

transformation or China's reform-driven growth that elevated millions out of poverty. However, India's pathway remains distinct, shaped by its democratic ethos, cultural plurality, and federal governance structure.

Vision and Objectives of Viksit Bharat 2047:

The primary objective of Viksit Bharat is to elevate India from a developing to a developed nation by 2047. This includes:

- To build a \$30–35 trillion economy with globally competitive per capita income (NITI Aayog, 2023).
- To eradicate poverty and ensure equitable access to education, healthcare, and opportunities for all.
- To strengthen institutions with transparency, accountability, and citizen-centric services.
- To harness AI, robotics, renewable energy, and space technologies for global competitiveness.
- To align with climate goals and promote renewable, eco-friendly growth pathways.

Key Pillars of Development

The Viksit Bharat 2047 framework is anchored on four key pillars, each representing a critical dimension of long-term nation-building.

Economic Prosperity:

- India's economic transformation requires sustained high growth driven by productivity, manufacturing competitiveness, and innovation.
- Initiatives like Make in India, Atmanirbhar Bharat, and PM Gati Shakti are designed to expand industrial capacity and infrastructure, reducing dependence on imports.
- Financial inclusion, through platforms such as Jan Dhan Yojana and digital payment systems, has created broader participation in the formal economy, essential for inclusive prosperity (NITI Aayog, 2023).

Social Progress

- Achieving universal healthcare and improving learning outcomes under the National Education Policy (NEP 2020) are vital to human capital development.
- Gender empowerment and greater workforce participation of women are critical to reducing inequality and enhancing productivity.
- Social safety nets, rural development programs, and targeted poverty alleviation remain central to ensuring that growth benefits all citizens

(Panagariya, 2021).

Environmental Sustainability

- India has pledged to achieve net-zero emissions by 2070, reflecting its commitment to global climate goals.
- Large-scale investments in renewable energy—particularly solar, wind, and green hydrogen—are transforming the energy sector.
- Sustainable agriculture, water management, and climate-resilient infrastructure are necessary to balance growth with ecological protection (IEA, 2022).

Good Governance and Institutions

- Governance reforms aim to make public administration efficient, transparent, and citizen-centric.
- Judicial efficiency and bureaucratic accountability are critical to strengthening institutional credibility.
- Cooperative federalism and decentralization through Panchayati Raj Institutions enhance grassroots participation in development (Kohli, 2022).

Policy Initiatives and Strategies

India's roadmap for Viksit Bharat 2047 is supported by several flagship policy initiatives and reform programs that lay the groundwork for long-term transformation. These strategies collectively strengthen infrastructure, human capital, self-reliance, and sustainability.

PM Gati Shakti – Infrastructure Development

- The PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan integrates economic corridors, highways, railways, ports, and airports into a unified framework.
- It aims to reduce logistics costs, enhance connectivity, and create seamless movement of goods and people critical for manufacturing competitiveness and global trade (Government of India, 2023).

Digital India – Connectivity and Governance Reform

- This initiative bridges the digital divide by expanding internet penetration, e-governance, and digital payments.
- It enhances transparency, reduces corruption, and ensures citizen-centric services, thereby strengthening institutional trust (NITI Aayog, 2023).

Skill India Mission – Workforce Development

- India's demographic dividend can only be harnessed through a skilled

workforce.

- The mission trains millions of youths in vocational, technical, and entrepreneurial skills, preparing them for domestic industries and global opportunities (Panagariya, 2021).

National Education Policy (2020) – Transforming Learning

- NEP 2020 emphasizes holistic education, multidisciplinary learning, and the integration of technology.
- It aims to produce innovative thinkers and globally competitive graduates, essential for India's knowledge economy (Government of India, 2020).

Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan – Self-Reliance

- Focuses on boosting domestic manufacturing, MSMEs, and technological innovation.
- By reducing external dependencies and strengthening local industries, it promotes economic resilience and global competitiveness.

Green Hydrogen Mission & Renewable Energy Initiatives – Sustainability

- India's ambitious renewable energy target of 500 GW by 2030 includes green hydrogen, solar, and wind power.
- These policies reduce carbon emissions, diversify energy sources, and align with climate commitments (IEA, 2022).

Challenges and Bottlenecks

While Viksit Bharat 2047 presents a bold and inspiring vision, its realization depends on India's ability to overcome deep-rooted structural challenges and emerging global risks. Unless addressed systematically, these bottlenecks could slow down or even derail the country's development trajectory.

Demographic Pressure: India's demographic dividend over 65 percent of the population under 35 years offers enormous potential for productivity and innovation. However, the challenge lies in generating sufficient employment opportunities. The mismatch between the skills of graduates and the needs of industries has led to rising educated unemployment, particularly in urban areas. If left unresolved, this could fuel social discontent and undermine economic stability (Panagariya, 2021).

Inequality and Regional Disparities: Despite rapid GDP growth, inequality across income groups and regions remains stark. Southern

and western states have outperformed northern and eastern regions in literacy, healthcare, and industrial growth. Similarly, rural–urban divides in infrastructure, digital access, and income distribution persist. Without inclusive policies, these disparities could widen further, weakening the vision of a truly developed India (World Bank, 2023).

Fiscal Constraints: India’s high levels of public debt and persistent fiscal deficits restrict the government’s ability to make large-scale investments in infrastructure, health, and education. While private investment is crucial, policy uncertainties and bureaucratic hurdles often discourage capital inflows. Addressing fiscal prudence without stalling growth remains a delicate balancing act (NITI Aayog, 2023).

Environmental Concerns: As one of the most climate–vulnerable countries, India faces severe risks from rising temperatures, erratic rainfall, water scarcity, and air pollution. These environmental stresses affect agriculture, health, and urban living conditions. Transitioning to renewable energy and climate–resilient development requires significant technological and financial investments (IEA, 2022).

Way Forward

- To achieve the ambitious vision of Viksit Bharat 2047, India must prioritize inclusive growth strategies that focus on rural development, strengthening micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), and encouraging women–led entrepreneurship to ensure that prosperity is widely shared across all sections of society.
- At the same time, technological innovation must be harnessed by leveraging digitalization, artificial intelligence, and green technologies, which have the potential to enhance productivity, drive industrial competitiveness, and support sustainable development.
- India also needs to deepen global integration by strengthening trade partnerships, attracting greater foreign direct investment, and boosting export competitiveness, thereby positioning itself as a leading player in the global economy.
- Equally important is the promotion of empowered governance, which can be achieved by deepening decentralization, fostering cooperative federalism, and ensuring greater citizen participation in the policymaking process, thus making administration more transparent and accountable.
- Sustained investments in human capital development through health,

education, and skill training will be essential to fully harness the demographic dividend and prepare the workforce for future challenges.

- Finally, the realization of this vision requires a collaborative approach, where government, private sector, and civil society work together to create synergies that translate aspirations into concrete outcomes.

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