



India's Vision 2047: A Strategic Framework for Sustainable and Inclusive Development

Dr Santosh Kumar Rout

Asst Professor in Political Science,
Fakir Mohan College, Balasore

Goutam Parida

Research Scholar in Logic & Philosophy,
Ravenshaw University, Cuttack

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Abstract

India's Vision 2047, popularly known as Viksit Bharat @2047, represents an ambitious national roadmap to transform India into a developed, inclusive, and sustainable nation by the centenary of its independence. This research article critically analyses the core pillars of the vision, including economic growth, social inclusion, environmental sustainability, technological advancement, and governance reforms. The study adopts a qualitative analytical approach based on policy documents, scholarly literature, and secondary data sources. It examines four major objectives: fostering inclusive economic growth, strengthening social infrastructure, promoting sustainable environmental practices, and enhancing technological innovation and governance efficiency. The findings indicate that while India possesses significant demographic and technological advantages, challenges such as regional inequality, climate vulnerability, and institutional gaps persist.

The study concludes that achieving Vision 2047 requires integrated policy implementation, multi-stakeholder collaboration, and continuous monitoring. Strategic recommendations are proposed to strengthen institutional frameworks, promote innovation, and ensure equitable development.

Keywords

Viksit Bharat 2047, Sustainable Development, Economic Growth, Social Inclusion, Governance, Technological Innovation



1. Introduction

India's aspiration to become a developed nation by 2047 marks a transformative phase in its development trajectory. The Vision 2047 initiative is not merely an economic blueprint but a comprehensive framework encompassing social, environmental, and governance dimensions. It aims to ensure that growth is inclusive, sustainable, and aligned with global standards such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The vision is structured around four key pillars: youth empowerment, poverty alleviation, women's empowerment, and agricultural development. These pillars reflect India's demographic strengths and socio-economic priorities. Additionally, the vision emphasizes strengthening healthcare, education, infrastructure, and innovation ecosystems.

India's rapid economic growth, expanding digital infrastructure, and rising global influence position it uniquely to achieve this goal. However, structural challenges such as income inequality, unemployment, environmental degradation, and governance inefficiencies require strategic interventions. This study attempts to analyze the multidimensional aspects of Vision 2047 and evaluate its feasibility.

2. Review of Literature

Existing literature highlights multiple dimensions of India's development strategy. Chopra and Bisht (2024) emphasize the importance of integrated policy frameworks in achieving long-term national goals. Desai and Bhatt (2020) discuss disparities in educational access, indicating that inclusive growth remains a challenge.

Kapoor and Mehta (2020) explore the digital divide in rural India, which continues to hinder equitable development despite advancements in digital infrastructure. Similarly, Mishra and Mohanty (2019) underline the significance of teacher quality in improving educational outcomes.

In the context of sustainability, Sharma (2009) argues that economic growth must be aligned with environmental conservation to ensure long-term viability. Buchan et al. (2022) further highlights the importance of sustainable healthcare systems.

Recent studies (Sargiotis et al., 2025) emphasize the role of artificial intelligence and youth capacity building in fostering innovation-driven growth. These studies collectively suggest that while India has made significant progress, achieving Vision 2047 requires addressing systemic challenges.

3. Rationale of the Study

The rationale of this study lies in the growing importance of long-term national planning in a rapidly changing global environment. Vision 2047 represents a strategic attempt to align India's development with global economic, technological, and environmental trends.

Despite the availability of policy frameworks, there is a need for comprehensive academic analysis to evaluate their feasibility and effectiveness. This study aims to bridge this gap by critically examining the key components of Vision 2047.

Additionally, the study is relevant for policymakers, researchers, and academicians as it provides insights into the opportunities and challenges associated with India's developmental aspirations.

4. Objectives of the Study

The study is guided by the following objectives:

To analyze the framework of inclusive economic growth under Vision 2047.

To examine the role of social infrastructure in achieving sustainable development.

To evaluate environmental sustainability initiatives within the vision.

To assess the impact of technology and governance on national development.



5. Research Methodology

This study adopts a qualitative research methodology based on secondary data. The primary sources include policy documents, academic journals, government reports, and the provided document on Vision 2047.

Data Collection

Government policy documents
Scholarly articles and journals
Reports on economic and social indicators
Analytical Approach

A thematic analysis approach is used to categorize the data into four major themes aligned with the study objectives.

Limitations

Reliance on secondary data
Lack of primary empirical validation
Rapid policy changes may affect findings

6. Analysis of Objectives

6.1 Objective 1: Inclusive Economic Growth

India's economic strategy under Vision 2047 focuses on sustainable and inclusive growth. The emphasis is on developing a green economy, strengthening infrastructure, and promoting innovation.

Urban development plays a critical role as cities are expected to become economic hubs. Investments in renewable energy and sustainable infrastructure aim to reduce environmental impact while generating employment.

However, challenges such as income inequality and regional disparities remain significant. Bridging these gaps requires targeted policy interventions and inclusive financial systems.

6.2 Objective 2: Strengthening Social Infrastructure

Social infrastructure, including healthcare, education, and social welfare, is central to Vision 2047. Initiatives like universal healthcare coverage and improved educational access aim to enhance human capital.

Education reforms focus on holistic development, skill enhancement, and innovation. Similarly, healthcare initiatives emphasize accessibility, affordability, and preventive care.

Women's empowerment is another critical component, with programs aimed at improving safety, economic participation, and political representation.

Despite these efforts, issues such as rural-urban disparities and resource constraints pose challenges to effective implementation.

6.3 Objective 3: Environmental Sustainability

Environmental sustainability is a key pillar of Vision 2047. The focus is on reducing carbon emissions, promoting renewable energy, and conserving natural resources.

The transition to a green economy involves investments in clean energy, sustainable agriculture, and eco-friendly infrastructure. Climate-resilient practices are essential to mitigate the impact of climate change.

However, balancing economic growth with environmental conservation remains a major challenge. Effective policy implementation and public awareness are crucial for achieving sustainability goals.



6.4 Objective 4: Technology and Governance

Technological advancement is a driving force behind India's development strategy. The expansion of digital infrastructure, artificial intelligence, and innovation ecosystems is transforming various sectors.

India's Digital Public Infrastructure has significantly improved service delivery and financial inclusion. The growth of startups and research initiatives further strengthens the innovation ecosystem.

Governance reforms focus on transparency, accountability, and efficiency. Digital governance tools enhance public service delivery and reduce corruption.

Nevertheless, challenges such as cybersecurity risks and digital inequality need to be addressed.

7. Findings and Analysis

The analysis reveals that Vision 2047 is a comprehensive and forward-looking framework. Key findings include: India has strong economic potential driven by demographic advantages and technological growth.

Social infrastructure improvements are essential for inclusive development.

Environmental sustainability is critical but requires stronger policy enforcement.

Technological innovation plays a transformative role but must be inclusive.

The study also highlights the need for coordinated efforts across sectors to achieve the vision.

8. Recommendations

Based on the findings, the following recommendations are proposed:

Strengthening Policy Implementation Effective monitoring mechanisms should be established to ensure policy execution.

Promoting Inclusive Growth Targeted interventions are needed to reduce regional and income disparities.

Enhancing Environmental Policies Stronger regulations and incentives for green practices should be implemented.

Investing in Human Capital Education and skill development programs should be expanded.

Improving Governance Systems Digital governance tools should be strengthened to enhance transparency.

Encouraging Innovation Increased investment in research and development is essential.

9. Conclusion

India's Vision 2047 represents a transformative roadmap aimed at achieving sustainable and inclusive development. The vision integrates economic growth, social progress, environmental sustainability, and technological innovation.

While significant progress has been made, achieving this ambitious goal requires addressing structural challenges such as inequality, environmental degradation, and governance inefficiencies. Collaborative efforts between government, private sector, and civil society are essential.

With strategic planning and effective implementation, India has the potential to emerge as a global leader by 2047.



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