



# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

## Towards Viksit Bharat: Roadmap For A Developed India By 2047

Dr. Saroj Yadav\*

Dr. Dinesh Singh\*\*

\*Associate Professor, Department of Education, University of Allahabad, Prayagraj

\*\*Associate Professor, School of Education, UP Rajarshi Tandon Open University, Prayagraj

**Key words-** Viksit Bharat@2047, Roadmap, Sustainability

Viksit Bharat @ 2047 is an ambitious and comprehensive plan that seeks to create a developed, equitable and sustainable nation. The vision of a Viksit Bharat by 2047 is a forward-looking roadmap that aims to transform India into a prosperous, inclusive and sustainable nation by its centenary year of independence. The journey towards this goal will involve multifaceted strategies encompassing economic growth, social equity, technological advancement, and environmental stewardship. Systematic efforts will be required across all sectors of society, guided by visionary leadership and the active involvement of its citizens.

### Economic Growth and Infrastructure

The cornerstone of this vision is robust economic growth, innovation, entrepreneurship, and industrialization. India aims to be a global manufacturing hub, supported by world-class infrastructure, including smart cities, high-speed transportation networks, and widespread digital connectivity. Policies will encourage investments for renewable energy and to ensure energy security while addressing climate change.

### Social Equity and Inclusiveness

A Viksit Bharat must be inclusive, ensuring that all sections of society benefit from the nation's progress. This includes reducing poverty, bridging the urban-rural divide, and providing universal access to quality education, healthcare, and social security. Women empowerment and marginalized communities will be central, creating an equitable society where everyone has the opportunity to thrive.

## **Technological Advancement and Innovation**

Technological innovations are key driver of India's development, with investments in research, artificial intelligence, biotechnology, and space exploration. India will harness the power of technology to improve governance, enhance the quality of life, and foster a culture of entrepreneurship and creativity, ensuring the country remains competitive on the global stage.

## **Environmental Sustainability**

As India progresses, maintaining environmental sustainability will be crucial. The vision for 2047 includes a strong commitment to sustainable development, with measures to protect natural resources, promote green technologies, and ensure responsible consumption. By adopting sustainable practices, India aims to lead on the issues of climate change while preserving its rich biodiversity for future generations.

## **Challenges for implementation-**

The next step in the journey towards Viksit Bharat @ 2047 involves moving from planning to action. The journey towards achieving Viksit Bharat by 2047 is ambitious, and several key challenges must be addressed to realize this vision:

### **Economic Disparities and Inequality**

Despite rapid economic growth, significant disparities persist between different regions and social groups. Addressing income inequality, ensuring equitable access to resources, and bridging the rural-urban divide are critical challenges. Without inclusive growth, advantages of development can not be possible for all sections of society, hindering overall progress.

### **Unemployment and Workforce Development**

With a large and growing population, India faces the challenge of creating enough opportunities of employability for the youth. The country must focus on skilling its workforce for fulfilling the demands of a rapidly evolving job market driven by technology and innovation. Failure to do so could result in high unemployment and underemployment.

### **Infrastructure Gaps**

India's infrastructure, while improving, still lags behind that of many developed nations. Inadequate transportation networks, inconsistent power supply, and limited access to clean water and sanitation in some areas remain significant barriers. Closing these infrastructure gaps is necessary for sustaining economic growth and improving lifestyle of citizens.

## **Environmental Degradation and Climate Change**

Rapid industrialization and urbanization have results in environmental problems such as pollution, loss of biodiversity, deforestation etc. Additionally, India is highly vulnerable for the effects of climate change like rising sea levels, extreme weather conditions and water scarcity. To balance the economic growth with environmental sustainability is a major challenge.

## **Healthcare and Education**

Despite progress, access to quality healthcare and education remains uneven across the country. Addressing the healthcare needs of a large and diverse population, particularly in rural and remote areas, is a formidable challenge. Similarly, improving the quality of education and ensuring it is accessible to all, especially in underprivileged regions, is vital for building a skilled and knowledgeable workforce.

## **Governance and Political Stability**

Ensuring effective governance and political stability is crucial for implementing long-term developmental policies. India faces challenges related to bureaucratic inefficiency, corruption, and political polarization. Strengthening institutions, improving governance, and fostering a culture of accountability are essential to achieving the Viksit Bharat vision.

## **Technological Adaptation and Digital Divide**

Although technology provides much potential for growth, but there may be risk of a increasing digital divide among those with access to technology and those without. Ensuring about the technological advancements benefit all sections of society, and not just the urban and affluent, is a significant challenge. Additionally, safeguarding against cyber threats and maintaining data privacy will be crucial as India becomes increasingly digital.

## **Social Cohesion and National Unity**

India's diversity is one of its greatest strengths, but it also poses challenges in maintaining social cohesion and national unity. Addressing communal tensions, promoting inclusivity, and ensuring that development benefits all ethnic, religious, and cultural groups will be essential for a harmonious and united India.

## **Strategies to overcome these challenges-**

To overcome these challenges coordinated efforts, innovative solutions and sustained efforts of all stakeholders like government, private sector and civil society will be required. Only by overcoming these hurdles can India achieve its vision of a Viksit Bharat by 2047

## **1. Establish a Central Vision Committee**

Leadership and Coordination Form a high-level committee composed of representatives from the government, private sector, academia and civil society. This committee will oversee the implementation of the Viksit Bharat @ 2047 vision, ensuring alignment across various sectors. The committee should create a framework which focuses on specific goals, timelines and duties of every citizen for each sector, providing a clear roadmap for all stakeholders.

## **2. Develop Sector-Specific Action Plans**

Detailed Blueprints for each key area such as economic growth, infrastructure, education, healthcare, environmental sustainability are required. Action plans that break down the overarching goals into specific actionable steps are needed.

Initiate pilot projects in different regions to test new approaches and solutions. These pilots can provide valuable insights and data to refine larger-scale implementations.

## **3. Mobilize Resources**

Secure and allocate funding from national and state budgets, focusing on priority areas. This includes investing in infrastructure, education, healthcare, and technology. It is necessary to create incentives for private investment in key sectors through tax breaks, subsidies, and streamlined processes.

## **4. Engage Stakeholders**

Start engaging local communities, NGOs and civil society organizations to plan and implement different phases. Ensure that these stakeholders have a voice in decision-making, particularly for projects that directly impact their regions.

Launch national awareness campaigns to aware the public about the Viksit Bharat 2047 vision, encouraging citizen participation and to foster a sense of collective responsibility.

## **5. Set Up Assessment and Evaluation Systems**

Implement real-time tracking systems to monitor progress against the set goals. This includes setting up dashboards and regular reporting mechanisms for transparency and accountability.

It is necessary to establish feedback mechanisms which allow for continuous improvement. This could involve regular consultations with stakeholders and adjustments to strategies based on performance data.

## **6. Policy Reforms and Legislative Support**

Identify and push for necessary policy reforms and legislation that support the Viksit Bharat 2047 vision. This might include reforms in education, labor laws, environmental regulations, and governance.

Engage with policymakers and legislators to ensure the necessary legal frameworks and policies are in place to support long-term development goals.

## 7. International Collaboration

Begin forming strategic international partnerships to know about the global best practices, attract foreign investment, and secure technological and financial resources.

It is necessary to stand as a leader in international forums on the problems such as climate change, digital transformation, sustainable development and aligning global support with national objectives.

## 8. Review and Adaptation

Conduct annual reviews of the progress made towards the Viksit Bharat vision. These reviews should assess what is working, what isn't, and how strategies can be adapted to stay on track.

Maintain flexibility to plan and execute phases to adapt to new challenges and opportunities as they arise. This could involve revisiting and adjusting the action plans based on evolving national and global conditions.

## 9. Citizen Participation and Social Cohesion

Organize forums and dialogues that bring citizens into the conversation about national development to ensure the diverse process.

Initiate various cultural and educational programs that promote national unity, social harmony, and pride in the collective vision of a developed India.

## 10. Sustainability Initiatives

Start prioritizing green infrastructure projects, renewable energy initiatives and sustainable practices which align with both economic growth and environmental goals.

Develop climate resilience programs, especially in vulnerable regions, to protect communities from the adverse effects of climate change while pursuing development objectives.

By following these immediate steps, India can begin translating the vision of Viksit Bharat 2047 into concrete actions that drive meaningful progress. This will set the development of sustained growth and development to ensure that the country reaches its centennial as a prosperous, inclusive, and sustainable nation. Implementing the solutions to achieve a Viksit Bharat by 2047 will require a coordinated, multi-stakeholder approach that involves careful planning, efficient execution, and ongoing evaluation.

**Implementation of the solutions-** Following are the roadmap for how these solutions can be implemented:

## Strategic Planning and Policy Frameworks-

- Vision Alignment- Start by aligning all development goals under a unified national vision, such as the Viksit Bharat 2047 initiative. This will involve setting clear targets for every sector (e.g., reducing poverty, increasing renewable energy use).
- Integrated Policy Approach- It is necessary to develop integrated policies that address multiple challenges simultaneously. For example, creating jobs, reduce inequalities, and promote environmental sustainability.
- Long-Term Roadmaps- Create long-term roadmaps for each sector, breaking down the 2047 vision into short-, medium-, and long-term goals. This helps in phased implementation and monitoring of progress.

## Institutional Reforms and Capacity Building

- Strengthening Institutions- Reform key institutions (judiciary, bureaucracy, local governance bodies) to improve efficiency, transparency, and accountability. This includes digitizing processes, reducing bureaucratic red tape, and improving service delivery.
- Capacity Building- Invest in development of capabilities of government officials, educators, healthcare professionals, and other key stakeholders. Training programs should focus on modern skills, leadership, and management practices.

## Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs)

- Collaboration Frameworks- Establish frameworks that facilitate collaboration among public and private sectors, including clearly defined roles, responsibilities, and risk-sharing mechanisms.
- Incentivizing Investment- Incentives are required for private sector participation in key areas such as infrastructure, education, and healthcare. For Example tax breaks, subsidies, and streamlined approval processes.
- Leveraging Expertise- Utilize the expertise and innovation in areas like technology and infrastructure to accelerate project implementation.

## Community and Civil Society Engagement

- Grassroots Initiatives- Engage local communities and civil society organizations in planning and implementation. It will ensure the solutions that are tailored to local needs and have community buy-in.
- Awareness Campaigns- Run awareness campaigns to aware public about their education, rights, responsibilities, and the benefits of various government initiatives. Participation of people in governance and development projects can be encouraged through social media, traditional media, and local outreach.

- Social Enterprises-Encourage the growth of social enterprises that address social and environmental challenges. Support these enterprises with funding, mentorship, and partnerships.

### **Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms**

- Data-Driven Decision Making- Implement robust data collection and analysis systems to monitor progress in real-time. Use this data to make informed decisions and course-correct as needed.
- Third-Party Audits- Conduct regular third-party audits and evaluations of key projects and policies to ensure accountability and transparency. These evaluations should be publicly accessible to maintain trust.
- Adaptive Policies- It is required to develop policies that are flexible and can be adapted based on feedback and changing circumstances. This includes pilot projects before full-scale implementation to test feasibility and impact.

### **Technology Integration and Digital Transformation**

- Digital Infrastructure- Expand digital infrastructure, particularly in rural areas, access to digital services etc. This includes broadband expansion, digital literacy programs, and the creation of digital public goods.
- E-Governance- Implement e-governance tools to streamline government services, reduce corruption, and improve citizen access to services. Platforms like Aadhaar, UPI, and others can be expanded and improved.
- Innovation Hubs- Establish innovation hubs and incubators across the country, particularly in smaller cities and towns, to nurture local talent and entrepreneurship.

### **Environmental Sustainability and Climate Action**

- Green Policies- Implement green policies across sectors to ensure environmental standards for the development of projects and promote sustainability. This includes mandating renewable energy usage, waste management practices, and sustainable urban planning.
- International Collaboration Collaborate with other countries and international organizations to share best practices, secure funding, and implement large-scale environmental projects such as afforestation and clean energy initiatives.
- Public Participation- Encourage citizen participation in environmental conservation efforts through initiatives like Plantation, waste reduction campaigns, and the promotion of sustainable lifestyles.

## Education and Healthcare Reforms

- Universal Access Programs- Expand programs aimed at providing universal access to quality education and healthcare. This includes building more schools and health centers in underserved areas and using technology to bridge gaps.
- Public-Private Models- Explore public-private models for running schools and hospitals, and to ensure that these services are both accessible and of high quality.
- Curriculum and Training- Revise educational curricula to focus on critical thinking, creativity, and digital skills. In healthcare, focus on preventive care and the use of telemedicine to reach remote populations.

## Promoting Social Harmony and National Unity

- Civic Education- Implement nationwide civic education programs in schools and communities that emphasize national unity, democracy and social harmony.
- Conflict Resolution Programs- Establish conflict resolution programs that address and mediate problems regarding larger communal tensions. This can include community dialogues, legal support, and social integration programs.
- Cultural Exchange Initiatives- Promote cultural exchange programs and festivals that celebrate India's diversity, fostering mutual respect and understanding among different communities.

## International Collaboration and Partnerships

- Global Best Practices-Learn from and adopt global best practices in areas like technology, governance, and social welfare. Collaborate with other countries on research, trade, and development projects.
- Development Aid and FDI-Attract foreign direct investment (FDI) and development aid to fund key infrastructure and social projects. This requires creating an investor-friendly environment with stable policies and regulations.
- Diplomatic Engagement- Policies to secure partnerships, technology transfers, and international support for India's development goals.

Addressing the challenges on the path to Viksit Bharat by 2047 requires a multi-pronged approach that involves government policy, public-private partnerships, and active citizen engagement. By following this strategic implementation plan, India can effectively tackle the challenges ahead and progress toward the vision of a Viksit Bharat by 2047. Continuous efforts, innovation and collaboration across all sectors of society are required.

**References-**

1. Bhavani, V.D. (2018) Redefining Indian Higher Education in Digital Era. University News, 56(27), 02-08
2. Bal Subramaniam, P. et. al. (2013). A study on digital information and its utilization in Tamilnadu, Professional Journal of library and information technology. 3(1), 82-89
3. Barlow, K.G.(1999). The use of ICT in commercial libraries in the UK program, 33(2), 109-128
4. Chaurasia, R. and Yadav, S. (2017), Integration of ICT in classroom: Some reflections, International Journal of English language, literature and Humanities, 5(8), 419-426, Support Foundation, Bhopal
5. Morthy, M.S. N. (2007), Encyclopedia of Multimedia and communication technology, (1), Delhi, Arise publishers and Distributors
6. Cuban, L.(1993), Teachers and machine: The classroom use of technology since 1920, pp-185, New York, Columbia University: Teacher College Press.
7. Upadhyay, M.P.(2013), An evaluation of the impact and teachers behavior towards the use of E-resource at the college of Ramanujun, University of Delhi, Professional Journal of Library and Information Technology, 3(1)
8. Willium, P.J. and Otrell, K.(2017), Teacher and students reflections on ICT rich Scienceinquiry, Research in Science and Technology Education, 35(1), 88-107, Taylor and Francis Group, London.