



36. Viksit Bharat 2047: Pathways to a Developed India

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Abstract

The vision of 2047, known as Viksit Bharat, means we will be a modernized and connected nation in developing countries through technology and development. In Viksit Bharat, India will become prosperous and fully developed by 2047, at 100 years of independence. The goal of this study is to research various means of making India prosperous and developed, while identifying main strategies and difficulties critical to achieving this outcome. This research relies on both descriptive and analytical approaches, using secondary data as well. This study identified critical pathways of development, which include economic performance, digital transformation, modernization of infrastructure, improving human capital, and protecting the environment. The analysis indicates that while India has a strong competitive advantage through having established digital ecosystems and demographic dividends- the country must overcome challenges related to: income inequality; limited availability of skilled workers; negative externalities associated with climate change. Thus, this study argues for a significant shift away from a GDP-based economic framework, toward an alternative sustainable, human-centric economic model. Recommendations include: vocational training, supporting research and innovation systems; improving governance processes; including the informal economy into mainstream economic activity.

Keywords

Viksit Bharat 2047, Developed India, Economic Growth, Digital Transformation, Sustainability, Inclusive Development

Introduction

The Vision of Viksit Bharat 2047 To develop India by 2047, the year of 100 years of independence, is one of the most audacious national development targets of any country in modern history. Viksit Bharat is a framework for India to become a global leader by means of economic growth, social responsibility, technology, and sustainable



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development. Viksit Bharat aligns with India's aim of becoming a high-income country, strengthening democratic systems, building human capital, and improving the quality of life for its people. India has experienced tremendous economic growth over the last thirty years and has quickly become one of the fastest-growing large economies in the world. The development of India has, however, been negatively impacted by the continuing challenges of income inequality, unemployment, poor infrastructure, environmental concerns, and significant disparities in access to health and education services. To achieve the vision of Viksit Bharat, India must build on the demographic advantage of its population, access to new technology, its entrepreneurial environment, and policy reform while also addressing the structural challenges facing development in India.

Literature review

Policymakers, researchers, Economists, and Development Practitioners have been studying the vision of Viksit Bharat 2047; there is considerable interest from all these parties in how to take India from its current status to one that is developed by 2047. It has been noted by a number of research studies that achieving developed nation status will require a comprehensive strategy, including Economic Growth, Social Development, Tech Advancements, Environmental Sustainability, and Institutional Reforms.

In its reports regarding India and its developmental trajectory, NITI Aayog (2024) states that there is an urgent need to promote productivity, develop human Capital, improve governance, and support innovation-led growth. Furthermore, NITI Aayog stated that for India to reach developed-country status by 2047, India must maintain an average annual economic growth rate between 7% and 8% for the duration of that time. Also discussed was the significance of investing strategically in education, health care, and infrastructure; each of these pillars will help lay a strong foundation for long-term socio-economic success in the Country.

The World Bank has published several reports on development, highlighting the necessity of investing in the accumulation of human capital to achieve sustainable development. Countries that have successfully transitioned from developing to developed status such as South Korea and Singapore, invested heavily in their human capital by providing education, skills development, and developing technologies. With the knowledge gained from these experiences, India has an opportunity to harness its "demographic dividend" by investing heavily in human capital development.

According to research from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), economic growth alone will not lead to development. It is also necessary to improve healthcare, gender equity, reducing poverty, and social inclusion as important components of achieving development. Finally, the HDI framework developed by the UNDP provides another indicator of development and is constructed to measure and illustrate the impact of economic development on humanity.



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Research objectives

The goals of this research are as follows:

1. To gain an understanding of the definition and purpose of Developing India 2047.
2. To identify the key components of India's transformation from developing to developed.
3. To explore possibilities for Becoming a developed country.
4. To explore on challenges to hindering Developing India.
5. To evaluate how technology, infrastructure, education and governance contribute to national development.
6. To suggest possible policy solutions for fostering sustainable, equitable growth to 2047.
7. To determine the social/economic effects of the Developed India initiative.

Research methodology

The research design will be descriptive and analytical in nature. The research will focus on analyzing the available literature, government policies and development indicators related to India's growth path.

Sources of data

The primary source of data for the research will be secondary data collected from the following sources:

- Reports by the Government of India
- Publications by NITI Aayog
- Reports by the Ministry of Finance
- Economic Survey of India
- Publications by the Reserve Bank of India
- Reports from the World Bank
- Reports from United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- Academic journals and articles
- Policy documents and conference proceedings

Methodology

Qualitative content analysis will be utilized to identify key themes and development pathways through qualitative content analysis. The existing socio-economic indicators will be compared to the latest socio-economic indicators, which will be used to analyse the current situation of India and what will happen in the future.

Scope of the research

The scope of this research will include the following areas of study:



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- Economic Development
- Human Capital Development
- Infrastructure Development
- Technological Innovation
- Environmental Sustainability
- Governance Reform
- Social Inclusion

Results and discussion

1. **Economic Expansion:** India is among the world's economies that are growing the fastest. India will achieve greater Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rates with increased investment in manufacturing, infrastructure building, and innovative technologies. Although manufacturing and infrastructure investments are significant catalysts for growth, the service sector and service-related jobs, including those associated with information technology (IT)-dependent services and global contact centers (GCCs), are essential contributors to job creation.
2. **Digital Transformation:** Digital India initiatives have greatly increased access to the digital realm. There are many possibilities and opportunities in the areas of artificial intelligence, fintech, and e-governance.
3. **Human Resource Development:** These areas are critical to harnessing the demographic dividend. The launch of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, which focuses on mental creativity and vocational education, is necessary. The NEP focuses on shifting the focus of education from rote learning to a systems-oriented framework centred around providing the outcomes of education required by all of the industries of the world.
4. **Infrastructure Development:** In order to continue their current path toward growth, The country of India needs to develop its transportation systems as well as develop smart cities, an efficient logistics system, and a sustainable energy infrastructure.
5. **Sustainable Development:** There should be an emphasis on renewable energy, and all forms of sustainable development to address and eliminate causes of environmental degradation.

Challenges that can pose a risk to India's growth effort include income inequality.

Policy Recommendations



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- Building Stronger School Systems
- Boost Education expenditures.
- Support skill-based learning.
- Foster partnerships between Business and Educational Institutions.
- Improve Access to Digital Technology.
- Building Stronger Health Care Systems
- Increase Access to Health Care in Rural Areas.
- Strengthen Public Health Systems.
- Promote Preventive Health Care Programs.
- Ensuring Sustainable Growth of Infrastructure Development
- Invest in Transportation Systems.
- Increase Investments for Smart City Initiatives.
- Enhance Logistics and Supply Chains.
- Encouraging and Supporting Innovation and Research Development
- Increase R&D funding.
- Facilitate the Development of Start-Up Ecosystems.
- Encourage the Commercialization of Technology.
- Promoting Sustainable Development
- Encourage the Development of Renewable Energy Projects.
- Encourage Green Manufacturing Practices.
- Enhance Environmental Regulations.
- Improving the Delivery of Government Services
- Increase Transparency and Accountability.
- Digitize all Government Services.
- Streamline Government Regulations.
- Strengthening the Creation of New Job Opportunities
- Assist Micro, Small, and Medium-Sized Enterprises (MSMEs).
- Encourage job creation through Labor-Intensive Industries.
- Expanding Vocational Training Opportunities.
- Encouraging Rural Development
- Increase Funding for Rural Infrastructure Development.
- Encouraging Modernizing of Agricultural Practices.
- Enhancing the Capacity to provide Entrepreneurial Opportunities in Rural Areas.

Conclusion



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The idea behind Viksit Bharat 2047 is that it provides a clear path toward India becoming a developed country by 2047. India has many of the elements needed to succeed; its growing population, technology, entrepreneurship, and economy all suggest that there is great potential for development. To be able to achieve its goal - and not disappoint itself - it is necessary to find solutions for the many challenges facing the country, such as poverty, job creation, and environmental sustainability.

While finding solutions to these challenges is important, the development of India can occur rapidly with the implementation of holistic strategies focused on the development of human capital through education and training of the workforce; upgrading physical infrastructure; encouraging R&D and technology development; and promoting inclusive growth through participation from all stakeholders, including government, business, academics, and citizens.

If the vision of Viksit Bharat 2047 becomes a reality, it will change how the world views India in terms of its role within the global economy and will also improve the lives of more than one billion people living in India by providing an example of how to achieve a sustainable and inclusive economy.

Opportunities and challenges for viksit Bharat 2047

Opportunities

1. Demographic Dividend

India has one of the youngest populations globally. There are around 65% of the population in the working-age group, providing a considerable workforce to support economic growth.

2. Digital Transformation

The fast-growing adoption of digital technology and the internet, along with policies like Digital India, creates innovative possibilities and entrepreneurship with better governance.

3. Growing Startup Ecosystem

India has established itself as one of the largest startup ecosystems in the world. Innovation-driven entrepreneurial ventures create jobs and can aid in diversifying the economy.

4. Manufacturing Growth

Programs like the 'Make in India' and the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) provide opportunities for building manufacturing capabilities, as well as for making India more competitive around the globe.

5. Leadership in Renewable Energy



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India's commitment to renewable energy provides an opportunity for sustainable development while helping to mitigate climate change.

6. Increased Global Economic Integration

Growing participation in international trade and partnerships increases investment flows and technology transfer.

Challenges

1. Income Inequality

Economic growth does not always provide a more fair distribution of income. Significant regional and social differences continue to exist.

2. Unemployment and Skill Shortages

If the industry lacks workforce skills that meet their demands, then those people will not receive the benefits of the demographic advantage.

3. Healthcare Challenges

The current level of healthcare infrastructure, especially in rural areas, continues to hinder human development outcomes.

4. Environmental Sustainability

The rapid rate of urbanization

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