

■ Saundarya Jain
@timesofindia.com

From the Chandrayaan-3 moon landing to hosting the G20 summit and becoming one of the

world's top five economies, India has been making many waves in recent times. Far from being attention-sly, the country is proudly wearing its ambitions on its sleeve, setting many tar-

gets aimed at ushering in an exciting new era of growth.

THE MAKINGS OF AN ECONOMIC POWERHOUSE

India is aiming to dou-

Production Linked Incentive (PLI) schemes and the China Plus One strategy, thereby positioning the country as a global industrial hub. Additionally, automation is further enhance-

er. For three consecutive years, the economy has exceeded expectations—averaging 8.5 per cent annual growth—despite global uncertainties, driven by strong domestic demand and consistent government efforts in reforms and capital expenditure," she remarks.

clean energy has the potential to bring in billions in investment and create over three million long-term jobs," elaborates Kuldeep Jain, managing director of CleanMax.

However, many challenges—from financial constraints and policy shortfalls to infra-



All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE). On the brighter side, a report from the UNESCO Institute for Statistics revealed that the country allocated between 4.1 and 4.6 per cent of its GDP to education from

rural areas lack formal teacher education, affecting effective learning. We must prioritise curriculum modernisation and ensure that education is relevant, skill-based and inclusive, encompassing

digital literacy and contemporary teaching methods." India's confidence in driving growth across sectors will position it on a trajectory to become a global powerhouse.

All set to scale new heights

Spanning economic growth, green goals, and educational endeavours, India has set its sights on major targets to accelerate its ascent as a thriving nation

A FUTURE FUELED BY CLEAN ENERGY

Achieving 500 GW of non-fossil fuel-based energy capacity by 2030 is no easy feat, yet the country is charged to rise to this task.

In 2024, India reached a significant milestone in this journey, with its total renewable energy capacity crossing 200 GW.

"The clean energy boom is creating a wealth of job opportunities across multiple areas—from design, engineering, and manufacturing to operations and maintenance. Initiatives like Skill India Mission are preparing the workforce for this rapidly expanding sector. Looking ahead,

structure deficiencies—prevail. Sameer Gupta, chairman and managing director of Jaksan Group, informs, "Policy reforms that simplify regulations and reduce investment risks can foster both domestic and international participa-

tion. Strengthening domestic manufacturing capabilities across the complete value chain and ensuring equitable community engagement will also be vital for sustainable progress."

STRENGTHENING THE PILLAR OF EDUCATION

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 aims to achieve a 100 per cent gross enrolment ratio (GER) in pre-school to secondary level by 2030 and 50 per cent GER in higher education by 2035. However,

of the nearly 25 crore students who enrol for school education every year in the country, only 28.3 per cent move forward for higher education, as per the last

ble its economy to USD seven trillion by 2030, positioning itself as the world's third-largest economy. Highlighting key trends in favour of this goal, Aditya Sood, fund manager, InCred Asset Management, details, "The financialisation of savings, supported by digitalisation and government incentives, is channelling household savings into productive investments. Quick commerce is also reshaping retail with ultra-fast deliveries while manufacturing under the 'Make in India' initiative, is leveraging reforms like the

ing efficiency across sectors, fostering innovation. Together, these developments are shaping the country's economic and technological landscape."

Runiki Wajumdar, director and economist at Deloitte India, points out that the country is primarily a consumer demand-driven economy, with private consumption accounting for over 60 per cent of GDP. "Allocating more towards health and education while taking measures to curb inflation and unemployment will sustain momentum in this key growth driv-

The financialisation of savings, supported by digitalisation and government incentives, is channelling household savings into productive investments

2015 to 2024, meeting international recommendations from the Education 2030 Framework for Action.

Listing some efforts vital for supercharging the Indian education system, Dr Prashant Bhalla, president, Manav Rachna Educational Institutions, mentions, "Limited teacher training hinders quality, as nearly 20 per cent of educators in