



38. Role of government policies in achieving Viksit Bharat

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Abstract

Viksit Bharat, the vision of India, is all about the dream of the country becoming developed, inclusive, and competitive at an international level. The role of government policies cannot be ignored when discussing such issues since they serve as instruments of giving directions, resources, and support needed for the realization of the vision. Through planning and implementing reforms, policies that improve the condition of sectors such as infrastructure, industry, agriculture, and digitalization will lead to positive changes and the development of India. The rapid growth and employment creation were made possible due to economic policies centered around industrialization, making it easier to conduct businesses, attracting more investments, etc. Such initiatives as digitalization, start-up policies, and skills development increase productivity and foster innovation. Moreover, economic policies pay special attention to developing necessary infrastructure including transport, energy, and information and communication. Social welfare policies are equally important since they deal with the issue of inequality and the goal to promote inclusion in India. Health-related schemes, poverty eradication projects, education schemes, etc. are meant to empower people and ensure equal opportunities to different segments of society.

Keywords: Development, Government Policies, Economic Growth, Infrastructure, Social Welfare.

Introduction

To achieve the Vision of Viksit Bharat — the Development of India as a developed nation by 2047, which will be the 100th year of India's Independence — requires coordinated effort between all sectors of the economy and society. Achieving this vision requires strong, coordinated government policies to provide strategic direction, create an enabling environment for growth, and ensure that resources are utilised efficiently.

Government policy is one of the key ways that the government influences economic development by investing in infrastructure, promoting industry, increasing technology, promoting digital transformation and creating jobs. Examples of government initiatives aimed at facilitating economic development include the Digital India programme, Make in India, Skill India, Startup India and PM Gati Shakti, which are all examples of government investment aimed to stimulate the economy and promote competitiveness. Government social welfare



policies aimed at education, health care, poverty alleviation, women's empowerment and social inclusion also ensure that the benefits of development extend to all members of society.

Moreover, good governance, open institutions, environmentally sound methods, and innovation through policy will be critical elements in meeting the current challenges facing society as well as promoting long-term development. As such, government policy will be the basis upon which to realize the goals of Viksit Bharat; by providing a framework that promotes economic prosperity, social equity and sustainable advancement. This paper looks at the role of government policy in achieving Viksit Bharat; it discusses the relationship between government policy, the realisation of the vision of a developed India, nation building, and inclusive growth.

Literature Review

Viksit Bharat 2047 refers to the idea that by 2047 we will have a Developed, Inclusive and Sustainable India at the end of our first 100 years as an independent nation. According to development literature, Government policies are instrumental in enabling us to reach this goal. Scholars agree that Economic Growth, Human Capital Development, Technological Development and Good Governance are the 4 pillars of National Development. Many researchers promote Good Policies, which encourage Industrialization, Infrastructure Development, Entrepreneurship and Employment Generation. The Government's initiatives (i.e. Digital India, Make in India, Startup India & Skill India) have been widely accepted for enhancing Productivity and Innovation within the Indian workforce. Other research indicates that Investments in Education and Healthcare provide additional positive returns in Human Development and Long-Term Economic Growth.

In addition, literature about governance characterized transparency, accountability, as well as efficient public service delivery as important aspects that contribute to good governance. The implementation of welfare programs can attack poverty by reducing economic disparities and increasing social equity; hence, promoting an inclusive society.

Environmentally focused literature has also highlighted the need for sustainable policy formulation that is focused on renewable energy sources, creating a climate resilient world, and protecting the environment.

Overall, the literature has identified that to achieve a Viksit Bharat (a developed India) will require a comprehensive policy framework that combines economic reform, social welfare policies, technological advancement, and sustainable development. The successful achieve of this vision will be dependent on good government policy design and implementation in all sectors.

Objectives of the Study

1 The objective of this research is to evaluate the role that governmental policies play in attaining a Viksit Bharat by 2047.



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2 The purpose of this research is to examine the effect that economic, social and developmental policies have on national development.

3 The purpose of this research is to measure the contributions made by government initiatives like Digital India, Skill India and Make in India to the overall development of the country.

4 The purpose of this research is to evaluate how effective governance and public welfare programmes promote the creation of an inclusive society.

5 The purpose of this research is to determine the challenges and opportunities presented by the implementation of policies aimed at achieving a Viksit Bharat.



Hypothesis

H₀: There is no significant effect of government policies on the vision of Viksit Bharat 2047.

H₁: There is a significant positive impact from government policies on the vision of Viksit Bharat 2047.

You may consider developing specific hypotheses. For example:

1. Government policies positively affect economic growth and development.
2. Government initiatives like Digital India, Skill India & Make in India substantially assist in developing Viksit Bharat.
3. Effective governance and welfare policies will facilitate inclusive and sustainable development.
4. Successful implementation of government policies will expedite progress towards Viksit Bharat 2047.

Research methodology

Research Method:

Descriptive Research Design was implemented to Determine the Impact of Governmental Policy Implementation Towards Realization of Viksit Bharat 2047 .

Data Type: Secondary Data

Sources of Data:

- Research articles published within academic journals.
- Books and publications

Publications appearing in Newspapers & Magazines.

- Reports published by Government and/or other official sources.

Method of Analysis:

Collected Qualitative Data will be analyzed to understand how Governmental Policy Implementations Have Affect Economic, Social and Governance Development and How Will These Contribute to Sustainable Development in Fulfilling Vision of Viksit Bharat 2047 .



Factors Affecting Rural Health Insurance Penetration

1. Awareness - Many people do not know about health insurance plans or how they work.
2. Income - Households with low income do not have the funds to pay for health insurance premiums.
3. Education - Individuals who have completed high school or have additional education generally better understand health insurance products and processes.
4. Access to Healthcare - Hospitals and clinics in close proximity to the rural population can encourage the purchase of health insurance.
5. Trust - People who have trust in the insurance company and the way claims are handled are more likely to enroll in an insurance plan.
6. Government Programs and Policies - National programs such as Ayushman Bharat increase health insurance coverage in rural areas.
7. Digital Literacy - Ability to utilize digital channels for enrollment and claims processing.
8. Availability of Insurance Agents - The presence of insurance agents and outreach programs can help improve health insurance penetration.
9. Social/Cultural Factors - Family decision-making processes and traditional beliefs can impact insurance purchases.
10. Claims Experience - A positive and timely claims experience can encourage individuals to purchase health insurance.

These factors all play a role in determining how much health insurance coverage is in place, and, therefore, how many people are covered by health insurance in rural areas.

Impact of Government Schemes

The positive impact of implementing government programs/initiatives on enhancing socioeconomic conditions, most specifically in rural areas, has been noteworthy to date; this includes those formerly known as "underprivileged." Access to healthcare, education, financial service, and employment is greatly improved through government-sponsored programs.



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The implementation of multiple health programs (Ayushman Bharat) has improved access to affordable healthcare by providing financial assistance and reducing the burden of out-of-the-pocket expenses for many individuals who were previously unable to afford healthcare.

The implementation of employment generation and skills development programs has created multiple livelihoods and enhanced household income as well as job security.

In addition, through the use of government resources, many people have become more financially included, fewer people live in extreme poverty, and everyone has the opportunity for a higher quality of life due to the effective implementation of government programs in the past. Hence, successful execution of all government development initiatives leads to two primary outcomes: (1) inclusive economic growth; and (2) sustainable development that meets the needs of an entire nation (both domestically and globally).

Conclusion

To conclude, government policy and scheme are important to improve healthcare access and increase the rate of penetration of rural health insurance. The adoption of health insurance in rural areas is greatly influenced by factors; financial barriers to accessing healthcare have been lowered through government interventions or initiatives, which have also helped to increase the number of people with health insurance, thereby leading to better health outcomes. However, some continuing challenges including low awareness of health insurance, limited access to healthcare, and inadequate healthcare resources remain obstacles to improving rural health insurance penetration. Therefore, increasing rural health insurance penetration through health awareness campaigns, strengthening healthcare infrastructure, and ensuring that health insurance schemes are effectively implemented will support rural health insurance penetration and provide better healthcare security to the population in rural communities.



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