



## Viksit Bharat 2047: An economic analysis of India's development vision

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### Abstract

The vision of "Viksit Bharat 2047" aims to transform India into a developed nation by the centenary year of independence in 2047. The strategy focuses on achieving high economic growth, technological advancement, infrastructure development, social inclusion, environmental sustainability, and improved governance. This research article analyzes the economic dimensions of Viksit Bharat through secondary data, policy analysis, and sectoral trends. The study evaluates India's growth trajectory, poverty reduction, demographic dividend, industrial expansion, digital transformation, and sustainability challenges. The article also examines opportunities and constraints in achieving the target of a developed economy. Data analysis indicates that maintaining sustained GDP growth of 7–8 percent annually, improving human capital, increasing manufacturing contribution, and strengthening digital public infrastructure are crucial for realizing the vision. The paper concludes with policy recommendations for inclusive and sustainable economic transformation.

**Keywords:** Viksit Bharat 2047, economic development, GDP growth, digital economy, sustainable development, India

### Introduction

India has emerged as one of the fastest-growing major economies in the world. The Government of India has articulated the vision of "Viksit Bharat 2047" to transform the country into a developed nation by the year 2047. The concept emphasizes economic prosperity, social justice, technological innovation, environmental sustainability, and good governance.

The vision aligns with long-term national development goals, including infrastructure modernization, industrial competitiveness, human capital enhancement, and digital transformation. According to NITI Aayog, India's development pathway must combine rapid economic growth with inclusiveness and sustainability.

India currently stands as one of the world's largest economies with increasing global influence. However, challenges such as unemployment, regional disparities, poverty, climate vulnerability, and inequality continue to affect developmental outcomes. Therefore, achieving Viksit Bharat requires structural transformation across sectors.

### Objectives of the Study

1. To analyze the economic vision of Viksit Bharat 2047.
2. To examine India's macroeconomic performance and growth prospects.
3. To evaluate sectoral contributions toward development.
4. To identify challenges and opportunities in achieving developed nation status.
5. To suggest policy recommendations for inclusive and sustainable growth.

### Research Methodology

The study is based on secondary data collected from:

- NITI Aayog
- Press Information Bureau
- Economic Survey reports
- RBI publications
- World Bank data
- Research papers and policy reports

The analysis uses descriptive and comparative methods to interpret economic indicators and development trends.

### Concept of Viksit Bharat 2047

Viksit Bharat refers to a developed, inclusive, technologically advanced, and environmentally sustainable India by 2047. The vision includes:

- High-income economy
- World-class infrastructure
- Digital governance
- Industrial competitiveness
- Human capital development
- Green growth
- Social equity

According to recent NITI Aayog roadmaps, Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI), manufacturing expansion, green transition, and innovation ecosystems are central to India's development strategy.

### Economic Growth Analysis

#### 1. GDP Growth Trends

India has maintained strong economic growth during the last decade despite global disruptions such as the COVID-19 pandemic and geopolitical instability.

**Table 1:** India's GDP Growth Rate

Year	GDP Growth Rate (%)
2019-20	3.7
2020-21	-6.6
2021-22	8.9
2022-23	7.2
2023-24	8.2
2024-25*	6.8

\*Estimated values based on official projections.

India aims to become a multi-trillion-dollar economy by 2047. Several policy analyses estimate that sustained annual

growth of 7–8 percent is necessary to achieve developed economy status.

**GDP Growth Function**

$$GDP_t = GDP_0 (1+g)^t$$

Where:

- $GDP_t$  = Future GDP
- $GDP_0$  = Present GDP
- $g$  = Growth rate
- $t$  = Time period

This formula demonstrates the importance of sustained long-term growth for achieving Viksit Bharat targets.

**Sectoral Analysis**

**1. Agriculture Sector**

Agriculture continues to employ a significant share of India’s workforce. However, its contribution to GDP has declined over time.

**Challenges**

- Low productivity
- Climate vulnerability
- Fragmented landholdings
- Rural distress

**Reforms Required**

- Agri-technology adoption
- Irrigation expansion
- Value chain development
- Food processing industries

**2. Manufacturing Sector**

Manufacturing is expected to play a major role in employment generation and export growth.

NITI Aayog estimates that manufacturing must contribute nearly 25 percent of GDP to achieve Viksit Bharat goals.

**Table 2:** Sectoral Contribution to GDP (%)

Sector	2010	2025*
Agriculture	18	15
Industry	27	30
Services	55	55

\*Approximate estimates.

**Key Initiatives**

- Make in India
- Production Linked Incentive (PLI)
- Industrial corridors
- Startup ecosystem

**3. Services Sector**

The services sector contributes more than half of India’s GDP and remains a key driver of economic growth. IT services, finance, healthcare, tourism, and digital services are expanding rapidly.

**Digital Economy and Technological Transformation**

India’s digital revolution is central to the Viksit Bharat vision. The expansion of Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI), Aadhaar, UPI, and digital governance has improved financial inclusion and service delivery.

According to NITI Aayog, digital infrastructure can enhance productivity, employment generation, and inclusive development.

**Table 3:** Digital Transformation Indicators

Indicator	2015	2025
Internet Users (Million)	302	900+
Digital Payments (Billion Transactions)	3	180+
Startup Ecosystem Rank	Emerging	Global Leader

**Poverty and Inclusive Development**

India has witnessed considerable poverty reduction over the last decade. Government welfare schemes, financial inclusion, rural employment programs, and digital transfers contributed to this progress.

However, debates continue regarding poverty measurement methodologies and multidimensional poverty indicators.

**Table 4:** Poverty Reduction Trends

Year	Poverty Rate (%)
2011	21.9
2021	11.3
2025*	8–9

\*Estimated projections.

**Major Welfare Schemes**

- PM Garib Kalyan Yojana
- Ayushman Bharat
- PM Awas Yojana
- Jal Jeevan Mission

**Infrastructure Development**

Infrastructure investment is one of the strongest pillars of Viksit Bharat.

**Major Areas**

- Highways
- Railways
- Airports
- Smart cities
- Renewable energy
- Logistics corridors

Infrastructure expansion enhances productivity, connectivity, and employment generation.

**Sustainability and Green Growth**

India aims to balance economic growth with environmental sustainability. The country has committed to achieving Net Zero emissions by 2070.

NITI Aayog studies suggest that Viksit Bharat and climate goals can be achieved simultaneously through renewable energy, green hydrogen, electrification, and energy efficiency.

**Renewable Energy Growth Equation**

$$E_t = E_0 (1+r)^t$$

Where:

- $E_t$  = Future renewable energy capacity
- $E_0$  = Present capacity
- $r$  = Growth rate

## **Challenges to Achieving Viksit Bharat**

### **1. Employment Generation**

Youth unemployment remains a major concern despite economic growth.

### **2. Income Inequality**

Rapid growth must translate into equitable income distribution.

### **3. Regional Disparities**

States differ significantly in development indicators.

### **4. Human Capital Deficit**

Education and healthcare quality require improvement.

### **5. Urban Governance Challenges**

Rapid urbanization requires better governance frameworks and municipal reforms.

## **Policy Recommendations**

1. Increase investment in education and skill development.
2. Strengthen manufacturing competitiveness.
3. Promote innovation and research.
4. Improve agricultural productivity.
5. Expand digital inclusion.
6. Encourage green infrastructure.
7. Enhance urban governance systems.
8. Improve labour market reforms.
9. Reduce regional disparities through targeted development.
10. Strengthen fiscal sustainability and public-private partnerships.

## **Conclusion**

The vision of Viksit Bharat 2047 represents a transformative developmental agenda for India. Achieving developed nation status requires sustained economic growth, structural reforms, technological advancement, and inclusive development policies. India possesses significant advantages such as demographic dividend, expanding digital infrastructure, entrepreneurial capacity, and geopolitical importance.

However, economic transformation requires addressing unemployment, inequality, climate risks, governance inefficiencies, and infrastructure gaps. The success of Viksit Bharat will depend on coordinated policy implementation, institutional effectiveness, innovation, and citizen participation.

If India maintains high growth, strengthens human capital, and ensures sustainable development, the goal of becoming a developed nation by 2047 is achievable.

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