

Viksit Bharat 2047**Deepa Iranna Itagi**

Research Scholar, Rani Channamma University, Belagavi.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.17307632>**ABSTRACT:**

India, as the world's largest democracy and fifth largest economy, stands at the threshold of historic transformation. The Government of India's Viksit Bharat 2047 vision outlines a roadmap for India's evolution into a developed nation by its centenary of independence. Unlike earlier developmental strategies that emphasized only economic growth, this vision encompasses social inclusion, environmental sustainability, governance reforms, and global leadership. The study attempts to provide a comprehensive analysis of the multidimensional challenges and opportunities before India. It synthesizes existing literature on growth models, highlights the research gap, and proposes a conceptual framework for achieving the 2047 goals. The findings underscore the significance of human capital investment, digital innovation, institutional efficiency, and climate-conscious development as key drivers. Achieving this vision will require structural reforms, inclusive policies, and global cooperation.

KEYWORDS:

Viksit Bharat 2047, India@100, inclusive growth, sustainable development, governance.

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Introduction

The year 2047 will mark 100 years of India's independence. To commemorate this milestone, the Government of India has articulated the Viksit Bharat 2047 vision—an ambitious developmental blueprint that aims to transform India into a fully developed nation. Unlike traditional growth models that focus solely on GDP expansion, this vision emphasizes a multi-pillar approach: economic prosperity, social development, sustainability, governance reforms, and global leadership.

India's rapid economic rise—being the world's fastest-growing major economy with a GDP of over \$4 trillion by 2025 (IMF, 2023)—provides a strong foundation. However, challenges such as income inequality, unemployment, regional disparities, climate change, and institutional bottlenecks remain. Hence, the pathway to becoming a developed

nation is both aspirational and complex, requiring coordinated policy efforts, public-private collaboration, and global partnerships.

Review of Literature

Economic Growth Models: Panagariya (2023) argues that India could become a \$30–35 trillion economy by 2047 through structural reforms in labor markets, ease of doing business, and industrial competitiveness. Bhagwati & Panagariya (2012) emphasize growth-led poverty reduction, arguing that rapid economic expansion has the strongest multiplier effect on welfare.

Social Development: Dreze & Sen (2013) highlight the paradox of India's economic growth coexisting with poor social indicators. They argue that sustainable development requires investments in health, nutrition, and education. Basu (2018) identifies inequality and regional disparity as critical challenges, urging inclusive welfare-oriented policies.

Sustainability: Stern (2021) stresses that for developing economies, long-term growth without climate-conscious pathways is unsustainable. India's commitments at COP26 to achieve net-zero by 2070 form an important backdrop.

Governance and Institutions: Rodrik (2018) underlines that institutional quality—rule of law, transparency, and accountability—determines whether countries sustain growth or stagnate in the “middle-income trap.”

Technology and Innovation: Ghosh (2022) demonstrates that India's digital public infrastructure (UPI, Aadhaar, ONDC) is a model for inclusive digitalization, expanding access to finance, commerce, and government services.

Synthesis: While abundant literature exists on India's growth and social development, an integrated long-term framework linking economic, social, environmental, and governance dimensions for 2047 is limited.

Research Gap

Lack of integrated, multi-sectoral studies that combine economic growth with sustainability, governance, and equity in the Indian context.

Limited exploration of comparative lessons from nations (e.g., South Korea, Japan, China) that transitioned from developing to developed status.

Absence of empirical studies on interlinkages between digital

transformation, social equity, and long-term growth.

Minimal literature on monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for long-term national visions.

Objectives

To analyze the vision and strategic pillars of Viksit Bharat 2047.

To identify opportunities and challenges in India's path toward developed-nation status.

To propose a conceptual framework that integrates growth, equity, sustainability, and governance.

To recommend actionable policy strategies for achieving the 2047 vision.

Methodology

Research Design: Analytical and exploratory.

Data Sources: Secondary data from NITI Aayog reports, Government policy documents, IMF, World Bank, UNDP, and peer-reviewed journals.

Approach:

Comparative analysis of growth trajectories of other nations.

Thematic review of economic, social, environmental, and governance dimensions.

Conceptual model building based on literature synthesis.

Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework for Viksit Bharat 2047 rests on four interdependent pillars:

Economic Transformation: GDP growth to \$30–35 trillion, driven by manufacturing, services, green industries, and global trade competitiveness.

Social Development & Inclusion: Universal healthcare, quality education, skill development, social security, and rural empowerment.

Sustainability & Environment: Net-zero by 2070, renewable energy transition, circular economy, and climate-resilient agriculture.

Governance & Global Leadership: Transparent and citizen-centric institutions, digital governance, and global diplomatic leadership.



Recommendations

Human Capital Development: Prioritize investments in education, healthcare, skilling, and nutrition to build a globally competitive workforce.

Digital Revolution: Expand 5G/6G, AI, fintech, and e-governance infrastructure to drive inclusive growth.

Green Growth: Incentivize renewable energy, electric mobility, and sustainable agriculture to balance development with climate goals.

Industrial Reforms: Strengthen manufacturing, supply chains, and innovation ecosystem to enhance global competitiveness.

Governance Modernization: Ensure decentralization, transparency, and digital accountability mechanisms.

Global Engagement: Position India as a leader in South-South cooperation, climate negotiations, and peacebuilding.

Conclusion

The Viksit Bharat 2047 vision is more than a policy document; it is a national mission that seeks to redefine India's global identity. The success of this vision will depend on India's ability to integrate growth with equity, innovation with sustainability, and national priorities with global responsibilities. If executed effectively, India can transition from a lower-middle-income to a high-income, inclusive, and sustainable economy by 2047, playing a central role in shaping the world order.

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