



ISSN: 2230-9926

Available online at <http://www.journalijdr.com>

IJDR

International Journal of Development Research

Vol. 15, Issue, 08, pp. 68928-68932, August, 2025

<https://doi.org/10.37118/ijdr.29961.08.2025>



RESEARCH ARTICLE

OPEN ACCESS

VISION OF VIKSIT BHARAT 2047: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

Sonu Gangwar*¹ and Dr. Ram Ratan²

¹Research Scholar, Department of Economics, Bareilly College, Bareilly (U.P)

²Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Bareilly College, Bareilly (U.P)

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received 17th May, 2025
Received in revised form
26th June, 2025
Accepted 08th July, 2025
Published online 29th August, 2025

Key Words:

Economic Growth, Viksit Bharat 2047,
Sustainable Development.

*Corresponding author: Sonu Gangwar

ABSTRACT

The Term Develop Is Analyzing In Terms Of Qualitative And Quantitative Outcomes When We Talk About Develop Nation That Is Excessive Level Development, Technological Advancement, Social Welfare And Standard Of Living But In Developing Sense We Doing Our Efforts To Become Greater But The Journey From Developing To Develop Take More Timing And Hardcore Steps To Achieved Each Goals In Different Sectors Of The Economy. We Study Past History And What Are The Measures Set By Previous One And Present. And What Are The Reasons And Hurdles Are Create In The Process. Government Preferences , Policy Making And Implementation, Social Welfare, Targeted Sectors, Industrialization And Employment Creation, Research And Development, Migration and Households Shelters. So, It Is Necessary To Analyzing Each And Every Factors. Requires A Clear Structure, Evidence Based Analysis and Future Oriented Thinking Insights. In This Study We Analyzing India's Vision of Becoming a Fully Developed Nation by the 100th Year of Independence. Focus Area's - Economic Growth, Infrastructure Development, Education and Skills, Healthcare, Technological Advancement, Sustainability and Social Equality, Global Leadership. India, The World's Largest Democracy, Will Complete 100 Years Of Independence In 2047. As The Nations Stands At The Crossroads Of Rapid Transformation, The Vision Of ' Viksit Bharat 2047 ' Serves As A Guiding Light To Achieve Inclusive , Sustainable And Evenhanded Development. This Study Explores The Roadmap Towards Achieving The Vision By Analyzing India's Current Status, Prospective Pathways, And The Challenges That Must Be Conquer To Become A Truly Developed Nation.

Copyright©2025, Sonu Gangwar and Dr. Ram Ratan. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Citation: Sonu Gangwar and Dr. Ram Ratan. 2025. "Vision of Viksit Bharat 2047: Opportunities and Challenges". *International Journal of Development Research*, 15, (08), 68928-68932.

INTRODUCTION

As We Know, We Have 75 Years To Get Independence From Britisers But Still We Count As A Developing Nations. At That Time Chine And India Stands Same Place In 1990 -2000 But China Become World Second Largest Economy And Manufacturing Hub Of The World. Many Countries Move Forward While Utilization Their Available Resources So, It Time To Thing Big For Becoming World Develop And Successful Economy In The World. But, When We Thought To Become India Develop What Sectors Needs To Accelerated And Boost More. As We Know, India Is The Fourth Largest Economy In The World But At Present Time India Total GDP Is Approx \$3.9 Trillion Dollars. But China Economy Is 18.1 Trillion Dollars. India Requires Growing At least 7.8% For Upcoming 22 Years. And We Also Pay Attention On Each Sector Of The Economy Whether They Are Primary, Secondary, And Tertiary Sector. In Primary Sector, We Count Nature Based Activities Like Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries And Flowering Etc. Agriculture Sector Contributes In Indian GDP Is Approx 17% But

Total Labour Engaged In This Sectors Is 56% Of The Total Labour, India Required To Focus On Productivity And Introduces New Technology To Reduce Labour Efforts And Move This Labour To Manufacturing Sector By Giving Skill Training In Their Particular Fields. And They Also Very Helpful To Achieved Sustainable Development Goals Targets. In India If We Want To Make Strong Of Our Secondary Sector I.e., Manufacturing Sector So, We Counter China Economy Because China Economy Become Largest Economy Because Of Their Manufacturing Sector. China Invited World Biggest Company In China To Setup Their Units And They Provides Cheap Labour For Their Works. India Also Required Focusing On More And More Foreign Direct Investment And Get Advance Skilled Labour Of India Which Helps Provides Employment Of Indian Youth. Indian Government Push Boost To Manufacturing Sector By Providing Schemes, Policy And Rebate For Set Up New Startup Units. Tertiary Sector Also Called Service Sector We Provides Best Services In Many Fields To Whole World. India Service Sector Very Strong But They Needs More Advancement. All This Sectors Are Connected With Directly To Each Other. When Economy Grow Human Development Also Improves Human Development Connects

With Good And Essential Education, Health Infrastructure And They Improves Standard Of Living.

There are Some Reasons Why India Still a Developing Nations: Brain Drain Loss of Talent, Research and Development, Economic Impact, Population Growth, Income Equality, Education Infrastructure Challenges, Corruption, Environment Issues, Health Care, Bureaucracy and Red Tape. What Are Policies And Steps Taken By Present Government To Transform India Into A Develop Nations By 2047 such as Make In India, Infrastructure Development, Ease of Doing Business, Skill Development, Research and Development, Technology Adoption, Export Promotion, Investment Promotion, MSME Support, Environment Sustainability, Public Private Partnership, Goods and Services Tax, Digital India and E-Governance, Financial Inclusion, Health Technology, Industrial Collaboration, Aatmanirbhar Bharat.

- M.V.V Satyanarayana, Bandaru Vegeeswara Rao (2023) In This Article, Authors Discuss About Indian Economy Journey Why India Count As A Developing Economy After 75 Years Of Independence. Britisers Empire Times and Their Wealth Movement. Comparison The Situation Of Current Standards And What Steps Taken By Government To Achieved Status Of Develop Nation.

Objectives of the Study: The main objectives of this study are to review and identify the vision of the viksit bharat 2047. On this basic there are some objectives are set

- To Analyze the Vision of Viksit Bharat 2047 As Proposed By the Government of India.
- Identify And Examine The Critical Sectors.
- To Assess The Current Status, Opportunities And Challenges.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

- Jayaprada Sahoo And Dr. Suresh Vadranam (2024) In This Article, Discuss About Viksit Bharat @2047 Transformation Of Society And They Tell About Future Vision And Accomplishments. Government Authorities Plays Important Role For Policy Making And Their Implementation And They Also Discuss Economic Growth, Social Progress, Environment Sustainability And Good Governance. Good Education System Resolves Many Problems And Challenges Who Are Hurdles For Becoming Develop Nations. Indian Education System Mainly Focus On Research And Innovations. So, It Can Be Better For Future Goals.
- PhD Chamber Of Commerce And Industry (2024) In This Article, They Discuss About Indian Economy Growth Rate In Past Decades And Expected Size Of The Economy. And History Of Per Capita Income, Sectoral Value Added In India GDP. And Also Talk About Factor Who Helps To Becoming Manufacturing Hub. India Also Needs To Improve Ease Of Doing Business Norms And Indicators. Startup Ecosystem, Infrastructure Development Perspectives Research and Development Activities, Dynamics of Exports Education, Skill and Employment Creation They All Factors Helps Ocurace Growth of the Economy.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

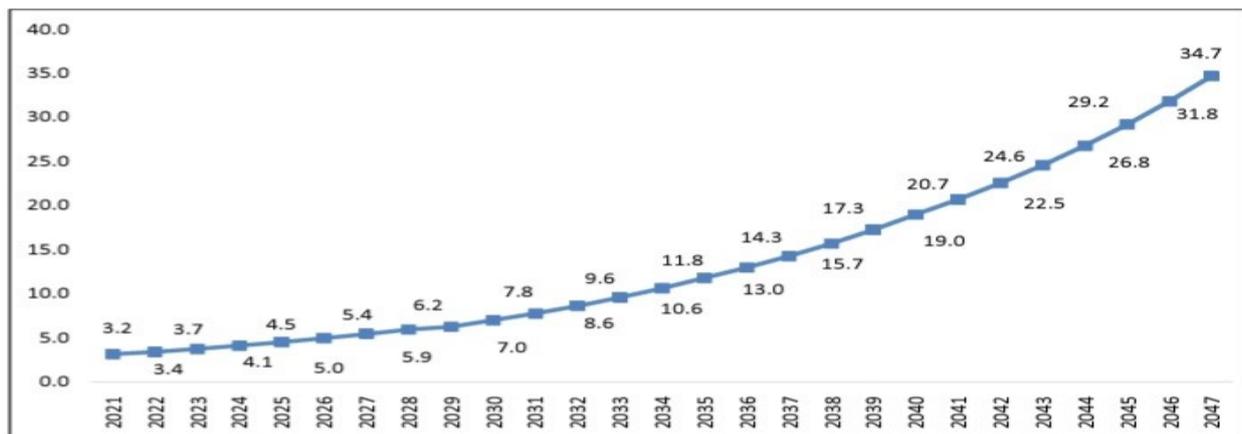
This Study Uses A Mixed Methods Research Design, Combining Both Qualitative And Quantitative Approaches To Comprehensively Analyze The Vision, Challenges And Progress Of Viksit Bharat 2047. Qualitative Methods – Government Policy, Documents and Reports, Speeches, And Official Statements Are Analyzed To Understand The Key Themes And Strategic Goals Of Viksit Bharat 2047. Quantitative Method- Economic Indicators, Development Indices (e.g, HDI, GDP, Literacy Rate, Digital Penetration and Infrastructure Growth) Are Analyzed Using Secondary Data From Official Sources Like: NITI Aayog, MoSPI, World Bank, UNDP. Data Collection - Sourced From Various Government Publications, Research Journals, News Reports, And National Developments Plans and strategies.

Analysis of Dataind: The Data Collected From Various Secondary Sources Analyzed To Evaluate India's Current Status And Its Attentiveness To Become A Developed Nation By 2047 Under The Viksit Bharat Vision. The Following Key Areas Were Evaluated.

- Economic Growth Trends
- Human Development Index
- Education and Skill Development
- Health Care

Table 1. Present Status of Indian Economy and Vision Towards Viksit Bharat

| Sectors | Current status | 2047 vision | Gap analysis |
|----------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Economy | \$ 3.9 trillion dollars | \$ 30 trillion dollars | High growth needed in key sectors |
| Education | 77.7% literacy | Universal , NEP driven education | Rural and urban disparity persists |
| Healthcare | 2.1% GDP spending | Universal , tech enabled healthcare | Underfunded needs public investment |
| Infrastructure | Rapid development | Global class infrastructure | Funded and execution speed |
| Digital india | Strong DPI | 100% digital access and participation | Rural coverage |
| Sustainability | Work in progress | Green , inclusive development | Industrial and urban impact concerns |



Source: PHD Research Bureau; projections for the years 2030, 2040 and 2047 are by PHDCI

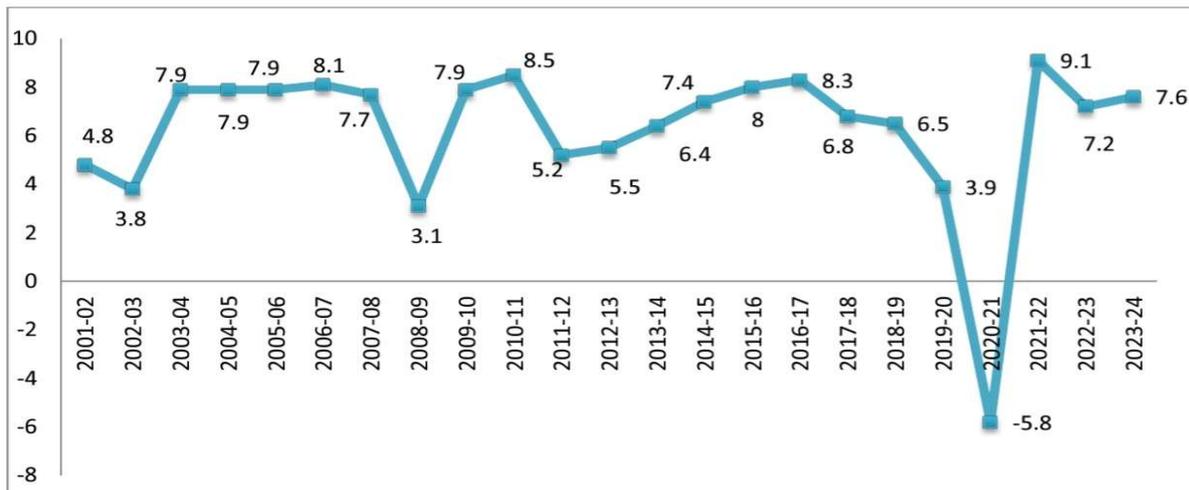
Figure 1. Size of the Indian economy (USD Trillion)

- Infrastructure Development
- Digital and Technological Advancements
- Environment Sustainability.

Economic Growth Trends - GDP Growth Rate (2023 - 2025 Average): 6.5% Annually. Target For 2047: To Become a \$ 30 Trillion Economy.

India has maintained strong economic growth In spite of global slowdowns. However, Sustained Reforms n Manufacturing, Exports and Ease of Doing Business Are Needed To Speed up Progress Toward The \$30 Trillion Goals.

- 2. Education and Skill Development** - Literacy Rate 77.7% (2011 Census) Target by 2047: Near Universal Literacy with Skill Based Education under NEP 2020. The Compress Of The National Education Policy 2020 Is Promising, But Disparities Between Urban And Rural Education Still Pose A Challenge.
- 3. Healthcare** - Current Healthcare Spending: 2.1% of GDP (2024) Target: Universal Healthcare Access By 2047. Increased Investment In Primary Healthcare, Digital Health Initiatives (Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission) And Rural Infrastructure Are Significant For Health Fairness.



Source: PHD Research Bureau, Compiled from Reserve Bank of India

Figure 2. Growth Rate of India from 2001-02 to 2023-24

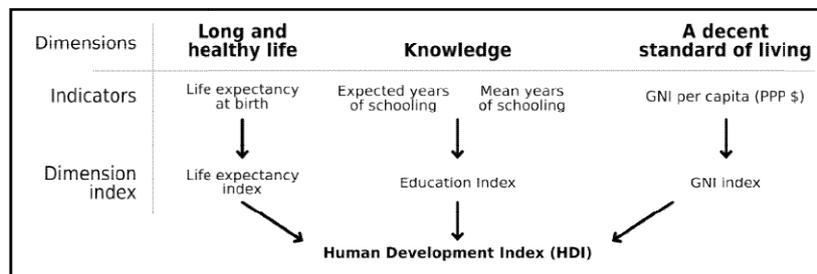
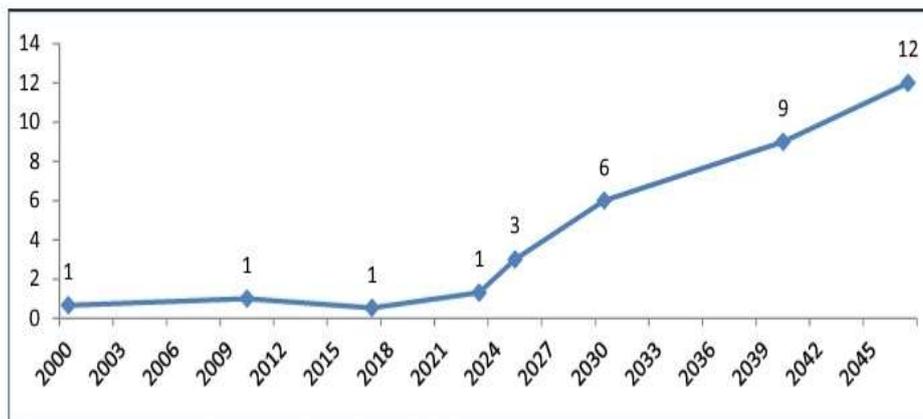


Figure 3. Human Development Index Parameters and Indicators



Source: PHD Research Bureau projections for the years 2030, 2040 and 2047

Figure 4. Hospital beds (per1000 people) in India

- 1. Human Development Index** - Current HDI Rank (2024): 134 Out Of 191 (UNDP) Important Issues: Low per Capita Income, Gender Inequality, and Quality of Education, Health. While Improvements Is Neccessary, India Needs Major Investments In Social Sectors To Catch Up With Developed Nations.

- 4. Infrastructure Development** - Important Projects: PM Gati Shakti, Smart Cities Mission, Bharatmala, Sagarmala. Current Ranking: India Ranks 47th in the Global Infastructure Index (2024). Major Infastructure Push Has Improved Logistics And Connectivity. Continued Funding

And Sustainable Practices Are Required To Reach Developed Country Standards.

5. **Digital and Technological Advancements** - Internet Penetration (2024): 55% (Urban Higher Than Rural) Digital Public Infrastructure: UPI, Aadhar, Cowin Etc. India Is A Global Leader In DPI, But The Digital Divide Between Rural And Urban Areas Remains A Concern.
6. **Environment Sustainability** - Target: Net Zero Emissions By 2070 Current Efforts: Solar Mission, EV Push, Green Hydrogen. Environment Goals Are Ambitious And Aligned With Global Standards. The Challenge Lies In Balancing Development With Sustainability.

Important Pillars and Opportunity Areas

- (i) **Innovation and Technology**- Research And Development And Startups.The Government Is Allocating a 1 Lakh Crore Fund To Drive Private Sector R&D Commercialization, Along With PM Research Fellowship and AI Centers Of Brilliance In Sectors Like Agriculture , Healthcare And Sustainable Cities. Atal Innovation Mission: Now Audacity 10,000 Atal Tinkering Labs and 72 Atal Incubation Centers, Aim Supports Startups in Areas Including Healthtech, Fintech and Tourism.
- (ii) **Infrastructure and Connectivity**- Massive Capital Expenditure Push: 11.11 Lakh Crore Allocated n FY 2025 to Build Roads, Logistics Corridors and Urban Infrastructure. Transport Modernization: Re-development of 1275 Railways Stations Expanded Rural Road Network and Tourism Corridor Development.
- (iii) **Clean Energy and Sustainability** Solar and Green Projects: India's Solar Capacity Has Surged To Around 80gw; Large Scale Programs Like Rooftop Solar Aim to Cover One Crore Households. Innovation In Clean Energy: Programs Like Green Hydrogen And Battery Storage Missions Are Preparing The Ground For A Sustainable Future Energy. Mission Life: Promotes Sustainable Lifestyles And Integrates Sustainability Across Sectors Like Agriculture, Energy, And Waste Management.
- (iv) **Agriculture and Rural Development**-Modern Farming Techniques: Implementation of Integrated Farming Systems, Micro- Irrigation and Digital Technologies to Increase Productivity and Farmers Income. Farmer Empowerment: Natural Farming Drive, Bio-Input Centers, And Digitized Support Schemes Bolster Rural Flexibility And Self - Reliance.
- (v) **Skilling, Education and Youth Engagement** Skill India Development: 3000 Crore Allocated To Upgrade 1,000 ITI , With Significant Increases To Skill India Programs Like PMKVY. Youth Body - Mera Yuva Bharat: Launched In 2023, This Platform Has Mobilized Over 1.58 Crore Young People, Acting as a Joint Force Toward The Vision. Education Infrastructure: Expansion Pm Shri Schools, AI-Enabled Education Infrastructure and Scholarship for Researchers.
- (vi) **Jobs and Employment**- Pm Viksit Bharat Rozgar Yojana (PM-VBRY): Announced On August 15, 2025 With 99,446 Crore Aimed At Job Creation Through Incentives For Both Employers And Employees. Prime Minister's Rozgar Scheme: Offers 15000 Per Month To Youth Entering Private Sectors Jobs, And Incentives To Companies Hiring New Genius.
- (vii) **State Level and Regional Gains**- Uttar Pradesh Vision 2047: Plans A \$6 Trillion Economy with 26 Lakh per Capita Income; Sectors Include Tourism, Health, Infrastructure and Technology. Tourism Boosts - Like Development Of Kashi Vishwanath And Ayodhya City - Have Determined Jobs In Hospitality And Transport. Health Transformation under Ayushman Bharat ,E-Kyc, Telehealth, and Labs as Part of State - Level Strategy. Assam And Northeast Are Emerging As Industrial And Logistics Hubs, Tapping Into Viksit Bharat Vision With Investments And Connectivity Plans.

How to Engage and Benefit for Different Sectors

- i. Entrepreneurs and Startups: Explore Aim Incubation, Apply For R&D Grants, Participate In Youth Initiatives.

- ii. Students & Youths: Join Mera Yuva Bharat, Engage With Skilling Programs, Apply For Internship or Fellowship Opportunities.
- iii. Professionals: Look Out For Employment Schemes (PM-VBRY , Rojgar Plans) and Corporate Incentives.
- iv. Farmers & Rural Innovators: Leverage Integrated Farming Practices, Green Energy Opportunities, and Government Schemes.
- v. State and Local Governments: Align Local Development Plans with Vision 2047 and Access Central Investment Funds.

In Essence, Viksit Bharat Mission 2047 Is Not Just a Distant Dream - It's Unfolding across Sectors Right Now. Inform Yourself, Stay Ahead Of The Curve, And Find Ways To Be A Part Of India's Developmental Journey.

Challenges of Viksit Bharat 2047

- a) **Economic Challenges**- Maintain Sustainable High Growth, Employment Generation, Income Equality, Agriculture Modernization.
- b) **Infrastructure and Urbanization** - Infrastructure Deficit, Reduction of Rural and Urban Gap, Highways and Local Roads Connectivity, Builds Corridors and Organization Mega City.
- c) **Social and Demographic Challenges** – Provides Quality Education and Technical Skills, Healthcare Access, Population Dynamics, Gender Equality and Increase Women Participation through benefits and reservation.
- d) **Environment and Resources Challenges** - Focus on Climate Change, Water Scarcity, Pollution and Damage of Environment.
- e) **Governance and Institutional Challenges** - Policy Continuity, Corruption, Maintain Law and Order, Tight Internal and Border Security and Take strict actions on Insurgency, Increase Local Governance Participation.
- f) **Global Geopolitical and Economic Factors**- Trade Disruption, Take initiatives to resolves Geopolitical Tensions, Technological Competition and Transfers of technology.

CONCLUSION

The Existing Study Collectively Suggests That India Has A Clear Vision For Becoming A Develop Nation By 2047, But Achieving This Vision Requires, Multi-Sectoral Coordination, Strong Governance, Citizens Participation Sustainable And Inclusive Growth Models. While The Past Forward Is Determined, The Foundation Laid. Through Policies And Programs Offers A Credible Direction Toward The Achievement Of Viksit Bharat.

REFERENCES

- Annual Outlook Report 2024, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India <https://www.mospi.gov.in/>
- Annual Report 2024, Niti Aayog, Government of India <https://niti.gov.in/>
- Economic Survey of India 2025, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance. <https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/economicsurvey/>
- Global Infrastructure Index 2024 published by Global Infrastructure Investor Association.
- Global Innovation Index 2024 Published By World Intellectual Property Organization. <https://www.wipo.int/web-publications/global-innovation-index-2024/en/>
- Human Development Index 2024 Published By United Nation Development Programme. <https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/country-insights>
- India Brand Equity Foundation Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India.

- Indian Economy(2025) By Ramesh Singh, 17th Edition, Mcgraw Hill Education India Private Limited.
- Kumar, Naveen And Maiti, Dibyendu “ Viksit Bharat 2047: Balancing Uneven Growth, Climate Change, And Energy Challenges” Jindal Journal of Public Policy Volume 8 / Issue I.
- Macroeconomics Theory and Policy(2020) By S. Chand and H.L Ahuja 20th Edition S. Chand Publishing.
- New Education Policy2020. https://www.education.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/NEP
- Sahoo Jayaparada And Dr. Vadrnam Suresh (2024) “Viksit Bharat @2047 Transformation of Society: Vision And Accomplishments” *International Journal of Political and Governance* Volume 6(1) P 79-83.
- Sharma, Rekha (2024) “Vision Vikshit Bharat 2047: A Development Economics Perspective” *VEETHIKA – An International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*. Volume 10 Issue 4.
- Singh, Ritikkumar N. (2024) “Inclusive And Viksit Bharat 2047: A Proactive Strategy To A Better Future” *Educational Administrative: Theory And Practice*. ISSN: 2148-2403
- Statistical Data 2024, Reserve Bank of India, <https://www.rbi.org.in/>
- Summary of Economic Survey 2024-25, Press Information Bureau Government of India. <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2097921>
- Viksit Bharat @ 2047(A Blueprint of Micro and Macro Economic Dynamics) By PHD Chamber of Commerce And Industry Voice of Industry And Trade April 2024.
