

Transformation of Society: Vision and Achievements of Viksit Bharat@2047

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Abstract

Viksit Bharat@2047 is the government of India's resolute goal to make the country an urbanized nation by 2047, when it celebrates its centennial of independence. Covering a variety of aspects of development, including social progress, economic success, environmental sustainability, and efficient government. This vision highlights the pivotal moment that India is currently experiencing. Unwavering commitment, a strong faith in India's future, and a deep understanding of the enormous potential skill and capacities of its people—especially the youth—are all necessary to realize this goal. By 2047, the youth, who make up the largest population percentage, will be at the forefront of India's two-word recessive Bharat. The practical recommendations for improving education, employability, relevant compensation in the private sector, and efficient government in India would be clarified by this qualitative article. It would promote the general well-being of Indians and favourably assist our government in realizing the goal of Viksit Bharat 2047 (Developed Nation 2047).

1. Introduction

The "Viksit Bharat 2047" program that our government of India has been working on has provided the push for making practical proposals in some key aspects that are relevant to the entire country. These aspects include education, employability, government regulations for remuneration policies in the private sector of our nation, and effective administration. When it comes to suggestions for fostering changes in the areas of education, employability, work-related remuneration policies in the private sector, and ethical administration in their country, there is a dearth of quality articles that have been published by citizens and academicians in India and other countries. These articles have been published in India and other countries. Since this is the case, the author of this article, who is a devoted intellectual of our nation, intends to make a practical advice that would bring about a transition in education, work possibilities, compensation related policies in private organizations, and the efficient administration of our nation. It is primarily for the gracious consideration of all the apex constitutional authorities of our nation, concerned top officials working in the Government of India, and specialists entrusted with the obligation of developing various policies relevant to our nation that the author of this article has provided suggestions for promoting changes in certain aspects that are relevant to our country. The author of this article, who is an independent researcher or author, is currently resolute in their intention to publish this qualitative article, which is of interdisciplinary significance and is pertinent to India, in a reputable journal published by the University Grants Commission, in accordance with the norms that are generally accepted for documenting academic articles.

Shri Narendra Mode, the Prime Minister of India, held a video conference on December 11, 2023, to officially launch the 'Viksit Bharat at 2047: Voice of Youth' project. This launch was directed primarily toward Vice Chancellors of Universities, Heads of Institutes, and faculty members who were taking part in workshops that were being held at Raj Bhawans located all over the country. Through the implementation of this ambitious program, the young people of

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India will be given the opportunity to actively participate in shaping the strategies, preferences, and goals of the nation. Viksit Bharat in 2047 has as its principal purpose the transformation of India into a fully developed nation by the time the country celebrates its centennial of independence. All of this Shri Narendra Mode, the Prime Minister of India, held a video conference on December 11, 2023, to officially launch the 'Viksit Bharat at 2047: Voice of Youth' project. This launch was directed primarily toward Vice Chancellors of Universities, Heads of Institutes, and faculty members who were taking part in workshops that were being held at Raj Bhawans located all over the country. Through the implementation of this ambitious program, the young people of India will be given the opportunity to actively participate in shaping the strategies, preferences, and goals of the nation. Viksit Bharat in 2047 has as its principal purpose the transformation of India into a fully developed nation by the time the country celebrates its centennial of independence. This all-encompassing vision incorporates a variety of growth-related aspects, which are detailed in the following list:

- Economic Growth: Focused on achieving comprehensive and long-term economic improvement, economic growth is the primary objective.
- Social Progress: Making efforts to achieve all-encompassing social progress and inclusivity (social progress).
- Environmental Sustainability: Prioritizing responsible environmental stewardship is the third component of environmental sustainability.
- Good Governance: Good governance is the pursuit of governance that is both responsible and efficient.

2. Recommendations for the Transformation of India

All of the constitutional authorities in our country, the highest-ranking individuals working in the administration of the Government of India, and the specialists who have been entrusted with the task of formulating various policies for the purpose of bringing about the necessary transformation in our country are the recipients of the author's wish to make possible proposals. The advice that I have provided are derived from my actual life experiences as a citizen of our nation and are founded on a profound intellectual thought process. It is without a doubt that the Government of India would be able to realize the vision of "Developed Nation 2047" with the assistance of the viable recommendations that are listed below, which would contribute to the well-being of the average residents of our nation.

3. Recommendations pertaining to education sector

- School and higher education should have separate national expert committees under the Indian Ministry of Education. The committee responsible for each subject should create, implement, monitor, and update a standard national curriculum for all schools and higher education institutions in the country. This prevents educational disparities. Individual academic standards for states or union territories can be incorporated into the standard curriculum for schools and higher institutions.
- The well-known subject experts on the aforementioned national level committee for school education and college education should help revise the uniform academic curriculum every year to keep up with new needs. Colleges and universities that are free to choose their own courses should follow this suggested national level standard syllabus for all subjects. But they should only be able to make more changes to the suggested common national syllabus content for different topics. Colleges and universities that are free to set their own academic rules should update the above-mentioned common syllabus at their board of studies meetings every term.
- The Department of School Education, under the Ministry of Education of the Government of India, should establish an expert committee dedicated to common non-conventional subjects (such as International Studies, Social Work, Public Administration, etc.). This committee would be responsible for formulating, implementing, overseeing, and updating the curriculum, which must be adopted across all higher secondary schools in the country. Students aiming to undertake non-conventional undergraduate programs would

benefit from the provision of a solid foundational knowledge of such subjects at the higher secondary education level.

- The Department of School Education and Department of Higher Education under the Ministry of Education, Government of India, should establish an expert committee to develop and implement a national subject titled “Contemporary Social Problems and Vulnerable Segments of Society” at all levels of education. Introducing this subject in schools and higher institutions will educate students about societal issues and remedies for vulnerable groups such as women, children, disabled individuals, and transgender individuals.
- The Department of Higher Education, which is part of the Ministry of Education and the government of India, should put together an expert committee whose job it is to create, introduce, monitor, and keep up to date a national level subject called "Problems of Learners in Higher Education" that is taught in all Bachelor of Education, Master of Education, and research programs across the country. It would let teachers in schools and colleges know about real-life problems that students are having and different methods that teachers can use to help students who are having problems in school.
- With proper Ministry of Education approval, the University Grants Commission (UGC) of the Government of India should make "Real time teaching related experience" a required common national level subject for all Bachelor of Education, Master of Education, and research programs in all subject areas. This would give enthusiastic students who want to succeed in the indicated field real-time teaching experience.
- The government of India ought to make preparations for the establishment of national institutes or regional centres for the purpose of conducting extensive study on topics pertaining to public policy, social welfare, vulnerable parts of society, and international relations.
- All of India's colleges and universities should be required to offer undergraduate and graduate-level programs specifically for children, families, people with disabilities, and transgender students, according to a directive from the Indian government's Department of Higher Education, which is part of the Ministry of Education.
- The Indian Ministry of Education should order school boards and higher education agencies to establish standard data submission forms for schools and institutions nationwide. The Departments of School Education and Higher Education of the Ministry of Education in India should create separate websites to post necessary information. Hard copies of official data and communication from schools and higher education institutions in our country should be typed and made available online for transparency. Promoting independent research in our country enhances researcher abilities, fosters creativity and innovation, and enhances our empirical research output. It would benefit intellectuals who engage in independent research at doctorate and postdoctoral levels with honesty, sincerity, and devotion, maximizing research freedom. Independent research investigations should be monitored by an advisory council of academics with extensive research experience in the field and relevant courses. Universities and institutes should appoint research advisory committee members for independent higher education research. Financial help should be provided to independent researchers in government higher education institutions based on their needs.
- It is the responsibility of the central government of our nation to acknowledge the inventive efforts of individuals by bestowing honours upon authors who have authored books that are either research-related or subject-related, or for their literary work.
- An obligatory inclusion of "Yoga and Meditation" in the academic curriculum of all schools and higher educational institutions in our nation is something that should be considered.

4. Recommendations to enhance employability in our nation

- It is possible for the reservation policy in the government sector to be implemented for each and every department-based vacancy that occurs on a yearly basis. This would make it possible to solve a significant problem in our country that is centered on unemployment.
- The Indian government and the administrations of the various states and union territories should only hire people who are economically disadvantaged and vulnerable each year. They should also increase employment prospects for young people in both rural and urban areas of the country.
- Public policy, social welfare, vulnerable segments of society, and international relations are prominent national subjects that could benefit from the establishment of national institutes or regional centres by the central government. This would improve the employment prospects for eligible citizens of India.
- All government schools, universities, hospitals, and other government agencies should require the appointment of social workers, sociologists, psychologists, and human resource specialists. It can contribute to expanding our nation's educated population's employment opportunities.
- Research and development units should be established within each ministry of the central, state, and union territory governments in our country. This would improve employment opportunities for individuals who have attained their doctoral and post-doctoral qualifications in various disciplines.
- The Government of India's Ministry of Corporate Affairs and Ministry of Commerce and Industry should mandate that all medium-sized and large-scale private organizations in our nation conduct yearly job recruitment and that vulnerable and weaker segments of society be given employment opportunities.
- The ministries of the Government of India responsible for citizen welfare, social justice, empowerment, rural and urban development, and health should establish one centre dedicated to these subjects in each state and union territory of the country.

5. Ideas for government regulation of private sector work-related pay

The Indian government should form an expert committee to develop work-related policies that set minimum entry-level compensation for workers in private educational institutions, medium-sized businesses, and large-scale organizations in our nation based solely on their educational background. Standard norms should be created and adhered to for yearly raises and promotions based on work experience.

6. Indian government recommendations for transparency and ethics

Constitutional authorities and top-level administrative personnel working under the Government of India should take action to amend our Constitution based on a mutual consensus among them. The goal of these amendments is to give the Union Government of our country the ultimate power in all matters pertaining to the uniform administration of the entire country. I am of the firm belief that the Union government ought to be granted the authority to establish consistent policy, as well as to facilitate its implementation, monitoring, and up diction, as well as the management of the entire nation. The government of each state and union territory ought to be nothing more than an implementing agency that helps facilitate the administration of the central government in a uniform manner. The promotion of openness, ethical and effective administration in our country, which places a due focus on the well-being of citizens in our nation, would be facilitated by this.

7. Conclusion

Specific recommendations that are pertinent to education, employability, government standards for work-related compensation policies in the private sector, and transparent government administration are all examples of practical solutions. Viksit Bharat@2047 is a bold and comprehensive national mission that aims to transform India into a developed nation by the time it celebrates its 100th year of independence. This mission is driven by economic power (with a target of \$30-40 trillion GDP), social equity (zero poverty, universal healthcare/education), environmental sustainability, and global leadership. It also aims to leverage technology, youth, and governance to achieve inclusive and resilient growth. However, the success of this mission is contingent on overcoming implementation challenges, ensuring public participation, and maintaining structural reforms. The path to Viksit Bharat necessitates visionary leadership, audacious policy measures, and a dedication to fairness, justice, and sustainable development. To actualize the vision of Viksit Bharat, individuals must exhibit unwavering commitment, possess confidence in India's future, and show a profound awareness of the vast capabilities and talents inherent in the populace, especially the youth. We must leverage the enthusiasm of all university students and young individuals to pursue the collective objective of "Viksit Bharat." This initiative necessitates considerable work, encompassing infrastructure development, poverty alleviation via many social programs, promotion of entrepreneurship among women and youth, and the enhancement of the agricultural sector's growth and prosperity. All sectors of the economy must contribute to the nation's growth to attain the Viksit Bharat objective by 2047. Optimizing corporate operations via regulatory modifications and efforts is essential, as it cultivates a climate favourable to foreign investments, hence augmenting economic growth and global competitiveness. India will commemorate its centenary of independence in 2047. The trajectory towards Viksit Bharat demonstrates the nation's strength, diversity, and resolve. India can strategize for a more prosperous future for all its citizens via determination, perseverance, and collaboration.

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