

Viksit Bharat: Objectives And Challenges

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ABSTRACT:

“Viksit Bharat” or “Developed India” is a vision aimed at transforming India into a modern, prosperous, inclusive, and sustainable nation by the year 2047 and marking 100 years of independence. The core objectives of this mission include achieving rapid economic growth, ensuring social equity, strengthening infrastructure, promoting innovation and digital transformation, and protecting the environment. It envisions a self-reliant India with improved living standards, robust governance, and opportunities for all. However, realizing this vision poses several challenges such as poverty, unemployment, income inequality, regional disparities, climate change, and the need for strong institutional reforms. Overcoming these obstacles will require coordinated efforts from government, industry, and citizens. Thus, the journey toward Viksit Bharat is both an opportunity and a responsibility to build a developed, inclusive, and sustainable India for future generations.

KEYWORDS:

Viksit Bharat, Developed India 2047, Economic growth, Inclusive development, Sustainable development.

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I. Introduction:

India, one of the world’s fastest-growing economies, is on a transformative journey toward becoming a developed nation by 2047. the centenary year of its independence. This vision, known as “Viksit Bharat” or Developed India, aims to build a nation that is economically strong, socially inclusive, technologically advanced, and environmentally sustainable. The concept of Viksit Bharat reflects India’s aspiration to move beyond developing-nation status and achieve holistic growth that benefits every citizen.

To realize this vision, the government and people of India must work together toward several key objectives including economic modernization, equitable social development, innovation, good governance, and environmental protection. However, the path to achieving these goals is

not without obstacles. Persistent issues such as poverty, unemployment, inequality, climate change, and regional imbalances continue to challenge India's progress.

This article explores the objectives that define the vision of Viksit Bharat and the challenges that must be addressed to make this vision a reality, highlighting the importance of collective effort, strategic policy, and sustainable development in shaping India's future.

II. Objectives:

1. **Economic Prosperity:** To make India a developed economy with high income and low poverty. Achieve a \$5 trillion+ economy and become one of the world's top three economies. Promote industrial growth, exports, and entrepreneurship.
2. **Employment and Skill Development:** To provide productive and decent jobs for all citizens, especially youth. Expand Skill India and Digital India initiatives to create a skilled workforce. Strengthen vocational and technical education.
3. **Infrastructure Development:** Build world-class infrastructure — roads, railways, airports, ports, and digital networks. Develop smart cities, clean energy systems, and efficient public transport. Improve rural infrastructure such as roads, electricity, and internet access.
4. **Social Inclusion and Equality:** Ensure equal opportunities for all, regardless of gender, caste, or region. Focus on poverty reduction, women empowerment, and inclusive growth. Provide quality education, healthcare, and housing to all sections of society.
5. **Technological Advancement:** Promote innovation, research, and start-ups. Encourage the use of Artificial Intelligence, Robotics, Biotechnology, and Space Technology. Build a digital and knowledge-based economy.
6. **Environmental Sustainability:** Achieve carbon neutrality and expand renewable energy sources. Implement climate-resilient policies and promote green growth. Protect forests, rivers, and biodiversity.
7. **Good Governance:** Strengthen transparency, accountability, and efficiency in government. Use e-governance and digital platforms to reduce corruption. Ensure citizen participation in development programs.
8. **Global Leadership:** Strengthen India's position as a responsible glob-

- al power.Promote peace, trade, and cooperation with other nations. Showcase India's cultural heritage and innovation on the world stage.
9. Self-Reliance (Atmanirbhar Bharat): Reduce dependence on imports by boosting domestic manufacturing.Encourage Make in India and local entrepreneurship.Develop strategic sectors like defense, energy, and technology domestically.
 10. Quality of Life and Human Development: Ensure universal health-care, education, and housing.Improve nutrition, sanitation, and public health systems.Create a safe, healthy, and culturally rich society.

III.Challenges:

1. Economic Inequality: India faces a wide gap between rich and poor, and between urban and rural areas. Wealth and development are concentrated in certain regions, leaving others behind.To become Viksit Bharat, inclusive and balanced growth is essential.
2. Unemployment and Underemployment: High youth population but limited job opportunities. Many are employed in the informal sector without job security or fair wages. The challenge is to create sustainable and skill-based employment.
3. Education and Skill Gap: Unequal access to quality education across states.Education system often fails to match industry needs and modern skills.Need for major reforms in schooling, higher education, and vocational training.
4. Infrastructure Deficiency: Despite improvements, rural areas still lack good roads, healthcare, and internet access. Urban areas face issues like traffic congestion, pollution, and poor housing. Bridging the rural-urban infrastructure gap is a major challenge.
5. Environmental and Climate Issues: Rising pollution, deforestation, and climate change threaten sustainable growth. India must balance industrialization with environmental protection. Managing water scarcity and waste disposal is another concern.
6. Population Pressure: India's large and growing population increases the demand for food, jobs, housing, and healthcare. Managing resources efficiently while ensuring social welfare is a major challenge.
7. Corruption and Bureaucratic Hurdles: Corruption and red-tape slow down projects and discourage investment. Need for transparent, effi-

- cient, and citizen-friendly governance systems.
8. Health and Nutrition Problems: Many citizens still lack access to affordable healthcare. Malnutrition and poor sanitation remain serious public health issues. Strengthening public health infrastructure is vital for development.
 9. Regional Imbalances: Some states and regions are highly developed, while others lag far behind. Development must be uniform and inclusive, covering all parts of the country.
 10. Global and Geopolitical Challenges: Global issues like trade tensions, wars, pandemics, and inflation affect India's growth. Ensuring economic stability and national security in a changing world is a challenge.
 11. Technological Dependence: India still depends on foreign technology in critical sectors. Promoting domestic innovation, R&D, and startups is necessary for self-reliance.
 12. Social Issues: Gender inequality, caste discrimination, and regional divides still exist. Building a united and inclusive society is essential for true development.

IV. Government Initiatives and Public Participation:

- » The Government of India has launched several flagship programs aligned with the vision of Viksit Bharat. Initiatives like Make in India, Digital India, Skill India, Startup India, and Smart Cities Mission aim to modernize the economy and improve living standards.
- » Efforts such as Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Jal Jeevan Mission, and Green Energy initiatives promote environmental sustainability. However, the success of these programs depends not only on government action but also on active citizen participation.
- » Every individual's contribution through innovation, responsibility, and community involvement is vital for national progress.

V. Conclusion

The vision of Viksit Bharat represents India's determination to build a self-reliant, prosperous, and inclusive nation by 2047. Achieving this dream requires not only rapid economic growth but also social justice, technological innovation, environmental sustainability, and strong governance. While challenges such as poverty, unemployment, inequality, and

climate change remain significant, they also offer opportunities for reform and progress.

A united effort by the government, private sector, and citizens is essential to overcome these barriers and translate this vision into reality. With collective commitment, innovation, and sustainable policies, India has the potential to emerge as a global leader and a model of inclusive development. The journey toward Viksit Bharat is not just a national goal. It is a shared responsibility to build a better and brighter future for generations to come.

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The Authors have no conflict of interest to declare that they are relevant to the content of this article.

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