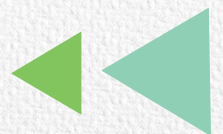


Pathways to **Viksit Bharat** by 2047





Introductory note

India is currently undergoing a significant transformation. Over the past decade, we have moved from being the tenth-largest economy to the fifth-largest, and there is potential for us to become the third-largest economy by 2028. **The government's goal is to achieve a US\$30 trillion economy by 2047, embodying the attributes of a developed India or Viksit Bharat.**

However, like many economic growth stories, ours is marked by stark inequity. In the 2022 Social Progress Index, India ranked a poor 110 out of 170 countries. We are in the bottom half for almost all social parameters, including health, education, food security, gender equality, environmental sustainability, and access to information. The government recognises the futility of achieving **Viksit Bharat** without addressing

this inequity and has identified the empowerment of the youth, the poor, women, and farmers as four main pillars. However, each of us also has a role to play in realising the government's vision.

This journey towards equitable growth is ambitious, and the first SKI Summit is a step towards it, **guided by five principles.** First, all discussions and outcomes will be public goods accessible to any interested stakeholder. Second, any big idea discussed must be specific and measurable. Third, every outcome must be actionable, with clear identification of the stakeholders responsible for its implementation. Fourth, building an ecosystem infrastructure that enables stakeholders to solve the problem has to be the key focus. And finally, **all of this can only be achieved through collaboration.**

While we are fortunate to partner with several organisations for the Summit, who have knowledge as well as intent, we will need more as we translate initial ideas into action, and we look forward to accomplishing this with the help of each and every one of you.



Rathish Balakrishnan

Co-founder, Managing Partner, Sattva

Anantha Narayan

Advisor, Sattva Knowledge Institute





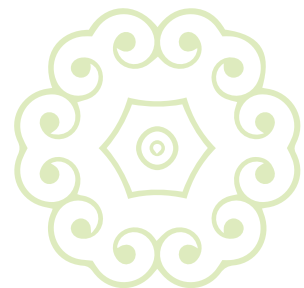
...THEMSELVES TO LIBERTY. IT IS A BLESSING...

...MUST BE BOUND TO OBEY THE LAW...

▶ Centennial Vision for India

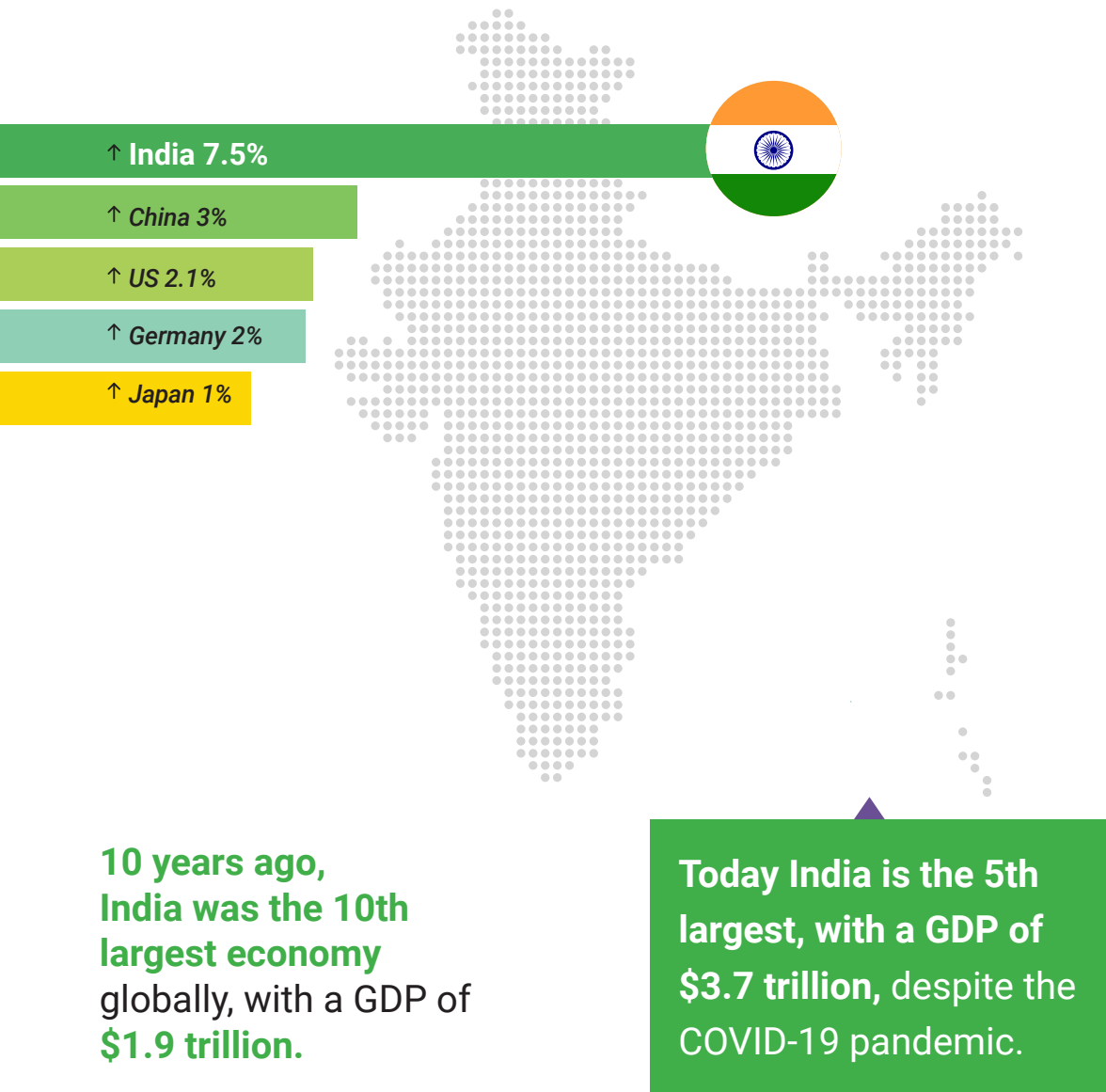
Progress So Far

Big Bets for the Ecosystem



India is the fastest-growing economy among the world's major economic powers today with a **7.5% growth rate**.

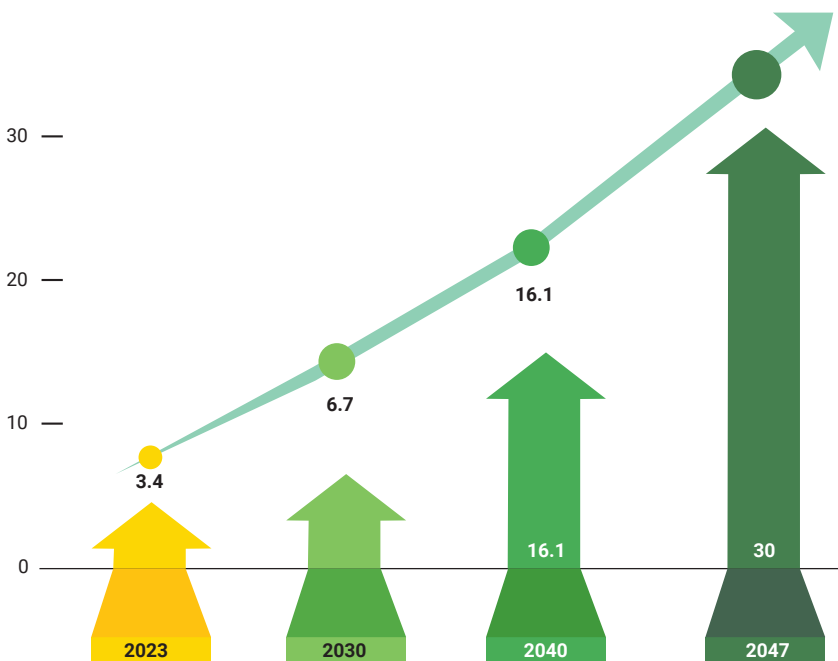
India is now surpassing other larger economies, and it is likely to remain that way over next decade.



...and at the cusp of transformation to become a Viksit Bharat by 2047.

\$30 trillion economy by 2047.

This leap would, however, need a consistent 8% GDP growth rate Y-o-Y in the next two decades.



Today, every institution and every individual should move with a resolution that every effort and act will be for Viksit Bharat. The aim of your goals, your resolutions should be only one – Developed India by 2047.

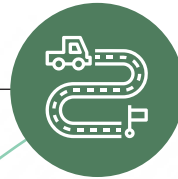
Prime Minister Narendra Modi at the launch of Viksit Bharat
@2047: Voice of Youth



India is now at an inflection point.

Connected India

138K highway network compared to a 67K network a decade ago.



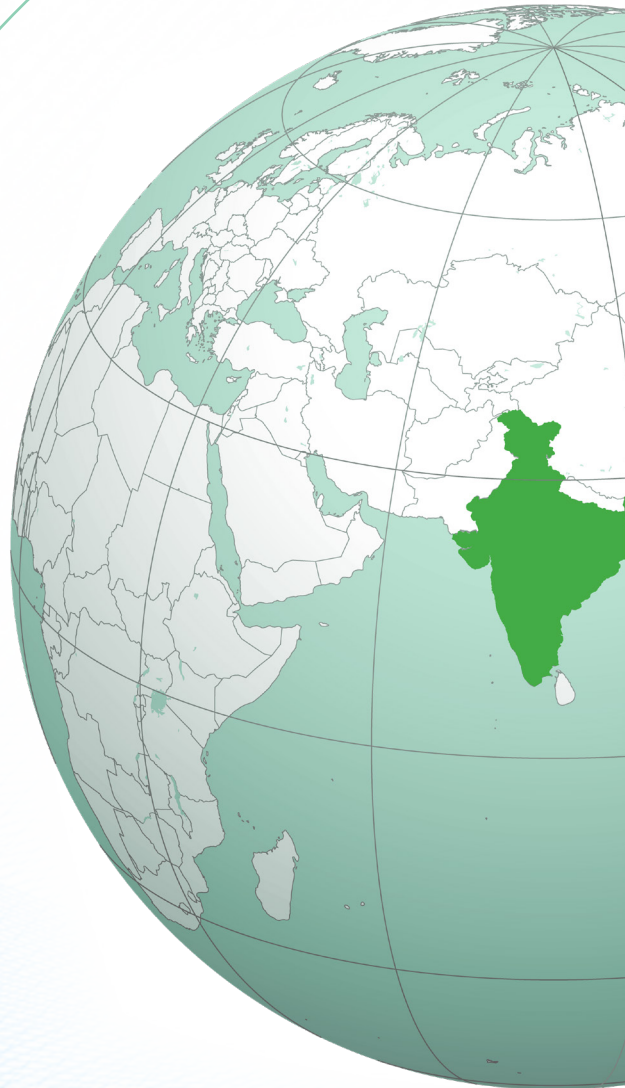
Young India

India's average age is **28**, compared to 44 in EU.



Digital India

UPI currently accounts for **40%** of the volume of global transactions.





Innovative India

66% increase in number of startups between 2017-2023.



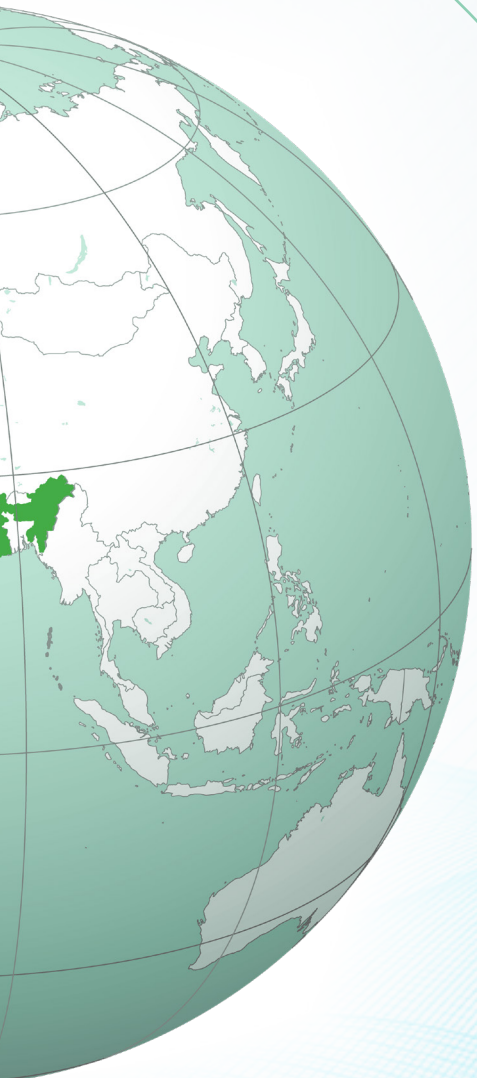
Made in India

\$1 trillion manufacturing opportunity, accounting for 21% of GDP.



Urban India

675M Indians in urban India by 2035.

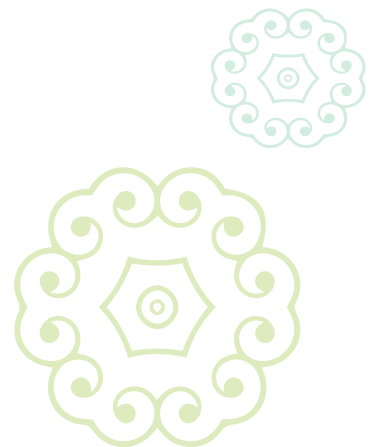




Centennial Vision for India

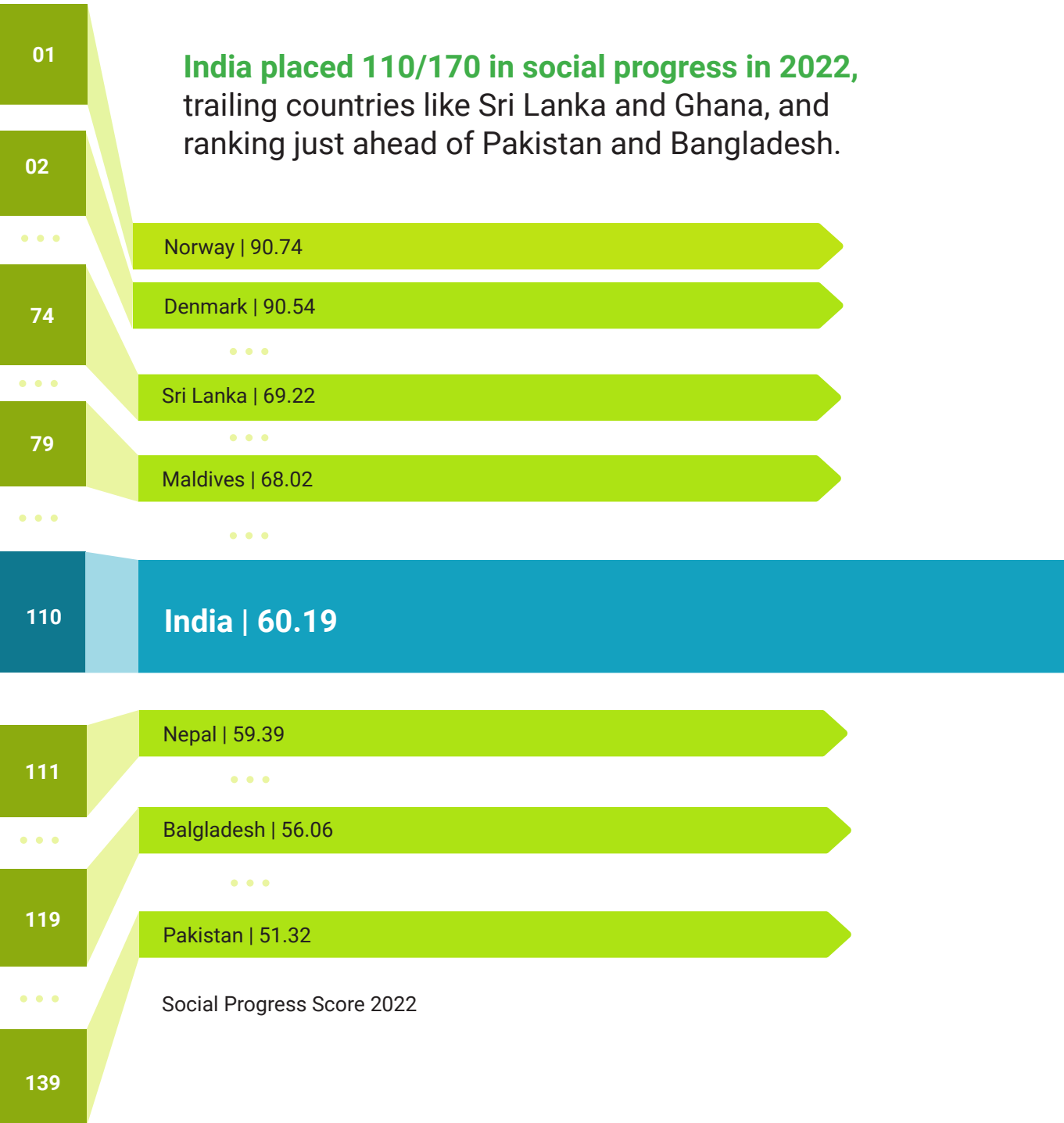
▶ Progress So Far

Big Bets for the Ecosystem



However, considerable efforts are needed for India to be equitable.

India placed 110/170 in social progress in 2022, trailing countries like Sri Lanka and Ghana, and ranking just ahead of Pakistan and Bangladesh.





124th rank on
Basic Medical
care and Nutrition



136th rank
on Access to
Basic Education



71st rank
on Food Security



135th rank
on Gender Gap



168th rank on
Environmental
Quality



108th rank
on Access to
Information and
Communication

Achieving social progress across all sectors by 2047 will require accelerated efforts.

2022

Literacy Rate

77%



Water Use Efficiency
in Agriculture

40%



Energy Required
from Renewables

40%



Achieve Universal
Health Coverage score

61%



Labour Force
Participation

42%



Internet Density

62.56%



2047

90%

60%

90%

80%

80%

100%

To accurately drive progress across these sectors we need to view the problems and opportunities through the following lenses...



Scale

The problem or opportunity is large enough to impact population at scale.



Criticality

The measure of the problem or opportunity is specific enough to be addressed.



Tailwinds

There are policy thrusts, tech, markets, philanthropy etc. emerging to enable solving the problem or amplifying the opportunity.



Specificity

The problem or opportunity is time-constrained that requires urgent decisions or actions.



Feasibility

Addressing the problem at-scale or amplifying the opportunity is aspirational, but achievable.



...which will propel action across 20 population-scale focus areas that SKI has identified.



Agriculture

- Gender inclusivity in agriculture
- Climate mitigation in agri-livestock
- Water use efficiency in agriculture
- Responsible sourcing in agribusinesses



Health

- Mental health system integration
- Intersectoral adolescent health
- Marketplace for health workforce
- Screening and diagnostics for women



Livelihoods

- Diversity and inclusion in value chains
- Future ready workforce
- Accelerating quality jobs



Education

- School readiness
- Grade-appropriate learning
- Gender equity in STEM
- Vocationalisation of education



Digital platforms

- Affordable formal credit for small sellers
- Net-zero transitions through digital platforms
- Digital market access for small sellers



Capital for Impact

- Accelerating innovation
- Innovative finance

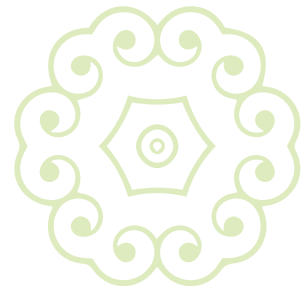
Note: Gender & climate are cross-cutting themes



Centennial Vision for India

Progress So Far

► Big Bets for the Ecosystem



Agriculture



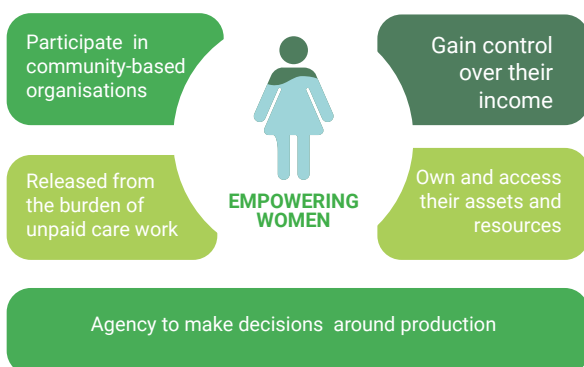
By 2030, a 50% global water supply **shortage is predicted.**

India is rapidly depleting its water resources, with about **three-quarters of the country grappling with scarcity issues.**

Excessive water use further exacerbated by **agriculture, accounts for 90% of water withdrawals**, intensifying the overall water scarcity problem.

Water-intensive and inefficient farming practices contribute significantly to this crisis, causing widespread and far-reaching impacts.

More than 80% of women in agriculture are disempowered.



This impacts nearly 100 million women, who despite their significant participation in agriculture, face wage gaps, discrimination, poor employment conditions and other systemic challenges.

Groundwater Usage in Agriculture

Achieve a 30% reduction in groundwater usage in agriculture across rainfed regions of India by 2033.

Women's Economic Empowerment



Achieve a 30% increase in women's economic empowerment, with 15 million women farmers and farm workers in commercial agriculture by 2033.

Responsible Sourcing in Agriculture



50% increase in adoption of responsible sourcing standards by Indian food and agribusiness companies, with turnover of over ₹500 crores (\$60 million), by 2030.

Climate-Resilient Agriculture



Reduce GHG emissions by 10% through mitigation efforts in Farming and Livestock sectors in India by 2033.

Adoption of responsible sourcing standards generates employment, promotes gender inclusivity, and strengthens climate sustainability.



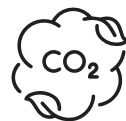
450 million workers are impacted by existing global value chains.



They are **responsible for over 90% of biodiversity loss** and water stress caused by unsustainable extraction and processing of raw materials, fuels and food.



Current global value chains produce over 5 times more CO₂ emissions (scope 3) than company sou



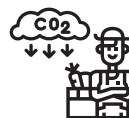
Current proportion of emissions due to agriculture is around 18-20%, amounting to 408 MMT of CO₂. India's second highest emissions are due to agriculture.



73% of India's methane emissions are contributed by Farming and Livestock sector activities.



10 states in India contribute to more than 50% of the total GHG emissions emitted by the Agriculture and Livestock sectors.



Targeting agriculture and livestock, and implementing affordable mitigation solutions among smallholder farmers **could reduce agricultural emissions by 80%.**

Capital for Impact

Innovative Finance

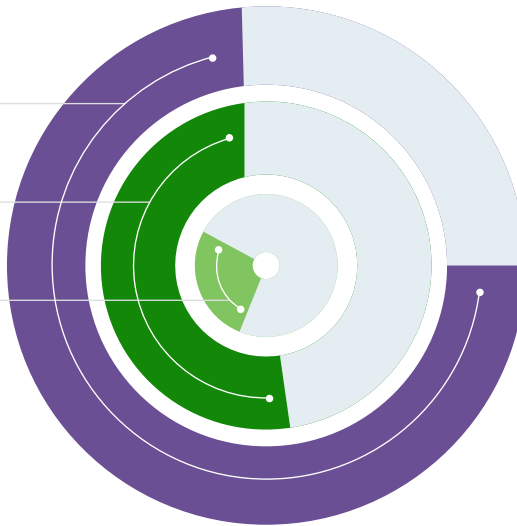
Unlock \$13 billion through Innovative Finance by 2027.

Philanthropy in India is both limited and constrained. The true value of philanthropy will not solely rest in its direct impact but, rather, in the transformative role it can play as a catalyst through Innovative Finance to unlock additional capital.

2032
\$68.5 Billion

2027
~\$14 Billion

2022
\$8.2 Billion



As of 2022, private domestic philanthropy in India has experienced a **12% annual growth over the past five years**. If this growth can continue over the next decade this could present an exponential opportunity for innovation.



95% of the social sector spending in India comes from the public sector, but government finances have restrictions.



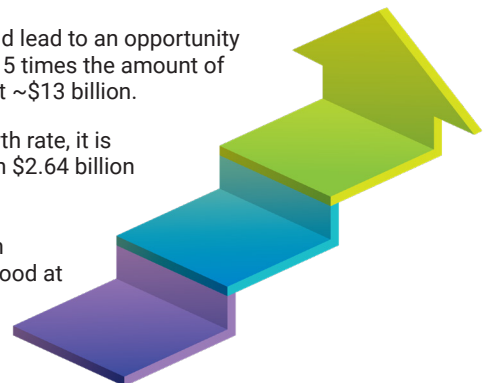
For every \$1 of concessional capital invested through innovative finance, 5x times capital is generated i.e. \$5.

In order to meet the UN SDGs by 2030, the NITI Aayog estimates that India requires a total annual funding of 13% of India's GDP. However, the deficit for FY 2022 was \$105 billion and it is anticipated to reach \$170 billion by FY 2027.

This would lead to an opportunity to unlock 5 times the amount of funding at ~\$13 billion.

At the same growth rate, it is projected to reach \$2.64 billion by 2027.

The size of the innovation finance market in India stood at \$1.30 billion in 2022



Accelerating Innovation

Unlock \$20 billion by 2027, by enabling 15K organisations in 'valley of death' stage to be market-ready.

Seed Stage

Conceiving an idea and necessitating subsequent development, prototyping, and testing.

Growth Stage

Expanding product dissemination and while also refining it based on market traction.

Acceleration Stage

Experiencing growth, with established collaboration, while also seeking to improve specific KPIs.

VALLEY OF DEATH



90% of startups in India succumb to the "Valley of Death" within their initial five years, with each of them requiring at least \$1.37 million to survive.



Only 0.2% of CSR funds support innovation, leaving untapped potential across sectors with cross-cutting, upcoming tech integration.



With only **1 incubator for every 100 startups**, more investment is needed to build and expand these entities, particularly to facilitate growth-stage incubation.



Only **4 out of 16 government schemes** towards innovation target the growth stage, highlighting the need for increased focus on this capital-intensive phase.



The dearth of collaboration and shared platforms hampers collective innovation and growth.

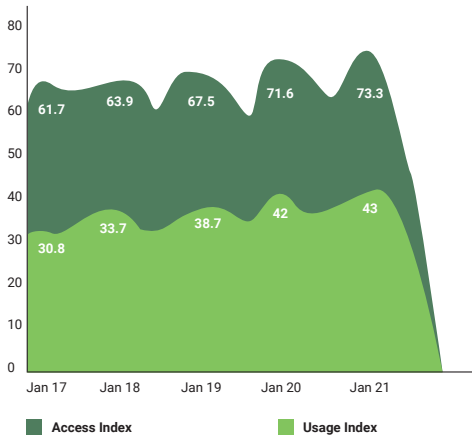
Between startup support entities and philanthropists, coupled with unawareness of existing policies, stifles best practice sharing, funding, and mentorship, hampering collective innovation and growth.

Digital Platforms

Financial Inclusion for Small Sellers



Unlock ₹2 trillion (\$240 billion) in affordable formal credit for 10 million small sellers by 2030 through digital public infrastructure.



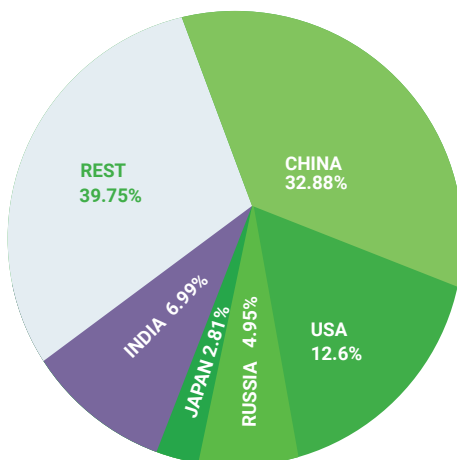
Nano enterprises represent a credit market of ₹2 trillion (\$240 billion) with the potential to employ at least 10 million small sellers. However, due to disparity in access and a lack of regular usage of financial services, there exists a credit gap resulting in low growth and informality of businesses.

Decarbonisation through Digital Public Infrastructure



Accelerating decarbonisation by enabling net zero transitions through digital public infrastructure for climate by 2030.

India is the **third largest carbon emitter** in the world.



Most of India's carbon emissions are from the energy sector, with the country generating electricity that is 45% more carbon intensive than the global average.

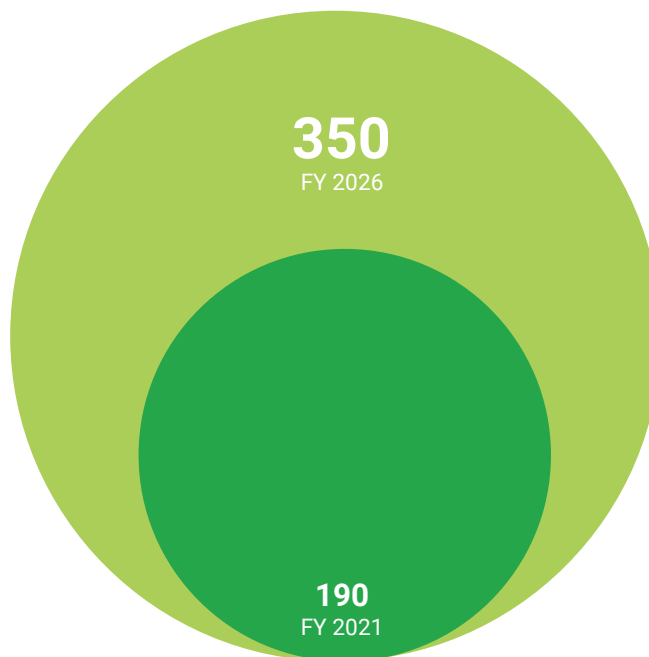
Business-as-usual projections show that the total emissions could go up 72% by 2050.

Market Access for Small Sellers through DPI



Generating ~10% increase in income for 100,000 small sellers through national market access with digital public infrastructure by 2030.

Expanding Online Shopper Base in India (in millions)



India houses **11 million nano-enterprises** with an annual turnover between INR 10 lakhs (\$12,054) and INR 1 crore (\$120,544).



In 2020-21, around **64% of MSMEs sold products online**, with many experiencing higher sales than previous years.



India had the **third-largest online shopper base**.

By gaining access to e-commerce platforms, small sellers can tap into a wider consumer base and increase their earning potential.

Education

Only 57% children entering grade 1 are school-ready, despite the presence of 1.4M Anganwadis and 1.5M private pre-schools in India.



As children enter grade 3, only 21% are able to read grade 2 text, and 26% are able to do basic math. The status across other domains of development remains low. Using school-readiness assessments as a feedback loop, these issues can be identified earlier.

Despite an evolved **education system** with:



1.51 million schools across the country



0.77 million primary schools teaching children in Grades 1 to 5



51.3% of the 264 million students enrolled in schools studying in elementary grades



26:1 Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) for primary schools, grades 1 to 5 (recommended ratio by RTE is 30:1)



More than 75% of the children in Grade 3 do not have basic reading and numeracy skills required for their grade.

The average performance data in for grade 5 was: **52% for language** | **44% for math**

(NAS 2022)

Developing School-readiness



By 2030, increase school-ready learners entering grade 1 by 50% in the 7 high need states.



Gujarat



Rajasthan



Uttar Pradesh



Bihar



Jharkhand



Madhya Pradesh



Tamil Nadu

Ensuring Grade-readiness



Achieve a 50% increase in learners performing at the grade level by 2033 in the 5 high need states.



Assam



Bihar



Madhya Pradesh



Rajasthan



Uttar Pradesh

Building Equity through STEM for Girls



Increase adoption of STEM courses to the national average of 43% in the 8 high need states.



Today in India **43% of girls** are enrolled in STEM courses, **but only 29% are present in the STEM workforce.**

At the family and community level, gender stereotypes and low aspirations among girls persist as factors for these trends. The lack of family support, poor FLN skills and gaps in Life Skills compound low aspirations.

These challenges are aggravated by gaps in resources, processes and industry connect at a systemic level.

With **80% of jobs** in the future **relying on STEM education**, it is crucial to increase equity in learning and work.

Skilling for School-to-Work Transition



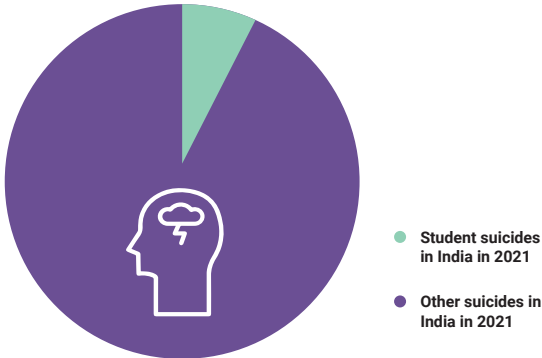
Increase the number of schools with Vocational Education Training systems to 50% by 2030.

Currently, the number of learners equipped with **vocational skills in schools stands at 2.2%, against the NEP recommendation of 50% by 2025.**

Due to this, **only 53%** of learners exiting secondary education are employable and **30%** of the population is not enrolled in education or employed.

Lack of consensus in vocabulary, inadequate infrastructure, teacher capacity and poor quality curriculum are contributing factors.

Health



13,089 students died by suicide in 2021.

India is seeing a growing burden of mental health concerns among children. Pre-COVID estimates indicated 50 million children faced mental health challenges.

Academics have been reported by students as the largest cause for anxiety, calling for urgent action.



253 million 10-19 year-olds in India form the world's largest adolescent population.

The potential of this demographic can be tapped into only by addressing their diverse intersectoral needs including low agency and awareness about **sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), poor nutrition, violence against children and child labour, and the rising prevalence of non-communicable diseases.**

Mental Health System Integration



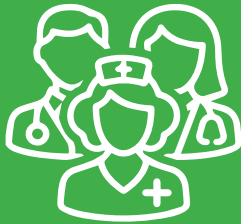
Improving quality of life, measured by Quality Adjusted Life Years (QALY), through an increase in mental well-being, for 25 million children and adolescents.

Intersectoral Adolescent Health



Improving the health and well-being of 25 million adolescents in India, through intersectional approaches to designing and delivering health interventions.

Marketplace for Health Workforce



Facilitating the career growth and movement of 1 million existing non-health workers in India in the next 10 years.

Screening and Diagnostics for Women



Improving health outcomes of women through effective screening and diagnostics, with technology as an enabler.

In 2020, demand for Allied Health Professionals (AHPs) exceeded supply by six times.

Supply



Demand

Doctor-dependent systems and lack of avenues for career progression for non-doctor cadres

The rural population, comprising 65% of Indians, are disadvantaged due to difficulties in recruiting and retaining qualified medical professionals. The lack of market-driven accreditations, hinder career progression opportunities.

Women in India are grappling with a multitude of health issues.



1.3 million women died over last 20 years due to obstetric complications in India



Over 1 million women and girls are diagnosed with TB annually in India.



A further 170,000 women were diagnosed with breast cancer in 2021 alone.

However, over 59% of women faced trouble accessing healthcare services...



...including 89% of women (aged 15-49 years) in the country who could not take independent decisions about their healthcare and 65% women who are unaware of RMNCH+A schemes and government initiatives.

Livelihoods

Enhancing diversity and inclusion



Foster diversity and inclusivity in 3 non-farm global value chains, by achieving a 10% increase in women's representation across the value chain by 2027.

Despite India's growth, women's participation has not changed much since the last 10 years.



Women's Representation
Only ~35% of women in the workforce participate in non-farm sectors.



Labour Force Participation
Of 354 million working age women, only 30% participate in the workforce.



20% of Indian MSME's are Owned by Women
India has up to 15.7 million women owned enterprises, 99% of which are micro in nature.

Population scale impact

Underpinning systemic challenges



Access to resources and entitlements 1 in every 5 women lacks access to a bank account and only ~25% of women have access to smartphones in rural areas.



Inadequate Knowledge & Skills
The literacy rate remains inhibited among Indian women at 70.3%, compared to global average for women of 79%.



Gender Exclusion in Markets
Women in the informal sector earn 40-50% less than men in the same sector and fewer than 5% Indian women participate in trade.

Future-Ready Workforce



Empower 20 million workforce by 2027 with essential future-ready skills, enabling them to excel in a dynamic, technology-driven global economy, and digitally integrate them into global value chains.

As India integrates more into global value chains there is a shift in moving from products to information. The rise of manufacturing led services, and technology product marketing mean that evolving job combinations of tomorrow will be the norm and determine competitiveness.

Tailwinds for success and impediments:

| | | | |
|-------------|---|---|--|
| Tailwinds | The e-commerce industry is worth \$95 billion today, and will be worth \$350 billion by 2030. | There is opportunity for 30 million digitally skilled workers required by 2026. | There is a current need for 150 million skilled workers in India. |
| Impediments | However, MSME participation in e-commerce today is 2-3%. | But, only 5% of people are formally skilled and 5 states make up to 34% of the country's illiterate population. | Today, India's low educational levels of 65.5% of 25-34 year olds will only exacerbate the 29 million skill deficit by 2030. |

Accelerating Quality Jobs



Improve the quality of work for 5 million sanitation workers and waste pickers through an increase in formalisation, and adoption of innovative solutions to enhance safety and well-being of the workforce by 2026.

SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) is pivotal in promoting workforce participation and well-being, however, the level of integration of social and employment dimensions across sectors is lagging behind, leaving the workforce vulnerable to precarious employment conditions and challenges brought about by the rapid changes in economies and climate conditions.

The Plight of India's Waste Workers

- India's waste management market is projected to be worth approximately USD 14 billion by 2025.
- Most sanitation workers are engaged in informal manner and thus lack any welfare, access to resources.
- The average life expectancy of sanitation workers in India is just 40-45 years.
- 50% of waste sector workers in Delhi lost their jobs as a result of privatisation.
- Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) is the responsibility of waste management from municipal authorities to the producers of the waste materials, supported by recyclers and retailers. Yet, despite the important role that informal economy workers who collect and segregate waste could play in such a system, they get no mention in India's EPR policy.





14+ years on in the development sector, Sattva Consulting has identified **critical ecosystem gaps of feasibility, viability, and scale**, that are preventing **high impact ideas from reaching capital providers**.

To address this we established **Sattva Knowledge Institute** in 2022 to co-create and realise **high-impact, population-scale solutions** through **knowledge and collaboration**.



Public Good

Available to all stakeholders through public access.



Systemic

Shift from symptomatic to systemic solutions.



Rigorous

Evidence-backed with strong internal reviews & action bias.



100+

Knowledge Products



30,000+

Reader base

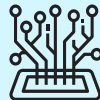
SKI Focus Areas



Agriculture



Capital For Impact



Digital Platforms



Education



Health



Livelihoods

Powered By



12
Partnerships



5 Org. & committee representations



Acknowledgements



Authors/Report Compiled By: Sattva Knowledge Institute team

Disclaimer

This report has been produced by a team from Sattva Consulting as a product for the Sattva Knowledge Institute (SKI). The authors take full responsibility for the contents and conclusions. Any participation of industry experts and affiliates who were consulted and acknowledged here, does not necessarily imply endorsement of the report's contents or conclusions. To quote this report, please mention: Sattva Knowledge Institute, *Pathways to Viksit Bharat by 2047*, February 2024. Use of the report's figures, tables or diagrams, must fully credit the respective copyright owner where indicated. Reproduction must be in original form with no adaptations or derivatives. For use of any images in the report please contact the respective copyright holders directly for permission.

This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-Non Commercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International License:

Attribution - You may give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, indicate if any changes were made.

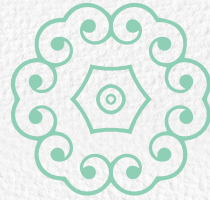
Non-Commercial - You may not use the material for commercial purposes.

Share A Like - If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original.



To view a copy of this license, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/>

Design: GN²THI
SEAUTON



www.sattva.co.in/knowledge-institute/



sattvaknowledgeinstitute@sattva.co.in

 [@sattvaknowledge](https://twitter.com/sattvaknowledge)

 [sattva-knowledge-institute](https://www.linkedin.com/company/sattva-knowledge-institute)

 [@sattvaknowledgeinstitute](https://www.instagram.com/sattvaknowledgeinstitute)