is encapsulated in its commitment to becoming a Viksit Bharat (Developed India) by 2047, a goal that harmonizes rapid economic expansion with deep environmental responsibility. This vision is rooted in the philosophy of "Vikas Bhi, Virasat Bhi" (Development as well as Heritage) and the principle of Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas (Together with all, Development for all). As of 2026, the strategy has shifted from mere compliance with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to a "whole-of-economy" climate strategy. This involves a multi-pronged approach, Energy Transition Decarbonizing high-emission industries like steel and cement through a massive

* Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Vels University (VISTAS), Chennai
Email: dr.rajeshkanna73@gmail.com MOB: 9940436527

** PhD scholar (Part-time), Dept. of Economics, The New College (Autonomous), Chennai 14.
Email: prabhagene86@gmail.com MOB: 9840018988

*** Associate Professor of Economics, The New College (Autonomous), Chennai 14. Email:
abdulraheem1967@gmail.com MOB: 9840938435

₹20,000 crore incentive for Carbon Capture, Utilisation, and Storage (CCUS). Green Mobility Expanding the National Manufacturing Mission to create a domestic ecosystem for EV batteries and green hydrogen. Inclusive Growth Strengthening rural economies through the Mahatma Gandhi Gram Swaraj initiative and Bharat VISTAAR, an AI-driven tool for sustainable agriculture. Ecological Balance Developing sustainable nature-based tourism, such as "Turtle Trails" and mountain trails, ensuring that biodiversity is protected while the economy grows. Ultimate India's vision seeks to prove that a large, developing nation can achieve "Net Zero" (by 2070) without compromising on the aspirations of its 1.4 billion citizens, effectively positioning the country as a global leader in "Green Growth."

1.2 The blueprint for Viksit Bharat@2047

The blueprint for Viksit Bharat@2047 is India's comprehensive strategic roadmap to transform the nation into a fully developed economy by the 100th anniversary of its independence. Rather than focusing solely on GDP figures, the blueprint envisions a structural overhaul across four key pillars: Proactive Governance, Innovative Economy, World-class Infrastructure, and Social Inclusion. At its core, the vision aims to increase the per capita income to a level comparable with developed nations while escaping the "middle-income trap." This is being pursued through the "Saptarishi" priorities, which include reaching the "last mile" investing in "green growth," and unleashing "youth power."

Economic Prosperity: Targeting a multi-trillion dollar economy by 2047, driven by high-tech manufacturing, a robust services sector, and a digital-first approach to commerce.

Social Progress: Eliminating the urban-rural divide by ensuring 100% access to quality healthcare, education, and digital connectivity in every village.

Environmental Sustainability: Integrating the LiFE (Lifestyle for Environment) movement into the national economy to ensure that industrialization doesn't come at the cost of the planet.

Global Leadership: Positioning India as a "Vishwaguru" (Global Teacher) and a key hub for global supply chains, R&D, and international diplomacy.

To reach the 2047 finish line, the current phase of the blueprint focuses on:

Sector	Primary Objective
Infrastructure	Transitioning from the Gati Shakti master plan to integrated multi-modal logistics.
Digital	Expanding India Stack to include AI-driven governance and a universal digital health ecosystem.
Human Capital	Reforming the education system through the NEP to focus on vocational skills and "future-ready" tech.
Agriculture	Moving toward "Natural Farming" and high-value agri-exports to double farmer incomes.

1.3 Indian vision for sustainable development

Economics Growth: Commemorating the centenary of its independence, India has inaugurated Viksit Bharat@2047, a transformative strategic framework designed to elevate the nation into the prestigious tier of fully developed economies. This roadmap represents more than just a fiscal target; it is a holistic evolution of the national identity. The blueprint meticulously integrates robust economic expansion with a deep-seated commitment to social equity, ensuring that the fruits of progress reach the most marginalized communities. Furthermore, it embeds environmental stewardship and technological innovation into its core, aiming to foster a resilient society governed by transparency and efficiency. By balancing material wealth with quality of life and ecological balance, the initiative seeks to redefine India's global standing as a modern, self-reliant superpower by 2047. To help you understand the depth of this "comprehensive development," here is how the blueprint categorizes its goals:

Economic Frontier: Moving from a "developing" status to a high-income economy through structural reforms and a multi-trillion dollar GDP target.

Social Architecture: Prioritizing "Human Capital" by revolutionizing healthcare and education systems to be inclusive and world-class.

Sustainability: Adopting the Life (Lifestyle for Environment) philosophy to ensure that industrial milestones do not compromise the nation's natural heritage.

Institutional Excellence: Reforming governance through digital public infrastructure, ensuring that the government acts as a seamless facilitator for its citizens.

The economic engine of Viksit Bharat@2047 is powered by a paradigm shift from traditional labour-intensive industries to a knowledge-driven, innovation-led economy. Central to this vision is the cultivation of a "Start-up Nation" spirit, where entrepreneurship is catalyzed by massive investments in frontier technologies like Artificial Intelligence, Green Hydrogen, and Semiconductors. By modernizing the national infrastructure through the Gati Shakti framework, India aims to slash logistics costs and enhance manufacturing competitiveness, effectively making the "Make in India" initiative a global gold standard. Crucially, this growth is not viewed as a zero-sum game; the "inclusive growth" mandate ensures that through digital financial inclusion and rural industrialization, the economic surge acts as a "rising tide that lifts all boats," specifically targeting the elimination of the urban-rural wealth gap.

Social Progress: In the blueprint for Viksit Bharat@2047, social progress is reimagined not merely as welfare, but as the fundamental empowerment of every

citizen to lead a dignified and productive life. This vision transitions from "basic needs" to "aspirational quality," where high-quality education and healthcare are treated as universal rights rather than privileges. By 2047, the goal is to achieve zero poverty and 100% literacy, supported by a healthcare system that is both affordable and digitally advanced. Central to this transformation is the shift from women's development to "Women-led Development," positioning Nari Shakti (women's power) as the primary engine of social and economic change. By fostering a society that values diversity and ensures the inclusion of marginalized groups, India aims to build a cohesive national identity where every individual has an equal stake in the country's prosperity. The government has identified four "castes" or key segments that form the focus of this social blueprint:

Yuva (Youth): Transforming the demographic dividend into a global talent pool through the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, focusing on vocational skills, critical thinking, and 100% school completion.

Garib (The Poor): Moving beyond subsidies to financial agency, utilizing Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) to ensure that 100% of citizens have access to credit, insurance, and social security.

Mahilayen (Women): Targeting a 70% labour force participation rate for women and fostering over 3 crore "LakhpatiDidis" (women with annual incomes over ₹1 lakh) through self-help groups and entrepreneurship.

Annadata (Farmers): Elevating the social status of farmers by integrating them into global value chains and promoting high-tech, climate-resilient agriculture.

Strategic Social Targets for 2047

Domain	2047 Objective	Key Initiative
Education	100% Quality School Education	NEP 2020 & NIPUN Bharat Mission
Healthcare	Universal Health Coverage	Ayushman Bharat & Digital Health Mission
Gender	Women-led Leadership	Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam (33% Reservation)
Living Std.	Smart Villages & Slum-free Cities	PM Awas Yojana & Jal Jeevan Mission

Environmental sustainability: Viksit Bharat@2047 vision is not merely a defensive measure against climate change; it is a proactive strategy to build a "Green Economy" that could unlock an estimated \$1.1 trillion in market value by 2047. This blueprint integrates environmental conservation into the very DNA of industrial growth, moving away from "pollute-now-clean-later" models. Central to this is the Panchamrit declaration and the Mission LiFE (Lifestyle for Environment) movement, which shifts the focus from policy-driven changes to a mass movement of "Pro-Planet People" (P3). By 2047, India aims to have decoupled its economic growth from carbon emissions, utilizing a sophisticated mix of renewable energy,

circular economy practices, and nature-based solutions to preserve its biodiversity for the next century. The sustainability pillar is built on three core thematic areas that redefine how India produces and consumes:

Energy Sovereignty & Transition: Rapidly scaling non-fossil fuel capacity, with a target of 500 GW by 2030 and a bold expansion of Nuclear Power to 100 GW by 2047. This is supported by the National Green Hydrogen Mission to decarbonize hard-to-abate sectors like steel and shipping.

Circular Economy & Waste-to-Wealth: Transitioning industries toward 100% resource recovery. This includes mandatory e-waste recycling, lithium-ion battery circularity, and converting municipal solid waste into energy through initiatives like GOBARDHAN.

Bio-Economy & Regenerative Practices: Leveraging India's natural capital through Agroforestry, bamboo-based industrial products, and the promotion of Natural Farming to restore soil health while ensuring food security.

Key Sustainability Targets & Milestones

Sector	2047 Visionary Goal	Key Enabler
Power Generation	50% Energy from Non-Fossil Sources	SHANTI Act (Private Nuclear Participation)
Emissions	45% Reduction in Emissions Intensity	Carbon Credit Trading Scheme
Biodiversity	"Nature-Positive" Development	Amrit Sarovar & Mangrove Initiative (MISHTI)
Mobility	100% Transition to Green Transit	EV Manufacturing PLI & Hydrogen Hubs

The "Green Tightrope": As of 2026, the government has begun reclassifying sectors-such as moving nuclear power out of the "red" pollution category-to unlock Green Financing. This allows major infrastructure projects to access global climate funds, ensuring that the march toward a \$30 trillion economy remains ecologically solvent.

Innovation and Technology: In the Viksit Bharat@2047 framework, innovation and technology are not just sectors of the economy; they are the "connective tissue" that enables every other pillar to function at a developed-nation level. This vision shifts India from being a consumer of technology to a global "Net Provider" of innovation. Central to this is the Anusandhan National Research Foundation (ANRF) and the newly launched ₹1 lakh crore R&D Fund, which provides long-term, low-interest financing to private players and start-ups. By 2047, the goal is to raise India's R&D expenditure from its current 0.6%-0.7% to nearly 3% of GDP, creating an indigenous ecosystem where "Jai Vigyan, Jai Anusandhan" (Hail Science, Hail Research) drives sovereign capabilities in semiconductors, space exploration, and deep-tech. To achieve the 30 trillion target, the blueprint prioritizes four "frontier" technologies that act as exponential growth drivers:

Artificial Intelligence (IndiaAI Mission): AI is projected to add nearly \$1 trillion to the GDP by 2035. The mission focuses on "AI for All," using localized datasets to solve Indian problems in healthcare, agriculture, and vernacular education.

Semiconductor Sovereignty: Through the India Semiconductor Mission (ISM), the nation is building a complete end-to-end ecosystem-from chip design to fabrication-to reduce import dependency and secure global supply chains.

Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) 2.0: Expanding the "India Stack" (Aadhaar, UPI, and ONDC) to include AI-driven governance, allowing for hyper-personalized citizen services and a seamless digital credit system for small businesses.

Space & Quantum Frontiers: Leveraging ISRO's successes to build a thriving private space economy and investing in National Quantum Missions to lead the next revolution in computing and secure communications.

Targets for a Knowledge-Based Economy

Key Indicator	2024-26 Status	2047 Target
Global Innovation Index (GII)	Rank 40	Top 5 Globally
R&D Investment	~0.7% of GDP	3.0% of GDP
Patent Filings	~68,000 (2025)	5x Increase (Global Hub)
Tech Workforce	~5 Million	50 Million High-Skilled Professionals

The "Deep-Tech" Shift: As of 2026, the focus has moved toward "Translational Research"-ensuring that innovations don't just stay in university labs but are commercialized into "Made in India" products for the global market. This is supported by the National Deep Tech Start-up Policy, which provides "patient capital" for innovations that take years to develop, such as biotech and advanced materials.

Good Governance: In the Viksit Bharat@2047 framework, good governance is treated as the foundational "operating system" that ensures all other developmental pillars function with integrity and speed. The vision moves beyond traditional administration toward "Minimum Government, Maximum Governance," where the state acts as a high-tech facilitator rather than a gatekeeper. By 2047, India aims to have a "Faceless, Paperless, and Cashless" governance model that eliminates bureaucratic friction and eradicates the roots of corruption through systemic transparency. Central to this is the CIVIC reform agenda (Compliance, Institutions, Voter reforms, Inclusion, and Cyber-DPI), which seeks to modernize the civil services, streamline the judicial process, and empower citizens through direct, AI-enabled engagement. .

Digital Trust & Transparency: Leveraging Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) to ensure that 100% of government services are delivered digitally. This "faceless" interaction reduces the scope for rent-seeking and ensures that welfare reaches the intended beneficiary through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT).

Bureaucratic Agility: Reforming the civil services through Mission Karmayogi, which shifts the mind-set from "rule-based" to "role-based" governance. This includes "delaying" administrative hierarchies-reducing submission channels from 8 levels to just 3 or 4-to accelerate decision-making.

Rule of Law & Judicial Efficiency: Implementing the "Justice for All" roadmap, which utilizes AI-driven case management systems (like E-Kautilya) to clear judicial backlogs and ensure that contract enforcement is fast and predictable, a key requirement for a developed economy.

Active Citizenry (Jan Bhagidari): Transforming governance into a two-way street via platforms like MyGov, where citizens don't just consume services but actively participate in policy-making. The "Viksit Bharat Idea Bank" is a prime example of this, crowdsourcing national strategy from the youth.

Key Governance Targets & Reforms

Initiative	Objective for 2047	Current Milestone (2026)
Regulatory Reform	"One In, One Out" rule for regulations	Reducing 69,000+ compliances via Jan Vishwas Act
Corruption Control	Zero-tolerance; automated asset audits	40% drop in corruption complaints in digital-first hubs
Service Delivery	100% saturation of e-services	Expansion of CPGRAMS 7.0 for instant grievance redressal
Electoral Integrity	Transparent election funding & voter education	Digital Voter IDs & AI-monitored spending

The "Sunset" Strategy: A unique feature of the 2047 blueprint is the introduction of "Sunset Clauses" for laws and schemes. This ensures that outdated regulations do not clutter the legal system indefinitely, requiring every policy to justify its continued existence through periodic performance audits.

International collaboration: In the Viksit Bharat@2047 vision, international collaboration is redefined from a dynamic of "dependency" to one of "Strategic Partnerships" and global leadership. India views the modern world as an interconnected ecosystem where its own development is inextricably linked to global stability and progress. Central to this is the philosophy of "VasudhaivaKutumbakam" (The World is One Family), positioning India as a Vishwaguru (Global Teacher) that leads by example in fields like digital public infrastructure, affordable healthcare, and climate action. By 2047, India aims to be a primary architect of global discourse, fostering a "Global Development Compact" that promotes the exchange of cutting-

edge technology, R&D, and sustainable best practices to address collective challenges like pandemics and energy security.

Voice of the Global South: India acts as a bridge between the developed and developing worlds, championing the interests of the Global South in forums like the G20, UN, and BRICS to ensure equitable trade and climate justice.

Technology & Knowledge Exchange: Establishing "Knowledge Corridors" with global leaders to facilitate high-speed R&D in AI, semiconductors, and space exploration. This includes the internationalization of Indian education, such as setting up IIT campuses abroad (e.g., Zanzibar and Abu Dhabi).

Strategic Trade Alliances: Moving toward global trade integration by securing comprehensive Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) that protect core domestic sectors (like agriculture) while opening doors for Indian MSMEs and skilled professionals in global markets.

Climate Leadership: Leading global initiatives like the International Solar Alliance and "One Sun, One World, One Grid" to create a trans-national renewable energy network, showcasing India's commitment to "Green Growth" for the planet.

Strategic Global Targets for 2047

Pillar	2047 Global Objective	Current Initiative (2026)
Trade	10% share of global services exports	India-US Trade Framework & EU FTA negotiations
Education	Global hub for International Students	"Study in India" program & Global Research Funds
Currency	Ruppee as a major global trade currency	Expanding Rupee-based trade settlements with 30+ nations
Diplomacy	Leading voice in reformed Multilateralism	Permanent seat aspirations & G20 leadership legacy

The "Viksit" Diplomatic Shift: By 2026, India has pivoted toward "Value-Based Diplomacy," where leadership is exercised through moral authority and the successful scaling of domestic solutions (like the India Stack) for global use, rather than through economic or military coercion.

1.4 Conclusion

The Viksit Bharat@2047 initiative represents India's ambitious strategic blueprint to transition from a developing nation into a fully developed, high-income economy by the centenary of its independence. This vision transcends traditional GDP-centric metrics, proposing a multi-dimensional evolution that harmonizes rapid economic expansion with social equity, environmental stewardship, and institutional excellence. Rooted in the philosophies of "Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas" and "Vikas Bhi, Virasat Bhi," the roadmap seeks to elevate the per capita income of 1.4 billion citizens to levels comparable with developed nations while ensuring that the benefits of progress are distributed across the urban-rural divide.

At the core of this transformation is a knowledge-driven, innovation-led economy. By prioritizing "Technological Sovereignty," India is pivoting toward frontier sectors such as semiconductors, Artificial Intelligence, and Green Hydrogen. The economic strategy shifts from labour-intensive models to a high-productivity investment cycle, supported by the Gati Shakti infrastructure master plan and a robust Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI). This "Digital Stack" not only facilitates economic scale but also serves as the backbone for inclusive growth, providing the marginalized with unprecedented access to credit, healthcare, and education.

The Viksit Bharat@2047 initiative serves as a definitive roadmap for a national rebirth, reflecting India's resolute pledge to build a future defined by economic resilience, social justice, and ecological harmony. As the nation approaches its centennial milestone of sovereignty, this framework transcends mere policy-it captures the shared dreams and relentless drive of over a billion citizens working toward a modernized, forward-thinking republic. By harmonizing traditional values with cutting-edge governance and transparency, the vision seeks to bridge historical legacies with future possibilities. Through disciplined execution and a unified national spirit, Viksit Bharat@2047 is designed to engineer a transformative era of progress, ensuring that the India of the next century is not only a global powerhouse but also a beacon of inclusive and sustainable prosperity for all its people.

References

1. Paul, S. (2025). Viksit Bharat@ 2047: A Paradigm of Developed India. *Educational Administration: Theory and Practice*, 31(2), 442-448.
2. Dharmalingam, B. (2025). Integral Humanism and Viksit Bharat 2047: A Civilizational Framework for Sustainable and Inclusive Development. *IJCRT Research Journal UGC Approved and UGC Care Journal Scopus Indexed Journal Norms*, 15(3), 50974-50979.
3. Gagare, A., & Mandlik, R. (2025). The Transformation of Media Employment in India Post Pandemic: Navigating Challenges and Seizing Opportunities for Viksit Bharat 2047.
4. Das, S. (2024). Transformative paths: empowering the future for a holistic development and resilient Viksit Bharat 2047. *Vigyan Varta an International E-Magazine for Science Enthusiasts*, 5(2), 158-164.
5. Lamani, M. N., & Kamati, P. (2025). Ecological Modernization and Inclusive Growth: Rethinking Development Paradigms for Viksit Bharat 2047. *(AKSHARASURYA)*, 8(06), 112-to.

6. Behera, A. P. Emotional Intelligence for 21st Century Leaders: Driving Organizational Innovation and Sustainable Growth in Viksit Bharat 2047. *Innovative Synergies* (pp. 55-61). Routledge.
7. Surekha, M. (2025). Viksit Bharat 2047: India's Journey towards Inclusion and Sustainable Development. (*AKSHARASURYA*), 11(01), 30-to.
8. Das, S., & Darshan, N. P. (2025). AgriTech Revolution: Transforming Indian Agriculture Aiming Viksit Bharat@ 2047. *Journal of Community Mobilization and Sustainable Development*, 20(1), 11-19.
9. Kaur, K., & Verma, D. (2025). Role of Start-up Ecosystems in Building Viksit Bharat 2047: A Digitally Empowered Nation. *Advances in Consumer Research*, 2(4).
10. Shukla, P. S. (2024). Mapping the Course of Higher Education Institutions towards Viksit Bharat@ 2047. *UNIVERSITY NEWS*, 62, 33.
11. Pandya, V. (2024). From Aspiration to Reality: The Indispensable Role of Academia in Achieving Viksit Bharat 2047. *Vidhyayana-An International Multidisciplinary Peer-Reviewed E-Journal-ISSN 2454-8596*, 9(si2).
12. Mundhe, E. (2024). Viksit Bharat@ 2047: Pathways to a Developed India. *Pathways of Viksit Bharat*, 2047, 75.
13. Kumar, M. T. (2025). Understanding the Economic Policies and Perspectives for Viksit Bharat@ 2047. *Reimagining India: Policies and Perspectives on Viksit Bharat*, 240.



KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY
WARANGAL - 506 009 (T.S.)

