

## Dream. Develop. Deliver. Viksit Bharat 2047— India's Boldest Mission Yet!



Join India's most ambitious journey — Viksit Bharat 2047. Explore how growth, innovation, and inclusion are shaping the nation's next 25 years.

### Introduction

India stands at a pivotal moment. With the vision of Viksit Bharat @ 2047 (Developed India by 2047), the country is not just aiming for higher economic numbers—but for a qualitative transformation: modern infrastructure, inclusive social progress, strong institutions, and sustainable development. This article explores the roadmap, the numbers, the milestones and the challenges on the way from a fast-growing economy to a truly developed nation.

### 1. The Vision & Why 2047

The year **2047** marks 100 years of India's independence—a fitting milestone for the aspiration of becoming a developed nation. The Viksit Bharat vision is defined by:

- A robust economy that provides high standards of living;
- Social inclusion—where youth, women, farmers and the poor are active beneficiaries.
- Sustainable and modern infrastructure, digital governance, and global competitiveness.
- Good governance, empowered states and efficient service delivery.

In short, Viksit Bharat is not just about GDP; it's about the quality of growth and the equity of its outcomes.

### 2. Where India Stands Today

Here are some key current-states which set the baseline for the journey:

Metric	Latest Estimate*	Notes
Real GDP Growth	~6.4–6.6% (2025)	India among fastest major economies.
Nominal GDP	~US \$4.0–4.2 trillion	Still far from developed-country levels.
Per-capita GDP	~US \$2,800–2,900	Large divergence from high-income nations.
Public Capex (Union)	~3% of GDP	Key lever for infrastructure.
Non-fossil power capacity share	~50%	Milestone reached ahead of schedule.

\*Figures rounded; some based on government/analyst estimates.

Given this base, the gap to a “developed” India is wide—but not unbridgeable.

### 3. The Pillars of the Journey

To bridge that gap, India must make simultaneous progress across multiple pillars:

Pillar	Key Focus Areas
Growth & Economy	Raise investment rate, deepen financial markets, boost manufacturing & exports.
Infrastructure & Connectivity	High-quality highways, ports, railways, logistics, digital backbone.
Human Capital & Social Inclusion	Quality education, healthcare access, women's participation, poverty reduction.
Sustainability & Clean Energy	Renewable energy scale-up, environmental resilience, circular economy.
Governance & Institutions	Data-driven governance, accountability, state-centre coordination, regulatory ease.

Each pillar supports the others: e.g., better infrastructure raises productivity, better health/education raise human capital, better governance accelerates all sectors.

### 4. Money, Milestones & Macros

Here's how the financial and macro-numbers could shape up:

#### Growth Path Example

If India can sustain ~7.5–8% real growth, achieve rising investment, and export more, nominal GDP could materially increase by 2047.

#### Sample Targets

Metric	2025 Baseline	Ambition (2030)	Aspiration (2047)
Real GDP Growth	~6.5%	~7–8%	~8%+ average
Nominal GDP	~US\$4 tn	US\$7–10 tn	US\$15–20 tn+
Per-capita GDP	~US\$2.9k	US\$5–6k	US\$13k–20k+
Investment/Capex Rate	~33% of GDP%	~35%+	Sustained high rate
Export Shares	Growing but moderate	Significant jump	Global export leader in key areas

#### Notable Initiatives & Figures

- The PM Viksit Bharat Rozgar Yojana: ₹99,446 crore outlay to create 3.5 crore jobs (2025–27) for youth.
- Government emphasises data & governance reforms: improving the National Statistical System, digital governance.



## 5. Infrastructure & Digital Leap

Modern infrastructure and digital systems are the backbone of Viksit Bharat.

- Highways, expressways and multimodal logistics are being scaled.
- Digital public infrastructure (DPI)—payments, identity, telemedicine, digital learning—is accelerating.
- In energy, India already crossed ~50% non-fossil capacity; now the challenge is grid, storage, and green hydrogen.
- Smart cities, urban mobility and rural connectivity are equally important.

## 6. Human Capital & Inclusion

Becoming a developed country means investing in people.

- Quality education: moving beyond enrolment to learning outcomes and skills for the future.
- Healthcare: raising public spend, reducing out-of-pocket costs, reaching all corners.
- Jobs: creating formal, high-quality employment, especially for women and youth.
- Social inclusion: ensuring backward regions, minorities, farmers, women share the growth.

Inclusion is not optional—it's central to making growth sustainable and equitable.

## 7. Sustainability, Climate & Resilience

A developed India cannot compromise on the environment—or ignore the climate-risk.

- India aims for ~500 GW+ non-fossil capacity by 2030 and to lead in green technologies.
- Urban and rural infrastructure must be climate-resilient (floods, heat waves, sea-level rise).
- Transitioning agriculture and allied sectors towards sustainability and value addition.
- Circular economy, water-security, and biodiversity must feature in policy roadmaps.

## 8. Governance, States & Institutions

Good policies need good institutions—transparent, accountable, data-driven.

- Digitisation of public services, open data access, administrative reforms.
- States have a key role: decentralised infrastructure, urban governance, local economies.
- Rule of law, contract enforcement, regulatory efficiency—all must improve.

- Civic participation and accountability (including through digital platforms) will underpin success.

## 9. Major Challenges Ahead

Despite momentum, headwinds remain:

- Ensuring **job quality** and high formalisation in the workforce.
- Bridging the **learning gaps** in education and aligning skills to jobs.
- Ensuring financial resources and **sustainability of public finances** amid infrastructure push.
- Aligning **state capacity** across 28 states + union territories—big variability remains.
- Global risks: trade disruptions, climate shocks, technology shifts.

These are not show-stoppers—but they require vigilant execution and adaptive policy.

## 10. The Roadmap: Key Priorities for 2025–2030

To keep pace with the ambition of 2047, the next 5 years are crucial. Here are priority actions:

- Raise the investment rate and ensure high-quality capex, with strong project pipeline and quick clearances.
- Export-led growth: cut logistics cost (target ≤9% of GDP), open new markets, scale manufacturing.
- Human capital surge: ramp up teacher quality, vocational training, digital learning; raise public health expenditure.
- Urban-rural connectivity: fast rail, expressways, mass transit, rural infrastructure upgrades.
- Green transition: affordable storage, green hydrogen, efficient grid, decarbonised transport.
- Governance & digital systems: expand DPI, smart regulation, state reform, and data-driven policymaking.
- Inclusive growth: women's workforce participation, allied-agri productivity, social safety nets.

These will build the foundation for the later decade thrust towards 2047.

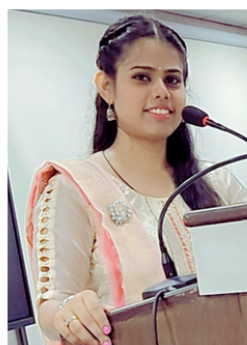


## Conclusion

India's trek to becoming a developed nation by 2047 is ambitious—but absolutely attainable. The "Viksit Bharat" vision mobilises both the scale of an economy of 1.4 billion people and the urgency of transformation. If India can sustain investment, improve human capital, build world-class infrastructure, and ensure that growth is inclusive and sustainable, the dream of a Viksit Bharat will become reality.

By 2047, when the nation celebrates its centenary of independence, it should not just mark the passage of time—but the arrival of a nation where opportunity is universal, governance is strong, technology is empowering, and citizens live with dignity, health and prosperity. That is the promise of Viksit Bharat—and the journey is well underway.

**The journey has begun—and the future is waiting.**



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Sakshi Soni is a qualified Cost & Management Accountant (CMA), M.Com (First Class Honours, 2024), and NISM Certified professional. She has industry exposure as a Fund Administrator during her internship at HSBC. Passionate about finance, technology, spirituality and sustainability, she writes to inspire young professionals to embrace change and prepare for the future of responsible business.