

Vikasit Bharat Vision 2047; Objectives, Strategies, Challenges

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Vikasit Bharat @ 2047' is the government's vision to transform India into a developed country by 2047, the 100th anniversary of India's independence. In this article, I will discuss some of the important strategies and challenges to achieve this goal.

1. Introduction: Vikasit Bharat @ 2047: Strategies

Economic Growth: The goal is to grow India's economy to \$30 trillion by 2047 and significantly increase per capita income. The strategies include infrastructure development (transport, communication, urban facilities), technological advancement, promoting investment and increasing productivity.

Social Progress: The goals are to achieve inclusive development, reduce poverty, achieve 100% literacy rate, and provide access to health care services to all citizens. Empowerment of youth, poor, women and farmers (youth, poor, women, breadwinners) are important strategic pillars.

Sustainability: Environmental protection, significant generation of energy from renewable energy sources to reduce pollution, and modernization of agriculture. This also includes aspects such as improving coal transportation infrastructure.

Good Governance: Increasing transparency, accountability and citizen participation in governance. Ensuring that benefits reach the people through various schemes.

2. Vikasit Bharat @ 2047: Challenges

Demographic Changes: Growing population and demographic changes are considered a challenge to achieving development goals.

Economic Disparities: Achieving inclusive growth and providing equal opportunities to all sections of citizens is a major challenge.

Education and Skills: Quality education and skill development are required to effectively harness the youth energy.

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Overall, the focus has been on four pillars of economic growth, technological advancement, social empowerment and sustainability to make India a developed country by 2047.

3. Vikasit Bharat Objectives, Strategies, and Challenges

3.1 Economic Growth

Economic Growth is a crucial and central part of the vision of Vikasit Bharat for India to become a developed nation. The basic characteristic of a developed nation is its high per capita income: Rapid and sustained economic growth is key to raising the current per capita income to the level of high-income countries by 2047.

Economic growth requires massive investment in sectors such as education, health, infrastructure and technology. This in turn creates employment. A strong economy creates large-scale quality jobs in manufacturing, services and innovation. This in turn creates opportunities for poverty eradication. The distribution of wealth generated by economic growth can effectively reduce poverty and improve the living standards of the people. A strong economic position is necessary to increase India's influence and strategic autonomy in the world. For this, Strategies for Economic Growth are needed. In order to achieve the 2047 target, the government will mainly focus on the following strategies.

Economic Growth Strategies-Key Elements; Infrastructure development: Roads, Railways, Ports, Airports and Digital Connectivity (PM Gati Shakti). In Technology & Innovation: Promotion of Research and Development (R&D), Digital Transformation, and Adoption of New Technologies like Artificial Intelligence (AI). In Manufacturing, Attracting Domestic and Foreign Investments through Make in India and PLI (Production Linked Incentive) Schemes, Making the Manufacturing Sector a Global Hub. In Modernizing the Agriculture Sector, Improving Farming Methods for Better Employment and Higher Yields for Farmers. In Administrative Reforms, Governance Reforms to Improve "Ease of Doing Business" and "Ease of Living".

3.2 Challenges for Economic

Growth the challenges faced in achieving this goal include the following: Investment Challenge: Mobilizing the massive investments (especially in infrastructure) required to achieve the goals and utilizing them effectively. Human Capital Challenge: Improving the skills and productivity of the workforce to meet international standards. Global Uncertainties: Protecting the economy from external factors such as global economic slowdown, trade wars, and geopolitical tensions. Inclusive Growth: Ensuring that the benefits of economic growth reach all segments of society, especially the rural and marginalized. Sustainability: Addressing environmental sustainability and climate change effectively while achieving rapid growth.

3.3 In the Vikasit Bharat Vision, the strategies include 2. Social Progress

The role is crucial. In order for a country to develop, it must be economically strong and provide better living standards and equal opportunities to all its citizens. Achieving inclusive development ensures that the fruits of national development reach the lowest strata of society. For economic growth to be sustainable and strong, it must be inclusive. The goals are to reduce poverty, achieve 100% literacy rate, and provide access to healthcare services to all citizens. Empowering the youth, poor, women, and farmers (youth, poor, women, breadwinners) are important strategic pillars.

Human Capital Development: Increases the potential of human resources by investing in education and skills. Strong human resources are the backbone of the economy. Improved Living Standards: Eradicating poverty and hunger, providing quality health services, safe drinking water, sanitation and housing to all citizens. Apart from this, social justice and empowerment should be provided to the people. Social Justice & Empowerment: Providing equal opportunities to Dalits, tribals, women and other disadvantaged groups and making them active participants in nation building are important. Strategies for Social Progress Youth Skill Development: Preparing youth for future jobs, encouraging them towards innovation and research. Poverty Alleviation: Eradicating poverty through multifaceted approaches, expanding food security and social security schemes. Aiming for 'Zero Poverty' by 2047. Women Empowerment: Increasing women's participation in education, economic activities and political spheres. Strengthening women's welfare schemes. Food-giver (farmers) Agricultural progress: Increasing farmers' income, modernizing agricultural technologies, strengthening food security. Health (Healthcare) Expanding healthcare services to all through schemes like Ayushman Bharat. Promoting programs like cervical cancer vaccination for girls aged 9-14. Education (Education) Improving educational infrastructure, increasing school enrolment rates, improving the quality of education. Aim for 100% literacy. Challenges in Social Progress Inequalities: Reducing regional and social inequalities, especially in key sectors such as health and education, ensuring equal access to quality services for all.

Demographic Challenge: Providing adequate skills and employment opportunities to fully utilize the potential of the young population. Women's Participation: Increasing the participation rate of women in the workforce, ensuring their safety and equal pay in the workplace. Delivery Gap: Ensuring that the benefits of welfare schemes reach the beneficiaries effectively without any leakages.

4. Sustainability

The role of strategies in the Vikasit Bharat vision is very crucial. Environmental protection, generating significant energy from renewable energy sources to reduce pollution, modernizing agriculture. Improving coal and transport infrastructure are important. Even if a country develops economically, if it is not responsible for the environment and resources, that development will be temporary. Therefore, sustainability stands as a cornerstone for sustainable, long-term development. Moreover, sustainability coordinates economic growth, environmental protection, and social development. Conservation of resources for future generations: Ensuring that natural resources (water, air, minerals, forests) are available for future generations while meeting today's needs. Supporting economic growth: Providing a sustainable foundation for long-term economic growth by reducing pollution, increasing energy security, and increasing resource efficiency. Solving climate change: Taking measures in line with international goals to reduce the impacts of climate change and reducing the risk of disasters faced by India are the main ones. Strategies for Sustainability To achieve sustainability goals, the Indian government focuses on these strategies: Renewable Energy Transition: Massively increasing the production of renewable energy sources such as solar and wind power to reduce dependence on fossil fuels. Energy Efficiency: Implementing modern technologies and standards to reduce energy consumption in industries, homes, and transportation. Circular Economy: Reducing pressure on natural resources through reuse, recycling, and waste management. Green Mobility: Promoting electric vehicles (EVs) and developing better public transport systems to reduce pollution in the transportation sector. Environmental Governance: Enforcing strict environmental regulations such as a forestation, biodiversity conservation, etc.

Major Challenges India is facing to achieve the SDGs: Growing Energy Needs: Rapid industrialization and urbanization are leading to a huge increase in the demand for energy resources. Meeting this demand through sustainable means is a major challenge. Technology and Investment: Huge investments in renewable energy sources and pollution control technologies require huge financial resources to make these technologies available.

Pollution Control: Air and Water Pollution is at a critical level in cities. To effectively control this, better waste management and control of industrial emissions are required. Coordination of their implementation: Effective implementation of sustainability policies at the central, state and local levels and coordination between various ministries are required.

5. Good Governance

Role is also important in the strategies of Vikasit Bharat Vision. Good governance is key to achieving the goals of economic growth and social progress efficiently and transparently. Accountability in governance and increasing citizen participation. It ensures that the benefits of various schemes reach the people efficiently. Objectives Efficient Implementation: It is necessary to ensure that economic, social and infrastructure schemes reach the beneficiaries without any corruption or delay. Such measures will lead to Building Trust: It increases the trust of citizens in the government, so that citizens actively participate in nation building. Transparency and Accountability: It ensures transparency in government decisions and accountability in the use of public money. Ease of Living: It improves the quality of life of citizens by making government services and permissions easier for them. Leveraging Technology: It promotes digital transformation to modernize and improve governance processes.

Good Governance Strategies The government is already pursuing these strategies in support of the Vikasit Bharat goal. Digital Governance: Bringing government services to the doorstep of the people through Aadhaar, UPI, and various government service portals that provide services digitally. This will speed up the delivery of services to the people and reduce corruption. Administrative Reforms: Making the government machinery more efficient and accessible to the people through reforms in the Central Secretariat and improvements in district-level governance. Legal Reforms: Bringing reforms in the judicial system by removing unnecessary old laws. Ease of Doing Business: Speeding up the process of getting justice to the citizens. Citizen-Centric Policies: Increasing citizen participation in governance decisions and giving priority to their opinions. Improving Service Delivery: Undertaking special campaigns for disposal of pending government cases at the earliest.

Major Challenges in achieving Good Governance Goals: Corruption and Delay: Completely eliminating corruption at the grassroots level, delays in decisions and service delivery. Capacity Building: Training government employees in accordance with new technologies and reforms, and increasing their capacity. Etc. Digital Divide: Ensuring that the benefits of digital governance reach the rural areas and the marginalized groups where internet and smartphone usage is low. Politicization of Governance: Reducing political interference in policy decisions and implementation, ensuring impartial service delivery. Centre-State Coordination: Achieving complete coordination between the Centre and the state governments for the effective implementation of development schemes and reforms.

The role of demographic changes in the vision of Vikasit Bharat is a complex issue. India is considered a great opportunity (Demographic Dividend) as it has the largest youth population in the world, but it also has some challenges. Positive Role of Demographic Change Demographic Dividend: India has a strong working-age population with a median age of about 29 years. Experts predict that India will be the world's largest working-age population in the next 25-30 years. If this youth is given the right skills and opportunities, it can increase productivity and consumption, contributing to rapid economic growth. Innovation, Entrepreneurship: The creativity, energy, and risk-taking among the youth fuel innovation and entrepreneurship.

Challenges of Demographic Change Union Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman have also stated that population growth or demographic change poses challenges to the goal of 'Vikasit Bharat'. Skill Gap: There are shortcomings

in not only providing jobs to the youth, but also in preparing them with 21st-century skills to meet future needs. There is a risk that unskilled youth will become a burden on the country. On the other hand, workload and aging population: As the fertility rate decreases in the coming decades, the number of elderly people dependent on the working population will increase. This will increase the pressure on social security, healthcare, and pensions. Employment Generation: The main challenge is to create stable, quality jobs to meet the growing young workforce. Regional Disparities: There are differences in fertility and aging rates between different states in the country. While some states have young populations, others are aging rapidly. Reconciling these disparities and formulating policies is key. Strategies to manage demographic changes Investment in human capital: Invest heavily in education and skill development programmes. Youth empowerment: Promote youth voices and participation through platforms like 'Vikasit Bharat' 'Voice of Youth'. Healthcare reforms: Strengthen healthcare infrastructure to meet the needs of a growing ageing population. Gender equality: Increasing women's labor force participation is an important aspect.

Demographic changes: The growing population is considered a challenge to achieving development goals. Achieving inclusive growth and providing equal opportunities to all sections of the population is a major challenge. No matter how fast the economic growth is, if its benefits do not reach all sections of the society, especially the regionally and socially disadvantaged, the original objective of 'Vikasit Bharat' will not be achieved. Economic inequalities hinder the overall development of the country and social stability. Loss of Human Capital: Due to disparities in education, health and skills, the youth from poorer sections are unable to realize their full potential. This weakens the overall human capital of the country. Social Tensions: Severe inequalities can lead to social unrest and political instability. This negatively affects investment and the development process. Regional Disparities: Economic disparities between different states and regions (for example, concentration of industries, infrastructure and investment) lead to imbalanced development. '

'Vikasit Bharat' means that all the states of the country should develop. For this, strategies to overcome these disparities are important. Inclusive Economic Policies: Formulating schemes aimed at empowering the poor, women, youth and farmers. Investment in Human Capital: Improving opportunities for the economically backward classes by providing quality education and healthcare services free or at a low cost. Skill Development: Providing market-relevant skills and employment opportunities to the youth to help them escape poverty. Focus on regional development: Increasing government investment in infrastructure development in backward areas and states, thereby increasing local employment generation. Social Safety Nets: Protecting the poor and vulnerable through schemes like food security and Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT). Challenges in reducing inequalities include training and quality of education: Ensuring that the quality of government training programmes and schooling is at par with the private education available to the rich. Informal Sector: Most of the workers in India are in the informal sector. Providing them with social security, decent wages and working conditions is a major challenge. Wealth and income inequalities: It is a complex matter to bring reforms to reduce wealth and inheritance inequalities, not just income inequalities. Implementation of government schemes: Ineffective implementation of schemes, failure to identify beneficiaries properly, and corruption preventing the poor from receiving the benefits they deserve must be overcome.

'Vikasit Bharat' means that every Indian should have a share in development. There should be equal opportunities to live a better life. Only by effectively addressing these inequalities can the 2047 goal be realized.

6. Education and Skills

Quality education and skill development are essential to harness the youth energy. Overall, the focus has been on four pillars of economic growth, technological advancement, social empowerment and sustainability to make India a developed country by 2047.

The role of education and skills is a powerful tool in the vision of Vikasit Bharat. They are crucial for actively engaging the youth in nation building and laying the foundation for economic growth and social progress. They increase the human capital potential of the country. Innovation and Productivity: Only when the higher education and research (R&D) systems are strong, a country can achieve technological progress. Skilled workers increase productivity in the economy. Foundation for Inclusive Growth: Quality education provides equal opportunities to the poor and disadvantaged groups. It reduces economic inequalities and increases social mobility. Global Competitiveness: Creating a future-ready workforce that can compete internationally. Strategies to achieve the goal In the field of education and skills, Vikasit Bharat is following these strategies to achieve the goal: Implementation of National Education Policy (NEP): Bringing radical changes in school and higher education. Increasing critical thinking, problem-solving skills and 21st century skills in students. Priority for skill development: Promoting vocational courses and apprenticeships in addition to traditional education. Focusing on digital literacy and technical skills. Industry-Academia Linkages: Increasing collaboration between educational institutions and industry to prepare students for industry needs. Quality in Higher Education: To bring the quality of universities and colleges to international standards by promoting research and innovation.

7. Challenges in the field of education and skills

Some of the major challenges to achieving these goals in the field of education and skills are: Quality Disparities: The quality of education and skill training provided in government schools and rural areas is not up to par with the quality available in urban areas. Lack of Job-Relevant Skills: Although many graduates have degrees, they lack the employability skills required by the industry. Faculty Training and Availability: Faculty lack adequate training in modern technologies and teaching methods, and there is a shortage of quality faculty. Regionalism and Gender Inequality: There is low participation of women in education and skill training in some geographical areas. Therefore, by investing in education and skills, India can fully harness its greatest asset, its youth, and become a developed nation by 2047.

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