



THE MUN FACTORY

School of Global Excellence

OFFICIAL BACKGROUND GUIDE

INDIA 2047

“Designing the India We Want in 2047”

AGENDA

Designing India's Roadmap to Viksit Bharat 2047 through Integrated Policy Reforms, Emerging Technologies, Institutional Innovation, Sustainable Development, and National Competitiveness

A National Strategic Planning Simulation

Prepared in the tradition of NITI Aayog • Cabinet Secretariat • Ministry of Finance strategic vision documents

SECTION 1 | Introduction

Why 2047 Matters

On 15 August 2047, India will mark 100 years since Independence. The Government of India has adopted this centenary as the horizon for Viksit Bharat — “Developed India” — a national aspiration to transition from a lower-middle-income, developing economy into a high-income, technologically advanced, socially inclusive, and globally influential nation. This committee exists to translate that aspiration into a workable blueprint.

100 Years of Independence — The Arc So Far

India's post-1947 trajectory moved through distinct phases: state-led planning and import substitution (1947–1991), liberalisation and market opening (1991–2014), and digital-public-infrastructure-led inclusive growth (2014–present). Each phase solved certain problems while generating new ones — self-sufficiency but industrial stagnation; growth but rising inequality; digital inclusion but a widening skills and jobs gap. Viksit Bharat @2047 is framed as the fourth phase: a deliberate, technology-enabled, institution-first transformation.

The Viksit Bharat Vision

The Government of India's Viksit Bharat @2047 vision document sets out four pillars commonly cited in policy discourse: Yuva (youth), Garib (the poor), Mahila (women), and Annadata (farmers) as the primary beneficiaries of reform, underpinned by four transformation engines — agriculture, manufacturing, services, and exports — and enabled by infrastructure, inclusive human development, technology and innovation, and good governance.

India's Demographic Advantage

India is the world's most populous nation, with a median age far below that of China, the OECD, or the European Union. Roughly two-thirds of Indians are of working age, and this demographic dividend is projected to persist for approximately two more decades before the population begins to age structurally. The strategic question before this committee is whether India can create sufficient productive, high-value employment before this window closes — converting demographic weight into demographic dividend rather than demographic burden.

The Global Geopolitical Shift

The committee convenes at a moment of significant reordering in global economic and strategic architecture: supply-chain diversification away from single-country concentration (“China+1” strategies), contested technology standards in semiconductors and artificial intelligence, an intensifying global race for critical minerals and clean energy technology, and the increasing weight of the Global South in multilateral forums such as the G20 and the World Trade Organization. India's Viksit Bharat trajectory cannot be designed in isolation from these external dynamics.

Why Long-Term Planning Is Necessary

A 22-year horizon is unusually long for democratic policymaking, which typically operates on 5-year electoral cycles. Yet infrastructure, human capital formation, institutional reform, and technological capability all require multi-decade continuity. This committee's task is precisely to bridge that gap — to build a blueprint credible enough to survive changes in government while remaining specific enough to be actionable.

Framing Note for Delegates

Every proposal you bring to committee should answer three questions: What problem does this solve? What does the evidence say? What would it cost to implement, and over what timeline?

SECTION 2 | State of India Today

This section summarises India's current position using the latest available official and multilateral estimates. Figures should be treated as committee reference points; delegates are encouraged to verify against the Economic Survey, Union Budget documents, and the IMF's most recent World Economic Outlook for the exact session date.

Indicator	Current Value
Nominal GDP (2026, IMF WEO)	~US\$4.15 trillion — 6th largest economy globally
Real GDP growth (FY2025–26, MoSPI)	~7.6% — fastest among major economies
GDP per capita (2026, IMF)	~US\$2,800–3,050 (nominal)
Population (2026)	~1.48 billion — world's most populous nation
Urbanisation rate	~36% and rising; projected >40% by 2035
Literacy rate (latest Census/NSS estimates)	~77% national average, with a persistent gender gap
Human Development Index	Medium human development category; steady but gradual improvement
Global Innovation Index rank	Within the top 40 globally, leading among lower-middle-income economies
Manufacturing share of GDP	~13–15%, below the 25% target under National Manufacturing Policy
Merchandise + services exports	Services exports at record highs, led by IT/BPM and GCCs
Digital payments (UPI)	World's largest real-time retail payments system by volume
Employment	Large informal-sector share; rising female labour-force participation
Startup ecosystem	Third-largest startup base globally by number of recognised startups
Ease of Doing Business (legacy WB metric)	Discontinued by World Bank in 2021; replaced by newer B-READY framework
Government debt-to-GDP	~80–81% — manageable by emerging-market standards
Space	Chandrayaan and Gaganyaan programmes; growing private space sector under IN-SPACe
Healthcare	Ayushman Bharat coverage expansion; persistent doctor-population gap vs. WHO norms
Education	Near-universal primary enrolment; learning-outcome and higher-education-access gaps remain

Reading the Data

Two structural facts dominate India's current position. First, India is large in absolute economic size but still low in per-capita terms — a combination that gives it geopolitical weight while leaving the median citizen

far from high-income status. Second, growth has been led disproportionately by services and digital sectors rather than manufacturing, which constrains the economy's capacity to absorb the roughly 8–10 million young people entering the workforce every year in labour-intensive, higher-productivity jobs.

SECTION 3 | Major National Challenges

This section analyses India's principal structural challenges. Delegates should treat each as an interconnected system rather than an isolated ministry portfolio — education failures compound skill gaps, which compound employment challenges, which compound social inequality.

Education

Current situation: Near-universal primary enrolment coexists with weak learning outcomes; ASER-type surveys have repeatedly shown large shares of primary-grade students unable to read at grade level. Higher education enrolment (Gross Enrolment Ratio) remains well below OECD norms.

Root causes: Teacher shortages and vacancies, rote-learning pedagogy, inadequate vocational integration, and underfunded public schooling relative to GDP.

International comparison: South Korea and Finland invest more per student and integrate vocational tracks earlier; Vietnam has closed learning-outcome gaps faster than its income level would predict.

Future implications: Without foundational literacy and numeracy reform, the demographic dividend risks becoming a demographic liability as automation reduces demand for low-skill labour.

Healthcare

Current situation: Public health spending remains below 3% of GDP; Ayushman Bharat has expanded insurance coverage, but doctor-to-population and hospital-bed-to-population ratios remain below WHO benchmarks, especially in rural districts.

Root causes: Historic underinvestment, urban-rural distribution imbalance, and fragmented state-versus-centre health administration.

International comparison: Nordic countries and South Korea combine universal coverage with strong primary-care gatekeeping; Thailand achieved near-universal coverage at comparatively low cost.

Future implications: An ageing population within two decades will sharply raise demand for non-communicable disease management, requiring capacity built well in advance.

Judiciary

Current situation: Over 40 million cases pending across Indian courts; average civil case resolution can take years, undermining contract enforcement and investment confidence.

Root causes: Judge-to-population ratio far below the Law Commission's recommended benchmark, procedural delays, and limited use of technology in case management.

International comparison: Singapore and Estonia have digitised court processes end-to-end, dramatically cutting resolution times.

Future implications: Judicial delay is a direct drag on the ease of doing business and on citizens' trust in the rule of law.

Corruption

Current situation: India's ranking on global corruption-perception indices has improved gradually but remains in the moderate-corruption band; procurement and land administration are frequently cited as high-risk areas.

Root causes: Discretionary bureaucratic power, opaque procurement, weak whistleblower protection, and slow judicial accountability (elaborated in Section 4).

International comparison: Estonia and Singapore combine digital-first administration with strict accountability; see Section 4 for a full comparative framework.

Future implications: Corruption raises the effective cost of doing business and disproportionately taxes the poor, who face it in everyday service delivery.

Infrastructure & Urban Planning

Current situation: The National Infrastructure Pipeline and PM Gati Shakti have accelerated capital expenditure, but urban India faces housing shortages, congestion, and inadequate public transit outside the largest metros.

Root causes: Historic underinvestment, fragmented municipal finance, and weak land-use planning capacity at the city level.

International comparison: Singapore's integrated land-transport-housing planning and China's high-speed rail build-out offer contrasting models of scale versus governance quality.

Future implications: By 2047 an estimated 800 million+ Indians may live in urban areas, requiring city-building at a pace and quality not yet demonstrated.

Water & Agriculture

Current situation: Groundwater depletion is severe in parts of Punjab, Haryana, and western India; agriculture employs roughly 40% of the workforce but contributes under 20% of GDP, indicating low productivity per worker.

Root causes: Free or subsidised electricity encouraging over-extraction, fragmented landholdings, and delayed adoption of precision-irrigation technology.

International comparison: Israel's drip-irrigation and water-recycling model offers a widely cited benchmark for arid-zone agriculture.

Future implications: Without productivity reform, rural incomes will continue to lag urban incomes, slowing the broader convergence Viksit Bharat requires.

Manufacturing & Employment

Current situation: Manufacturing's GDP share has been broadly stagnant around 13–15% for over a decade despite Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) schemes; youth unemployment and underemployment, especially among graduates, remain elevated.

Root causes: Logistics costs above global benchmarks, land and labour market rigidities, and capital-intensity bias in incentive design.

International comparison: Vietnam and Bangladesh have captured labour-intensive manufacturing (electronics assembly, garments) at a pace India has not yet matched.

Future implications: Manufacturing-led job creation is widely viewed as the most direct route to absorbing the demographic dividend before 2047.

Federalism, Digital Divide & Cybersecurity

Current situation: Centre-State fiscal relations remain a recurring point of negotiation (GST compensation, devolution formulas); digital access has expanded rapidly via cheap mobile data, but rural broadband and digital-literacy gaps persist; cyber-incident volumes targeting critical infrastructure have risen.

Root causes: Uneven state fiscal capacity, last-mile connectivity economics, and an evolving but still-maturing national cybersecurity institutional architecture.

International comparison: Estonia's e-governance and cyber-resilience model is the most frequently cited international benchmark.

Future implications: As governance digitises further under Digital India, cybersecurity and data-governance capacity become foundational rather than optional.

Emerging Frontiers — AI Governance, Semiconductors, Biotechnology, Quantum

Current situation: India has launched the IndiaAI Mission, the India Semiconductor Mission, and a National Quantum Mission, but remains a net importer of advanced chips and largely absent from frontier semiconductor fabrication.

Root causes: Capital intensity of fabrication, talent concentration abroad, and a nascent domestic deep-tech investment ecosystem.

International comparison: Taiwan (semiconductors), Israel (deep-tech and biotech), and South Korea (electronics) demonstrate concentrated, long-horizon state support models.

Future implications: Leadership in these frontier sectors will substantially determine India's strategic autonomy and economic ceiling by 2047.

SECTION 4 | Anti-Corruption Framework

Corruption is treated in this guide as a distinct, dedicated chapter because it functions as a cross-cutting tax on every other reform this committee will discuss — education spending, infrastructure delivery, and business formation all lose efficiency to it.

Dimensions of Corruption

- Institutional corruption — embedded incentives within agencies that reward rent-seeking over service delivery.
- Administrative corruption — discretionary delay and petty bribery at the point of citizen-government interaction.
- Political corruption — opacity in election financing and the influence of concentrated donor interests.
- Procurement and tender-system corruption — the single largest-value channel, spanning public works, defence acquisition, and land allotment.

Existing Levers and Their Limits

- Right to Information (RTI) Act — a powerful transparency tool, but enforcement has weakened in several states and response timelines are inconsistently honoured.
- Whistleblower Protection Act — enacted but under-implemented; protection mechanisms remain weak in practice.
- Judicial accountability mechanisms — in-house judicial conduct processes exist but lack independent, transparent enforcement.
- Election funding transparency — electoral bond-style instruments have been judicially reviewed; donor transparency remains a live policy debate.

Technology as an Anti-Corruption Lever

- Digital Public Infrastructure (India Stack: Aadhaar, UPI, DigiLocker) has reduced leakage in welfare disbursement via Direct Benefit Transfer.
- Blockchain-based land registries and procurement ledgers, piloted in several states, offer tamper-evident record-keeping.
- AI-based procurement anomaly detection is an emerging practice in several G20 procurement systems.
- E-tendering (GeM — Government e-Marketplace) has reduced discretion in government purchasing, though usage is not yet universal across all departments.

Global Best Practice Benchmarks

Model	Key Feature
Singapore	Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau reporting directly to the Prime Minister's Office; strict civil-service pay and conduct code.
Nordic countries (Denmark, Finland, Sweden)	High transparency, strong press freedom, low discretionary bureaucratic power.
South Korea	Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission; strong digital procurement transparency.

Model	Key Feature
Estonia	Fully digital, auditable public administration; near-elimination of face-to-face discretionary transactions.
Hong Kong ICAC	Independent Commission Against Corruption — investigation, prevention, and community education under one roof.
OECD Anti-Bribery framework	Cross-border enforcement cooperation on foreign bribery in international business.
Delegate Task <i>Your committee's Blueprint must include at least one concrete anti-corruption reform, specifying the institution responsible, the technology or mechanism used, and a realistic implementation timeline.</i>	

SECTION 5 | Emerging Technologies

Artificial Intelligence

The IndiaAI Mission has allocated significant compute and funding support toward building sovereign AI compute capacity, foundation-model research, and responsible-AI governance frameworks. India remains a major consumer and increasingly a developer of AI applications, but lags the US and China in frontier foundation-model development and in advanced-chip access.

Semiconductors

The India Semiconductor Mission has attracted investment commitments for assembly, testing, and packaging (ATP) facilities, with fabrication (fab) capability still nascent relative to Taiwan, South Korea, and the United States. Talent, capital intensity, and supply-chain dependency on a small number of global toolmakers remain the binding constraints.

Space Economy

ISRO's Chandrayaan and Gaganyaan programmes have built substantial credibility, and the opening of the sector to private players via IN-SPaCE has begun attracting private launch and satellite-services startups, positioning India to compete for a growing share of the global commercial space economy.

Biotechnology & Green Hydrogen

India's vaccine-manufacturing capacity, demonstrated at scale during the COVID-19 pandemic, anchors its biotechnology ambitions. The National Green Hydrogen Mission targets India becoming a global green-hydrogen export hub, contingent on renewable-energy capacity expansion and electrolyser cost reduction.

Digital India, UPI, India Stack, 5G and 6G

India's Digital Public Infrastructure stack (Aadhaar identity, UPI payments, DigiLocker documents, ONDC commerce) is widely cited internationally as a model for inclusive digitisation. 5G rollout has proceeded rapidly across urban and semi-urban India; a formal 6G research mission has been initiated to position India as a standards contributor rather than a standards-taker in the next generation.

Strategic Question for Committee

Should India prioritise depth in a small number of frontier technologies (a Taiwan/Israel-style concentrated model), or breadth across many emerging sectors? Your Blueprint should take, and justify, a position.

SECTION 6 | Sector-Wise Transformation

Each governance sector below is summarised with its current status, principal challenge, and a starting set of reform directions. Delegates researching a specific portfolio should treat this as a starting brief, not an exhaustive analysis, and should bring sector-specific statistics from the Economic Survey and relevant ministry annual reports.

Sector	Principal Challenge	Reform Direction
Education	Foundational literacy gaps; low higher-ed GER	Vocational integration, teacher-capacity investment, NEP 2020 acceleration
Healthcare	Sub-benchmark doctor/bed ratios; rural access gap	Primary-care-first models; telemedicine scale-up
Agriculture	Low per-worker productivity; groundwater stress	Precision irrigation, crop diversification, direct income support reform
Manufacturing	Stagnant GDP share despite PLI schemes	Logistics-cost reduction, labour-law simplification, MSME credit access
Infrastructure & Urban Development	Housing shortage; congestion in large metros	Integrated land-transit planning; municipal finance reform
Transport & Railways	Capacity constraints on key freight corridors	Dedicated freight corridors, high-speed rail expansion
Civil Aviation	Airport capacity constraints in tier-1 cities	UDAN regional connectivity scale-up; airport privatisation model expansion
Energy	Coal dependency; renewable intermittency	Grid-storage investment, green hydrogen, nuclear capacity expansion
Tourism & Culture	Under-monetised heritage assets	Digital heritage platforms; visa facilitation
Research & Innovation	Low R&D spend as % of GDP vs. peers	Private R&D incentives; university-industry linkage
Defence	Import dependency in critical platforms	Atmanirbhar Bharat defence indigenisation targets
Foreign Policy & Trade	Limited free-trade-agreement coverage vs. peers	Accelerated FTA negotiations (EU, UK follow-through, others)
Digital Governance & MSMEs	Formalisation gap among MSMEs	GST simplification; digital credit scoring for MSMEs
Women Empowerment	Low female labour-force participation vs. potential	Childcare infrastructure; workplace-safety enforcement
Judiciary & Police	Case backlog; police-population ratio gap	Court digitisation; community-policing reform
Civil Services	Generalist-cadre mismatch with technical demands	Lateral entry expansion; domain-specialisation tracks

Sector	Principal Challenge	Reform Direction
Environment & Climate	Air-quality crisis in northern India; NDC delivery gap	Airshed-level regulation; renewable capacity acceleration

SECTION 7 | International Benchmarking

Country	Comparative Strength	What India Can Learn
United States	Frontier innovation ecosystem, deep capital markets	Risk-capital culture; university-industry R&D pipelines
China	State-directed infrastructure and manufacturing scale	Speed of infrastructure execution; industrial-policy sequencing
Singapore	Meritocratic, low-corruption, digitally integrated governance	Civil-service design and integrated urban planning
Japan	Precision manufacturing, ageing-society management	Elder-care systems as India's demographic window eventually narrows
South Korea	Electronics/semiconductor leadership from a comparable post-war starting point	State-supported industrial catch-up model
Germany	Vocational (dual) education, advanced manufacturing	Apprenticeship-based skilling architecture
Israel	Deep-tech, defence-tech and agri-tech innovation density	R&D intensity and military-to-civilian tech transfer
Finland	Education outcomes, low corruption, high social trust	Teacher-training standards and social-trust institutions
Estonia	Fully digital governance and cyber-resilience	E-governance architecture and digital identity
UAE	Rapid economic diversification from a resource base	Sovereign-wealth-funded diversification strategy

SECTION 8 | **Institutional Reforms**

Civil Services

Reform directions under active policy discussion include expanding lateral entry for domain specialists, restructuring cadre allocation to reward performance and specialisation, and modernising training curricula at the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration and equivalent institutions.

Parliament and Judiciary

Legislative productivity (bills passed relative to sitting days) and judicial case-clearance rates are both areas where committee delegates may propose measurable performance targets, alongside continued investment in e-Courts infrastructure.

Election Commission and Municipal Governance

Strengthening the 74th Constitutional Amendment's municipal-empowerment provisions — particularly own-source revenue generation for cities — is widely viewed as a precondition for effective urban governance at Viksit Bharat scale.

Public Finance and Centre-State Coordination

The GST Council model is frequently cited as a template for cooperative federalism; delegates may examine whether similar council-based coordination mechanisms could be extended to education, health, or urban-planning financing.

Digital Governance and Citizen Participation

Expanding the India Stack model to new domains (health records, agricultural data, judicial case-tracking) while strengthening the Digital Personal Data Protection framework is a recurring theme across NITI Aayog strategy documents.

SECTION 9 | Committee Simulation

Purpose and Philosophy

INDIA 2047 is designed as a collaborative strategic-planning simulation rather than an adversarial parliamentary debate. Delegates represent policy functions and expertise areas (economic policy, technology governance, social sector, foreign policy, institutional reform) rather than political parties. Success is measured by the quality and coherence of the collective Blueprint, not by procedural victories.

Expected Debate Style

- Evidence-first argumentation: every claim should be traceable to a data source or credible policy document.
- Solution-oriented framing: problem identification should always be paired with a proposed mechanism.
- Cross-sector awareness: delegates are expected to understand how their portfolio interacts with at least two others (e.g., education policy and manufacturing labour supply).

How Delegates Should Think

Approach each session as a policy architect would: define the problem precisely, examine at least one international benchmark, propose a mechanism, and estimate its resourcing and sequencing. Avoid purely aspirational language unaccompanied by implementation detail.

Crisis Situations

The Executive Board may introduce crisis updates — a fiscal shock, a technology-supply disruption, a climate event, or a geopolitical development — requiring the committee to adapt elements of its Blueprint in real time. These are designed to test the resilience, not just the ambition, of delegates' proposals.

Consensus Building and Blueprint Drafting

Given the collaborative structure, the committee will work toward a single integrated document rather than competing resolutions. Working groups organised by pillar (economic, social, technological, institutional) are encouraged, converging into a unified draft before the final session.

SECTION 10 | Expected Committee Output

The committee's output is the India 2047 National Transformation Blueprint, structured as follows:

Blueprint Component	Content Required
Vision	A concise statement of the India the committee envisions by 2047.
Mission	The operating principles guiding how that vision will be pursued.
Strategic Pillars	The 4–6 organising themes of the Blueprint (e.g., Human Capital, Economic Competitiveness, Technology & Innovation, Institutions & Governance, Sustainability).
Priority Reforms	The specific, ranked reforms proposed under each pillar.
Funding	Indicative financing sources — budgetary allocation, public-private partnership, multilateral financing, disinvestment proceeds.
Timeline	Phased milestones (e.g., 2027, 2030, 2035, 2040, 2047).
Institutional Changes	Any new bodies, mandates, or restructured agencies proposed.
Technology Roadmap	How emerging technologies from Section 5 are sequenced into the Blueprint.
Implementation Framework	Accountability mechanism — who monitors, how often, and against what indicators.
Success Indicators	Measurable targets (e.g., manufacturing share of GDP, HDI rank, R&D-to-GDP ratio) against which progress will be assessed.

Discussion Questions

- Should India pursue a concentrated, high-investment strategy in a small number of frontier technologies, or a broader diversification strategy?
- What is the appropriate balance between central direction and state-level autonomy in delivering Viksit Bharat reforms?
- How should the Blueprint sequence reforms to manage fiscal constraints while maintaining growth momentum?
- Which single institutional reform would most improve the credibility of the other reforms in this Blueprint?
- How should the committee's Blueprint account for climate constraints on its growth and manufacturing ambitions?

Research Questions

- What has been the trajectory of manufacturing's share of GDP over the last two decades, and why has it stagnated?

- How do India's R&D expenditure and patent-filing rates compare with South Korea's at an equivalent stage of development?
- What specific provisions of the 74th Constitutional Amendment remain unimplemented at the state level?
- What lessons does Estonia's e-governance transition offer for India's Digital Public Infrastructure roadmap?

Final Note

This guide is a starting point, not a substitute for original research. Delegates are strongly encouraged to consult primary government and multilateral sources before committee convenes, and to bring updated statistics where more recent data has been released.

SECTION 11 | Verified Research Links

The following are official government and multilateral sources delegates should consult directly. Click any link to open it in your browser; the full URL is also printed for reference.

Government of India

- [NITI Aayog — official website](https://www.niti.gov.in/) — <https://www.niti.gov.in/>
- [Ministry of Finance — Economic Survey of India](https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/economicsurvey/) — <https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/economicsurvey/>
- [Union Budget of India — official portal](https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/) — <https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/>
- [Press Information Bureau — Government of India](https://pib.gov.in/) — <https://pib.gov.in/>
- [Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation \(MoSPI\)](https://www.mospi.gov.in/) — <https://www.mospi.gov.in/>
- [Reserve Bank of India — Publications and Reports](https://www.rbi.org.in/) — <https://www.rbi.org.in/>
- [Digital India — official portal](https://www.digitalindia.gov.in/) — <https://www.digitalindia.gov.in/>
- [Invest India — national investment promotion agency](https://www.investindia.gov.in/) — <https://www.investindia.gov.in/>

Multilateral and International Organisations

- [IMF — World Economic Outlook](https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO) — <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO>
- [World Bank — India Overview and Development Updates](https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/india) — <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/india>
- [World Economic Forum — Reports](https://www.weforum.org/publications/) — <https://www.weforum.org/publications/>
- [UNDP — Human Development Reports](https://hdr.undp.org/) — <https://hdr.undp.org/>
- [OECD — India](https://www.oecd.org/en/countries/india.html) — <https://www.oecd.org/en/countries/india.html>
- [World Trade Organization — India Trade Profile](https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/countries_e/india_e.htm) — https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/countries_e/india_e.htm
- [United Nations — Sustainable Development Goals](https://sdgs.un.org/) — <https://sdgs.un.org/>

Sector-Specific and Comparative Data

- [World Bank Open Data](https://data.worldbank.org/country/india) — <https://data.worldbank.org/country/india>
- [Transparency International — Corruption Perceptions Index](https://www.transparency.org/en/cpi) — <https://www.transparency.org/en/cpi>
- [World Intellectual Property Organization — Global Innovation Index](https://www.wipo.int/global_innovation_index/en/) — https://www.wipo.int/global_innovation_index/en/
- [International Energy Agency — India](https://www.iea.org/countries/india) — <https://www.iea.org/countries/india>
- [ISRO — Indian Space Research Organisation](https://www.isro.gov.in/) — <https://www.isro.gov.in/>