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Realizing Viksit Bharat: A Strategic Roadmap for India's Development by 2047

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Abstract
As the year 2047, which marks the one-hundredth anniversary of India's independence, draws closer, the concept of "Viksit Bharat" embodies the national desire to develop into a nation that is more robust, inclusive, and powerful on the world stage. The purpose of this study is to investigate the conceptual foundations, priorities for development, and strategic imperatives that are necessary in order to accomplish this objective. By taking into consideration factors such as economic advancement, social inclusion, governance, sustainability, technological innovation, and global involvement, it is able to identify the possibilities and challenges that are influencing India's developmental trajectory over the long term. A multifaceted roadmap is put up in order to assist India in its transformation into an affluent, egalitarian, and sustainable nation by the year 2047.
Keywords: Economic, Developed India, Sustainability, Priorities, Transformation.

1. Introduction

Since gaining independence in 1947, India has seen significant transformation characterized by political consolidation, economic liberalization, and technical progress. Nevertheless, the quest for developed-nation designation remains unfulfilled. The Viksit Bharat @ 2047 vision embodies a national goal aimed at attaining holistic advancement, characterized by high-income status, social fairness, exemplary infrastructure, environmental stewardship, strong institutions, and global preeminence in science and innovation.

This mission is consistent with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and aims for comprehensive human development. The subsequent parts delineate conceptual and strategic avenues that can elevate India from a developing to a developed, equitable, and sustainable economy by 2047.

2. Conceptual Framework: Defining a Developed India

A developed India is characterized not only by its economic indicators but also by its holistic social, institutional, and technical advancement.

a. Economic Prosperity: For India to be classified as a high-income country, it must attain a per capita income exceeding USD 13,845 (2025 benchmark), necessitating continuous productivity growth and inclusive economic development.

b. Human Development: Universal access to high-quality education, affordable healthcare, equitable opportunity, and social mobility are essential indicators of advancement.

c. Technological Leadership: Future expansion must be rooted in innovation within fundamental sectors—artificial intelligence, biotechnology, renewable energy, space science, and digital infrastructure.

d. Social Justice: Addressing urban-rural inequities, mitigating gender inequalities, and promoting inclusivity across caste and regional boundaries are essential for enduring national cohesion.

f. Environmental Sustainability: Long-term prosperity depends on sustainable growth and climatic resilience, ensuring that advancement does not jeopardize ecological equilibrium.

3. Economic Transformation: Pathways to a $25–30 Trillion Economy

By 2047, a high-income economy must increase at a pace of 7–8% per year.

• **Manufacturing:** Productivity will be increased by use of Industry 4.0 technology, integration into global supply chains, and expansion through Make in India 2.0.

• **Services**: India's international competitiveness can be improved by the IT, fintech, healthcare, education, and tourist industries.

• **Agriculture:** To double farmer income and advance sustainability, agri-tech, digital marketplaces, and value-chain diversification are crucial.

Gati Shakti, Bharatmala, and Sagarmala infrastructure upgrading must provide digital connection, smart mobility, housing, and logistics networks that support sustainability objectives. Reforms in the financial sector should facilitate credit availability for startups and small businesses, expand digital financial inclusion, and deepen capital markets.

4. Human Capital and Social Development

Education: The National Education Policy (NEP 2020) must be the foundation of human capital development. Universal fundamental literacy, technology-driven pedagogy, quality higher education, and transnational universities are critical.

Health and Nutrition: Investments in preventative healthcare, primary health networks, and nutritional initiatives through Ayushman Bharat will improve national well-being.

Employment and Skills: Employment and Skills: With a young generation, skill-building programs must match with developing technologies like as AI, robotics, and IoT, while also promoting entrepreneurship and women's participation in the workforce.

5. Good Governance and Digital Transformation

India's Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI), which includes Aadhaar, UPI, DigiLocker, and CoWIN, has set new worldwide norms. The next phase should rely on artificial intelligence and real-time data systems to enable predictive governance, seamless service delivery, and transparency.

To strengthen accountability and confidence, judicial and administrative changes must modernize institutions, minimize pending cases, and encourage decentralized, citizen-centered administration.

6. Environment and Sustainability

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7. Science, Technology, and Innovation

Innovation will be the key to India becoming a developed country. Key objectives include raising R&D spending to 3% of GDP, making it easier for businesses and universities to work together, and encouraging deep-tech startups. India will become even more technologically advanced as it makes progress in new areas like quantum computing, genomics, and robots.

8. India's Global Role in 2047

As a prominent representative of the Global South, India's foreign policy must reconcile strategic partnerships with the Quad, ASEAN, Africa, and the EU while promoting multilateral collaboration for peace and sustainable development. Economic diplomacy must broaden markets, stimulate exports, and elevate India's position in global value chains, supplemented by cultural diplomacy that utilizes heritage, yoga, and the Indian diaspora.

9. Key Challenges

The path to Viksit Bharat is intricate and requires enduring dedication. Significant issues encompass economic disparity, employment generation, environmental hazards, urban strain, and governance impediments. It will be crucial to address these issues through cohesive policymaking and institutional robustness.

10. Strategic Priorities: The Path Forward

1. Accelerate economic changes across industry, agriculture, and services.
2. Invest heavily in education, health, and skills to develop strong human capital.
3. Modernize both digital and physical infrastructure.
4. Ensure sustainability in all industries.
5. Increase governance ability and institutional resilience.
6. Invest more in R&D to drive innovation.

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7. Strengthen international and cultural engagements.
8. Encourage inclusive growth that prioritizes fairness and social justice.

11. Conclusion

Realizing the Viksit Bharat goal by 2047 is a national project that needs visionary leadership, new technologies, and wide participation from everyone. The most likely way for the country to change is to find a balance between growth, sustainability, and inclusion. India can become a developed, fair, and widely respected country by the 100th anniversary of its independence if everyone works together and plans ahead. It could become a model of prosperity based on justice, resilience, and sustainability.

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