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Vision Viksit Bharat 2047: Strategic Roadmaps

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Abstract:

Vision Viksit Bharat 2047 represents India's long-term national aspiration to emerge as a fully developed, inclusive, and sustainable nation by the centenary year of its independence. The vision encompasses multidimensional development, focusing on inclusive growth, economic prosperity, technology advancement, innovation, social empowerment, sustainable development and good governance. This paper examines the strategic roadmaps proposed to achieve these goals, highlighting key policy directions, institutional frameworks, and sectoral priorities. Through an analytical review of existing literature, policy documents, and development models, the study identifies critical drivers such as human capital development, innovation-led growth, digital transformation, and climate-resilient development. It also discusses major challenges, including regional disparities, governance constraints, resource limitations, that may affect implementation. The paper aims to contribute to the understanding of how integrated and evidence-based strategic planning can support India's journey toward becoming a developed nation by 2047.

Keywords: Objectives, Vision of Viksit Bharat 2047, Strategic Pillars, Policy Recommendation

Introduction:

India's vision for a Viksit Bharat 2047 aspires to transform the nation into a developed, self-reliant and globally competitive economy. India's development journey has undergone significant transformation since independence in 1947, marked by economic reforms, social progress, and growing global engagement. As the nation approaches the centenary of its independence, the Government of India has articulated Vision Viksit Bharat 2047, a comprehensive framework aimed at positioning India among the world's developed economies. This vision reflects an ambitious yet strategic approach to long-term national development, focusing not only on economic indicators but also on social wellbeing, environmental sustainability, and institutional strength.

As India moves toward the centenary of its independence in 2047, Prime Minister Narendra Modi's vision of Viksit Bharat outlines a transformative national roadmap. This forward-looking agenda brings together aspirations, clearly defined objectives, and practical strategies aimed at accelerating economic growth, advancing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), improving the ease of living and doing business, strengthening infrastructure, and expanding social welfare. The goal of building a \$30 trillion economy by 2047, with per capita income reaching \$18,000–\$20,000, is both ambitious and far-reaching. Realizing this vision will depend on strong public finances, a resilient financial system, and sustained emphasis on innovation and sustainability. India's strong economic performance recording growth of 7 percent in FY23 and 8.2 percent in FY24 underscores its position as the world's fastest-growing major economy, supported by rising private sector investment. Closing technological gaps and managing a successful energy transition will be critical to achieving long-term, inclusive growth, while also ensuring energy security and cost efficiency. Vision Viksit Bharat 2047 emphasizes inclusive growth, ensuring that the benefits of development reach all sections of society. It seeks to leverage India's demographic dividend, technological capabilities, and expanding digital infrastructure to drive innovation and productivity. At the same time, the vision recognizes the importance of sustainable development, addressing climate change, resource conservation, and green growth as integral components of progress.

Strong governance, policy coherence, and citizen participation are also identified as essential enablers for achieving these objectives. Vision Viksit Bharat 2047 Strategic roadmaps play a crucial role in translating this vision into actionable outcomes. These roadmaps outline sector-specific priorities, timelines, and policy interventions across areas such as education, healthcare, manufacturing, infrastructure, technology, environmental management. However, achieving the goals of Viksit Bharat 2047 requires overcoming persistent challenges such as income inequality, regional imbalances, skill gaps, and implementation bottlenecks.

The Union Budget 2026-27, Finance Minister focuses on long-term economic growth, - fiscal discipline and structural reforms through a record ₹12.2 lakh crore capital expenditure (4.4% of GDP). The boosting manufacturing via Semiconductor Mission 2.0 strengthening service sector employment.

This paper explores the concept of Vision Viksit Bharat 2047 and examines the strategic roadmaps proposed to realize it. By analyzing existing literature and policy perspectives, the study seeks to provide insights into the opportunities, challenges associated with India's long-term development agenda and to assess the feasibility of achieving a developed and sustainable India by 2047.

Review of Literature:

1. Jayaprada Sahoo And Dr. Suresh Vadranam (2024) In This Article, Discuss About Viksit Bharat 2047 Transformation of Society and They Talk 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.
2. 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.
3. M.V.V Satyanarayana, Bandaru Vegeswara 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.
4. Singh & Chhering (2024) India is in a transformative state of affairs and Indians shall gain an advantage over the world once empowered in the field of science and technology, emphasizing more on good governance by the government as well as corporates. Of late India has taken very big initiatives toward this target, in terms of Digital India, make in India and counting. With the new inception of Niti Aayog and its charter in place, in the last decade, India has witnessed a proliferating momentum in the wake of four pillars of a Viksit Bharat (Developed India), namely, The Youth, The Poor, The Women, and The Farmer, all being detrimental to the growth story of the country. Through empowerment of Indians towards deployment of science and technology, India is inching itself towards a sustainable economy on the piggy-back of good governance.
5. Business Today (2025): Reform Blueprint for India 2047 This special edition compiles 100 reform ideas across governance, infrastructure, climate, and finance. It calls for bold decisions in land, labour, and tax reforms, and emphasizes digital sovereignty, AI policy, and inclusive economic transformation.
6. NITI Aayog (2025): Strategic Imperatives for Viksit Bharat This working paper presents a four-pillar framework: economic competitiveness, national security, global partnerships, and governance reforms. It stresses regulatory simplification, entrepreneurship, and productivity enhancement as essential for sustained growth.
7. IJFMR (2025): Innovation and Technology in Viksit Bharat This academic paper explores the role of AI, biotechnology, and green energy in shaping a tech-powered economy. It highlights India's rise in the Global Innovation Index and the importance of inclusive digital ecosystems, especially for rural women and youth.
8. Economic Times Blog (2025): Industrial Transformation This analysis positions manufacturing as the gateway to developed nation status. It reviews initiatives like Make in India, PLI, and PM Gati Shakti, and explores green industrialization and digital

manufacturing as key drivers of job-rich, inclusive growth.

9. CII-EY (2025): Net Zero Energy Transition The report projects India's GDP reaching \$30 trillion by 2047, contingent on tripling energy supply and scaling non-fossil sources forty-fold. It advocates integrated policies across energy, health, and environment, and emphasizes domestic manufacturing to reduce tech import dependency.

Objectives of Study:

1. To examine the concept and significance of Vision Viksit Bharat 2047 as a long-term national development framework aimed at transforming India into a developed nation.
2. To analyze the key strategic pillars of Vision Viksit Bharat 2047, including economic growth, social inclusion, technological advancement, environmental sustainability, and governance reforms.
3. To study the strategic roadmaps and policy initiatives proposed for achieving the goals of Viksit Bharat 2047 across major sectors such as education, healthcare, infrastructure, industry, and digital transformation.
4. To evaluate the role of human capital development and innovation in supporting sustainable and inclusive growth under the Vision Viksit Bharat framework.

Hypotheses:

1. H₀₁: Strategic roadmaps have no significant relationship with India's long-term economic growth.
H₁₁: Strategic roadmaps have a significant positive relationship with India's long-term economic growth.
2. H₀₂: Human capital development does not significantly influence Vision Viksit Bharat 2047.
H₁₂: Human capital development significantly influences Vision Viksit Bharat 2047.
3. H₀₃: Technological innovation and digital transformation have no significant impact on strategic roadmap success.
H₁₃: Technological innovation and digital transformation significantly impact strategic roadmap success.
4. H₀₄: Governance quality and institutional effectiveness do not significantly affect implementation.
H₁₄: Governance quality and institutional effectiveness significantly affect implementation.

Research Methodology:

1. Research Design: The study adopts a descriptive and analytical research design. It aims to systematically examine the concept of Vision Viksit Bharat 2047 and analyze the strategic roadmaps proposed for achieving long-term national development goals.

2. Nature of Study: The research is exploratory and analytical, focusing on: Understanding the conceptual framework of Vision Viksit Bharat 2047. Analyzing policy strategies, development models, and institutional mechanisms. Identifying challenges and opportunities related to implementation.

3. Data Sources: The study is based entirely on secondary data sources, which include: government reports, research papers, academic journals, think-tank publications, and credible news articles.

4. Data Collection Method: Systematic literature review, policy document analysis, and thematic evaluation.

Vision of Viksit Bharat:

India has set an ambitious economic goal for 2047, aiming to transform itself from a \$4 trillion economy into a \$30 trillion global powerhouse. Achieving this vision will require sustaining an average real GDP growth rate of 7–8% per year over the next two decades. This growth pathway reflects India's broader objective of becoming a developed nation by the 100th anniversary of its independence, as highlighted by NITI Aayog CEO BVR Subrahmanyam.

A central pillar of this transformation is strengthening the manufacturing sector, with its share in GDP expected to rise from about 17% to 25% by 2047. This expansion goes beyond increasing output; it plays a crucial role in generating employment and promoting inclusive growth, particularly in semi-urban and rural regions, as emphasized by Anish Shah, CEO of the Mahindra Group and President of FICCI. Another major priority is addressing regional inequalities in income levels, infrastructure availability, and human development indicators. Balanced growth across states and districts is essential to ensure social stability and long-term sustainable development.

Equally important is the transformation of India's employment structure. Currently, around 46% of the workforce is engaged in agriculture, but future growth depends on moving workers into more productive sectors such as manufacturing and services. This transition is vital for improving productivity, raising incomes, and strengthening the economy's long-term resilience.

Table 1. Present Status of Indian Economy and Vision Towards Viksit Bharat 2047:

Sr. No.	Sectors	Current Status	Vision Viksit Bharat-2047	Gap Analysis
1	Economy	\$3.9 Trillion Dollars	\$30 trillion dollars	High growth needed in key sectors
2	Education	77.7% Literacy	Universal, NEP driven education	Rural and urban disparity persists
3	Healthcare	2.1% GDP Spending	Universal, tech enabled healthcare	Underfunded needs public investment
4	Infrastructure	Rapid Development	Global class infrastructure	Funded and execution speed
5	Digital India	Strong DPI	100% digital access and participation	Rural coverage
6	Sustainability	Work in Progress	Green, inclusive development	Industrial and urban impact concerns

Vision of Viksit Bharat: Strategic pillars

The Viksit Bharat 2047 vision serves as a roadmap for India's transformation into a globally Influential, technologically advanced, and economically robust nation. By focusing on inclusive Growth, innovation, and sustainability, India aspires to establish itself.

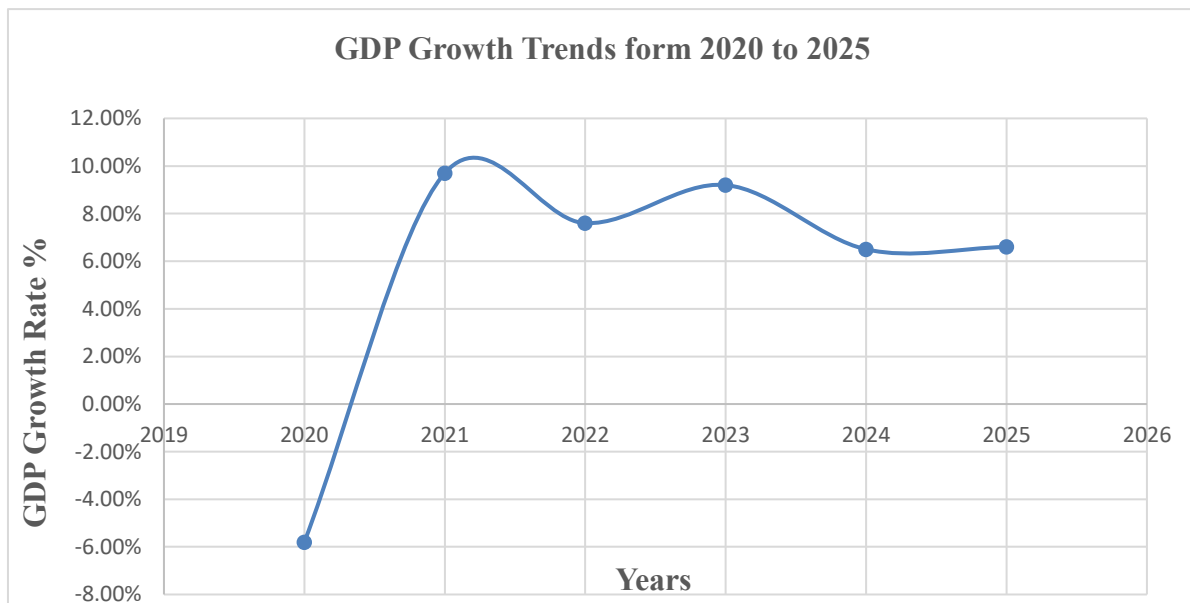
A. Economic Growth & Trends:

Achieving sustained and inclusive economic expansion by eradicating poverty,

generating employment, and enhancing the standard of living for all citizens, ensuring holistic national. GDP Growth Rate (2023-2025 Average): 6.5% Annually. The Target For 2047: To Become a \$ 30 Trillion Economy. India has maintained strong economic growth in spite of global slowdowns. However, Sustained Reforms Manufacturing, Exports and Ease of Doing Business Are Needed to Speed up Progress Toward The \$30 Trillion Goals.

Years	GDP Nominal Current (USD)	GDP Growth Rate	GDP per Capita	Pop. Change
2025	\$4,125,213,000,000	6.6%	\$2,818	0.89%
2024	\$3,909,892,000,000	6.5%	\$2,695	0.89%
2023	\$3,638,490,000,000	9.2%	\$2,530	0.89%
2022	\$3,346,107,000,000	7.6%	\$2,347	0.79%
2021	\$3,167,271,000,000	9.7%	\$2,240	0.83%
2020	\$2,674,852,000,000	-5.8%	\$1,907	0.98%

Sources: IMF, World Economic Outlook (October 2025)



B. Human Development Index:

Current HDI Rank India (2024). 134 Out Of 191 (UNDP) Important Issues Low Per capita

Income, Gender Inequality, and Quality of Education, Health. While Improvements Is Necessary, India Needs Major Investments in

Social Sectors to Catch Up with Developed Nations. Strengthening education, healthcare, and social welfare by Ensuring quality education and healthcare access for all and providing social security Irrespective of socio-economic background, fostering an equitable and empowered society.

C. 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.

The Union Budget 2026-27 prioritizes education and skill development with a significant 8.27% increase in the Union Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman has allocated to ₹1.39 lakh crore (\$1,39,289.48 crore). Key initiatives include boosting higher education, fostering AI, and strengthening infrastructure to drive a knowledge-based economy.

Union Budget 2026-27 (Education Allocation)

Category	Union Budget 2026-27 (₹ Crore)
Total Allocation Ministry of Education	1,39,289
Department of School Education & Literacy	83,562.26
Department of Higher Education	55,727
Central Universities	17,740
Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs)	12,123
Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs)	292
Indian Institutes of Science (IISc)	845
Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs)	441

The Union Budget 2026-27 with increased spending on school education and higher allocations for Central Universities, IITs, and IIMs, the Budget aligns education funding with the governments broader objective of building a developed India by 2047.

D. Increase Healthcare Expenditure:

The vision also extends to social welfare and equality. Initiatives such as Ayushman Bharat for healthcare, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan for sanitation, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao for gender equality, and Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana for 12.1% 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.

National Health Policy 2017 to Increase Healthcare Expenditure of the government to 2.5% of GDP by 2025.

The Union Budget 2026-27 prioritizes healthcare with a ₹ 10,000 crore outlay for the 'Biopharma SHAKTI' initiative to boost domestic manufacturing. Health Infrastructure a 3.37% increase for the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to ₹1,06,530.42 crore, including funding for new AIIMS.

F. Infrastructure Advancement:

The government has placed strong emphasis on entrepreneurship, business-friendly reforms, and innovation-driven initiatives such as Make in India, Digital India, and Start-up India. Infrastructure development is central to this vision, with large-scale projects focusing on railways, highways, ports, and digital connectivity. Developing modern and efficient transport, energy, and Digital networks, while improving water

supply, sanitation, and connectivity, to create World-class urban and rural infrastructure that supports sustainable growth and Enhances quality of life.

The Important Projects: PM Gati Shakti, Smart Cities Mission, Bharatmala, Sagarmala Current Ranking: India Ranks 47 in the Global Infrastructure Index (2024) Major Infrastructure Push Has Improved Logistics and Connectivity. Continued Funding and Sustainable Practices Are Required to Reach Developed Country Standards. The Union Budget 2026-27 prioritizes infrastructure-led growth, raising capital expenditure(capex) by 8.9% to a record ₹12.2 lakh crore, which constitutes a significant 4.4% of GDP. This sending focuses on strengthening long-term economic resilience, including a new Risk Guarantee Fund for projects, enhanced logistics via 20 new waterways, and development in Tier 2/3 cities.

G. Technological Innovation:

Promoting research in science, technology, and innovation to enhance productivity, global competitiveness, and foster entrepreneurship, while driving digital transformation for a future-ready economy. 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.

The Union Budget 2026-27 India Semiconductor Mission (ISM) 2.0 to be launched to produce equipment and materials, design full-stack Indian IP, fortify supply chains with focus on industry led research and training centers to develop technology and skilled workforce.

H. Environmental Sustainability:

Adopting sustainable development practices to combat Climate change, conserve natural resources, and advance clean energy solutions, Ensuring a greener and more resilient future. 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.

The Finance Ministry has allocated a total of ₹3,759.46 crore in the Union Budget 2026-27 to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, with major hikes for Project Tiger and Elephant (₹290 crore), National Mission for Green India (₹212.5 crore).

I. Social Inclusion and Equity:

Ensuring justice, equality, and empowerment for all by strengthening gender equality, fostering social cohesion, supporting

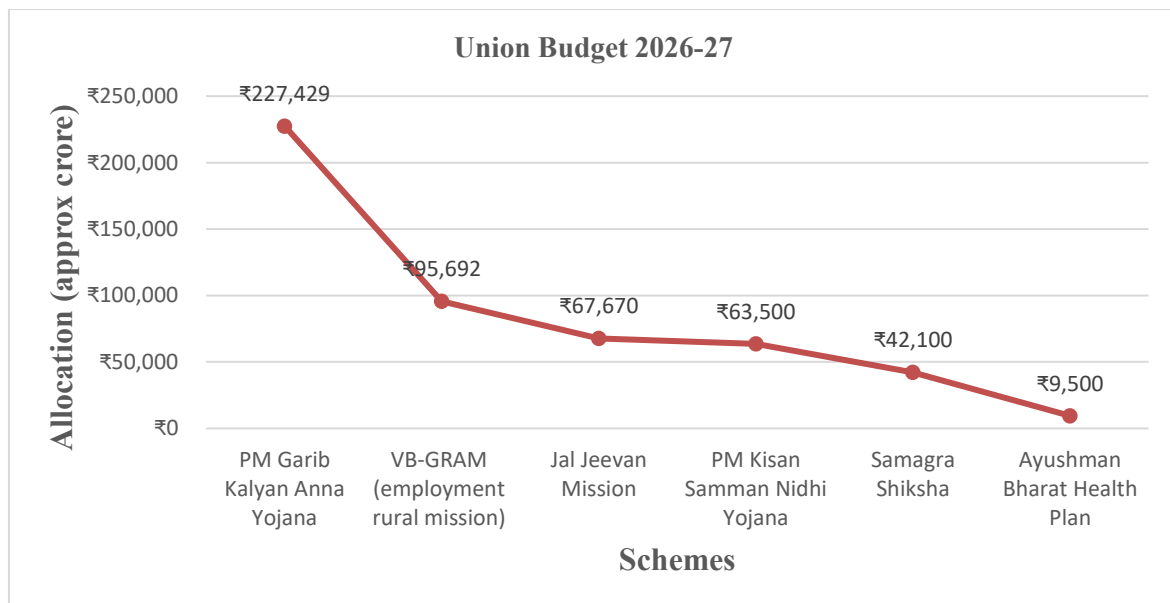
marginalized and vulnerable communities, creating a more inclusive and fair society. The Union Budget 2026-27 plans for girls' hostels in every district & university township to improve access, equity in education and women empowerment. The Union Budget 2026-27 focuses on social equity through targeted allocations for vulnerable groups, allocating ₹28,183 crore to Women and Child Development, ₹15,421 crore to Tribal Affairs, and ₹15,357 crore to Social Justice. It aims to foster "Viksit Bharat" by strengthening education, health and skill development, while pushing for "Sabka Sath, Sabka Vikas".

J. Good Governance:

Strengthening democratic institutions and governance frameworks by enhancing transparency accountability and the rule of law, while ensuring efficient and responsive public service schemes delivery for the welfare of all citizens and agricultural farmers.

Major Social Programs & Schemes Funding Union Budget 2026-27

Schemes	Allocation (approx. crore)	Purpose
PM Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana	₹2,27,429	Subsidised food for poor families
VB-GRAM (employment rural mission)	₹95,692	Rural employment and livelihood
Jal Jeevan Mission	₹67,670	Tap water for rural households
PM Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana	₹63,500	Direct income support to farmers
Samagra Shiksha	₹42,100	School education support
Ayushman Bharat Health Plan	₹9,500	Public health insurance



K. Global Leadership:

Actively contributing to international affairs, strengthening Regional, global cooperation, and promoting peace, security, and sustainable Global development, positioning India as a key player on the world stage.

Policy Recommendations:

Based on the analysis of strategic roadmaps and current development indicators, the following policy recommendations are proposed:

1. Economic and Industrial Policy:

- Prioritize **high-value manufacturing and industrial clusters** to enhance productivity and exports.
- Encourage **public-private partnerships (PPP)** for infrastructure development.
- Implement **regional development programs** to reduce economic disparities across states.

2. Human Capital Development:

- Strengthen **education and skill development programs**, aligning curricula with future labor market needs.
- Expand **vocational training and digital literacy programs** for youth.
- Ensure **universal access to quality healthcare** and social services to improve overall human development.

3. Technological Innovation and R&D:

- Increase **R&D investment to at least 2–3% of GDP** by 2047.
- Promote **innovation hubs, AI research, and digital technology adoption** across sectors.
- Encourage collaboration between **academia, industry, and government** for research commercialization.

4. Governance and Institutional Strengthening:

- Enhance transparency, accountability, and efficiency in public institutions.
- Establish monitoring frameworks and key performance indicators (KPIs) for all strategic initiatives.
- Strengthen decentralized governance to empower local administrations and citizen participation.

5. Environmental Sustainability:

- Integrate renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, and green urban planning into long-term development strategies.
- Implement policies to achieve net-zero carbon emissions and resource efficiency by 2047.
- Promote climate-resilient infrastructure and disaster management systems.

6. Social Inclusion:

- Ensure policies address gender equality, rural development, and marginalized communities.
- Expand programs that reduce income and regional disparities to achieve inclusive growth.
- Integrate social impact assessments into all major policy initiatives.

7. Monitoring and Adaptive Strategy:

- Develop a national dashboard for Vision Viksit Bharat 2047 to track sector-wise progress.
- Periodically review and adapt policies based on performance metrics and emerging trends.

- Promote data-driven decision-making to ensure evidence-based strategic planning.

Conclusion:

Vision Viksit Bharat 2047 outlines India's long-term national development vision, aiming to achieve developed country status by the centenary year of independence. Its economic targets include reaching a USD 30 trillion GDP and per capita income between USD 18,000 and USD 26,000, signaling a fundamental shift in domestic prosperity and global positioning.

Vision Viksit Bharat 2047 represents India's collective aspiration to emerge as a fully developed, inclusive, and resilient nation by the centenary of its independence. It's a collective national commitment to self-reliance and becoming a global role model, requiring sustained efforts beyond just economic growth, focusing on human development, innovation, environmental sustainability and good governance. Rapid economic expansion must be matched with quality education, universal healthcare, skill development, and equitable opportunities to ensure that growth translates into shared prosperity.

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Conflicts of interest

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

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