

# Viksit Bharat @2047: Strategies and Challenges in India

**Dr. A. Laxminarayana**

Assistant Professor, Department of Economics  
Government Degree College, Manthani.

DOI:10.37648/ijps.v21i02.015

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

## Abstract

Ideas For The Vision  
Viksit Bharat @2047

“Today the goal of the country is  
Viksit Bharat, Sashat Bharat!  
We cannot stop until this dream of a  
developed India is fulfilled.”

-Narendra Modi, Prime Minister

As India prepares to celebrate its 100th year of Independence in 2047, the VIKSIT BHARAT@2047 vision aspires to transform the nation into a developed economy of USD 30 trillion, powered by transformative reforms across all sectors. The vision encompasses various aspects of development, including economic growth, social progress, environmental sustainability, and good governance. “Viksit Bharat means “Developed India.” This vision based on four pillars: Yuva (Youth), Garib (Poor), Mahilayen (Women), and Annadata (Farmers).

The Union Budget 2025-26 brings a series of initiatives in accordance with the ‘Viksit Bharat 2047’ vision to make India a prosperous and self-reliant nation by 100th anniversary of independence. As Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman announced a few priorities to create opportunities and drive progress in accordance with the strategy outlined in the interim budget 2024. According to the plan, the goal is to improve life for everyone in the country, whether it is related to jobs, good education, medical facilities or better infrastructure. Robust infrastructure will be the foundation for sustained economic growth and improved quality of life.

**Keywords:** Transformation; Developed India; environmental sustainability; self-reliant nation; quality of life.

## 1. Introduction

Viksit Bharat @2047: Voice of Youth is an initiative launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on December 11, 2023, aimed at engaging the youth of India in the nation’s development process as it approaches its 100th year of independence in 2047. The program emphasizes the role of youth as both agents and beneficiaries of change, seeking

<sup>1</sup>How to cite the article: Laxminarayana A (2026); Viksit Bharat @2047: Strategies and Challenges in India; *International Journal of Professional Studies*; Vol 21, Special Issue 2, 104-110; DOI: <http://doi.org/10.37648/ijps.v21i02.015>

their involvement in shaping a developed India. It encompasses workshops, an ideas Portal for youth suggestions, and a focus on leveraging historical inspirations. The initiative also highlights the importance of educational institutions in personal and national development, urging the youth and educators to go beyond academic education and contribute activity to civic sense and national interests. The goal is to create collective roadmap for India's progress with active participation from all citizens, particularly the youth, as India strides toward becoming a developed nation by 2047.

India wants to move from being a lower middle-income country to a high-income developed nation by 2047 — the target year for Viksit Bharat. To achieve this, and to avoid the middle-income trap, technological dynamism and an improved quality of its workforce will be crucial. It is not just factor accumulation, but factor productivity driven by technological advancement that will matter most for sustained growth performance.

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 Viksit Bharat by 2047.

Vision India@2047 is a project initiated by the **NITI Aayog**, the apex policy think tank of India, to create a blueprint for India's development in the next 25 years. The project aims to make India a global leader in innovation and technology, a model of human development and social welfare, and a champion of environmental sustainability.

It aims to improve various aspects of their lives, including education, job opportunities, healthcare, and environmental conditions, ensuring a better quality of life for all.

## 2. Objectives of Viksit Bharat 2047:

- ✚ Zero Poverty
- ✚ 100% Good Quality School Education.
- ✚ Access to high quality, affordable and comprehensive HealthCare.
- ✚ 100% Skilled Labour.
- ✚ 70% of women in economic activity.
- ✚ Farmers making our country the food basket of the world.

## 3. Viksit Bharat 2047: Vision, Purpose, and Significance

The Viksit Bharat 2047 initiative seeks to evolve India as a developed nation by its centenary of independence, in 2047.

### Zero Poverty

- Zero Poverty in Viksit Bharat 2047 is achievable through a multi-dimensional approach towards empowering the underprivileged and promoting inclusive development.
- At the same time, food security schemes continue to benefit over 80 crore Indians. The Jan Dhan Yojana, the world's largest, has empowered crores by providing access to banking, ensuring financial empowerment.
- Special emphasis is placed on fulfilling aspirations, protecting the rights of weaker sections, and empowering Divyangs (divyangjan) through specialised support mechanisms.
- Tribal development is prioritised by providing more than three crore rural poor with affordable homes with basic amenities enhances their quality of life.

**Farmer Welfare**

- Several schemes such as PM KISAN, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, and Soil Health Cards ensure financial security and protection against crop loss risk, benefiting crores of farmers.
- The government has also emphasised the development of irrigation facilities through PM Krishi Sinchayee Yojana and agricultural infrastructure development with a Rs. 1 lakh crore funding facility.
- Schemes such as Kisan Credit Cards, the Agriculture Infrastructure Fund, and the SVAMITVA scheme are designed to empower farmers with better resources, enhanced credit availability, and enhanced titles.
- The PM-PRANAM scheme promotes organic farming and sustainable fertiliser use, improving the vision of a prosperous, self-reliant agriculture sector.

**Women Empowerment**

- Reservation of 33% of the seats in the Lok Sabha and in the state assemblies and the Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam guaranteeing quotas to SC and ST women are promoting women's leadership.
- The criminalisation of triple talaq has increased Muslim women's rights and security.
- Efforts towards financial inclusion have seen over 28 crore women opening Jan Dhan accounts, and most of the beneficiaries of PM Mudra Yojana and Stand Up India are women.
- Initiatives like the Jal Jeevan Mission, Swachh Bharat Mission, and increased maternity benefits under PMMVY also promote a culture of increased inclusivity and empowerment of women in India.

**Education**

- About Rs. 630 crores has been disbursed as the first instalment for the chosen PM SHRI schools, and 12 institutions have been announced as Institutions of Eminence.
- Initiatives like Nishtha Teachers' Holistic Education, Vidyanjali Mentoring, and Nipun Bharat emphasise foundational literacy, adaptive curricula, and credit-based learning.
- The Skill India Mission and PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana have upskilled millions, and SAMARTH Udyog Centres are industry-readying the workforce for Industry 4.0.
- More than 10,000 Atal Tinkering Labs nationwide encourage scientific temperament, while the first National Sports University in Manipur is a milestone achievement.
- Internationalisation of higher education is in progress with the setup of IIT campuses in Zanzibar and Abu Dhabi, supported by schemes like the Fund of Funds and Start Up India Fund Scheme.

**Improvements for Middle Class**

- PM Awas Yojana (Gramin) has provided more than 2.5 crore houses, while SBM Gramin and its Phase II have enhanced sanitation through large-scale toilet construction and women-led waste management.
- Urban schemes like AMRUT have enhanced water and sewer connections and enabled green spaces, and Har Ghar Jal is supplying tap water to every rural household.
- The Rozgar Mela drive is attempting to create 10 lakh jobs and has added 5.5 crore new EPFO subscribers, further encouraging economic stability.

**Healthcare**

- The PM-Ayushman Bharat Health Infrastructure Mission and Digital Mission are strengthening public healthcare and digital connectivity, with thousands of health centres and millions of registered health accounts.
- Initiatives such as e-Sanjeevani OPD and PM Jan Aushadhi Yojana enhance the accessibility and affordability of quality care and medicines.

- Initiatives in organ donation and rehabilitation of drug dependents through the Nasha Mukh Bharat Abhiyaan and the Child Health and Nutrition Mission Indradhanush are leading to a sustainable healthcare ecosystem in India.

### **National Security**

- The country's robust defence capabilities are attested by the induction of indigenously developed Light Combat Helicopters and the pioneering Agnipath scheme, which modernises the armed forces with young, high-tech soldiers.
- The sharp reduction in insurgent incidents as well as successfully executed surgical strikes indicate India's success with its counter terrorism measures.
- Additional measures include the annulling of Article 370 and fast tracked developmental projects, including Jammu & Kashmir, as well as Ladakh; the latter added stability and prosperity to the regions.

### **Economic Development**

- GST implementation has united the market, and digital initiatives like Aadhaar-DBT and UPI have revolutionised payments.
- PM MUDRA, Startup India, and PM Jan Dhan Yojana reforms in the MSME sector have expanded financial inclusion and employment, and the Government e-Marketplace has enhanced efficiency.

### **Ease of doing business**

- India has made tremendous strides in the direction of business facilitation with an emphasis on simplification, transparency, and reduction in compliance.
- The government has removed 41,000 redundant compliances and decriminalized specific company law provisions that are making the business ecosystem more facilitative.
- Tax reforms have further reduced the corporate tax burden and implementation of the PLI scheme and National Single Window System is accelerating manufacturing and investment.

### **Infrastructure**

- The development of infrastructure in India has increased through initiatives like PM Gati Shakti, which enhances the transport of goods and services and employment generation and improves citizens' lives.
- India has expanded the road, railway, air, and waterway network, and achievements like the Yashobhoomi Convention Centre and the Vande Bharat Express have highlighted India's engineering capabilities.
- The UDAN scheme has also made air travel affordable for the common public.

### **Technology**

- With efforts like Chandrayaan-3 being achieved, India became the first country to reach the South Pole of the Moon, showcasing the cost-effective capability of space by India.
- The Aditya-L1 mission will study the Sun, and the Gaganyaan mission will soon undertake sending Indian astronauts to space.
- India is transforming governance and service delivery through platforms like UMANG and KisanRath, while over 4.6 crore people have been digitally empowered under the Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan.
- Sustainability
- India is now the 4th largest in the world in terms of installed renewable energy capacity, with solar capacity growing exponentially and a record low solar tariff of Rs. 1.99 per unit achieved.
- The Global Biofuel Alliance, is leading the way in the use of sustainable biofuels around the world.

- The GOBARdhan scheme is encouraging waste-to-energy solutions, converting agricultural waste to biogas and compost.
- Through the PM-KUSUM scheme, India is empowering farmers with solar energy solutions. At the same time, the One Sun, One World, One Grid initiative plans to develop a global grid for solar energy, encouraging sustainable growth on the world map.

#### 4. Research Methodology:

The research adopts a mixed-methods approach, combining both qualitative and quantitative techniques to gather comprehensive data on the subject. The study employs.

#### Secondary Data Collection:

A review of existing reports, academic papers, and utilizing diverse sources such as government publications, academic articles, and reputable organizations' reports, the research synthesizes, current trends and challenges across key thematic areas.

#### Findings:

The findings and projected outcomes for India to become a "Viksit Bharat" (Developed India) by 2047 focus on achieving economic growth, technologies advancements, infrastructure development and social progress.

#### Strategies:

The "vikisit Bharat" (Developed India ) strategy for 2047 is a comprehensive vision focusing on certain areas. And these significant areas serve as the pillars of the initiative:

- **Curriculum Alignment:** Ensure that the departmental curriculum reflect the goals of Viksit Bharat 2047 by integrating subjects related to sustainability, innovation, and technology.
- **Priorities Research:** Direct research efforts towards addressing societal challenges outlined in Viksit Bharat 2047, emphasizing solutions for healthcare, technology, agriculture and environmental sustainability.
- **Industry Collaboration:** Foster partnerships with industries to facilitate practical learning experiences, internships, and projects aligned with the nation's developmental goals.
- **Skill Development:** Introduce skill-based courses and workshops to equip students with the necessary skills for contributing to the nation's growth.
- **Technology Integration:** Incorporate technology into teaching methodologies and research practices, promoting digital literacy and leveraging technology for innovative solutions.
- **Policy Engagement:** Engage in discussions regarding policies in that support sustainable development and encourage students and faculty to participate in governance-related activities.
- **Progress Monitoring:** Establish mechanisms to monitor and evaluate department initiatives aligned with Viksit Bharat 2047 to ensure effective contribution to the national vision.
- **Startup India:** Encouraging innovation and entrepreneurship.
- **Ayushman Bharat:** Providing universal health coverage.
- **PM Gati Shakti:** Transforming infrastructure development.
- **National Education Policy (NEP 2020):** Reforing education system.

#### 5. Challenges

Every goal comes with its challenges and considerations. Here are the major challenges and considerations for the Viksit Bharat 2047 scheme:

- India has a huge population and hence, providing everything to everyone is not going to be an easy task.
- The youth unemployment rate in India is about 10% and many people do not have the kind of jobs they want. So, creating enough jobs is a challenge.

- Poverty is a big setback as many families in the country still struggle to get basic things like food, clothes and shelter. An unprecedented support would be required from the government to deal with this issue.
- Climate change is also an issue. The weather is changing and we must protect nature while growing.
- The digital gap is real, as there is still a population that does not know how to use phones or the internet. The government needs to teach and guide them with their initiatives.
- Corruption is another big challenge.
- Rising population growth and demographic changes pose challenges to goal of 'Viksit Bharat. There are also challenges on the infrastructure, regulatory and tax front.
- Also, the conventional focus on GDP fails to consider crucial social indicators, neglecting human and social aspects of development. Persistent income inequality and the significant rural-urban divide could also hinder inclusive growth and create social tensions. Creating sufficient job opportunities and ensuring adequate skill development for India's large and growing workforce remains a significant challenge. Managing inflation and ensuring macroeconomic stability will also be crucial. Furthermore, achieving the required levels of investment in infrastructure and other key sectors will necessitate significant efforts to attract both domestic and foreign capital.
- Socially, disparities in access to and quality of education and healthcare persist and need to be addressed to ensure equitable development. Deep-rooted gender inequality and social discrimination continue to be significant challenges that require sustained efforts to overcome. Rapid urbanization presents its own set of challenges, including pressure on infrastructure and resources in cities.

## 6. Conclusion:

While the Viksit Bharat 2047 is a government plan, every citizen of the country must work hand-in-hand to make India a better place to live. The idea is to make the country a place where everyone has a good life, irrespective of where they live or what they do. The government is aiming to make it one of the best countries in the world. Let's all do our bit and move in the right direction. The analysis indicates that while the targets set are challenging, they are potentially achievable with sustained commitment and effective implementation of well-defined strategies. The initiative's comprehensive approach, encompassing economic growth, social progress, environmental sustainability, and good governance, reflects a holistic understanding of development. The active engagement of various stakeholders, particularly the youth, in shaping this vision underscores the importance of a participatory approach. The economic growth projections, while ambitious, are deemed feasible by various experts and institutions, contingent upon the implementation of deep structural reforms and a consistent focus on key growth drivers such as manufacturing, services, exports, infrastructure development, and technological innovation.

## References

- Anish, D., & Ravi, K. (2022). Identifying practical applications of blockchain technology in agriculture. *International Journal of Science, Engineering and Management (IJSEM)*, \*9\*(10), 70–72.
- Bhattacharya, S. S. (2023, December 11). Viksit Bharat@2047: A visionary dream or an unassailable reality? *The Times of India*. <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/blogs/diaries-of-a-lonesome-wonderer/viksit-bharat2047-a-visionary-dream-or-an-unassailable-reality/>
- Government of India, Ministry of Finance. (2022). \*Economic Survey 2022-23\*. <https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/economicsurvey/>

International Monetary Fund. (2023). *Growth and structural reforms in India* (IMF Country Report No. 23/36). <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/CR/Issues/2023/01/30/India-2022-Article-IV-Consultation-Press-Release-Staff-Report-and-Statement-by-the-528009>

NITI Aayog. (2018). *National strategy for artificial intelligence*. Government of India.

NITI Aayog. (2021). *Principles for responsible AI*. Government of India.

NITI Aayog. (2023). *India@2047: Vision and strategy for a developed nation*. Government of India.

The Indian Express. (2024, February 1). *Budget 2024: What is 'Viksit Bharat', a govt vision to be realised by 2047?* <https://indianexpress.com/article/what-is/what-is-viksit-bharat-budget-target-2047-nirmala-sitharaman-9138965/>

United Nations Development Programme. (2023). *Sustainable Development Goals report: India's progress*. United Nations.

World Bank. (2023). *India's economic outlook: Opportunities and challenges* (South Asia Economic Focus, Fall 2023). World Bank Group.