

An Overview of the Opportunities and Challenges of Viksit Bharat 2047

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DOI:10.37648/ijps.v21i03.005

¹Received: 30/11/2025; Accepted: 31/12/2025; Published: 07/01/2026

Abstract

Viksit Bharat @2047 aims to empower citizens and foster sustainable development, focusing on equitable growth, innovative solutions and inclusive policies. Through a commitment to enhancing education, healthcare, infrastructure and environmental conservation, it strives to build a prosperous and resilient nation where every individual can thrive. By prioritizing digital transformation, rural development, and social justice, it aspires to create a vibrant and inclusive society that harnesses the potential of all its members for collective progress.

As India approaches its centenary of independence in 2047, the vision of Viksit Bharat aims at transforming the nation into a developed economy. This goal encompasses economic growth, social justice, technological leadership, and environmental sustainability. However, realizing this vision necessitates overcoming substantial challenges while leveraging emerging opportunities. The Indian economy, despite its rapid growth, faces systemic bottlenecks that need urgent attention. The country's diverse socio-economic landscape demands a tailored approach to development that integrates both traditional and modern methodologies. 'Viksit Bharat 2047' is the current government's roadmap to making India a completely developed nation by 2047, 100 years after independence. With the rapid development in major sectors of the economy, experts have predicted this mission will be accomplished within its time limit. By adopting a holistic approach that values happiness and well-being alongside economic growth, India can aspire to achieve a more sustainable and fulfilling development trajectory. This paper explores an overview of the opportunities and challenges of Viksit Bharat 2047 to achieve a developed India by 2047 by drawing insights from global best practices and successful developmental strategies

1. Introduction

India is at a turning point in its history. The 21st century will be India's century, as the country pole-vaults into the future confident of its capabilities. It is the 5th largest economy in the world today and will be the world's 3rd largest economy by 2027, as its GDP crosses US\$ 5 trillion (IMF estimates). By 2047, India is poised to be a US\$ 30 trillion economy with all the attributes of a developed nation. It will be a Viksit Bharat.

¹How to cite the article: Adeppa D. (2026) An Overview of the Opportunities and Challenges of Viksit Bharat 2047; *International Journal of Professional Studies*; Vol 21, Special Issue 3, 20-32; DOI: <http://doi.org/10.37648/ijps.v21i03.005>

Viksit Bharat 2047 is the Government of India's vision to transform the country into a developed nation by the 100th anniversary of its independence in 2047. The initiative focuses on inclusive growth, innovation, sustainability, and good governance to ensure prosperity for every section of society. Viksit Bharat 2047 is an ambitious vision by the Government of India to transform the country into a developed nation by the 100th anniversary of its independence in 2047. The initiative is a comprehensive roadmap that outlines a future where India is economically prosperous, socially advanced, environmentally sustainable, and technologically ascendant. It aims to achieve this transformation through the collective effort and participation of all citizens, particularly focusing on the empowerment of youth, the poor, women, and farmers.

As India stands at this crucial juncture, poised to take off on its growth trajectory, it is important to realize that tremendous dedication and belief in India's destiny, coupled with steadfast leadership, are necessary to realize this potential. There is enormous work that needs to be undertaken in a mission mode to make India a Viksit Bharat by 2047. For this to happen, there is a need to chalk out a bold, ambitious and transformative agenda.

Business as usual will not do. We must create the future. It is important to channelize the innovative ideas of youth into nation-building by inviting them to ideate and contribute to the vision of Viksit Bharat by 2047. This outreach initiative provides that very opportunity to lakhs of youth across India. Each one of you can think about it and send your suggestions through answering 2 questions:

- How should a Viksit Bharat look in 2047 in different aspects?
- What do we need to do to reach those goals?

2. Themes

- Empowered Indians
- Thriving and Sustainable Economy
- Innovation, Science & Technology (Research & Development, Digital, Startups)
- Good Governance and Security
- India in the World

3. Review of Literature

Jayaprada Sahoo and Dr Suresh Vadranam (2024) In This Article, Discuss About Viksit Bharat @2047 Transformation Of Society, And They Tell About Future Vision And Accomplishments. Government authorities play an important role in policy making and their implementation, and they also discuss economic growth, social progress, environmental sustainability and good governance. A good education system resolves many problems and challenges that are hurdles for becoming developed nations. The Indian education system mainly focuses on research and innovations. So, it can be better for future goals.

PhD Chamber Of Commerce And Industry (2024) In This Article, They Discuss The Indian Economy's Growth Rate In Past Decades And The Expected Size Of The Economy. And the History Of Per Capita Income and Sectorial Value Added In India's GDP. And Also Talk About Factors That Help To Become a Manufacturing Hub. India Also Needs To Improve Ease Of Doing Business Norms And Indicators. Startup Ecosystem, Infrastructure Development

Perspectives Research and Development Activities, Dynamics of Exports Education, skill and employment creation are all factors that help the occurrence of growth of the economy.

M.V.V. Satyanarayana, Bandaru Vegeswara Rao (2023) In This Article, Authors Discuss About the Indian Economy's Journey and Why India Counts As A Developing Economy After 75 Years Of Independence. British Empire Times and Their Wealth Movement. Comparison of the situation of current standards and what steps are taken by the government to achieve the status of a developed nation.

4. Objectives of the Study

- To describe the vision of Viksit Bharat 2047
- To explore the an overview of Viksit Bharat 2047 in india
- To evaluate the opportunities and challenges of Viksit Bharat 2047.

5. Research Methodology

This study is descriptive in nature. The study is based on secondary data sources. Secondary data collected from official sources like NITI Aayog, MoSPI, the World Bank, and UNDP, Various Government Publications, Research Journals, News Reports, and National Development Plans and Strategies.

6. Vision and objectives

The overarching vision of Viksit Bharat 2047 encompasses several key objectives:

- **Economic prosperity:** Targeting a \$30 to \$40 trillion economy by 2047, driven by growth in manufacturing, exports, and technology.
- **Social advancement:** Ensuring access to high-quality and affordable education and healthcare for all citizens.
- **Environmental sustainability:** Promoting green growth and committing to net-zero carbon emissions.
- **Good governance:** Enhancing the ease of living and ease of doing business through transparent and effective administration.
- **Infrastructure development:** Strengthening the nation's physical and digital infrastructure to support economic growth.
- **Citizen participation** crucial component of the initiative is the active participation of citizens, particularly the youth. The government has established a platform on the My Gov portal where citizens can contribute their suggestions and ideas for shaping the vision.
- **Initiatives and events** Various programs and initiatives have been launched to engage different sections of society and advance the goals of Viksit Bharat 2047:

- **Viksit Bharat @2047: Voice of Youth:** A program launched by the Prime Minister to involve young people in workshops and discussions at educational institutions across the country.
- **Viksit Bharat Young Leaders Dialogue (VBYLD):** An event bringing together youth leaders to brainstorm solutions for realizing the vision.
- **Viksit Bharat Ambassador:** A "Yuva Connect" program on the MyBharat portal to foster youth engagement in the nation's developmental journey.

Efforts towards achieving Viksit Bharat 2047 are ongoing, with progress charted in key policy documents. The Union Budget for 2025–26, for instance, aligned its priorities with the overall strategy outlined in the interim budget. The NITI Aayog has also held meetings with state representatives to align development plans.

7. Key pillars

The vision of Viksit Bharat is built on four pillars, known as the four "Amrit pillars":

- **Yuva (Youth):** Empowering the nation's largest demographic dividend through education, skill development, and entrepreneurial opportunities.
- **Garib (Poor):** Working towards the ambitious goal of zero poverty through various social welfare schemes and inclusive development initiatives.
- **Mahilayen (Women):** Promoting women's empowerment and ensuring their full participation in all spheres of life, including economic activity.
- **Annadata (Farmers):** Empowering farmers to become the food basket of the world through modernization and technological advancements in agriculture.

8. Key pillars of development

To achieve the Viksit Bharat 2047 vision, the initiative focuses on five main themes:

- **Empowered Indians:** Aims to provide quality healthcare, education, and skill development to all citizens, with special focus on women's empowerment and ensuring equal opportunities for all.
- **Thriving and Sustainable Economy:** Seeks to boost economic growth by focusing on agriculture, industry, infrastructure, and green energy, with a target of becoming a \$30–40 trillion economy by 2047.
- **Innovation, Science, and Technology:** Focuses on leveraging technology for governance, service delivery, and economic growth. This includes promoting research and development, supporting startups, and investing in digital public infrastructure.
- **Good Governance and Security:** Prioritizes transparent, efficient, and citizen-centric governance. This includes improving the ease of doing business, enhancing national security, and implementing regulatory reforms.

- **India in the World:** Aims to enhance India's global standing and influence by showcasing its economic progress, innovation, and commitment to inclusive and sustainable growth.

9. Components of the vision

The Viksit Bharat 2047 vision outlines specific components and goals within each pillar to guide the nation's progress.

- **Economic growth:** Aims for sustained high GDP growth, with projections suggesting a target of a \$30–40 trillion economy by 2047. This will be achieved by promoting manufacturing, boosting exports, and strengthening the MSME sector.
- **Social empowerment:** The four key pillars are youth (Yuva), poor (Garib), women (Mahilayen), and farmers (Annadata). The goal is to eradicate poverty, ensure quality education and healthcare for all, and promote women's participation in the workforce.
- **Environmental sustainability:** Includes a focus on renewable energy, achieving net-zero emissions, and promoting sustainable practices. The goal is to achieve economic growth without harming the environment.
- **Infrastructure development:** Envisions building state-of-the-art infrastructure, including high-speed transportation networks, digital infrastructure, and smart cities. The PM Gati Shakti initiative is a key part of this strategy.
- **Good governance:** Focuses on improving the ease of doing business, leveraging digital technology for transparent service delivery, and reducing compliance burdens.
- Viksit Bharat 2047 is more than just a government plan; it is a national aspiration that requires the collective effort and participation of all Indians. By focusing on inclusive growth, sustainable development, and effective governance, the vision provides a clear roadmap for India to transform into a developed nation. Its success will depend on the continued commitment, strategic action, and the active involvement of all stakeholders in building a prosperous, equitable, and self-reliant India.

10. An Overview of 'Viksit Bharat 2047'

'Viksit Bharat 2047' is the current BJP-led NDA government's roadmap to making India a completely developed nation by 2047 with a vision to foster inclusive economic participation among all citizens. Viksit Bharat 2047 represents the government's vision to transform the country into a developed entity by its 100th year of independence in 2047, with Yuva, Garib, Mahila and Kisan as its four pillars. The idea of Viksit Bharat is established on the conjecture of a prosperous Bharat; in harmony with modern infrastructure while creating opportunities for all citizens to explore their potential (Acharya, 2024). A crucial component of this initiative is the assertive ambition for elevating India to the rank of the world's third-largest economy within the next five years, contingent upon the NDA assuming power once more (Deccan Herald, 2024). Viksit Bharat or Developed India epitomizes a complete blueprint for the country's prosperity, and not just a catchphrase. This vision, by encompassing many components ranging from economic growth to inclusive development, will be the guiding principle for India during its 'Amrit Kaal'. A 'People-Centric Inclusive Development Approach' that incorporates substantive development of all forms of infrastructure (physical, digital and social), Digital Public Infrastructure or DPI-promoted formalization and financial inclusion, deepening and widening of tax base via GST, GIFT IFSC- a robust gateway for global capital and financial services for the economy, and

proactive inflation management with every part of the country becoming active participants in economic progress. With social changes, technical innovations, and economic reforms combined, the government hopes to raise India's position at the global level. One of the main aims of Viksit Bharat 2047 is to turn India to a \$30-trillion developed economy in about two decades for a projected 1.65 billion population (Hindustan Times, n.d., qtd. in Deccan Herald, 2024). The document envisions economic growth, sustainable development goals and improvements in the ease of living and doing business, enhanced infrastructure, and bolstered social welfare initiatives. It also takes into account four major factors likely to take center-stage by 2050: India and Africa's increasing prominence on the global stage, reflecting the current government's emphasis on the Global South at G20; a world marked by growing affluence but also polarization; escalating climate crises; and a rapidly changing geopolitical landscape. Other factors include the emergence of a 'physical' future, where rapidly advancing digital technology reshapes the physical world; groundbreaking innovations reshaping lifestyles; global competition for shared resources like space, oceans and data; and the uncertainties posed by the unknown.

A high-flying objective of Viksit Bharat 2047 is that it intends to enable every citizen to participate in the economy, which is being projected as strong, inclusive, and employment-oriented, topped up with entrepreneurial opportunities. This entails implementing policies to encourage investment, higher economic growth, and foster innovation across various industries. Numerous programs such as Make in India, Digital India and Startup India have by now embodied these policies. With the support of digitization, homegrown manufacturing, and a thriving startup community, the government hopes to lift up millions of people out of poverty and realize the nation's full economic potential.

Another crucial component of Viksit Bharat 2047 is its goal to develop world-class infrastructures to promote sustainable growth and improve living standards. To fill up the infrastructure gaps across the country, the government is launching large-scale projects, such as Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, Bharatmala, Sagarmala, and Smart Cities Mission. Vande Bharat trains and the UDAN initiatives have made the travel experience hassle-free for common people. In addition, the expansion of metro trains has also ensured smooth travelling within cities.

Viksit Bharat 2047 emphasizes inclusive development and social welfare; ensures benefits to all the people. Programs and schemes, such as Ayushman Bharat, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, and Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, etc. point toward the government's dedication in promoting healthcare facilities, financial inclusion, gender parity and sanitation. The government is also keen to build a more inclusive and equitable society wherein all the people can be economically integrated. Initiatives such as Jan Aushadi Kendras could save Rs 30,000 crores for individuals with deprived background, by providing medicines at the rates discounted by 80%.

On the sustainability front, Viksit Bharat 2047 endeavors to make India greener and cleaner. The government has started programs to encourage renewable energy use, water conservation, and cleanliness, including the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Jal Jeevan Mission and National Solar Mission. It supports conservatory initiatives, climate-resilient infrastructure, and renewable energy. India is dedicated to upholding internationally acknowledged environmental standards; it aims to achieve approximately fifty per cent of its installed electric power capacity from non-fossil fuel sources by 2030. In its commitment to meet 'Net Zero' by 2070, the government has adopted strategies, such as viability gap funding for wind energy, setting up of coal gasification and liquefaction capacity, phased mandatory blending of CNG, PNG and compressed biogas, and financial assistance for procurement of biomass aggregation machinery. Rooftop solar installation will enable one crore households getting access to solar energy; obtaining up to 300 units of free electricity per month. Adopting e-buses for public transport network and strengthening the overall vehicle ecosystem, etc. are some of the key aspects associated with harnessing solar energy. New scheme of bio-manufacturing and bio-foundry is to be launched to support environment friendly alternatives.

Another key pillars of Viksit Bharat 2047 leans on harnessing technology to enhance efficiency and transparency in governance. Through platforms like Aadhaar and Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT), the government has streamlined the

distribution of subsidies and welfare benefits; reduced leakages, and ensured assistance reaches the intended beneficiaries directly. The DBT has helped the government eliminate ten crore fraudulent entries and successfully curbed financial leakages; it could save nearly Rs 3 lakh crore from falling into the wrong hands. Additionally, schemes like Ayushman Bharat have utilized technology to create digital health infrastructures, enabling citizens easy and hassle-free access to healthcare services. On the whole, the government's emphasis on leveraging technology for welfare purposes underscores its commitment to inclusive development and empowerment of all the citizens.

The preceding discussion has, to a considerable extent, substantiated Viksit Bharat, 2047 as a vision, illustrated by an ambitious plan to achieve India's full potential and propel the country to unprecedented development and prosperity. It strives for establishing a more resilient and inclusive society where Janbhagidari is the basis of the nation's success story. Furthermore, the government is focusing on infrastructural development, social welfare, economic empowerment, and environmental sustainability

11. Viksit Bharat: A Vision by 2047

As mentioned before, Viksit Bharat 2047 is the vision to transform India into a developed nation by 2047, the 100th year of its independence. This vision encompasses various facets of development, such as economic growth, environmental sustainability, social progress and good governance, to make India a developed nation by 2047. Acharya (2024) opines that Viksit Bharat, by 2047, may possibly focus more on aspects like:

(a) Economic growth, exemplified by resilience that can provide opportunities and high living standards for all its citizens. The economy should be able to cope with the 21st century challenges premised on entrepreneurship, innovation and competitiveness. (b) Environmental sustainability that pledges a clean and green environment to preserve India's biodiversity and natural resources. The environment should be able to mitigate the impacts of climate change in terms of restoration, conservation and resilience. (c) Social progress that ensures an inclusive and harmonious society. Society should be able to celebrate and respect India's cultural heritage founded on justice, equality and diversity. (d) Agile governance with sound policies and accountability. As envisioned by Padder (2023), India needs to address the emerging global challenges such as widening gap between rich and poor countries and even within countries, leading to increased social unrest and political instability, the rise of China and other emerging powers that could challenge the dominance of the US and its allies, creating avenues for new tensions and opportunities for cooperation, the impacts of climate change and environmental degradation that could pose serious threats to human security and well-being, and the growing population creating new challenges and opportunities for social and economic development.

12. Opportunities

- **Demographic Dividend:** India's large youth population is a significant asset, providing a potentially large workforce to drive economic growth and innovation.
- **Technological Leadership:** There is an opportunity to strengthen India's position in science, technology, and innovation, utilizing digitalization and research to accelerate development.
- **Economic Growth:** The goal includes sustained high GDP growth, aiming for a US\$30 trillion economy by 2047.
- **Infrastructure Development:** Opportunities exist in bridging the urban-rural infrastructure gap, with ongoing initiatives in roads, healthcare (e.g., Ayushman Arogya Mandirs), and internet access.

- **Sustainability and Green Energy:** The vision incorporates the goal of environmentally sustainable growth, with progress already made in green energy initiatives.
- **Governance Reforms:** The plan emphasizes capacity building and strengthening governance systems to improve effective policy implementation.

13. Challenges

- **Economic Inequality and Uneven Development:** A wide gap between rich and poor, and regional disparities (urban vs. rural), poses a major challenge to inclusive growth.
- **Unemployment and Skill Gap:** Creating sufficient sustainable, skill-based employment for the large youth population is a key challenge, as the current education system often fails to match industry needs.
- **Social Norms and Gender Disparities:** Obstructive social norms often limit women's economic prospects and workforce participation, which must be addressed for social equity.
- **Infrastructure Deficiencies:** Despite improvements, many areas still lack basic infrastructure like consistent power, good healthcare access, and quality housing.
- **Funding and Investment:** A significant challenge is channeling domestic savings, which are often invested in non-productive assets like gold, into productive investments to fund the required infrastructure and development projects.
- **Climate Risks and External Shocks:** The vision faces vulnerabilities from global challenges like climate shocks and oil price volatility, which can impact economic projections.
- **Quality and Equity in Education/Healthcare:** Ensuring equitable access to quality education and healthcare services across all states and social strata remains a significant barrier to human development.
- **Economic Challenges:** Maintain Sustainable High Growth, Employment Generation, Income Equality, and Agriculture Modernization.
- **Infrastructure and Urbanization:** Infrastructure Deficit, Reduction of Rural and Urban Gap, Highways and Local Roads Connectivity, Builds Corridors and Organization Mega City.
- **Social and Demographic Challenges:** Provides Quality Education and Technical Skills, Healthcare Access, Population Dynamics, Gender Equality and Increase Women Participation through benefits and reservation.
- **Environment and Resources Challenges:** Focus on Climate Change, Water Scarcity, Pollution and Damage of Environment.
- **Governance and Institutional Challenges :**Policy Continuity, Corruption, Maintain Law and Order, Tight Internal and Border Security and Take strict actions on Insurgency, Increase Local Governance Participation.

- **Global Geopolitical and Economic Factors:** Trade Disruption, Take initiatives to resolves Geopolitical Tensions, Technological Competition and Transfers of technology.
- The vision of **Viksit Bharat 2047** aims to transform India into a developed, self-reliant, and inclusive nation by its centenary of independence. Achieving this goal presents numerous opportunities leveraging India's strengths, as well as significant challenges that require strategic solutions.
- Our analysis also confirms a sharp fall in World Bank-defined \$1.9/day and \$3.2/day poverty in India between 2011-12 and 2022-23. The consumption Gini has declined for both rural and urban areas. The consumption distribution for 2022-23 stochastically dominates the distribution for 2011-12 in both rural & urban populations, an even stronger test of improvement in the distribution than the Gini coefficient. The ratio of consumption of the top 5% to the bottom 5% has also improved in both rural and urban areas during this period.

This paper outlines a vision of a developed free market economy, an open, plural democracy, in which every citizen is assured of equality of opportunity and provided the support to develop her full potential to the benefit of all. The paper analyses the demographic, digital and greening trends in the global economy and society to trace a path for India's comparative advantage over the next 30 years. It then sketches out an economic vision in terms of the average income of the citizens and puts it in the perspective of the world economy.

Equality of opportunity will be driven by an improvement in the average quality of the human capital and its more equal distribution of quality education and the availability & quality of skilling. Better matching of job skills supplied and demanded will ensure its translation into improved outcomes. Basic education and low-end job skills are critical to raising the real wages of illiterate, unskilled laborers. Better middle school outcomes coupled with mid-level skills are similarly important for the growth of real wages of the mass of workers. Improvement in the quality of education & skilling at every level will drive the growth of wages for new entrants to the labor force. "Learning by doing", upgrading skills and learning related skills will play a critical role in the growth of labor productivity and the rise of real wages of those already employed. "Learning by doing" is particularly important for manufacturing but is also relevant for modern agriculture and services. The entry of educated and skilled married women into the workforce will also help raise labor productivity. Together these can ensure a more equal distribution of wage income. A reformed, simplified and digitally integrated tax system (EKautilya), along with the proposed Net Income Transfer System (NITS), can help moderate the negative distributional impact of a spurt in economic growth (Kuznets curve).

Structural transformation of the economy entails a reduction in the share of the labor force engaged in agriculture, from half to a fifth or less of the total. The rest will be employed more productively in rural services and industry located in currently rural areas. With less underemployment and greater labor productivity, agriculture & allied sectors will improve, leading to increased demand for rural services & industrial products. It's important to ensure that a substantial share of this increased demand is met by service providers and production located in rural geographies. Physical & digital connectivity, availability of quality education and skills relevant to agriculture & rural economy, and the freedom to use land for nonagricultural purposes will play a critical role in this transformation.

We envision a key role for the digital ecosystem in upgrading human resources, structural change, and the transformation of the Indian economy from a lower middle income one to a high income one. The digital economy will have two elements: one, a digital architecture of a dozen stacks and sub-stacks, and second, a modular, multi-layered system of telemedicine, e-learning, tele-education & e-skilling. The stacks include a knowledge stack with four sub-stacks focused on education, rural & agricultural information, R&D and marketing of high-tech skills; a health stack with a sub-stack focused on public health; a welfare stack; and a social media stack, along with the broader and deeper fin-stacks and e-market stacks. The stacks are designed to promote competition in the digital economy by

providing a level platform with transparent, fair and credible rules to new entrepreneurs & MSMEs. The stacks will be accessible to every resident of India through a national fiber optic cable network which reaches every block, tehsil & taluk.

The second element consists of a suite of AI-enabled expert systems that improve the quality of education, skilling, health and government services. Among these will be a digital teacher (E-Acharya), a digital trainer (E-Guru), a digital doctor (E-Vaid), a digital taxman (E-Kautilya), a digital bureaucrat (E-Chanakya) and a digital judge (E-Manu). The telemedicine, e-education, e-skilling and governance systems are envisioned as hybrid ones that leverage the scalability of web delivery with personal human touch critical for motivation and social learning. They will also combine government and private service providers to complement the strengths and supplement the weaknesses of each. The architecture is envisioned to empower citizens, promote structural transformation of the labor force, and drive inclusive growth.

The green economy's role is envisioned to grow over time in urbanization, housing, and transport and to contribute to the greening of growth. A green sub-stack will be built to support the propagation of green designs, services, goods, and systems.

The quality and distribution of government-provided public goods also affect the distribution of consumption and income. One aspect which was relatively neglected for 65 years was public health. This has changed over the last ten years, but a lot remains to be done. Given the large size of our population, this requires massive, three-level (national, state, and local) systems for supplying clean drinking water; drainage; collection; transport; treatment and recycling of water and sewage; and collecting, processing & recycling solid waste. India will not be considered a developed country till these are installed and function sustainably. The biggest benefit of these systems will be the elimination of the high child (under 5 years) malnutrition levels in India relative to our peers.

Policies and programs causally related to growth and public welfare are critical to sustaining fast growth during the next 25 years. These include the creation of a macroeconomic and sectorial environment in which private initiative can thrive and take the entire economy and society forward. The unfortunate legacy of 30 years of "Bureaucratic Socialism" is the many remaining obstacles in the path of job creators and not enough incentives for the economic administrators to empower growth drivers. The last chapter brings together the policy and institutional reforms essential for accelerating growth and sustaining fast growth for three decades.

The India-China per capita gap (ratio) has bottomed out and started closing. With India's population growth rate and per capita GDP growth rate now above China's, the GDP and economic power ratios will start closing at an increasing rate. If the free open market democracies reject the asymmetric economic, trade, technology and FDI policies of the People's Republic of China and diversify their supply chains out of the PRC and into India and other free open market democracies, they can collectively reduce the risk of disruption and exploitation. This will allow India to reform faster and to transform its economy more comprehensively to create a better, more equal economy and society for its 1.64 billion citizens by 2050. It will also be in a better position to provide more support and help to the low-income and lower-middle-income countries.

The world is moving toward high-tech decoupling between the USA and its allies (Group USA) and China and its allies (Group China). This will be accompanied by partial economic decoupling, resulting from the demonopolisation of manufactured exports and an effort to Derick supply chains of each group in the other. This effort is greatly complicated by the fact that China's ASEAN neighbors, who are neither allies of the USA nor of China, are economically dependent on international trade, FDI and economic interaction with China, and for security, on the USA. India, on the other hand, has a huge trade gap with China and must reduce its import dependence on China in the medium to long term. In the short-medium term (5 years), it can gain by partnering with Group-USA to help it de-

risk its supply chains by creating a welcoming environment for its MNEs to diversify their supply chains to India. This will increase the economic, technological and strategic security of the USA, its allies (the EU, the UK and Japan) and India.

India, that is, Bharat, is a civilizational state which will neither be like the USA, the inheritor of European colonial traditions, nor like Communist China, the inheritor of Han imperial traditions. When the Egyptian civilization was building great monuments, based on funds & labor usually achieved through conquest, Bhartiya civilization was focused on building cities for its enormous population (1/3rd of the world), developing craft manufacturing and trading both internally and with its northwestern and western neighbors. In an era in which other civilizations saw glory in the conquest of neighboring empires & enslavement of “other” peoples, Bharat’s rulers were spreading Vedic culture, spiritual ideas and civilization across the Indian subcontinent (from the Himalayas in the north to Sri Lanka in the south, and from the Baluchistan desert in the west to Myanmar’s hills in the east of Bharat).

India is built on a secular spiritual-social contract, in which all the tribes of that time (2500-3500 BCE) brought their gods to the sacrificial fire and agreed to accept the gods of every other tribe, with each tribe free to worship its own god (or no god)! This “Hindu or Indic Secularism” in terms of spiritual-religious beliefs and peaceful coexistence with outside civilization is the foundation of the Indian Civilizational State. This is still the basic philosophical approach of India’s political, economic and military leadership.

In conclusion, India’s journey to becoming a developed nation by 2047 is challenging but achievable. We have the talent, we’re building the infrastructure, and we’re attracting capital. If we can overcome our challenges and capitalize on our strengths, Viksit Bharat can become a reality. But it will take hard work, smart policies, and a commitment to sustainable growth. We need to improve our education system, reduce compliance burdens, focus on sectors where we have natural advantages, and ensure our growth is environmentally sustainable.

The road ahead is long and filled with obstacles. We’ll need to make tough decisions, work incredibly hard, and constantly adapt to changing global conditions. But the destination – a developed India – is worth the journey. If we can harness our demographic dividend, leverage our technological capabilities, and maintain our economic prudence, we can create a Viksit Bharat that not only provides prosperity for its citizens but also serves as a model for sustainable development in the 21st century. As we move forward, let’s remember that this isn’t just about economic metrics. It’s about creating a nation where every citizen has the opportunity to reach their full potential. A nation that leads in innovation, sets global standards in sustainability, and upholds the values of democracy and diversity. That’s the Viksit Bharat we should aim for. And with the right steps, that’s the Viksit Bharat we can achieve.

Viksit Bharat 2047 is the vision of the Government of India to make India a developed nation by 2047, the 100th year of its independence. As India stands at this crucial juncture, poised to take off on its growth trajectory, it is important to realize that tremendous dedication and belief in India’s destiny, immense desire, potential, talent and capabilities of the Indians, especially the youth, coupled with steadfast leadership, is necessary to realize this potential. There is enormous work that needs to be undertaken in a mission mode to make India a Viksit Bharat by 2047. For this to happen, there is a need to chalk out a bold, ambitious and transformative agenda and its communication to all stakeholders. Viksit Bharat 2047 needs to focus more on aspects of the economy such as structural transformation, which allows shifting of resources from low-productivity sectors to high-productivity sectors. This can boost economic growth, create jobs, and reduce poverty. The vision needs to envelop aspects like improving the quality of labor, enhancing the skills and employability of workers, and ensuring fair and efficient labor regulations that can serve as catalysts for increasing productivity. Viksit Bharat 2047 also entails a strong and vibrant democracy manifested in good governance, which interests a participatory and accountable system, the rule of law, cooperative federalism, transparency and a responsive public service delivery.

This can reduce corruption and, at the same time, increase trust and legitimacy. Adopting and promoting green technologies such as renewable energy, energy-efficient technologies, and climate resilience can reduce greenhouse gas emissions and mitigate environmental degradation while creating new opportunities for growth and development. Therefore, 'Now' is the right time that India formulates a vision for the nation's future that addresses problems of the present while taking into account the opportunities coming up in the future. Making India a developed nation by 2047 requires a vision which can stimulate all the forces and every citizen into a ground-up movement. A vision for a better future for this country cannot simply be an idea for us to mull over but rather should invoke in us all a sense of responsibility as to how our individual and collective decisions can turn this dream into a reality. People in power must vow to build a nation that is both prosperous and happy and empathetic towards the needs of its less privileged. What all the citizens of this country must do is to build a more responsible nation wherein there exists no class or caste, where ideas flow freely and where its citizens enjoy maximum social and political freedom.

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