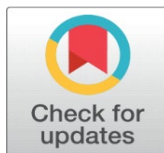


VIKSIT BHARAT 2047: A JOURNEY TOWARDS INDIA'S FUTURE

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ABSTRACT

Vikshit Bharat, or Developed India, stands as a visionary endeavor to foster comprehensive socio-economic advancement in India by the occasion of its centenary of independence in 2047. This article navigates the complexities of achieving this vision, examining challenges and opportunities across sectors. India aims to attain a \$30 trillion economy, ensure every citizen has access to water and housing, equip cultivators with drones to empower them, expand the availability of affordable medications through Jan Aushadhi Kendras, and implement green and sustainable growth policies, following this vision. By synthesizing empirical evidence, theoretical insights, and policy recommendations, this research contributes to the scholarly discourse on nation-building. It offers actionable insights for policymakers, practitioners, and researchers committed to shaping India's trajectory towards 2047 and beyond.

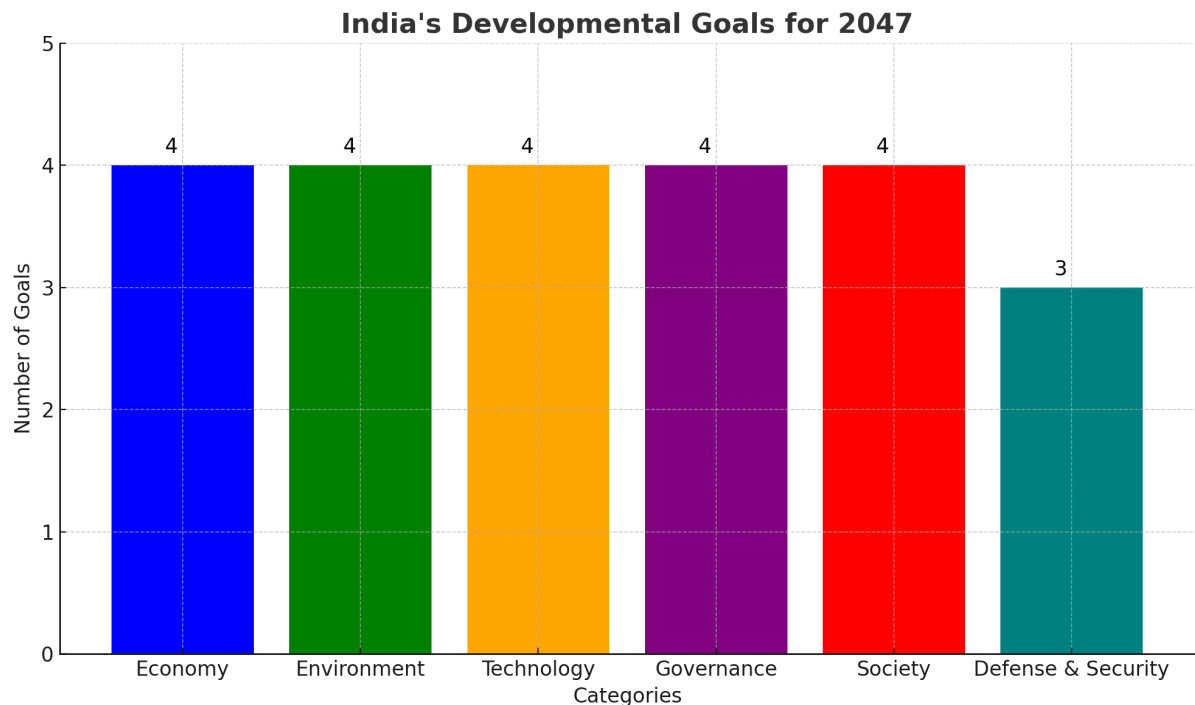
Keywords: India, Viksit Bharat, 2047, Development, Vision, Gyan.

1. INTRODUCTION

"Viksit Bharat 2047" is an ambitious initiative to transform India into a developed nation by 2047. It focuses on economic development, social harmony, technological advancement, environmental sustainability, and global leadership. "Viksit Bharat 2047" is a government initiative to transform India into a developed powerhouse by 2047, focusing on sustainable development, green growth, and inclusive economic policies. The vision includes balancing prosperity with nature, transitioning towards renewable energy sources, promoting sustainable agriculture, and clean transportation (Ahida Rinkeshkumar Ganpatsinh, 2024). The vision aims to empower marginalized communities, bridge urban-rural divides, and foster entrepreneurship. It invests in education, healthcare, infrastructure, and technology to provide quality opportunities for all citizens. The initiative also aims to position India as a responsible global leader, contributing to international peace, cooperation, and sustainable development. Prime Minister Narendra Modi's vision, "Viksit Bharat," or "Developed India," is more than simply a catchphrase; it reflects a comprehensive plan for the country's success. This vision will serve as a guiding principle for India's Amrit Kaal. Prime Minister Modi intends to strengthen India's worldwide standing through social transformations, technological advances, and economic reforms. Recently, the

concept of "Vikshit Bharat" (developed in India) has been the subject of much debate and discussion across the country. The proponents hail it as a transformative vision for India's future, while critics voice legitimate doubts about its feasibility and potential consequences. To get to the heart of this issue, let us examine both sides. The Viksit Bharat is a bold and ambitious plan for India's social and economic growth. They contend that India could become a global powerhouse due to its large pool of skilled workers, rich cultural history, and growing economy. Vikshit Bharat aims to harness this potential and lead the country to prosperity by encouraging innovation, entrepreneurship, and sustainable growth.

A fundamental goal of Viksit Bharat is to allow every citizen to participate in the economy. The economy that PM Modi envisions is robust, inclusive, and brimming with job and entrepreneurial opportunities. This requires enacting laws to attract investment, promote economic growth, and support innovation in various industries. The government's focus on projects such as Made in India, Digital India, and Startup India demonstrates its commitment to creating an environment conducive to business expansion and job creation. India's future planning is of paramount importance, as it ensures sustainable development, optimal resource allocation, resilience to challenges, harnessing the demographic dividend, enhancing global competitiveness, fostering social cohesion and inclusivity, and providing a long-term vision. By balancing economic growth with environmental conservation and social equity, India can safeguard its natural resources and quality of life for future generations. The strategic planning also helps India harness its demographic dividend by investing in education, skill development, employment generation, and entrepreneurship. By fostering innovation, improving infrastructure, and strengthening institutions, India can attract investments and stimulate economic growth. Ultimately, planning for India's future requires collaboration, foresight, and commitment from all stakeholders to achieve a brighter and more prosperous future. This research paper aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of Viksit Bharat 2047, elucidating its goals, challenges, and potential pathways to success. The paper delves into the vision of Viksit Bharat, exploring its core objectives and principles, with the overarching goal of fostering comprehensive socio-economic advancement in India by 2047. Finally, it identifies the key challenges and opportunities associated with achieving the vision of Viksit Bharat, including economic, social, environmental, and governance-related factors.



Source: Prepared by Author

Vision of Viksit Bharat 2047

The Vision of Viksit Bharat 2047 is an all-encompassing and ambitious strategy that aims to make India a developed nation by 2047. The Viksit Bharat 2047 vision to achieve economic prosperity, infrastructure development, human capital development, innovation, and technology advancement, social inclusion and equity, environmental sustainability, good governance, and institutional strengthening, as well as global leadership and diplomacy. The goal is to elevate India

to upper-middle-income status by 2047 by fostering entrepreneurship, attracting investments, and enhancing productivity across sectors. The infrastructure development will include modernizing transportation networks, expanding energy infrastructure, improving urban amenities, and ensuring connectivity in rural areas. Human capital development will focus on education, healthcare, and skill development, promoting lifelong learning and employability. Moreover, Innovation and technological advancement will drive global competitiveness, social inclusion and equity, environmental sustainability, good governance, and global leadership. Through, structural transformation, the shift of resources from low-productivity sectors like agriculture to high-productivity sectors such as manufacturing and services, holds the potential to significantly impact economic growth, job creation, and poverty reduction. As labour markets are built, focusing on enhancing the quality and quantity of labor supply, improving worker skills and employability, and ensuring fair labor regulations, the potential for increased productivity, reduced informality, and the promotion of social security emerges. Enhancing competitiveness further complements these efforts by driving efficiency and innovation in companies, diversifying products and services, and expanding both domestic and international markets. This fosters economic dynamism, boosts exports, and attracts investment. Simultaneously, improving financial and social inclusion by broadening access to financial services and social welfare programs for marginalized groups can lead to improved income, savings, and consumption, as well as advancements in health, education, and empowerment. Underpinning these efforts are governance reforms aimed at strengthening institutions and processes, including upholding the rule of law, ensuring accountability, and transparency, and encouraging participation. Such reforms can enhance the delivery of public goods and services, curtail corruption, and foster trust and confidence in governance. Lastly, seizing opportunities within the Green Revolution by embracing and promoting green technologies and practices such as renewable energy, energy efficiency, and climate resilience can yield benefits in reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and mitigating environmental damage, while also opening up new avenues for growth and development.

Table 1
India's Developmental Goals for 2047

Category	Goals
Economy	- \$10 Trillion Economy: Achieve sustained high growth rates.- Inclusive Growth: Reduce poverty and inequality.- Employment Generation: Create quality jobs.- Global Trade Leadership: Enhance exports and global participation.
Environment	- Net-Zero Carbon Emissions: Transition to renewable energy.- Sustainable Urbanization: Build green cities.- Biodiversity Conservation: Protect ecosystems and promote afforestation.- Water and Air Quality: Ensure clean water and reduce pollution.
Technology	- Digital Leadership: Innovate in AI, quantum computing, and space technology.- Self-Reliance: Strengthen indigenous technology and manufacturing.- Smart Infrastructure: Develop AI-driven smart cities.- Bridging the Digital Divide: Provide affordable internet and digital literacy.
Governance	- Transparent Governance: Use e-governance to reduce corruption.- Decentralization: Strengthen local governments.- Rule of Law: Modernize the judiciary for faster justice.- Global Leadership: Drive reforms in international institutions.
Society	- Universal Education: Provide quality and affordable education.- Healthcare for All: Strengthen healthcare systems.- Gender Equality: Empower women socially, economically, and politically.- Cultural Heritage: Preserve and promote India's cultural diversity.
Defense & Security	- Modern Armed Forces: Equip military with advanced technology.- Cybersecurity: Strengthen defenses against digital threats.- Strategic Alliances: Build partnerships for strategic influence.

Source: Prepared by Author

Implementation Plan

In this segment, we delve into the detailed blueprint laid out by Vikshit Bharat for transforming its vision into tangible outcomes. India is one of the fastest-growing economies in the world and is poised to lead the way with the aspiration of reaching upper-middle-income status by 2047. To achieve the goal of making India a developed nation by 2047, this policy focuses on four key aspects: infrastructure, investment, innovation, and inclusion (Four I formula). In addition to

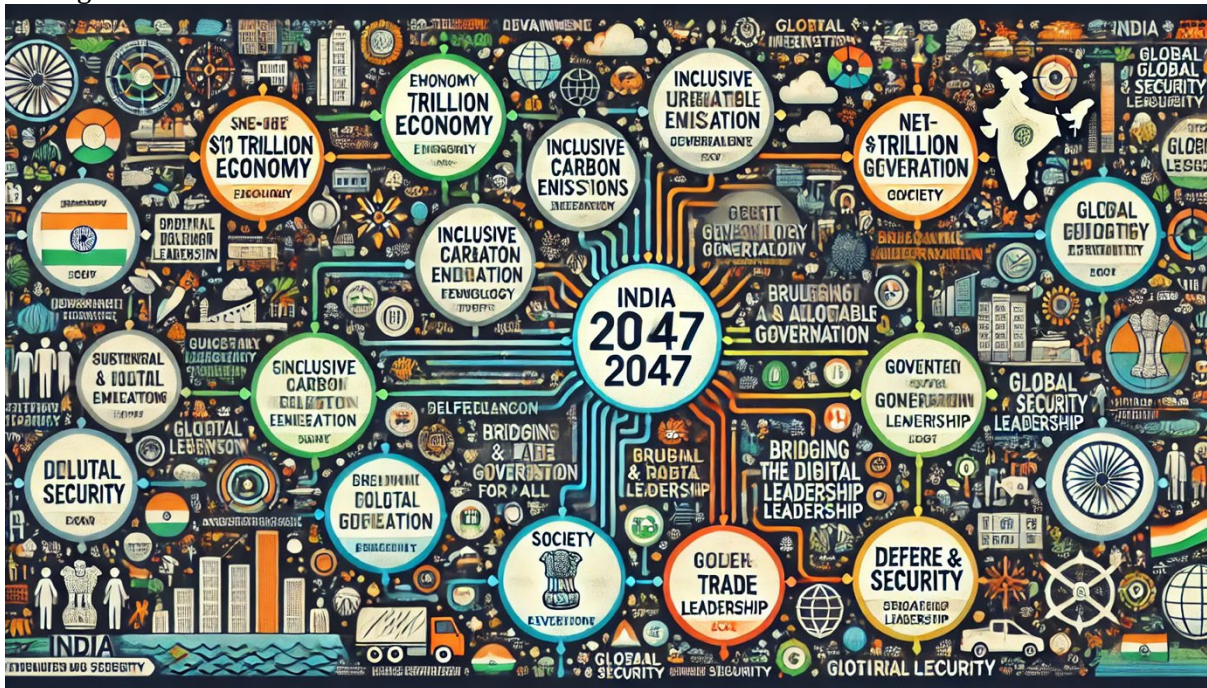
Indian government reforms aimed at attracting investors, India's sizable youth population stands to benefit from tailored skill development programs aligned with the economy's needs. The focus has been directed towards four specific facets, all aimed at propelling India's progress towards its developmental goals by 2047. Moreover, significant attention is being directed towards infrastructure. The public expenditure on infrastructure has markedly increased over the past three to five years, with projections indicating it will reach Rs 10 lakh crore by 2023-24. Simultaneously, there's a growing emphasis on investment. Both public and private sector participation is on the rise, with governments actively seeking investments from both spheres and fostering a conducive environment for such endeavours. Additionally, innovation is a top priority. The government is not only aiming to decrease reliance on fossil fuels but also opening up various sectors, including space and nuclear energy, to private entrepreneurs. In tandem with these priorities, there's a strong focus on inclusion, ensuring equitable access to basic services for all. Every segment of Indian society must benefit from governmental initiatives. The overarching aim is to achieve developed nation status within 25 years by prioritizing inclusion while ensuring that every stratum of Indian society, including the common man, reaps the rewards of these efforts. The shift from a developing to a developed nation is a complicated and varied process that involves careful planning, effective policies, and ongoing progress evaluation. In several interviews, Prime Minister Narendra Modi stated that the goal of achieving 'Viksit' (developed) status for India by 2047 could be realized by focusing on GYAN, which stands for Garib (poor), Yuva (youth), Annadata (farmers), and Narishakti (women empowerment). PM Modi's 'Viksit Bharat 2047' initiative aims to transform India into a developed nation by its 100th year of independence. PM Modi emphasizes that "Hum GYAN pe dhyaan denge, GYAN ko sammaan denge, toh Viksit Bharat banega" (If we focus on and respect knowledge, India will become developed). The GYAN represents the focus on Garib, Yuva, Annadata, and Narishakti. The next 25 years are crucial for the country, and he observes a sense of confidence among the people that India will achieve developed status by the time it celebrates its 100th anniversary of independence. Also, ensuring there is a culture of openness, responsibility, and stakeholder involvement is crucial for ensuring that monitoring and review methods are trustworthy. Involving people from various groups in the development process, such as government agencies, civil society organizations, education, and the business sector, helps foster collaboration, enhances data accuracy, and builds trust in the process. To support 'Viksit Bharat', the government is implementing a variety of schemes, including free ration, Ayushman, and PM Samman Nidhi. The interim budget allocates Rs 11 lakh crore for capital expenditure and provides an interest-free loan of Rs 75,000 crore for 50 years. Below table 1 is a comprehensive collection of sVikshit Bharat policies across several sectors, each of which contributes to India's overall aim of becoming a developed nation by 2047.

Table 2
Vikshit Bharat Across Different Sectors

Sectors	Policy Name	Objectives
Infrastructure	National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP)	Modernize transportation networks, increase energy infrastructure and enhance city amenities.
Investment	Make In India	Promote manufacturing growth, attract foreign investment and create job opportunities.
	Digital India	Encourage digital inclusion Improve e-governance - Promote digital literacy.
	Start-up India	Encourage entrepreneurship. and Support the start-up ecosystem.
Innovation	National Innovation Mission	Promote a culture of creativity.
Inclusion	Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana	Including everyone in finance and Direct benefit transfers.
	Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana	Provide collateral-free loans to micro and small businesses.
	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)	Improve livelihood security in rural communities.

Source: Prepared by Author

India's ambitious vision of becoming a developed nation by 2047 through Viksit Bharat 2047 faces several potential obstacles and challenges, in this section, we identify the key challenges and opportunities confronting Vikshit Bharat, these include economic inequality, infrastructure deficiencies, education and skill gaps, environmental degradation, governance, and corruption issues, geopolitical tensions, and demographic pressures. Bridging the income gap, improving infrastructure, addressing education quality and relevance, balancing economic growth with environmental sustainability, strengthening governance institutions, resolving geopolitical tensions, and managing demographic challenges are crucial for India's development. However, with resilience, determination, a holistic approach, innovation, inclusive growth, and strong governance, India can overcome these obstacles and achieve its development goals. Collaboration, concerted efforts, and political will are essential for success. Viksit Bharat's goal is being hampered by changes in population and the way people live. Additionally, the facilities, rules, and taxes are also causing trouble for people. The traditional focus on GDP also ignores important social measures and the human and social aspects of growth. In recent times, Vikshit Bharat 2047," numerous challenges confront the nation, with employment emerging as the foremost concern. Currently, 94 per cent of the population remains employed in the unorganized sector. Notably, while efforts to augment GDP are underway, it's crucial to acknowledge that GDP calculations primarily encompass organized sectors. The exclusion of the unorganized sector from GDP assessments poses a significant challenge. Moreover, inflation persists as a pressing issue in India, exacerbating the challenge of enhancing people's incomes. The nexus between unemployment and stagnant incomes further complicates matters, as subdued purchasing power impedes economic transactions, thereby stymying production and investment. Consequently, the economy witnesses a decline in the production of goods and services. Addressing the issue of unemployment assumes paramount importance, as mitigating this challenge can potentially alleviate various other problems. Furthermore, the allocation of a mere 2.8 or 2.9 per cent of GDP towards education, underscores the critical need to prioritize higher education and skill development. However, those opposed to Vikshit Bharat highlight legitimate worries about its execution and its downsides. One important topic of debate is the viability of reaching such an ambitious target within time constraints. Critics argue that bureaucratic red tape, political instability, and socioeconomic inequality impede India's development path, potentially impeding progress towards achieving Vikshit Bharat.



Viksit Bharat 2047 is a vision for India's future, aiming for inclusive growth, sustainable development, and socio-economic empowerment. However, it faces numerous challenges, including employment, inflation, and a lack of investment in education. The transition towards formal employment is crucial for reducing income inequality and

ensuring widespread prosperity. The GDP metric is limited, and a nuanced approach is needed to account for informal contributions. Addressing inflation requires a multifaceted approach, including prudent monetary policy, supply chain management, and targeted interventions. Holistic policy interventions, such as fostering entrepreneurship, skill development, and innovation, can unlock India's potential and spur economic growth. Education is also crucial, with a meagre percentage of GDP allocated to human capital development. The regulatory reforms and ease of doing business can facilitate economic growth and attract foreign investments. The journey towards Viksit Bharat requires visionary leadership, bold policy initiatives, and commitment to equity, justice, and sustainable development. To realize the vision of Viksit Bharat, individuals must be fully committed, have faith in India's future, and be deeply aware of the immense abilities and skills possessed by the people of India, particularly the youth. We must harness the enthusiasm of all university students and young people to work toward the shared goal of "Viksit Bharat." This endeavour requires significant effort, including the construction of infrastructure, poverty reduction through a wide range of welfare programs, encouragement of women and young people to start businesses, and ensuring the growth and prosperity of the agricultural sector. Every sector of the economy must contribute to the country's growth to achieve the Viksit Bharat goal by 2047. Streamlining business operations through regulatory changes and initiatives is vital, as it fosters an environment conducive to foreign investments, thereby enhancing economic growth and global competitiveness. India will be celebrating its 100th anniversary of freedom in 2047. The path to Viksit Bharat demonstrates how strong, diverse, and determined the country is. India can plan for a better, wealthier future for all its people if it is determined, persistent, and works together.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

None.

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