



Synergizing Digital India, Skill Development and Entrepreneurship for Viksit Bharat@ 2047

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Abstract:

The vision of *Viksit Bharat @ 2047* envisions India as a developed, inclusive, and globally competitive economy by the centenary year of its independence. Achieving this vision requires a strategic integration of digital transformation, human capital development, and entrepreneurial growth. The flagship Digital India initiative has laid a strong technological foundation by promoting digital infrastructure, e-governance, financial inclusion, and digital literacy. Simultaneously, skill development and vocational training initiatives aim to enhance employability, productivity, and workforce readiness, while entrepreneurship serves as a critical engine for innovation, employment generation, and economic expansion.

This paper empirically examines the synergistic relationship among Digital India, skill development, and entrepreneurship from a commerce perspective, focusing on how digital empowerment facilitates skill acquisition and entrepreneurial activity, thereby contributing to the realization of *Viksit Bharat @ 2047*. The study is based on primary data collected through a structured questionnaire administered to students, educators, and budding entrepreneurs, complemented by secondary data from government reports and scholarly literature. Statistical tools such as percentage analysis, mean score analysis, and correlation analysis are used to interpret the data. The findings reveal a strong positive relationship between digital adoption, skill enhancement, and entrepreneurial intention. The paper concludes with policy implications and recommendations for strengthening this synergy to ensure sustainable and inclusive economic development.

Keywords: *Digital India, Skill Development, Entrepreneurship, Viksit Bharat @ 2047, Digital Empowerment, Commerce*

I. Introduction

India's aspiration to become a developed nation by 2047, popularly referred to as *Viksit Bharat @ 2047*, reflects a long-term developmental vision encompassing economic growth, social inclusion, technological advancement, and global competitiveness. In the contemporary global economy, development is increasingly driven by digitalization, skilled human capital, and entrepreneurial innovation. Recognizing this, the Government of India has launched several interrelated initiatives such as Digital India, Skill India, and Start-up India, which together aim to transform the structure and functioning of the Indian economy.

The Digital India initiative seeks to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy by ensuring digital infrastructure as a core utility, governance and services on demand, and digital empowerment of citizens. From a commerce perspective, digitalization has revolutionized business operations, accounting systems, banking, taxation, marketing, and trade practices. E-commerce, digital payments, fintech, and online compliance mechanisms have significantly improved efficiency, transparency, and ease of doing business.

However, digital infrastructure alone cannot drive economic transformation unless supported by a skilled workforce capable of effectively utilizing digital technologies. This underscores the importance of skill development and vocational training, which aim to bridge the gap between formal education and industry requirements. Skill development enhances employability, productivity, and income levels, thereby contributing to economic growth.

Entrepreneurship acts as a catalyst that converts digital capabilities and skills into productive economic ventures. The emergence of start-ups, MSMEs, and digital enterprises has generated employment, promoted innovation, and supported inclusive growth. Therefore, the integration and synergy among Digital India, skill development, and entrepreneurship are crucial for realizing the vision of *Viksit Bharat @ 2047*. This paper attempts to empirically analyze this synergy from a commerce discipline perspective.

II. Review of Literature

Several studies have emphasized the transformative role of digitalization in economic development. According to Kumar and Gupta (2021), Digital India has significantly enhanced financial inclusion and business transparency through digital payment systems and e-governance platforms. Sharma (2020) highlighted that digital infrastructure reduces transaction costs and improves market access for MSMEs.

Studies on skill development indicate that industry-oriented and technology-driven training programs enhance employability and productivity. Mehta and Singh (2019) found that digital skill training positively influences employment outcomes among youth. Similarly, the World Bank (2022) emphasized that digital skills are essential for competitiveness in the global economy.

Entrepreneurship literature highlights the role of digital platforms in fostering start-ups and innovation. Rao and Patel (2021) observed that digital tools lower entry barriers for entrepreneurs and facilitate access to finance and markets. However, existing studies largely examine these dimensions in isolation. There is limited

empirical research focusing on the synergistic relationship among Digital India, skill development, and entrepreneurship, particularly from a commerce perspective. This study seeks to fill this research gap.

III. Objectives of the Study

The study is undertaken with the following objectives:

1. To examine the level of awareness and adoption of Digital India initiatives among respondents.
2. To analyze the impact of digital platforms on skill development and vocational training.
3. To study the influence of skill development on entrepreneurial intention.
4. To assess the relationship among Digital India, skill development, and entrepreneurship.
5. To suggest policy measures for strengthening this synergy towards achieving Viksit Bharat @ 2047.

IV. Hypotheses of the Study

The following hypotheses are formulated for empirical testing: -

H1: Digital India initiatives have a significant positive impact on skill development.

H2: Skill development has a significant positive influence on entrepreneurial intention.

H3: Digital India initiatives significantly promote entrepreneurship.

H4: There is a significant relationship among Digital India, skill development, and entrepreneurship.

V. Research Methodology

The study adopts a descriptive and analytical research design. The sources of data includes primary data collected through a structured questionnaire and secondary data collected from government reports, journals, books, and official websites. A sample of 200 respondents comprising commerce students, faculty members, and aspiring entrepreneurs was selected using convenience sampling. The tools used for data analysis are Percentage analysis, Mean score analysis, Correlation analysis.

VI. Conceptual Framework

Digital India Initiatives → Skill Development & Vocational Training → Entrepreneurship → Viksit Bharat @ 2047

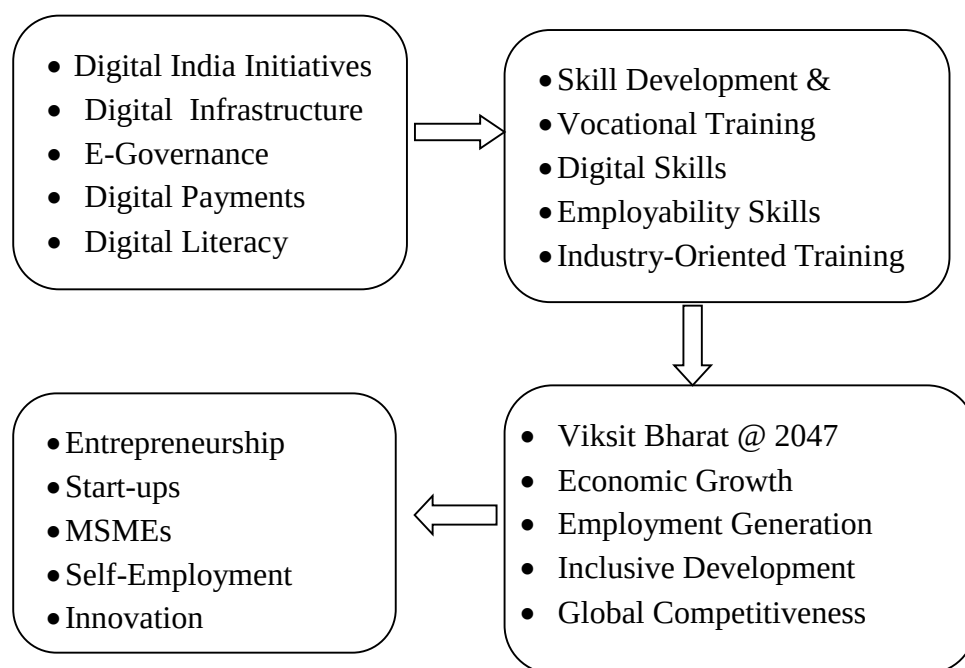


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework of the Study

Figure 1 depicts the integrated relationship among Digital India initiatives, skill development and vocational training, and entrepreneurship in the context of achieving the vision of Viksit Bharat @ 2047. Digital India forms the foundational layer by providing digital infrastructure, e-governance, digital payment systems, and digital literacy, which enhance accessibility, transparency, and efficiency in economic and commercial activities. These digital enablers facilitate the delivery of skill development and vocational training through online platforms, digital certifications, and industry-oriented programs, thereby improving employability and workforce readiness.

Enhanced skills empower individuals to effectively utilize digital tools and resources for entrepreneurial activities, leading to the growth of start-ups, MSMEs, self-employment, and innovation. Entrepreneurship acts as a transmission mechanism that converts digital capabilities and skills into productive economic outcomes. The cumulative impact of this synergy contributes to the broader objectives of Viksit Bharat @ 2047, including sustainable economic growth, employment generation, inclusive development, and global competitiveness. Thus, the framework highlights that the successful realization of Viksit Bharat @ 2047 depends on the coordinated and mutually reinforcing interaction of digital empowerment, human capital development, and entrepreneurship.

VII. Data Analysis and Interpretation**Table 1 : Demographic Profile of Respondents**

Particulars	Category	Percentage
Gender	Male	52%
	Female	48%
Age	Below 25	46%
	25–35	39%
	Above 35	15%

Interpretation: The sample is dominated by youth, indicating relevance to skill development and entrepreneurship. The table indicates a balanced representation of male and female respondents, ensuring inclusiveness in the study. A majority of respondents belong to the below 25 and 25–35 age groups, highlighting strong youth participation. This age group is most influenced by digital initiatives and skill programs.

Table 2: Awareness of Digital India Initiatives

Level of Awareness	Percentage
High	58%
Moderate	32%
Low	10%

Interpretation: The table shows that a majority of respondents possess a high level of awareness of Digital India initiatives. A considerable proportion demonstrates moderate awareness, while only a small percentage has low awareness. This reflects effective dissemination of digital policies. High awareness levels encourage adoption of digital platforms. Thus, Digital India provides a strong base for skill and entrepreneurial development.

Table 3: Impact of Digital Platforms on Skill Development

Statement	Mean Score
Online platforms improve access to skills	4.2
Digital certification enhances employability	4.0
Flexibility of online learning	4.3

Interpretation: The mean scores indicate strong agreement regarding the effectiveness of digital platforms in skill development. Flexibility of online learning records the highest mean, showing learner preference. Digital certification is also viewed as improving employability. Overall, respondents positively perceive digital skill platforms. This confirms the role of digitalization in human capital enhancement.

Table 4: Relationship between Skill Development and Entrepreneurial Intention

Variable Pair	Correlation Value
Skill Development & Entrepreneurial Intention	0.68

Interpretation: The correlation coefficient indicates a strong positive relationship between skill development and entrepreneurial intention. This suggests that higher skill acquisition increases the likelihood of pursuing entrepreneurship. Skill development acts as a motivating and enabling factor for business creation. The result supports the formulated hypothesis. It highlights skills as a key driver of entrepreneurial growth.

VIII. Findings of the Study

- Digital India initiatives significantly enhance access to skill development opportunities.
- Skill development positively influences entrepreneurial intention.
- Digital platforms reduce barriers to entrepreneurship.
- A strong synergy exists among digitalization, skills, and entrepreneurship.

IX. Conclusion

The empirical evidence from the present study clearly demonstrates that Digital India, skill development, and entrepreneurship are deeply interconnected and mutually reinforcing drivers of India's long-term development agenda. From a commerce perspective, digital infrastructure enhances access to markets, finance, and business services; skill development equips individuals with employable and entrepreneurial competencies; and entrepreneurship transforms these capabilities into productive economic activities.

The statistical analysis confirms a strong positive relationship between digital adoption, skill enhancement, and entrepreneurial intention, thereby validating the proposed conceptual framework. The findings suggest that achieving the vision of Viksit Bharat @ 2047 requires an integrated policy approach that simultaneously strengthens digital ecosystems, aligns skill development with industry needs, and fosters a supportive entrepreneurial environment. A coordinated strategy will not only promote economic growth but also ensure inclusiveness, sustainability, and global competitiveness.

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