



Original Article

Economic Pathways to Viksit Bharat @ 2047

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Abstract

India has set a national vision to become a developed country by the year 2047, known as **Viksit Bharat @ 2047**. This research paper explains the major economic pathways that can help India achieve this goal. It studies India's current economic situation, identifies key challenges, and highlights future strategies needed for growth. The paper discusses important areas such as manufacturing, digital transformation, infrastructure development, innovation, human capital, agriculture, green growth, and inclusive development. The objective is to show how strong policies, technological progress, and sustainable practices can support India's journey toward becoming a high-income and globally competitive economy. The study is based on secondary data and uses simple language so that students and general readers can easily understand the concepts. The findings suggest that with continuous reforms, investment in people, and balanced growth, India can successfully achieve the vision of Viksit Bharat by 2047.

Keywords: Viksit Bharat, Economic Development, Digital India, Green Growth,

Introduction

India is one of the fastest-growing economies in the world. With a large population, rich natural resources, and strong cultural strength, the country has the potential to become a global economic leader. To achieve this goal, the Government of India has introduced the vision "**Viksit Bharat @ 2047**", which aims to make India a fully developed nation by the time it completes 100 years of independence in 2047.

A developed country is one where people enjoy high living standards, quality education, good healthcare, strong infrastructure, and equal opportunities. Economic growth, technological progress, social justice, and environmental protection are the main pillars of a developed nation. India needs to improve all these areas to achieve long-term and sustainable development.

The Indian economy has made significant progress in recent years. Sectors like information technology, services, digital payments, start-ups, space technology, and infrastructure development have grown rapidly. However, India also faces several challenges such as unemployment, poverty, income inequality, low productivity in agriculture, and environmental issues. To overcome these challenges, India must follow new and effective economic pathways.

Objectives of the Study

1. To understand the meaning of Viksit Bharat @ 2047 and its economic vision.
2. To examine India's current economic performance and challenges.
3. To study the key economic pathways required for India's development.
4. To analyze policies like Atmanirbhar Bharat, Digital India, Make in India, and Green India.
5. To suggest recommendations for sustainable and inclusive economic growth.

Research Methodology

This research paper is based on secondary data sources such as:

- Government reports
- Economic surveys
- RBI publications
- NITI Aayog documents
- Journals and articles
- Data from national and international organizations like World Bank and IMF

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The approach is descriptive and analytical.

Current Economic Status of India

India is the 5th largest economy in the world. It is expected to become the 3rd largest economy by 2030. Major features of the Indian economy today are:

1 Strong GDP Growth :- India's GDP growth rate has remained between 6–8% in recent years. This is higher than many developed countries.

2 Young Demographic Advantage: - India has the largest working-age population in the world. This is a major economic strength because a young workforce increases productivity and innovation.

3 Expanding Infrastructure :- India is rapidly building highways, expressways, airports, metro rail networks, and digital infrastructure.

4 Focus on Technology - India is a global leader in IT services, digital payments, and startup innovation.

Challenges - Despite progress, India faces challenges such as:

- High unemployment
- Income inequality
- Agrarian distress
- Slow manufacturing growth
- Skill gaps
- Environmental issues

To become a developed nation, India needs to solve these issues and create a strong economic foundation.

Economic Pathways to Viksit Bharat @ 2047

1) Pathway: Strong and Sustainable GDP Growth

To become a developed country, India must maintain a GDP growth rate of 8–9% per year for the next two decades. This requires:

- Boosting investment
- Strengthening manufacturing
- Increasing exports
- Improving productivity
- Reforming labour and land laws

Strong GDP growth will raise income levels, reduce poverty, and improve standard of living.

2) Pathway: Industrial Growth and Manufacturing Strength

India aims to become a major global manufacturing hub under the Make in India and Atmanirbhar Bharat programs. Key steps include:

- Encouraging domestic production
- Attracting foreign investment
- Increasing production of electronics, automobiles, defence equipment, and textiles
- Developing industrial corridors
- Using automation, robotics, and advanced technologies

A strong manufacturing sector can create millions of jobs and reduce dependence on imported goods.

3) Pathway: Digital Transformation

Digital India has changed the way people communicate, study, work, and do business. For 2047, digital transformation must include:

- Universal internet connectivity
- Digital payments for all
- Expansion of startups and tech companies

- Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning adoption

- Smart governance using data

- Cybersecurity and privacy protection

A digital economy increases transparency, reduces corruption, and improves service delivery.

4) Pathway: Innovation, Research, and Technology

To compete globally, India must become a leader in research and innovation. This includes:

- Investment in R&D
- Promotion of startups
- Development of technologies like AI, drones, biotechnology, space technology
- Collaboration between universities and industries
- Supporting young innovators

A technology-driven economy is essential for high-income growth.

5) Pathway: Infrastructure Development

Infrastructure is the backbone of economic growth. India must invest heavily in:

- Roads and expressways
- Railways and high-speed trains
- Airports and ports
- Urban infrastructure
- Electricity and renewable energy
- Rural connectivity
- Smart cities

Good infrastructure reduces travel time, promotes trade, and attracts investment.

6) Pathway: Human Capital Development

Human capital means a skilled and healthy population. For Viksit Bharat:

Education Reforms

- Implementing National Education Policy (NEP)
- Modernising schools and colleges
- Encouraging vocational and technical training
- Promoting digital and online learning
- Health Sector Improvement
- Affordable healthcare
- More government hospitals
- AI-based medical diagnostics
- Mental health support

A skilled and healthy population improves productivity and innovation.

7) Pathway: Agricultural Transformation

Agriculture supports nearly half of India's population. To make India developed, agricultural reforms are necessary:

- Use of modern farming technologies
- Crop diversification
- Minimum support price stability
- Cold storage and supply chain improvement
- Irrigation and water management
- Farmer producer organizations (FPOs)
- Organic farming and millets promotion

A strong agricultural sector ensures food security and reduces rural poverty.



8) Pathway: Green Growth and Sustainability

Climate change is a major challenge. India must adopt eco-friendly economic strategies for 2047:

- Increasing renewable energy (solar, wind, hydro)
- Reducing carbon emissions
- Promoting electric vehicles
- Waste management and recycling
- Protecting forests and biodiversity

Green economy ensures long-term, environment-friendly development.

9) Pathway: Inclusive Growth and Social Equality

A developed nation must ensure development for ALL people. Inclusive growth includes:

- Poverty reduction programs
- Social security schemes
- Financial inclusion
- Opportunities for women and youth
- Support for backward and remote regions

No nation can become developed unless all sections of society progress together.

10) Pathway: Strong Governance and Policy Reforms

Good governance ensures transparency, accountability, and efficiency. Important reforms include:

- Tax reforms
- Judicial reforms
- Reduction of corruption
- Ease of doing business
- Digital governance
- Decentralisation of power to states

Strong governance builds confidence among investors and citizens.

Challenges in Achieving Viksit Bharat @ 2047

India still faces major obstacles:

- Unemployment among youth
- Low per capita income
- Urban-rural divide
- Slow export growth
- Energy needs and environmental issues
- Infrastructure gaps
- Need for rapid skill development

These challenges must be addressed through coordinated government efforts, private sector participation, and active involvement of citizens.

Recommendations for Achieving Viksit Bharat @ 2047

1. **Invest More in Education and Skill Development** India must strengthen school and higher education systems, promote the National Education Policy (NEP), and expand skill-based training programs. Youth should be trained in digital skills, AI, robotics, healthcare, agriculture technology, and entrepreneurship to match industry needs.
2. **Boost Manufacturing and Make in India** The government should support domestic industries through tax benefits, easier regulations, improved logistics, and industrial corridors. Labour-intensive manufacturing sectors like textiles, electronics,

automobiles, and defence should be encouraged to create more jobs.

3. **Strengthen Digital Infrastructure** Universal access to high-speed internet, digital literacy programs, cyber security measures, and expansion of digital payments are essential for building a digital economy. Rural digital access must be improved to reduce the digital divide.
4. **Promote Innovation, Research, and Technology** India needs to increase investment in Research & Development (R&D), encourage startups, and promote collaboration between universities and industries. Innovation in AI, biotechnology, space technology, green energy, and smart agriculture will increase productivity.
5. **Enhance Infrastructure Development** More investment is needed in roads, railways, ports, airports, metro systems, smart cities, and logistics parks. Quality infrastructure reduces business costs, improves connectivity, and attracts foreign investment.
6. **Modernize Agriculture and Support Farmers** Agriculture should be transformed with modern technologies like drip irrigation, drones, sensors, improved seeds, and sustainable practices. Better market access, cold storage, and Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) will help farmers get higher incomes.
7. **Encourage Green Growth and Renewable Energy** India should expand solar and wind energy, promote electric vehicles (EVs), improve waste management, and reduce carbon emissions. Green industries can create new jobs while protecting the environment.
8. **Ensure Inclusive and Equitable Development** Growth should reach all sections of society—women, rural communities, tribal areas, and economically weaker groups. Social security, financial inclusion, women empowerment programs, and rural development schemes must be strengthened.
9. **Improve Governance and Policy Efficiency** India needs transparent governance, reduced corruption, simplified tax policies, and fast administrative processes. Digital governance and strong institutions will improve trust and attract investments.
10. **Strengthen Healthcare Systems** Affordable healthcare, more government hospitals, increased availability of doctors, telemedicine, and preventive health programs will build a healthy workforce for the future.
11. **Expand Global Trade and International Cooperation** India should diversify export markets, sign beneficial trade agreements, and encourage global supply chains to invest in India. Increasing exports will strengthen India's global economic position.
12. **Promote Entrepreneurship and Small Businesses** MSMEs (Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises) must receive credit support, technology training, and market access. New entrepreneurs and startups should be encouraged through incubation centers and financial assistance.



13. **Prepare for Future Economic Challenges** India must plan for climate change, global economic shifts, automation, and demographic changes. Long-term economic planning will reduce risks and support stable growth.

Conclusion

India's vision of **Viksit Bharat @ 2047** is a powerful and ambitious goal that aims to transform the country into a fully developed, high-income, and globally respected nation by the centenary of independence. The study shows that achieving this goal is possible if India follows strong and sustainable economic pathways. These include expanding manufacturing, strengthening digital transformation, promoting innovation and research, modernizing agriculture, improving infrastructure, developing human capital, and ensuring green and inclusive growth.

India has already made good progress in many sectors such as technology, digital payments, space research, and infrastructure development. However, challenges such as unemployment, skill gaps, inequality, and environmental pressures still need careful attention. Continuous policy reforms, investment in people, and effective governance will play a major role in solving these issues.

The future of India depends on how well the country uses its strengths—its young population, growing markets, technological capabilities, and democratic values. If India successfully implements the strategies discussed in this paper, it can achieve strong economic growth, reduce poverty, improve quality of life, and create opportunities for all citizens.

In conclusion, **Viksit Bharat @ 2047 is not just a dream, but an achievable reality**. With collective effort from the government, private sector, and citizens, India can rise as a developed nation and build a prosperous, innovative, and sustainable future for the coming generations.

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Conflicts of interest

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