



India's Journey towards Viksit Bharat 2047: Economic Challenges and Policy Priorities

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DOI : <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.23755274>

ARTICLE DETAILS

Research Paper

Received: 22-08-2026

Accepted: 21-09-2026

Published: 20-10-2026

Keywords:

Viksit Bharat 2047, Economic Growth, Inclusive Development, Policy Reforms, Sustainable Development.

ABSTRACT

The vision of Viksit Bharat 2047 embodies India's ambition to become a developed nation by 2047, which would mark 100 years of independence. The goal of this vision is to make the nation's economy prosperous, inclusive, technologically sophisticated, and competitive on a worldwide scale. A significant basis for this change is provided by India's robust economic growth, developing digital infrastructure, demographic dividend, and continuous structural reforms. However, there are a number of economic obstacles in the way of becoming a developed nation, such as unemployment, income inequality, regional disparities, skill gaps, agricultural weaknesses, and environmental issues. Sustainable development is further hampered by outside variables including climate change, geopolitical unpredictability, and fluctuations in the world economy. In order to accomplish the goals of Viksit Bharat 2047, India must overcome a number of significant economic obstacles. This paper examines the policy priorities required to accelerate equitable and sustainable growth. The report highlights the importance of building infrastructure, encouraging digital transformation, encouraging industrial growth and innovation, and improving human capital through high-

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quality education and skill development. In order to ensure long-term economic resilience, it also emphasises the significance of creating jobs, financial inclusion, fiscal restraint, and efficient governance. The necessity of environmentally friendly growth plans and balanced regional development is given particular consideration. The paper makes the case that achieving the goal of a developed India requires a comprehensive and well-coordinated policy strategy, bolstered by institutional reforms and public-private cooperation. India has the potential to become a major global economic force by 2047 if it continues to dedicate itself to inclusive development and economic reforms.

INTRODUCTION TO VIKSIT BHARAT 2047: VISION, GOALS, AND SIGNIFICANCE

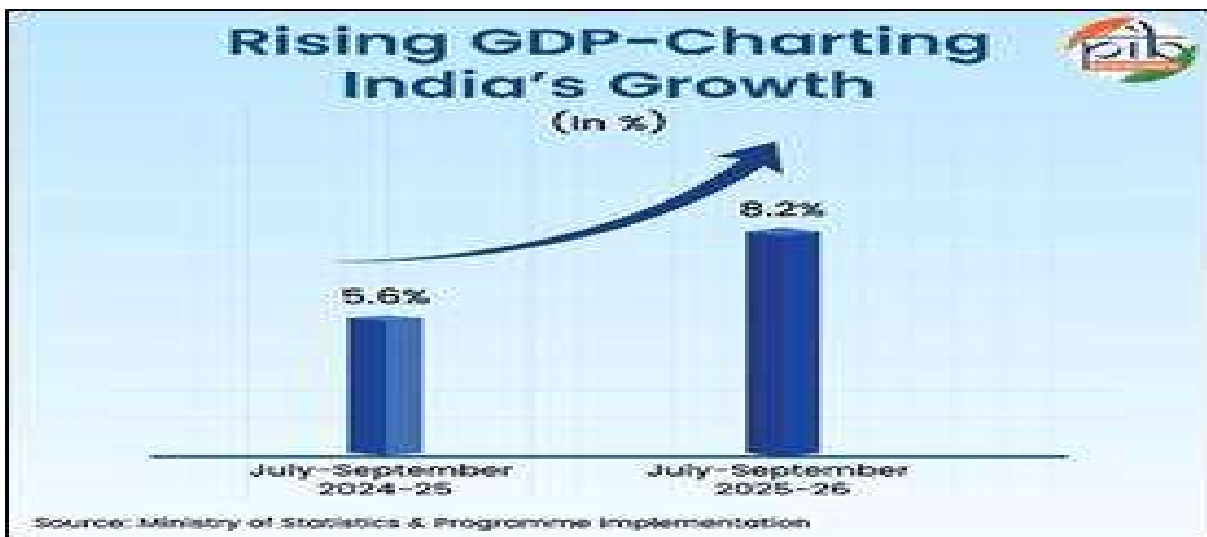
As it strives to become a developed country by 2047, the year of its centenary of independence, India is at a pivotal point in its developmental journey. Viksit Bharat 2047 is an ambitious national mission that embodies the aspirations of more than 1.4 billion people to build an inventive, prosperous, inclusive, and globally competitive India. The vision of Viksit Bharat is a complete framework for national change that includes social progress, environmental sustainability, technological advancement, good governance, and human development, rather than only an economic goal. It aims to place India among the world's top developed economies while making sure that everyone in society benefits from progress.

The realisation that India's robust population, economic potential, technological prowess, and cultural legacy offer a solid basis for long-term growth gave rise to the idea of Viksit Bharat 2047. India has made great strides in a number of areas since gaining independence in 1947, including infrastructure, information technology, manufacturing, agriculture, education, and healthcare. The nation's economy has changed from being primarily based on agriculture to becoming one of the world's fastest-growing major economies. Economic liberalisation, digital transformation, financial inclusion programs, and infrastructural expansion are examples of reforms that have significantly boosted social development and economic progress. India nevertheless faces a number of developmental obstacles in spite of these successes, such as poverty, unemployment, income inequality, regional differences, poor skill development, environmental degradation, and gaps in the provision of public services. Through strategic planning and policy initiatives, Viksit Bharat 2047 seeks to address these issues.

Fundamentally, Viksit Bharat 2047 envisions a country where social fairness and environmental responsibility coexist with economic success. A high-income economy with strong industrial growth, sophisticated manufacturing capabilities, technological innovation, and a large service sector is what the vision aims to establish. It highlights how crucial it is to boost competitiveness, boost productivity, and encourage entrepreneurship in order to create jobs and raise living standards. The vision also acknowledges the importance of improving India's involvement in international commerce and investment as well as its place in global value chains.

Achieving inclusive and sustainable economic growth is one of Viksit Bharat 2047's main objectives. In addition to raising national GDP, economic development must guarantee a fair allocation of opportunities and resources. All societal segments—including women, young people, rural areas, marginalised groups, and those with lower incomes—must participate in inclusive growth. In order to accomplish this goal, policies that promote financial inclusion, skill development, social security, and job creation are essential. India can guarantee that growth benefits all inhabitants by decreasing inequality and increasing access to economic, healthcare, and educational opportunities.

The creation of top-notch infrastructure is another crucial objective. The foundation of both social and economic advancement is infrastructure. To increase productivity and improve quality of life, investments in digital infrastructure, transport networks, logistics systems, renewable energy, urban development, and rural connectivity are crucial. Trade, investment, employment, and regional growth are all facilitated by modern infrastructure. The government's larger goal of creating a solid infrastructure foundation for future expansion is reflected in initiatives like smart cities, industrial corridors, and digital connection projects.



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Another essential component of the Viksit Bharat vision is the development of human capital. In order to increase productivity and promote innovation, education, healthcare, and skill development are essential. India's youthful population offers a major demographic advantage, but it will take investments in high-quality education, career training, and healthcare services to fully realise this potential. The goal of the National Education Policy (NEP) and other skill-building initiatives is to give workers the skills and knowledge required in a world economy that is changing quickly. Maintaining economic competitiveness and attaining sustainable development depend on having a population that is healthy, educated, and skilled.

The vision of Viksit Bharat 2047 also places a strong emphasis on technological innovation and digital transformation. India has become a global leader in digital payments, information technology, and entrepreneurship driven by innovation. New prospects for growth and development have been made possible by the creation of startup ecosystems, the adoption of emerging technologies, the growth of digital infrastructure, and the promotion of artificial intelligence. Technology can boost productivity, close socioeconomic inequalities, improve governance, and improve service delivery. In order to build a knowledge-based economy that can compete in the global market, the vision places a strong emphasis on utilising technology developments.

An essential part of Viksit Bharat 2047 is environmental sustainability. The need to preserve natural resources and deal with the effects of climate change must be balanced with rapid economic expansion. Implementing environmentally friendly laws, promoting green technologies, adopting renewable energy, and using resources responsibly are all necessary for sustainable development. India's commitment to sustainable development is seen in its plans to increase the capacity of renewable energy sources and reach net-zero emissions. To ensure long-term prosperity and resilience, economic planning must incorporate environmental factors.

Achieving the goals of Viksit Bharat 2047 requires both strong institutions and good governance. Development is facilitated by transparent, accountable, and effective governing structures. Better governance outcomes are a result of strengthening governmental institutions, enhancing policy implementation, cutting down on bureaucratic inefficiencies, and encouraging citizen participation. Good governance guarantees the efficient use of resources, fosters economic stability, and increases investor trust.

Viksit Bharat 2047 is important for reasons more than just economic growth. It stands for a revolutionary national agenda that aims to improve India's standing internationally, empower citizens, and fortify democratic institutions. India is one of the biggest democracies in the world with one of the fastest-growing economies, therefore its achievement of developed nation status will have a significant impact on



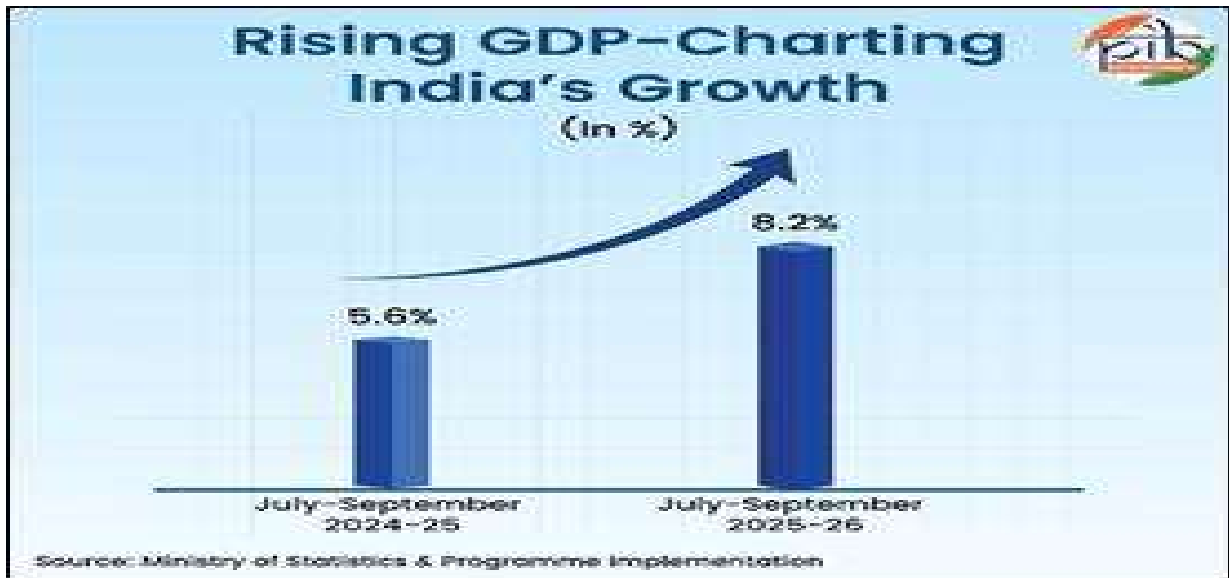
international collaboration and global economic progress. The vision represents India's dedication to creating a resilient, inclusive, and prosperous future and is in line with the more general goals of sustainable development.

Viksit Bharat 2047 is a comprehensive plan that outlines how India would become a developed country by the year of its centenary. Economic expansion, social inclusion, technical development, environmental sustainability, and efficient government are all included in the goal. It will take concerted efforts from the government, business, academia, civic society, and citizens to accomplish this ambitious aim. India can effectively overcome current obstacles and achieve its goal of being a developed, independent, and globally significant nation by 2047 through strategic reforms, innovation, investment in human resources, and sustainable development practices.

CURRENT STATUS OF THE INDIAN ECONOMY: GROWTH TRENDS AND DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

India has become one of the world's fastest-growing economies and holds a prominent place in the world economy. The nation's economy has significantly changed during the last thirty years as a result of structural reforms, globalisation, liberalisation, and technological innovation. In terms of nominal GDP, India's economy is currently ranked fifth in the world and is expected to rise to the third position in the years to come. Despite several local and international obstacles, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, geopolitical unrest, inflationary pressures, and worldwide economic slowdowns, the Indian economy has shown remarkably resilient. Sustained economic growth has been facilitated by government-led reforms, improving infrastructure, a developing digital economy, and strong domestic demand. The nation's dynamic economic potential and growing role in international commerce and investment are reflected in its GDP growth rate, which has remained among the highest in the world.

With over half of the country's GDP coming from the services sector, it remains the main engine of economic expansion. India's competitiveness in the global market has increased due to the substantial expansion of information technology, telecommunications, financial services, healthcare, education, tourism, and e-commerce. Initiatives like "Make in India," Production Linked Incentive (PLI) programs, and industrial corridor projects that aim to improve domestic production and export capacities have all contributed to the manufacturing sector's newfound attention at the same time. Despite making up a lesser portion of the GDP than services and manufacturing, agriculture is nonetheless a vital sector since it creates jobs and ensures food security. The goal of modernising agriculture through market reforms, irrigation development, and technology interventions has been to raise farmer incomes and productivity.



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The demographic advantage of the Indian economy is one of its most prominent characteristics. India has a sizable workforce that can propel future economic growth due to its huge and young population. Opportunities for greater productivity, innovation, and entrepreneurship are presented by the demographic dividend. However, significant investments in healthcare, education, skill development, and job creation are needed to realise this promise. The labour market still has issues with underemployment, unemployment, and workforce participation, especially for women and young people. Maintaining long-term growth and guaranteeing inclusive development still depend on addressing these problems. To increase employability and economic involvement, the government has started a number of initiatives in recent years that are centred on skill development, entrepreneurial promotion, and job creation.

Beyond GDP growth, development indicators offer crucial information about the general state of the Indian economy. Because to improvements in social welfare programs, healthcare, education, and sanitation, human development has significantly improved throughout time. Both urban and rural communities now have greater access to primary and secondary education, and literacy rates have risen dramatically. The National Education Policy's implementation seeks to raise educational standards and match learning objectives with the demands of the labour market in the future. Rising life expectancy, falling infant mortality rates, and improved access to healthcare services are examples of improvements in healthcare metrics. Better health results have been a result of government initiatives like Ayushman Bharat, increased immunisation campaigns, and investments in healthcare infrastructure. However, there are still issues with healthcare quality and availability, especially in poor and rural areas.



Another significant accomplishment of the Indian economy has been the decrease of poverty. Millions of people have seen improvements in their level of living thanks to social protection programs, targeted welfare programs, financial inclusion initiatives, and economic growth. Social welfare systems have been reinforced and extreme poverty has decreased thanks to initiatives that support direct benefit transfers, rural employment, housing, sanitation, and food security. Through programs like the Jan Dhan Yojana, digital banking, and mobile payment systems, financial inclusion has grown quickly, giving formerly marginalised groups more access to financial services. With extensive acceptance of digital payments, e-governance platforms, and internet access improving efficiency, transparency, and economic involvement, India's digital transformation has become a significant development success story.

India's growth plan now heavily relies on infrastructure development. Large-scale expenditures in urban infrastructure, renewable energy projects, airports, ports, railroads, and highways have enhanced connectivity and promoted economic activity. Initiatives such PM Gati Shakti, Sagarmala, Smart Cities Mission, and Bharatmala are designed to improve logistics networks and lessen infrastructural bottlenecks. Better infrastructure promotes balanced regional development, increases productivity, draws investment, and generates job opportunities. Additionally, India's dedication to sustainable development and renewable energy has resulted in a notable increase in solar and wind energy capacity, which supports environmental sustainability and energy security.

The Indian economy nevertheless faces a number of developmental obstacles in spite of these successes. Because the advantages of economic expansion are not shared equally throughout social groups and geographical areas, income inequality is still an issue. Inequalities in educational achievements, access to opportunities, and rural-urban inequities can all impede inclusive growth. Informal employment and unemployment are still major problems, especially for young people just starting their careers. In addition, fragmented landholdings, climate variability, low productivity, and market inefficiencies continue to be problems for the agriculture industry. Sustainable growth is seriously threatened by environmental issues such resource depletion, water scarcity, air pollution, and climate change. Effective governance and extensive policy interventions are needed to manage these issues while sustaining high growth rates.

From a macroeconomic standpoint, India's careful monetary and fiscal policies have kept the country relatively stable. In order to improve financial stability, the banking industry has undergone reforms, foreign exchange reserves are still robust, and inflation control has improved. Economic dynamism has been further boosted by the expansion of startups, innovation hubs, and digital entrepreneurship. Additionally, India has improved its standing in international economic cooperation, trade, and investment flows. Development



indicators are emphasising not only economic growth but also quality of life, sustainability, social inclusion, and human well-being as the country moves closer to the vision of Viksit Bharat 2047. All things considered, the Indian economy's current state reflects a mix of substantial developmental accomplishments, robust growth potential, and enduring structural difficulties.

MAJOR ECONOMIC CHALLENGES IN ACHIEVING VIKSIT BHARAT 2047

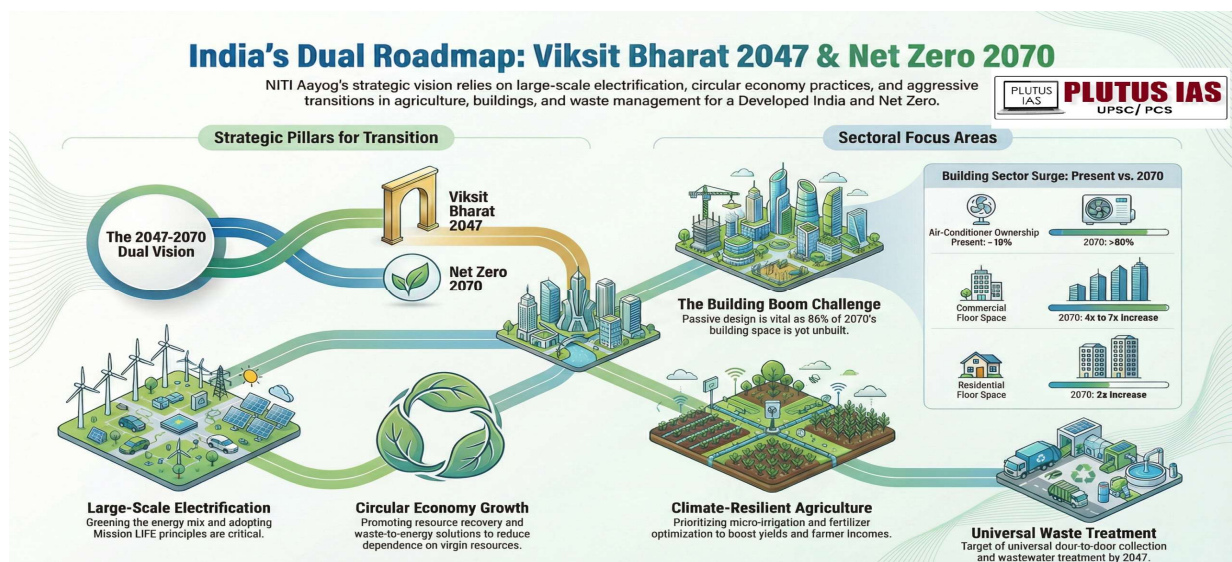
The goal of Viksit Bharat 2047 is to make India a developed country by the time it celebrates its 100th anniversary of independence. Despite India's enormous economic potential, advantageous demographic composition, technical prowess, and expanding global footprint, accomplishing this lofty goal would involve overcoming a number of important economic obstacles. The creation of jobs is one of the main issues. India still has problems with unemployment and underemployment, especially among young and educated people, despite having one of the fastest-growing global economies. The labour force is growing quickly, and generating enough high-quality jobs is still crucial to making the most of the demographic dividend. The informal sector, which has low pay, no social protection, and unfavourable working conditions, yet employs a sizable fraction of the labour force. Therefore, attaining inclusive growth requires increasing employment opportunities through industrial expansion, entrepreneurial encouragement, and skill development.

Inequality of wealth and income is another significant issue. Millions of people have been pulled out of poverty by economic progress, but not all areas and socioeconomic groups have benefited equally from prosperity. There are notable differences between different socioeconomic groups, developed and developing states, and urban and rural locations. Social mobility and the inclusiveness of growth can be hampered by unequal access to financial services, healthcare, education, and work prospects. Targeted policy measures that increase marginalised people's access to vital services and economic opportunities are necessary to address these inequities.

Despite significant advancements in recent decades, poverty reduction is still a significant developmental problem. Economic vulnerability still affects a sizable portion of the population, particularly in rural areas. Vulnerable households may fall back into poverty due to rising living expenses, a lack of job options, and economic shocks. Sustaining efforts to reduce poverty requires bolstering social safety systems, improving rural livelihoods, and guaranteeing food and economic security. The problem of developing human capital is closely related to poverty. Despite notable advancements in literacy, healthcare, and education, there are still disparities in accessibility and quality. Infrastructure, teacher quality, and learning results are problems that many educational institutions deal with.

In a similar vein, the distribution of healthcare services is still not uniform. A productive workforce that can sustain a modern economy depends on raising the standard of education, healthcare, and skill development.

Infrastructure deficits also pose constraints on India's developmental ambitions. Although substantial investments have been made in transportation, energy, digital connectivity, and urban development, significant gaps remain. Inadequate logistics, congestion, uneven regional infrastructure, and limited access to quality public services can reduce productivity and increase business costs. Achieving Viksit Bharat 2047 requires world-class infrastructure that supports industrial growth, trade, investment, and regional development. Continued investment in physical and digital infrastructure is therefore a key policy priority.



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Another significant issue is environmental sustainability. Ecosystems and natural resources are under more stress due to rapid economic growth, urbanisation, and industrialisation. Long-term development is seriously threatened by air pollution, water scarcity, waste management problems, deforestation, and climate change. India is especially susceptible to climate-related hazards such as heat waves, droughts, floods, and extreme weather events, which can have an impact on livelihoods, infrastructure, and agriculture. Adopting sustainable development strategies, encouraging renewable energy, increasing resource efficiency, and bolstering climate resilience are all necessary to strike a balance between economic growth and environmental preservation.

Another issue is the manufacturing sector's very small output and employment contribution in comparison to other major economies. India needs to increase its manufacturing base, boost its competitiveness, and further integrate into global value chains in order to become a developed nation. This calls for



advancements in worker skills, logistics efficiency, technological adoption, ease of doing business, and innovation capabilities. In a similar vein, maintaining long-term economic growth requires drawing in greater amounts of both domestic and foreign investment.

Lastly, institutional efficacy and governance continue to be important factors in determining the success of development. Economic advancement may be hampered by bureaucratic inefficiency, complicated regulations, project execution delays, and weaknesses in governance. Effective policy implementation requires bolstering institutions, guaranteeing openness, enhancing public service delivery, and encouraging cooperative federalism. In conclusion, India's vision of Viksit Bharat 2047 is feasible, but it necessitates tackling a number of economic issues pertaining to employment, poverty, inequality, human capital, agriculture, infrastructure, sustainability, industrial growth, and governance. For India to become a developed country by 2047, a comprehensive and well-coordinated policy approach centred on inclusive, sustainable, and innovation-driven growth will be essential.

HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT: EDUCATION, SKILL DEVELOPMENT, AND EMPLOYMENT GENERATION

A key component of India's path to realising the goal of Viksit Bharat 2047 is the development of human capital. It refers to improving people's knowledge, abilities, health, and productive capacity so they can successfully contribute to social and economic advancement. Human capital is regarded as one of a country's most significant assets in the contemporary knowledge-driven economy. If enough work opportunities, suitable skill development, and high-quality education are provided, India's vast and youthful population presents a huge demographic advantage that can speed economic development. However, significant expenditures in human resource development and the establishment of an ecosystem that fosters learning, creativity, and productivity are necessary to realise this demographic dividend. The creation of human capital is based on education. By boosting productivity, encouraging innovation, and advancing social mobility, it not only improves individual capacities but also supports economic growth.

Through a number of government programs and reforms, India has significantly increased access to education throughout the years. A highly educated workforce has resulted from higher enrolment rates, better literacy rates, and increased involvement in higher education. By placing a strong emphasis on transdisciplinary learning, critical thinking, digital literacy, vocational education, and skill-oriented training, the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 seeks to revolutionise the educational system. India aims to educate its youth for the needs of a fast changing global economy by enhancing the quality and accessibility of education.



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In addition to schooling, skill development is essential for improving economic competitiveness and employability. Workers must have specialised skills and flexibility due to the evolving nature of work brought about by automation, artificial intelligence, digital transformation, and technological breakthroughs. India has a sizable labour market, but many graduates and job seekers lack the skills that businesses need. Productivity and employment outcomes are impacted by this mismatch between education and labour market demands. The government has started a number of projects to address this issue, including Digital India, the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), the Skill India Mission, and vocational training programs that enhance worker preparedness. The development of technical, professional, entrepreneurial, and digital skills that meet industry expectations is the main goal of these programs. In addition to improving employability, skill development fosters self-employment, entrepreneurship, and innovation, all of which support economic expansion.

Another crucial aspect of developing human capital and a prerequisite for attaining inclusive growth is the creation of jobs. Millions of productive employment across industries must be created in India due to the country's growing labour force and population. In addition to generating cash, employment raises living standards, lowers poverty, and fosters social stability. But issues like underemployment, unemployment, and informal employment still have an impact on the labour market. A sizable percentage of workers continue to labour in low-productivity, informal jobs with unstable incomes and little social protection.

Therefore, maximising the workforce's potential requires creating high-quality job possibilities. Diverse job opportunities may arise from the growth of manufacturing, services, agriculture, startups, and developing industries. The goal of government programs like Make in India, Startup India, Stand-Up India, and Production Linked Incentive (PLI) schemes is to promote investment, industrial expansion, and the creation of jobs. Additionally, especially in rural and semi-urban regions, the development of micro, small, and medium-sized businesses (MSMEs) is essential to the creation of jobs.



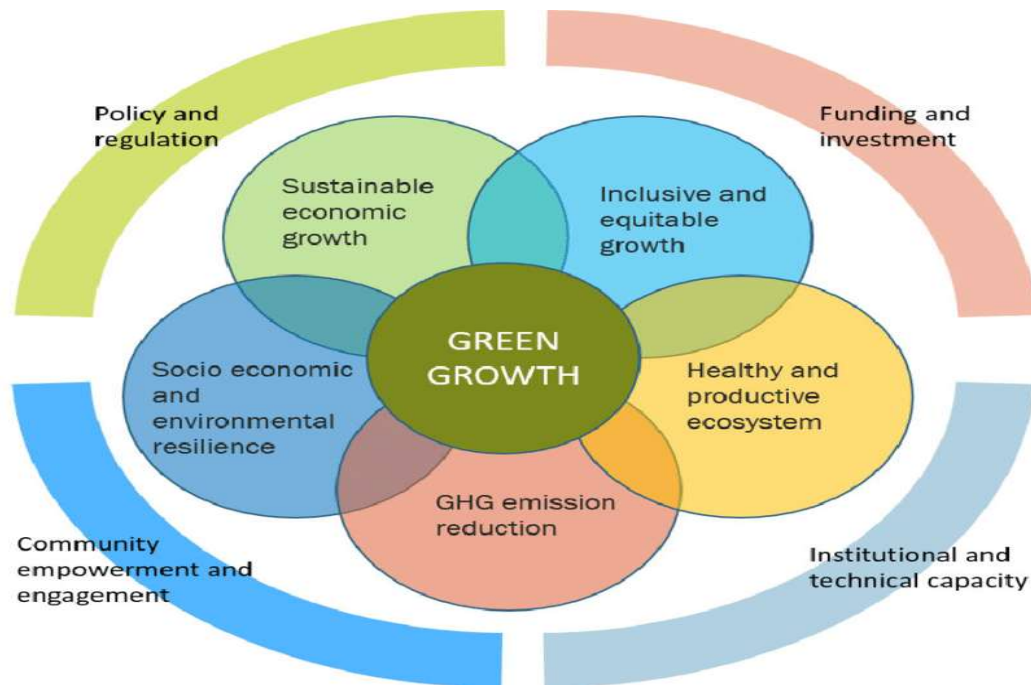
Increasing the number of women in the workforce is also essential for optimising the use of human capital. Economic productivity and social growth can be greatly increased by gender equality in education, skill development, and employment possibilities. By enhancing physical and mental well-being, investments in social safety, healthcare, and nutrition also support the development of human capital. In conclusion, India's goal of becoming a developed country by 2047 depends on the development of human capital through high-quality education, the development of pertinent skills, and the creation of sustainable jobs. Increasing productivity, encouraging innovation, lowering inequality, and promoting equitable economic growth are all benefits of strengthening these sectors. India can successfully realise the goal of Viksit Bharat 2047 and turn its demographic advantage into a potent engine of national growth by providing its people with opportunity, information, and skills.

POLICY PRIORITIES FOR SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC GROWTH

A robust policy framework that fosters inclusive and sustainable economic growth is necessary to realise the vision of Viksit Bharat 2047. While inclusive growth ensures that the advantages of development are distributed fairly across all segments of society, sustainable growth ensures that economic advancement is sustained over time without endangering environmental resources. Strengthening human capital through investments in healthcare, education, and skill development is one of the top policy concerns. Long-term economic growth is supported by an educated, healthy, and competent workforce that boosts productivity, innovation, and competitiveness. To prepare India's people to meet future economic demands, the National Education Policy must be implemented effectively, vocational training programs must be expanded, and healthcare facilities must be improved. The provision of productive employment possibilities through industrial growth, entrepreneurship promotion, and assistance for micro, small, and medium-sized firms (MSMEs), which are essential to the creation of jobs and revenue, is equally crucial.

Infrastructure development is another important policy issue. Economic growth is based on efficient and modern infrastructure in the areas of energy, transportation, logistics, digital connectivity, and urban services. It is possible to increase productivity, lower transaction costs, and draw in both local and foreign investment by continuing to invest in roads, railroads, ports, airports, renewable energy projects, and digital networks. By linking isolated and underdeveloped regions with important economic hubs, infrastructure development also promotes balanced regional growth. Furthermore, measures that improve rural development and agricultural productivity are still essential for inclusive growth. Reforms that enhance irrigation facilities, market access, technology adoption, storage infrastructure, and climatic resilience can

greatly raise rural incomes and lower poverty because a sizable section of India's population depends on agriculture for a living.



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Another crucial policy objective is encouraging innovation, technology use, and digital transformation. The digital economy has become a significant economic engine, opening doors for consumers, enterprises, and entrepreneurs. Productivity and worldwide competitiveness can be increased by bolstering digital infrastructure, promoting technological innovation, helping entrepreneurs, and supporting research and development. At the same time, inequalities in access to technology and economic prospects must be avoided by guaranteeing digital inclusion. Another essential element of inclusive development is financial inclusion. Increasing access to digital financial platforms, banking services, credit facilities, and insurance can empower people and small enterprises and allow for more engagement in the economy.

Every facet of economic policy needs to incorporate environmental sustainability. Long-term development is seriously threatened by pollution, resource depletion, climate change, and environmental deterioration. Therefore, in order to balance economic growth with environmental protection, policies that support renewable energy, green technologies, sustainable urbanisation, efficient resource utilisation, and climate adaptation are crucial. Implementing policies successfully also requires improving institutional efficacy and governance.



Investor confidence can be raised and service delivery improved through accountability systems, effective public administration, transparent governance, and regulatory reforms. Lastly, in order to guarantee that economic progress benefits all citizens, it is essential to reduce regional and socioeconomic disparities through focused welfare programs, social security measures, and inclusive development initiatives. In conclusion, a balanced strategy that incorporates social justice, economic efficiency, and environmental responsibility is necessary for inclusive and sustainable economic growth. India may effectively get closer to its objective of being a developed country by 2047 by implementing strategic policy interventions in the areas of human capital, infrastructure, innovation, agriculture, sustainability, and governance.

FUTURE PROSPECTS AND STRATEGIC ROADMAP FOR VIKSIT BHARAT 2047

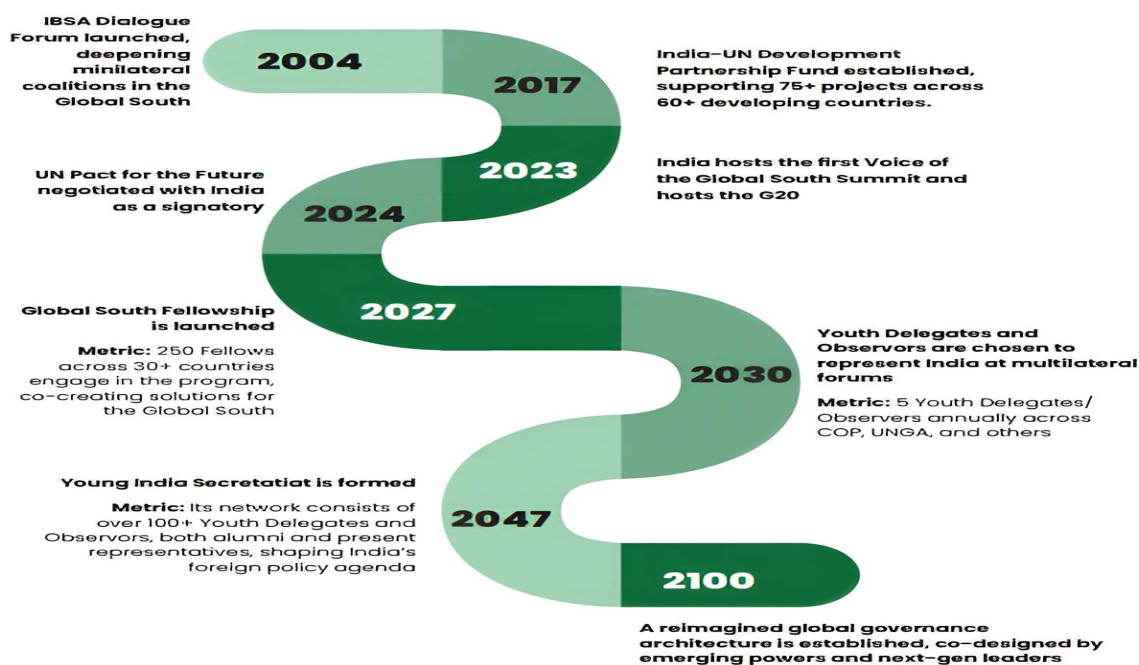
India's goal to become a developed, prosperous, inclusive, and globally influential nation by the centenary of its independence is embodied in the vision of Viksit Bharat 2047. India's solid economic foundations, young population, burgeoning digital ecosystem, developing entrepreneurial culture, and growing integration with the global economy all contribute to the country's extremely excellent future chances for realising this ambition. India's economy, which is among the fastest-growing in the world, has the potential to rise to prominence in the upcoming decades. But achieving this goal calls for a clear strategic plan that emphasises social inclusion, sustainable economic growth, technology development, environmental sustainability, and efficient government. Maintaining strong and steady economic growth through ongoing structural reforms, investment promotion, industry expansion, and productivity enhancement is a crucial component of this roadmap. Increasing competitiveness and creating job prospects will require bolstering the manufacturing sector, making doing business easier, and further integrating into global value chains.

India's development plan must continue to be centred on the development of human capital. To prepare the workforce to meet future economic and technological needs, investments in high-quality education, healthcare, skill development, and research are essential. India's population advantage can be turned into a potent growth engine through the successful implementation of education and skill development initiatives. Concurrently, encouraging innovation, digital transformation, artificial intelligence, and emerging technologies will contribute to the development of a knowledge-driven economy that can compete on a global scale. India's innovation ecosystem will be strengthened by promoting startups, academic institutions, and technical entrepreneurship.

Another essential element of the strategic roadmap is infrastructure development. Productivity will increase, commerce will be facilitated, and balanced regional growth will be supported by ongoing investments in transportation, logistics, energy, urban development, and digital connection. By incorporating



environmental factors into economic planning, sustainable development must also be given top priority. To ensure long-term prosperity, it is imperative to promote green technology, increase resource efficiency, boost climate resilience, and expand renewable energy. Additionally, inclusive growth strategies that target poverty, inequality, and regional inequities will guarantee that all facets of society benefit from progress.



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Achieving the objectives of Viksit Bharat 2047 will depend heavily on effective public service delivery, institutional changes, good governance, and transparency. To successfully execute changes and accomplish developmental goals, cooperation between the public and business sectors, academia, and civil society will be required. In conclusion, Viksit Bharat 2047 has bright future potential as long as India pursues an inclusive and strategic growth route. By 2047, India may effectively become a developed country and fulfill the dreams of its people by persistent economic reforms, investments in human resources, technological innovation, infrastructural development, environmental sustainability, and strong governance.

CONCLUSION

The goal of India's journey toward Viksit Bharat 2047 is to become a developed nation by the time it celebrates its 100th anniversary of independence. A strong basis for achieving this goal is provided by the nation's robust economic foundations, demographic dividend, technological developments, and growing worldwide influence. However, there are a number of obstacles in the way of becoming a developed



economy, including as unemployment, economic inequality, regional differences, skill gaps, agricultural vulnerabilities, inadequate infrastructure, and environmental issues. A comprehensive and well-balanced policy framework that ensures social inclusion and environmental sustainability while fostering economic growth is necessary to address these issues.

In order to capitalise on India's youthful population and promote productivity, human capital development through high-quality education, healthcare, and skill augmentation is still essential. Infrastructure, technological innovation, digital transformation, and industrial development investments can all boost competitiveness and generate jobs at the same time. For widespread economic advancement, sustainable farming methods, financial inclusion, and assistance for micro, small, and medium-sized businesses are all crucial. Achieving developmental goals will also depend critically on efficient policy implementation, institutional reforms, good governance, and openness.

In addition to focusing on economic growth, Viksit Bharat 2047 aims to build a society that is marked by opportunity, equity, sustainability, and a higher standard of living for all of its members. Government, business, academia, civic society, and citizens must work together to achieve this aim. India has the potential to become a major global economic force and an example of sustainable development via strategic planning, consistent policies, and inclusive development programs. In the end, Viksit Bharat 2047's successful implementation will represent a crucial turning point in India's development and greatly advance social and economic advancement worldwide.

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