

Viksit Bharat @ 2047: A Strategy for India's Sustainable Development

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Abstract

India is envisioned as a developed nation by the year 2047, according to the Viksit Bharat @2047 initiative, which places an emphasis on sustainable development, economic growth, and social improvement. One of the primary focuses of the plan is economic growth, which includes achieving high growth rates, encouraging entrepreneurial endeavors, and boosting competitiveness. Ensuring equitable growth, eliminating poverty, and enhancing healthcare and education are all things that are considered to be social progress. The promotion of renewable energy sources, the reduction of carbon footprints, and the preservation of natural resources are all aspects of environmental sustainability. The enhancement of openness, accountability, and citizen engagement is an essential component of good governance. Viksit Bharat@2047: A Vision for India's Sustainable Development is a revolutionary growth and development strategy for India 100 years after independence. This ambitious goal seeks to develop a prosperous, inclusive, and sustainable nation. Viksit Bharat@2047 integrates social welfare, environmental stewardship, and economic success to handle the problems and possibilities of a rapidly changing world, based on progress and equity. To promote a knowledge-based economy, this vision prioritizes technological innovation, entrepreneurship, and skill development. Renewable energy, eco-friendly practices, and climate resilience promote sustainability and safeguard natural resources and biodiversity for future generations. Good governance and transparency enable responsible and responsive institutions, and international collaboration addresses global concerns collectively. With targeted programs to empower vulnerable populations, youth, and lessen inequities across regions and sectors, Viksit Bharat@2047 emphasizes inclusion. This vision is to make India a worldwide leader in sustainable and equitable growth via government, corporate sector, and civil society collaboration. Viksit Bharat@2047 is a road to progress and a symbol of India's commitment to a successful, inclusive, and resilient future for all.

Keywords: *Viksit Bharat; Economic Growth; Self-sufficiency; Environmental Sustainability; Technical Innovation; Good Governance.*

1. Introduction

Viksit Bharat@2047 is a target that aims to achieve economic, social, and political goals. In order to bring about a change that is transformational, it requires the combined efforts of several groups, including individuals, government entities, and civil society. The promotion of inclusion, the reduction of inequality, the promotion of education and the development of skills, the enhancement of healthcare, the guarantee of environmental sustainability, and the preservation of cultural heritage are all included in this objective. India has set its sights on constructing a society that thrives on equity, creativity, and shared prosperity for all of its people. This will be accomplished by concentrating on holistic advancement. It is probable that the relevant literature will investigate legislative frameworks, technical advancements, socio-economic strategies, environmental protection measures, the adoption of renewable energy, infrastructure planning, and advances in public health that are in line with India's sustainability targets for the year

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2047. Academic research may also investigate projected shifts in demographics, trends in urbanization, climate-resilient agriculture, water resource stewardship, efforts to improve air quality, environmentally friendly construction, efficient waste management systems, expanded access to healthcare, including preventive health strategies aligned with sustainable development goals (SDGs), and education reforms that are focused on skills that are suitable for future job demands. In conjunction with the digital change that is taking place across a variety of industries, these fields of study have the potential to play a crucial part in the actualization of the vision of "Viksit Bharat @2047".

A developed India is what the phrase "Viksit Bharat" refers to. In its centennial year of independence in 2047, Viksit Bharat 2047 embodies the government's goal of making the country a developed nation. According to cleartax.in, the four pillars of Viksit Bharat are the following: Yuva (Youth), Garib (Poor), Mahila (Women), and Kisan (Farmers). Viksit Bharat envisions a thriving India that is in sync with its natural surroundings and contemporary infrastructure, where every individual, regardless of their geography, has the chance to realize his or her full potential.

2. The five main ideas presented in Viksit Bharat are as follows:

- a. Empowering India in Health, Education, Sports, Culture, Nari Shakti and Caring Society.
 - b. A Prosperous and Long-Term Economic Outlook (Cities, Green Economy, Energy, Agriculture, Infrastructure, Services)
 - c. Science, Technology, and Innovation (R&D, Startups, Digital)
 - d. Strong Administration and Safety
 - e. Cleartax: India on a Global Scale
- a. **Empowering India in Health, Education, Sports, Culture, Nari Shakti and Caring Society:** In order to empower India in the areas of health, education, sports, culture, Nari Shakti, and a caring society, a multidimensional strategy is being followed. This approach includes programs for health insurance and enhanced facilities such as Ayushman Bharat and the National Health Mission. The provision of chances for young talent and the improvement of infrastructure are two different ways in which education may be improved. Education can be improved by focusing on a comprehensive curriculum that incorporates the development of spiritual and moral values. The empowerment of Nari Shakti is achieved through increasing political representation, economic possibilities, safety measures such as Mission Shakti, and assistance for self-help organizations. Also included in the vision is the promotion of a caring society and the building of the culture of innovation. This will be accomplished through programs such as the Poshan Abhiyaan, which aims to improve nutrition, as well as community-level assistance for healthcare and care for the elderly.
- A. Health
- ❖ Access and infrastructure: The National Health Mission enhances rural healthcare, while the Ayushman Bharat and Pradhan Matri Jan Arogya Yojana provide health insurance and treatment for major illnesses.
 - ❖ Sanitation and prevention: The Swachh Bharat Mission promotes sanitation and hygiene to prevent disease.
 - ❖ Nutrition: POSHAN and Mission Saksham Anganwadi aim to improve nutrition and early childhood care, with a focus on upgrading Anganwadi centers.
 - ❖ Digital and community health: Telemedicine services provide remote healthcare access, and community-based activities are planned for areas lacking facilities.
 - ❖ Mental health: The National Mental Health Program focuses on awareness and access to care.
- B. Education
- ❖ Holistic development: Educational focus extends beyond knowledge and skills to include spiritual, moral, and behavioral aspects, and preparing youth for life's challenges.
 - ❖ Innovation: Initiatives like the Viksit Bharat Buildation encourage innovation and a culture of problem-solving among students.
 - ❖ Community integration: Alumni are being roped in for student counseling, and training for roles like geriatric and health assistants is being provided through available programs.

C. Sports

- ❖ Talent development: Efforts are made to promote young talent, particularly entrepreneurs, and improve sports infrastructure.
- ❖ Innovation: The Viksit Bharat Buildathon can also be applied to sports-related innovations.

D. Culture

- ❖ Innovation and local culture: The Viksit Bharat Buildathon is building a culture of innovation by focusing on themes like Atmanirbhar Bharat, Swadeshi and Vocal for Local.
- ❖ National identity: The broader vision is to create a culturally inclusive and globally competitive India, as mentioned in the vision for Viksit Bharat @ 2047.

E. Nari Shakti (Women Empowerment)

- ❖ Safety and security: Mission Shakti is a comprehensive initiative for women's safety and empowerment, which includes schemes like One Stop Centres, the SHe-Box portal, and Nari Adalat.
- ❖ Economic empowerment: Programs like DAY-NRLM and others provide financial and social empowerment through self-help groups and other initiatives.
- ❖ Political representation: Efforts have led to increased women's representation in legislative bodies.
- ❖ Social and health focus: Initiatives address issues like maternal health, early childhood education, and providing a supportive environment for girls through education and healthcare access.

F. Caring Society:

- ❖ Social support: This includes initiatives for the vulnerable and disadvantaged, focusing on issues like homelessness and providing social safety nets.
- ❖ Elderly care: The training of students to become geriatric care assistants is a step towards building a society that cares for its elders.
- ❖ Community participation: Encouraging citizens to participate in voluntary activities like blood and organ donation on platforms like MyGov.in strengthens the social fabric.
- ❖ Well-being: The overall vision includes focusing on the psychological well-being of citizens.

- b. **A Prosperous and Long-Term Economic Outlook (Cities, Green Economy, Energy, Agriculture, Infrastructure, Services):** A successful and long-term economic perspective is increasingly based on the transition to a green, resilient, and inclusive economy that emphasizes sustainable development across key sectors such as cities, energy, agriculture, infrastructure, and services. This transition is intended to value natural capital and promote the creation of sustainable infrastructure. This strategy aims to accomplish economic growth and employment creation while simultaneously decreasing dangers to the environment and improving social fairness.

- i. **Cities:** Cities are projected to be major engines of future job growth, but their potential is at risk from climate impacts. With over half of future urban growth in terms of infrastructure and buildings yet to come, there is a significant opportunity for resilient urban development. Investment in sustainable, climate-resilient urban planning is crucial to attract businesses, residents, and tourists, and foster long-term prosperity.
- ii. **Green Economy:** The green economy aims for a low-carbon, resource-efficient, and socially inclusive framework. It involves public and private investment in activities that reduce carbon emissions, enhance energy and resource efficiency, and prevent the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services. Valuing natural capital as a critical economic asset is a core principle.
- iii. **Energy:** A transition to renewable and low-carbon energy solutions is a cornerstone of this outlook. Enhancing investment in renewable energy and green finance is crucial for environmental sustainability and reducing reliance on volatile fossil fuel markets. This transition also presents opportunities for job creation and skill development in new sectors.
- iv. **Agriculture:** Sustainable agricultural practices are essential for food security and economic resilience. This includes improving irrigation efficiency, adopting solar-based farm energy infrastructure, and improving infrastructure for marketing agricultural products. Integrating climate and development strategies in agriculture can help achieve inclusive growth and economic empowerment for low-income populations.

- v. Infrastructure: Investment in green and resilient infrastructure is a key driver for long-term economic gains. This includes green buildings, sustainable transport, and water/waste management systems. Such investments are vital for supporting future economic growth while mitigating climate and disaster impacts.
- vi. Services: The services sector plays a vital role, with sustained performance bolstering overall economic growth. Green innovation and the development of new services, such as green finance and ecotourism, are emerging as key areas for future economic expansion and job creation.

Ultimately, the path to a prosperous and long-term economic outlook involves a holistic approach that integrates these sectors, leveraging policy reforms and targeted investments to ensure a sustainable and inclusive future

- c. **Science, Technology, and Innovation (R&D, Startups, Digital):** A substantial push for research and development in the private sector, rapid developments in artificial intelligence and quantum computing, and extensive expansion of digital infrastructure are the defining characteristics of the landscape of science, technology, and innovation in the year 2025.
 - i. Research & Development (R&D)
 - ❖ Funding Shifts: Global R&D growth has slowed down in 2024 and 2025, but specific sectors like ICT, software, and pharmaceuticals continue to see robust R&D investment.
 - ❖ Private Sector Focus: There is a major emphasis on encouraging private industry participation in high-impact R&D, particularly in strategic technologies like clean energy, deep tech (quantum computing, robotics), and artificial intelligence.
 - ❖ Indian R&D Scheme: A significant development in India is the launch of the ₹1 Lakh Crore Research Development and Innovation (RDI) Scheme to foster a private sector-driven innovation environment. This scheme, overseen by the Department of Science & Technology (DST), aims for self-reliance in critical technologies through long-term, low-interest loans and equity infusion.
 - ii. Startups
 - ❖ Deep Tech Emphasis: The startup ecosystem is seeing a rise in deep-tech ventures, focusing on areas such as bio-manufacturing, space technologies, AI, and advanced materials.
 - ❖ Venture Capital (VC) Trends: VC activity has moderated but is heavily concentrated in the US and AI-related sectors, with megadeals dominating investment value rather than a broad increase in the number of deals.
 - ❖ Government Support: Platforms like the National Initiative for Developing and Harnessing Innovations (NIDHI) continue to support innovators and startups in translating ideas into successful businesses.
 - iii. Digital Transformation
 - ❖ Pervasive AI: Artificial intelligence is a dominant trend, driving automation, personalization, and efficiency across all sectors from healthcare to finance. Agentic AI systems that can plan and execute multi-step tasks are becoming more common.
 - ❖ Advanced Connectivity: 5G coverage is expanding globally, and the foundations for 6G networks are being laid, enabling high-speed connectivity for IoT devices, AR/VR applications, and autonomous systems.
 - ❖ Robust Digital Infrastructure (India): India's Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) has seen massive scaling. The Unified Payments Interface (UPI) processes over 20 billion transactions monthly, and platforms like Aadhaar and DigiLocker provide secure digital identity and document storage for hundreds of millions of users, enhancing governance and service delivery.
 - ❖ Cybersecurity & Trust: The increasing reliance on digital systems is driving demand for advanced cybersecurity measures and AI TRiSM (Trust, Risk, Security Management) frameworks to ensure ethical and safe AI adoption.
 - ❖ Emerging Digital Technologies: Other key digital trends include the rise of spatial computing (AR/VR), edge computing for faster data processing, and enterprise blockchain for enhanced transparency in supply chains and finance.

- d. **Strong Administration and Safety:** The phrase "Strong Administration and Safety" refers to the application of efficient administrative controls and leadership practices inside a company in order to cultivate a culture of safety that is all-encompassing. Above and above the requirements of basic compliance, this places an emphasis on proactive hazard avoidance, clear communication, and ongoing improvement activities.

Important Parts of Good Safety and Administration

- ❖ **Leadership Commitment:** Safety must take precedence from the top. Managers and executives must set an example, distribute resources, and prioritize safety above production objectives when required.
- ❖ **Clear Policies and Procedures:** Management is tasked with formulating, recording, and revising explicit safety policies and standard operating procedures (SOPs) that direct employee conduct towards safe practices.
- ❖ **Employee Involvement and Communication:** A robust safety culture necessitates open, two-way communication in which employees are encouraged to report hazards, near-misses, and concerns without fear of retaliation. Their input is indispensable for the identification of operational hazards.
- ❖ **Comprehensive Training and Education:** The foundation of a safe workplace is the provision of suitable safety training. All employees should be able to understand the training, it should be documented, and it should be pertinent to particular job dangers.
- ❖ **Hazard Identification and Control:** A proactive strategy is routinely examining the workplace to detect and rectify dangers prior to their potential to inflict harm or sickness. The OSHA Hierarchy of Controls, comprising elimination, substitution, engineering controls, administrative controls, and personal protective equipment, offers a structured approach for efficient risk mitigation.
- ❖ **Monitoring and Enforcement:** Monitoring compliance and pinpointing opportunities for improvement is aided by routine safety audits, inspections, and the application of safety metrics (including lagging and leading indicators). It is essential that regulations be consistently enforced, including incentives for safe conduct and sanctions for non-compliance.
- ❖ **Emergency Preparedness:** Identifying foreseeable emergency scenarios and developing clear, straightforward instructions ensures an effective response in high-stress situations.
- ❖ **Continuous Improvement:** A strong safety culture is sustained through ongoing review, adaptation, and a commitment to learning from incidents and near-misses.

By incorporating these factors, an organization may foster an atmosphere in which safety is a collective duty and an intrinsic aspect of everyday operations, ultimately resulting in a reduction of accidents and a more favorable, productive workplace. Entities such as the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) offer comprehensive guidelines and suggested protocols for safety and health initiatives.

- e. **ClearTax - India on a Global Scale:** Clear, formerly known as ClearTax, was first established as an electronic filing platform for Indian income tax. Since then, the company has expanded its offerings to include a comprehensive range of financial services, as well as a worldwide e-invoicing and tax compliance platform that caters to businesses in more than fifty countries.

a. Global Operations and Reach

- ❖ **International Presence:** Clear offers its tax and compliance solutions to enterprises across the EMEA (Europe, Middle East, and Africa) and APAC (Asia-Pacific) regions, empowering businesses in more than 50 countries.
- ❖ **Technology:** The company leverages AI-driven automation for e-invoicing, tax compliance, and accounts payable, facilitating over 5 billion transactions annually on its platform.
- ❖ **ERP Integration:** Its solutions are designed for seamless integration with over 3,000 ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning) systems globally.

- ❖ Specific Projects: Clear has worked on complex international compliance projects, such as the ZATCA E-Invoicing Phase II Integration, demonstrating its capability to handle diverse global regulations.

b. Impact on India's Global Position

- ❖ Global Competitiveness: Clear's work in simplifying complex processes like GST (Goods and Services Tax) implementation has enhanced productivity and global competitiveness for Indian businesses by reducing inter-state operational barriers and improving logistics efficiency.
- ❖ Financial Inclusion: By developing an AI-powered, WhatsApp-based income tax filing application targeting gig workers and low-income earners, Clear is bringing a new audience into the formal financial systems, which is noted to have a significant positive impact on India's GDP.
- ❖ International Standards: Clear's articles and resources often discuss India's position in global financial contexts, such as comparisons of India's tax rates with G-20 countries, the country's role in the global economy, and the adoption of international accounting standards like IFRS and IND AS.

3. Conclusion

India plans to implement a sustainable development strategy by 2047 that will allow for the harmonious coexistence of social inclusion, environmental protection, and economic growth. Problems like poverty, wealth inequality, and the need for rapid technological development, however, persist. Viksit Bharat@2047's goal is in line with the UN Sustainable Development Goals; nonetheless, it will necessitate the involvement of young people, extensive action on climate change, and the backing of lawmakers in order to be realized. There must also be a focus on improving rural-urban connections, public health, and education systems, as well as constructing resilient infrastructure. Renewable energy, environmentally friendly technologies, and prudent use of resources are some of India's primary goals in its pursuit of sustainability leadership. To achieve this lofty goal—to establish India as a pioneer in sustainable, inclusive, and equitable growth by its centenary year of independence—it will be necessary to work together across sectors, revise policies continuously, and adapt to changing global norms.

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