RESEARCH ARTICLE   **OPEN ACCESS**

DEVELOPED INDIA AND VISION 2047: ROADMAP, CHALLENGES, AND OPPORTUNITIES

[1],*Prof. Gopal Prasad and [2]Shivam Kumar

[1]Professor, Department of Political Science, Deen DayalUpadhyaya Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur; [2]Research Scholar Department of Political Science, Deen DayalUpadhyaya Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur

ARTICLE INFO

ABSTRACT

In light of India's impending 100th anniversary of independence, this essay critically evaluates the Viksit Bharat or Vision 2047 program. It highlights enduring structural gaps, examines significant developmental milestones, and offers a thorough road map for achieving high-income status. The framework, which is based on increased state capacity and democratic deepening, prioritizes growth that is inclusive, sustainable, and driven by innovation. The study emphasizes the critical roles of advanced manufacturing, digital public infrastructure, human capital formation, increased female labour participation, and strengthened primary healthcare, particularly family physician-led care; as key levers of productivity and welfare through policy analysis backed by sectoral evidence. Critical barriers such limited employment-intensive growth, skill mismatches, regional inequities, land-use conflicts, urban resource tensions, and trade-offs between biodiversity and climate are identified in the analysis. In order to address them, the article suggests practical approaches such as financing inclusive urbanization, fostering just energy transitions, scaling R&D, growing startup ecosystems, implementing green industrial regulations and connecting production-linked incentives to export competitiveness. To ensure accountability and openness, governance reforms based on cooperative federalism, data-driven decision-making, and citizen participation via digital infrastructure are essential. In order to achieve India's goal of becoming a developed country by 2047, Vision 2047 ultimately calls for a quantifiable, inclusive, and innovation-centred route where social justice, economic success, and environmental sustainability come together.

INTRODUCTION

Since 1947, India has moved along a certain path. It started as a low income, agrarian economy. Now it plays a key role on the global stage in areas like growth, technology, and democracy. Still, some deep seated gaps persist in productivity, human development, and state capacity. These issues stay important for any long term catching up with others. Vision 2047 captures this turning point pretty clearly. It sets out a national goal to lead through innovation. The aim includes social inclusion, environmental sustainability, and global influence. All this rests on constitutional democracy and accountable governance. Right now, several strong factors line up in a helpful way. There is a young population full of energy. Digital public infrastructure supports everyday needs. A fresh push in industrial policy targets advanced manufacturing and exports. At the same time, ongoing problems stand out. These involve creating quality jobs, differences in regional competitiveness, and big shifts in energy and urbanization that need lots of land. To reach the goals for 2047, India must balance fast growth with care for the environment. This means sticking to biodiversity pledges like the 30 by 30 target. It also involves putting the sustainable development goals into action in line with climate needs. Credible paths to net zero emissions will help.

Such steps can draw in large scale green finance from both public and private sources. This paper takes on three main goals. First, it pulls together the successes since independence. It also covers progress under the Amrit Kaal policy framework. Second, it looks closely at the tight constraints in employment, productivity, human development, and sustainability. Third, it suggests a step by step roadmap that can be tracked over time. The plan focuses on an inclusive and resilient change by 2047. The paper brings together several key elements into one framework. This includes strategy for advanced manufacturing. It adds tech driven growth in productivity. Urbanization gets attention too, with inclusive approaches that make financial sense. These use transit oriented development and land value capture. Strengthening primary healthcare fits in as well. All this builds a solid structure for state capability and governance that involves people. On a deeper level, the analysis uses a lens focused on expanding capabilities. It stays aware of rights throughout. Inclusive institutions get emphasis here. Diversity and inclusion drive innovation in important ways. Digital public infrastructure plays a strategic role. It helps make transparency a habit, boosts citizen participation, and supports learning from policies. The main issue at the heart of this comes down to more than just speed of growth for

India. It really asks what sort of society takes shape in the process. The hope is for one that turns innovation and prosperity into real equity, dignity, and care for the environment. This all happens as the country marks a hundred years of independence.

Statement of the Research Problem: India's growth has been pretty fast. But it gets held back by big differences across regions, social groups, gender lines, and even the environment. Those gaps make it hard to push forward with inclusive steps toward Vision 2047. Things like bureaucratic slowdowns, risks of corruption, and poor delivery at the ground level create real friction in governance. They cut into competitiveness and erode trust from the public. Pushing harder on industrialization and city expansion only ramps up fights over land and harms to biodiversity. That calls for strategies that tie together energy, land, and mobility in ways that cut down carbon. The country's young population could be a huge advantage. Yet it stays underutilized because of shortcomings in education, health care, skills training, and especially low involvement from women. The main work in this research is to build a roadmap that people can track and join in on. It needs to line up advanced manufacturing with shifts to green practices, fair urban growth, and better digital systems in government. All that should fuel growth that is even handed, lasts over time, and sparks new ideas by the year 2047.

Research Objectives

- Critically assess the evolution of India's development since independence in view of Vision 2047.
- Identify major challenges and contradictions currently facing India's growth.
- Analyse the pillars and pathways for realizing Vision 2047—economic, social, environmental, and global leadership.
- Recommend strategic interventions, policies, and roles for youth and civil society.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Indias Vision 2047, or Viksit Bharat 2047, stands as an ambitious plan. It aims to turn the country into a developed economy that is fair and sustainable by the time independence reaches its hundredth year. The idea pulls together fast economic expansion, better human progress, new tech advances, and care for the environment all in one overall plan for growth. This review of writings pulls in key government papers, expert studies, and tough looks at things that help form and question the talk around Vision 2047.

Framing Vision 2047. National Ambitions and Policy Context: The whole setup for Vision 2047 rests on various long-range plans from the government. Key ones include the Strategy for New India at 75 and later notes from NITI Aayog that sketch out the shift to a developed India (NITI Aayog, 2018). These plans line up with the global Sustainable Development Goals. They try to mix strong economic gains with including everyone in society and taking responsibility for the environment. Official strategy reports stress four main areas. Economic prosperity comes first. Then social equity. Good governance follows. Environmental sustainability rounds it out. This shows a broad way to handle the country's growth (Government of India, 2022). Experts see this setup as Indias push to get past just focusing on GDP numbers. They point to a shift toward growth that puts people at the center (Kapur and Sharma, 2021).

Economic Transformation, Industrial Policy, and Employment: Writings on Indias approach to industry show a record that is not all good or all bad. Programs like Make in India and Atmanirbhar Bharat set out to build self-dependence and make manufacturing stronger. Still, they have not created many jobs so far. Research points out ongoing problems in the system. Informal job markets hold things back. Logistics are not up to par. Industrial support systems stay weak. All that limits how much manufacturing can grow (Singh, 2020. Mehta, 2022). Sure, some fields like electronics and cars have seen real progress. But experts caution that relying only on

manufacturing to drive growth will not take in the expanding number of workers. That is unless skills training improves and institutions get stronger (Bhattacharya and Raj, 2023). So Vision 2047 calls for more than just bigger policies. It needs real changes in how industry is run and how it connects to jobs.

Human Development. Education, Health, and Social Inclusion: Any economic steps forward have to build on strong people resources. India's results in schooling and health care are spotty, even with gains in reading skills, school attendance, and medical reach. The National Education Policy from 2020 and the Ayushman Bharat program signal big changes toward better quality and wider access. Yet problems stick around in what students actually learn and in uneven health setups (Jha, 2021). Looks at the SDG measures show big differences across states. Southern and western areas get close to standards for upper middle income places. But central and eastern regions fall behind in simple reading levels and health basics (UNDP India, 2022). The writings in this area stress that Vision 2047 has to focus on plans tailored to each region. Otherwise, it risks making the split between developed and less developed parts even worse (Desai, 2023).

Urbanization, Infrastructure, and Spatial Development: India faces fast urbanization. Experts project it will hit 50 percent by 2047. This brings economic chances along with tough governance issues. Studies on smart cities and funding for infrastructure point out problems in city planning, homes, and local government work. Ramanathan and Kundu covered this in 2022. Projects like Bharatmala and PM Gati Shakti try to link up logistics and factory areas. Still, money limits and scattered teamwork slow down full city growth. Sharma wrote about that in 2021. Experts push for city designs that handle climate changes better. They also want more power for local governments. This helps match city growth with lasting goals. Bose discussed it in 2023.

Digital Transformation and Governance: People study the Digital India program a lot. It forms a key part of the Vision 2047 plan. The program grew digital IDs, payments, and ways to deliver services. It boosted how well government runs and helped more people join in finances. Kumar and Dey looked at this in 2021. But writings also mention ongoing splits in digital access. These splits show up between rural and city areas. They appear along gender lines too. This keeps full access out of reach. Thomas noted that in 2022. Some critics warn against thinking tech alone fixes everything. They say digital government needs changes in how institutions work. It requires protections for data privacy. Building skills at local levels matters as well. Narayan argued this in 2023. Overall, digital tools boost what the state can do. Yet they do not replace the need for real state strength.

Agriculture, Rural Transformation, and Livelihoods: More than 40 percent of India's workers still focus on farming. So the rural economy stays at the heart of Vision 2047. Research stresses raising output with machines, better water supply, and fixes to markets. Mishra and Gulati explored this in 2021. Pushing Farmer Producer Organizations and farm processing groups brought some wins in local spots. But big hurdles linger. Land gets split up too much. Prices swing wildly. Joshi covered these issues in 2022. Writings urge stronger ties between rural and city areas. This links farm chains to city needs. It helps make changes that include everyone. Pandey wrote on that in 2023.

Climate Change, Sustainability, and Energy Transition: Sustainability shapes much of the talk around Vision 2047. India promises net zero emissions by 2070. It plans to grow renewable energy sources. This shows rising awareness of the environment. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change reported on it in 2021. Experts point to clashes between quick factory growth and nature limits. They call for adding climate fixes into every areas plans. Rajan discussed this tension in 2022. Most writings agree on building a green growth way. This approach builds in costs to the

environment. It puts money into setups that resist climate shifts. Das laid it out in 2023.

Institutions, Governance, and Implementation Challenges: Vision 2047s success rests on how well governance works. Policy writings often spot weak setups in institutions. Overlaps in who does what create blocks. States lack enough control over money too. Chatterjee highlighted these in 2022. NITI Aayog in 2023 pushes shared federalism. It favors planning from the ground up. School analyses back this up. They call for better handling of public money. Strong checks on how things perform help. Getting communities into governance counts. Menon and Sinha wrote about it in 2023. If institutions do not get stronger, even big dreams might stay just words.

Political Economy and Equity Concerns: Deeper studies give a needed pushback. They say huge plans often hide unfairness and leaving people out. Looks at times after opening up the economy show wealth piling up in few hands. Growth without jobs hurts broad progress. Patnaik examined this in 2022. Views from feminists and those from lower groups stress gaps in gender and caste. These show in digital reach, schooling, and owning things. Nair brought this forward in 2023. So Vision 2047 needs to build in protections for fairness on purpose. It should add ways to spread resources again. This keeps society together.

Measurement, Monitoring, and Accountability: Real studies stress solid data setups and measures to track how things go. The SDG India Index from NITI Aayograisedhow accountable things are. But it still misses details for smaller areas like districts. UNDP India noted this in 2022. Experts suggest mixing in live data checks and outside reviews. This brings openness. It allows policies to adjust as needed. Verma proposed that in 2023. Running governance on data like this proves key for a path to 2047 based on facts.

Synthesis and Research Gaps: Through all the writings, one main agreement stands out. Vision 2047 has a strong idea base. But making it real depends on fixing institutions, facing money facts, and putting into people skills. Shortfalls exist in comparing plans at state levels for 2047. Long term looks at how digital inclusion turns out lack depth. Models for trade offs between climate and growth need more work. The writings ask for ordering policies right. This means mixing quick growth with lasting setups over time. They stress paths that fit each state, not one size for the whole country. All in all, school and policy talks paint Vision 2047 as a big hope and a real test. It sees India as sure of itself, fair, and lasting by its 100th year. Still, it warns that change like this takes more than bold words. It calls for steady institutions, governance with people in it, and fixes along the way.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This work takes a qualitative and analytical approach in its research design. It looks closely at Indias Vision 2047. The focus stays on national aspirations, along with developmental challenges and strategic paths forward. The overall analysis feels exploratory in nature. It also carries an evaluative tone. All this centers on how economic factors, institutional setups, and social elements line up with the big goal of a developed India by 2047.The research draws completely from secondary data sources. Those include official policy documents, like NITI Aayogs Strategy for New India at 75 and Viksit Bharat 2047. Government reports come into play too. So do publications from the United Nations and World Bank. Peer-reviewed academic studies round out the list. We reviewed these materials in a systematic manner. Then came the thematic analysis. That helped spot recurring patterns and any contradictions. The domains covered economic growth, governance issues, digital transformation efforts, and sustainability concerns. We applied a thematic content analysis method here. It got guided by the Sustainable Development Triad. That covers economic efficiency, social equity, and environmental sustainability. Amartya Sens Capability Approach provided support too. It aids in evaluating human development aspects. Analytical rigor

came from source triangulation. We also cross-referenced policy documents with academic ones. The study recognizes its own limitations right up front. It relies only on secondary data and qualitative interpretations. Still, the wide range of sources boosts things. Methodological consistency adds to the reliability in a real way. Ethical standards held firm throughout. We used only publicly available materials. Citation norms followed APA guidelines closely.

India at 75: Achievements and Contradictions: Seventy five years since gaining independence, India has changed in ways that stand out. It still deals with some deep seated tensions. On the economic front, the country now ranks as the fourth largest economy globally. This comes from a lively services sector. It also stems from a strong information technology field. Plus, there is a growing startup scene. All this has made India a key spot for new ideas and online business ventures. That is according to the World Bank in 2022. The quick buildup of digital systems plays a big role here. Things like the Digital India program and the Unified Payments Interface, or UPI, have helped. They bring financial services to many more people. They also make government services easier to get. These steps show how India moved from mostly farming based work to something driven by knowledge. It relies on tech and bold business ideas.When it comes to social changes, India has made real strides. People can read and write much more now. Schools and learning reach more boys and girls. This happens across different areas of the country. Women join schools, jobs, and even local decision making more often. Laws and plans back this up. Take the 73rd Amendment for example. There are also programs to include women more fully. That is from the Government of India report in 2021. India holds onto its mix of cultures and faiths. Its democracy keeps things steady in society most of the time. Elections happen on schedule. People can speak out against things. These traits mark a tough system that holds up well. Still, real issues hide under all this success. Many folks face ongoing poverty. Jobs stay hard to find for large groups. Rural areas suffer from tough conditions. Growth in money does not spread evenly. City life booms while farms lag behind. Cities grow fast, and that brings crowds. Homes run short. The environment takes a hit from all this. Gaps in wealth grow wider. This happens with income and between regions. The United Nations Development Programme noted this in 2022. Building up the country costs the planet too. Air gets dirtier. Resources run low. These problems question if Indias way of growing can last.

India keeps solid setups in its government structure. Groups in civil society stay engaged. But things do not always run smoothly. Paperwork slows everything down. Corruption sneaks in. Plans for progress often fall short when put into action. The lively side of democracy bumps up against slow government ways. New tools like online governance help with openness. Yet, holding people and offices responsible stays spotty. So India at age seventy five shows a mix of strengths and puzzles. It acts like a bold player on the world stage. The country aims to lead in this new century. At the same time, it wrestles with built in unfairness. Governance hurdles tie back to how it has developed over time.

Defining Developed India in 2047: Envisioning a developed India by 2047 calls for a broad view that goes beyond just economic numbers. The centenary of independence marks a key point here. Development needs to blend prosperity and fairness together. It should mix progress with lasting care for the planet. Global goals must include local needs as well. A real developed India would end up richer in many ways. It would also prove more fair, more sustainable, and more respected around the world.Economic strength sets the base for this whole idea. India has to shift into a high-income setup through smart changes. Industrial updates will play a big role. Tech advances and business-driven growth matter too. Programs like Make in India aim to boost manufacturing. Deepening digital work and green sectors will help spread wealth to everyone. The aim goes further than growing GDP alone. It focuses on fair ways to build riches. Small businesses, rural setups, and online startups should thrive alongside big companies. All this creates jobs and opens paths for people to move up in life (NITI Aayog, 2023).

Social justice acts as the guiding force for a developed India. Every person should get top-notch education and health care without fail. This holds true no matter the gender, caste, or area someone comes from. They all need to join in and gain from the country's rise. A developed India has to make gender equality a firm part of life. It should push for governance that includes everyone. Structural walls blocking chances must come down for good. The human growth plan for 2047 stresses building real skills over just handouts. This lets people take charge of their own paths (Sen, 1999). Environmental sustainability tests how grown-up India becomes as a modern society. Real forward steps cannot rely on harming nature. The path to 2047 sees India leading in clean energy sources. Circular economy ways and tough setups against climate change fit right in. Green expansion rests on new ideas in solar, wind, and bioenergy. These should fuel cities that stay clean. Farms need to last over time. Lifestyles should respect the earth too. Finding balance between building up and caring for the environment ensures fairness for those who come after us. It protects India's natural legacy as well (Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, 2022). Global leadership shows India's growing place on the world stage. A developed India influences others through strong beliefs, not force. Its soft power draws from democracy and shared values. Cultural ties and tech skills help shape a fairer world setup. Foreign policy keeps stressing independent choices. Ties with other developing nations matter. Peace efforts continue as a focus. By 2047, India's role stands out not just from its size in money terms. It offers moral choices that last. These provide kind and steady options against old world ways (Jaishankar, 2021).

So, the idea of Developed India 2047 goes beyond hitting numbers. It means a deep change in quality. The nation would stand strong in economy. Society would include all people. The environment would get proper care. Respect from the globe would follow naturally. This rebirth of civilization mixes old ways with new tech. Growth pairs with fairness. Big dreams meet real kindness.

The Roadmap.How to Get There: Turning the idea of a developed India by 2047 into something real calls for a solid plan that lines up economic steps with social fairness. It also needs to tie in changes to how things are run and care for the environment. The move from just dreaming about it to actually making it happen has to lean on fresh ideas. It should focus on bringing everyone along. And it must build on strong systems that last.

Economic Pathways: India's economy moving forward really hinges on pushing new ideas in research and updating industries. Building up places for research and development makes sense. So does encouraging manufacturing that adds real value. And helping people start businesses in rural spots can spread growth around more evenly. The wave of startups has to reach past big cities. It needs to help out smaller towns and farming areas with tech-based ventures. Farming itself can change a lot if we modernize it. Anchored in ways that last and use precise methods. Plus digital chains for supplies. That setup can lift up rural lives. It also keeps food coming reliably. Rules that back renewable power.Along with farm tech and small business links. Those will connect growth to including more people socially (NITI Aayog, 2023).

Governance Reform: Any big economic shift needs solid backing from government that responds and stays accountable. Making democracy more about real talk through involving folks in policy.And spreading power out to local levels. That way development matches what people nearby actually want. Efforts for clear operations and digital tools in ruling. Like Digital India and PM Gati Shakti. They ought to grow into a wider setup for choices based on data. And quick input from citizens. Giving more strength to local groups.Especially village councils and city setups. That improves getting services right to the end. It builds trust in how things are handled. Changes to institutions that cut down on corruption. Make admin work smoother. And grow leaders who stick to ethics. All that is key for progress that holds up over time (Rai, 2022).

Social Transformation: What India does with its young population will shape where it ends up. For a developed nation. It has to put education and skills front and center. Along with empowering people socially as the main drivers for change.Overhauling schools to stress thinking sharply.Learning digital tools.And hands-on job skills. That gets young folks ready for an economy built on knowledge. Boosting women's roles in running things.In business.And in science fields. It matters for fairness. But also ramps up output and new thinking.Closing gaps between cities and countryside.And between those with and without digital access.Through better roads and connections. That opens chances to more. It stops society from splitting apart. Real steps forward come from building people up. With respect at the core. And real shots for everyone (UNDP, 2022).

Environmental Stewardship: You cannot plan national growth without thinking about the natural side of things. India's route to 2047 has to weave in lasting practices everywhere in rules and daily actions. Chasing goals for zero net emissions.Pushing cities that are smart and green.Speeding up the shift to renewable power.That lines up expansion with what the world expects on climate. More than just tech. India should bring back its own old ways of seeing nature. Ones that treat it as holy. Tied close to how people live. Teaching about the environment.Saving through community efforts.And using economy models that loop things back. Together they can create a way of life that respects the past. And looks out for tomorrow (Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, 2022).

Role of Youth: The Torchbearers: India's path to turning into a developed country by 2047 depends a lot on its young people. They form the biggest youth group anywhere on earth. Over 65 percent of folks there are younger than 35. That setup gives the country a real edge in population terms. It could drive things toward better times and wealth. Still, if no one pays attention to it, those gaps in society and money matters might grow even wider. The younger crowd does not just show up for this shift. They build it from the ground up. They bring the new ideas. They also keep a sense of right and wrong in the mix. Young Indians step in as real drivers for fresh thinking and getting active in public life. They change the whole social and economic side of the country. Their urge to launch businesses keeps the startup world buzzing. Their imaginative work pushes ahead with digital tools and tech leaps. Their push for change brings new life to discussions on how democracy works. This shows up in efforts around climate issues. It appears in projects for running local areas too. All that involvement points to a different kind of awareness. It ties together drive for success and a feel for duty. It links pride in the homeland to a broader view of the world (UNDP, 2022). Still, all this promise only takes shape with solid education and training in skills. Those two forces really empower people the most. An updated approach to schooling has to leave behind just repeating facts. It needs to build up sharp thinking and sound judgment on morals. It should sharpen abilities to tackle tough problems. Hands-on job prep and know-how in digital areas matter a great deal. They match what the young can offer to the shifting needs of this fourth industrial wave. Ties between public efforts and private companies in training count too. Guidance programs help. Spots to grow new ideas assist. Together, they make sure the big group of young Indians lands work and starts their own paths. Handing the youth solid learning, core beliefs, and a real aim in life makes them the main carriers of that 2047 dream. Their drive, thoughts, and hopeful outlook can shift the population strength into a full wave of progress. Education shapes it. Ethics guides it. Care for others rounds it out. In the long run, what happens next for India comes from the young ones gripping that guiding light right now.

Policy Recommendations: Achieving a developed India by 2047 calls for policies that are coherent and ready for the future. These policies need to blend growth with equity along with sustainability and reforms in governance. The recommendations below lay out main strategic paths to match policy setups with what the nation hopes for.Policy design has to weave together economic social and environmental aims into one solid development setup. You cannot chase economic growth all by itself without thinking about social justice or responsibility toward the environment. Ministries and state governments ought to take up an integrated triple bottom line method. This means balancing prosperity inclusion and sustainability across

all big programs. NITI Aayog talked about this in 2023. India needs to set up collaborative governance as a standard practice. This involves pulling in the state civil society and private sector. Partnerships with multiple players in areas like education health renewable energy and digital innovation can make the most of resources. They also share out responsibility and support policymaking that includes everyone. Building up cooperative federalism helps too. Empowering local institutions makes governance more flexible and focused on citizens. There is an urgent push to boost research entrepreneurship and ethical leadership in young people. Public funds going into universities innovation centers and startup setups should pair with efforts in leadership training and education based on values. Getting youth involved in shaping policies and community projects will build a generation that handles innovation while keeping integrity in check. India has to put digital and smart infrastructure at the top of the list. At the same time ecological conservation cannot be ignored. Spending on 5G links artificial intelligence and green logistics needs to match up with steps to guard natural resources. This includes growing renewable energy and fixing up ecosystems. Urban planning should follow smart city ideas that stress efficiency sustainability and bringing everyone in.Boosting accountability and transparency sits at the heart of good governance. Local bodies deserve more power through their own fiscal control and digital aids for real time tracking and audits on performance. Citizens can join in via open data sites social audits and ways to fix complaints. All this turns governance from just a bureaucratic routine into something that involves the community as active partners. These policy paths really make up the working core of Vision 2047. It is a governance setup that integrates things innovates well and includes people. This model can turn big dreams into lasting wins for the nation.

CONCLUSION

India gets closer to its hundredth year of independence in 2047. The country faces a real turning point right now. That idea of a developed India, one that's prosperous and fair and built to last, really hinges on turning big dreams into solid steps forward. It takes mixing some daring ideas with practical sense. These lines up the country's goals with how things actually work in government, everyday life, and the natural world around us.The Vision 2047 plan needs to go beyond just papers and reports. It should turn into something everyone in the nation rallies around. This means getting leaders and officials involved, sure. But it also pulls in regular people to help shape the country. Young folks lead the way on this path. They can change Indias future with fresh ideas, getting active in communities, and leading in ways that stick to strong values. If we guide their drive through better schools, tech tools, and goals that help society, those hopes can turn into real wins. In the end, what India decides now shapes everything by 2047. Think about how it teaches its kids, runs its systems, and takes care of the land and air. Those moves set the stage for where the nation ends up. A developed India isn't some far-off wish. It's more like a promise we live out every day. We aim to create a place that's strong in the economy, but also solid in morals, open to all people, and careful with the environment. In a way, this makes India a leader that shows the world how it's done.

REFERENCES

Bhattacharya, R., & Raj, P. (2023).*Employment elasticity and industrial transformation in India.* Economic and Political Weekly, 58(17), 22–30.

Bose, A. (2023). *Urban resilience and climate-smart cities in India.* Journal of Urban Studies, 15(2), 98–112.

Chatterjee, A. (2022). *Institutions and development planning in India: Lessons for Vision 2047.* Indian Journal of Public Administration, 68(4), 601–619.

Das, S. (2023). *Green growth and India's energy transition.* Environmental Economics Review, 12(1), 44–59.

Desai, R. (2023). *Regional inequalities and inclusive growth in India.* Development Studies Quarterly, 41(3), 233–249.

Government of India. (2022). *Vision 2047: Roadmap for a developed India.* New Delhi: NITI Aayog.

Jha, S. (2021).*Education and health in India: Policy achievements and persistent challenges.* Social Policy Perspectives, 19(3), 77–94.

Joshi, P. (2022). *Farm productivity and market linkages in post-reform India.* Agricultural Economics Journal, 34(4), 120–139.

Kapur, D., & Sharma, V. (2021).*Reimagining India's development paradigm.* Policy Futures, 27(2), 11–29.

Kumar, A., & Dey, R. (2021).*Digital India and the evolution of e-governance.* Governance and Technology Review, 6(1), 51–70.

Mehta, S. (2022).*Industrial policy and economic self-reliance: Evaluating Make in India.* South Asian Economic Review, 9(3), 45–60.

Menon, R., & Sinha, A. (2023).*Public financial management reforms for Vision 2047.* Indian Governance Review, 14(1), 87–101.

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.(2021). *India's updated NDC and net-zero commitment.*Government of India.

Mishra, H., & Gulati, A. (2021).*Rural transformation and agricultural modernization.* Journal of Rural Development, 40(1), 12–29.

Nair, S. (2023).*Gender and digital inclusion in India.* Feminist Policy Journal, 8(2), 65–79.

Narayan, R. (2023). *Data governance and citizen rights in India's digital era.* Policy and Society, 42(2), 190–205.

NITI Aayog.(2018). *Strategy for New India @ 75.* New Delhi: Government of India.

NITI Aayog. (2023). *State capacity and cooperative federalism: Implementation framework for Vision 2047.* New Delhi.

Pandey, K. (2023). *Rural-urban linkages in India's growth story.* Development and Society, 12(3), 142–158.

Patnaik, P. (2022). *Inequality and the Indian growth narrative.* Economic Studies Journal, 18(2), 59–76.

Rajan, R. (2022).*Climate resilience and economic planning in South Asia.* Sustainability and Development Review, 13(1), 33–50.

Ramanathan, V., & Kundu, T. (2022).*Urban governance and smart city implementation.* Urban Affairs Quarterly, 59(4), 441–459.

Sharma, P. (2021). *Financing infrastructure for a trillion-dollar economy.* Public Policy Review, 10(3), 112–128.

Singh, M. (2020).*Manufacturing transformation in India: A policy reassessment.* Indian Economic Journal, 68(2), 23–41.

Thomas, J. (2022). *Digital divides and social equity in India.* Information Society Studies, 29(4), 201–220.

UNDP India.(2022). *SDG India Index Report 2022.* New Delhi: United Nations Development Programme.

Verma, R. (2023). *Data-driven policy and performance measurement in India.* Policy Analytics Journal, 5(2), 55–72.

****