

## **India's Centenary Year of Independence 2047: The Dream of a Viksit Bharat**

**Dr. Dinesh Kumar Gupta**

Assistant Professor, Department of Economics,  
Rajkiya Mahavidyalaya Amori (Champawat), Uttarakhand

**Email: [economicsdkg@gmail.com](mailto:economicsdkg@gmail.com)**

### **Abstract :**

*Viksit Bharat 2047 is a long-term national development vision of the Government of India, aimed at transforming the country into a self-reliant, prosperous, technologically advanced, and socially equitable developed nation by the year 2047, marking 100 years of independence. This vision is based on key pillars such as economic growth, technological innovation, social empowerment, agricultural advancement, quality education, universal access to healthcare services, and environmental sustainability. The Union Budget 2025–26 introduces multi-dimensional policy initiatives to achieve this goal—such as income tax reforms, measures to enhance agricultural productivity, support for MSMEs and start-ups, and significant investments in infrastructure. Placing youth, the poor, women, and farmers at the core of the policy framework, the vision of Viksit Bharat represents a decisive step toward holistic and inclusive development.*

*This study analyzes the major dimensions of Viksit Bharat 2047 and evaluates its potential impact on the socio-economic transformation of the nation.*

**Keywords:** *Viksit Bharat 2047, Social Empowerment, Startups, Infrastructure Development, Sustainable Development, Inclusive Growth, National Security, Renewable Energy, Skill Development*

### **Introduction :**

*Viksit Bharat 2047 is a visionary and ambitious national initiative of the Government of India, aimed at transforming the country into a self-reliant, prosperous, and fully developed nation by the 100th year of Independence (2047). The core of this national vision focuses on economic growth, technological advancement, robust infrastructure, social empowerment, and environmental sustainability. The clear objective of the government is to expand India's economy to nearly **30 trillion dollars** over the next two decades, ensuring inclusive and meaningful economic participation for every citizen (Ministry of Finance, Government of India, 2025; Press Information Bureau [PIB], 2025).*

*This vision is based on four fundamental pillars—**Youth, Poor, Women, and Farmers**. Considering these groups as the central force of nation-building, policies, schemes, and budgetary*

initiatives are being redesigned. In this context, the **Union Budget 2025-26** has been formulated, in which Finance Minister Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman announced several priorities and innovative initiatives aimed at generating opportunities, accelerating growth, promoting inclusive development, and strengthening the foundation of the future economy (Ministry of Finance, Government of India, 2025).

This budget builds upon the comprehensive strategy outlined in the **Interim Budget 2024-25**, presenting a clear roadmap for achieving the goals of **Viksit Bharat 2047**. Thus, *Viksit Bharat 2047* is not merely an economic objective, but a national commitment to shaping India as a globally leading, modern, innovation-driven, and equitable society (PIB, 2025).

### **Review of Literature ;**

- **NITI Aayog (2023)** outlined the framework of **Viksit Bharat 2047**, identifying youth, poor, women, and farmers as its core pillars. The vision prioritizes social justice, technological innovation, and economic inclusion.
- **Ministry of Finance (2025) and PIB (2025)** reported that the Union Budget 2025-26 promotes multidimensional development through income tax reforms, agricultural support, and investment in MSMEs, startups, and infrastructure.
- **Ministry of Rural Development (2023)** observed significant improvements in living standards of rural poor due to access to housing, banking services, and social security schemes.
- **Rao & Sharma (2024)** highlighted that the expansion of the digital economy in India played a crucial role in employment generation within MSMEs and startups.
- **Kumar et al. (2023)** indicated that the rise in female LFPR and WPR contributed to both social equality and economic growth.
- **Singh & Gupta (2022)** found that enhanced agricultural productivity and schemes like PM-KISAN improved rural income and strengthened food security.
- **Chopra (2023)** noted that investment in infrastructure and transportation networks reduced regional disparities and accelerated economic activities.

*Overall, the literature makes it evident that **Viksit Bharat 2047** integrates economic planning with social inclusion, technological innovation, and sustainable development.*

## **Objectives :**

**Comprehensive analysis of the national development vision of Viksit Bharat 2047** – examining its key pillars (youth, poor, women, farmers) and socio-economic goals.

1. **Evaluation of the initiatives of Union Budget 2025–26** – understanding how income tax reforms, agricultural schemes, MSME support mechanisms, and infrastructure investments align with the goals of Viksit Bharat 2047.
2. **Analysis of the impact of social, economic, technological, and environmental reforms** – studying poverty alleviation, education and healthcare improvement, women empowerment, skill development, startup ecosystem, ease of doing business, and sustainable energy initiatives.
3. **Assessment of the multi-sectoral policy framework required to make India a USD 30 trillion economy by 2047** – clarifying the role of long-term reforms, innovation, skills, climate leadership, and infrastructure development.

## **Hypothesis**

- **H<sub>0</sub> (Null Hypothesis):** The policies of the Union Budget 2025–26 have no significant impact on achieving the goals of Viksit Bharat 2047.
- **H<sub>1</sub> (Alternative Hypothesis):** The policies of the Union Budget 2025–26 have a significant impact on achieving the goals of Viksit Bharat 2047.

## **Sub-Hypotheses**

1. Income tax reforms and increased consumer capacity will enhance domestic demand and investment.
2. Improvements in agricultural productivity and farmer-welfare schemes will strengthen the rural economy.
3. Measures for MSMEs and startups will promote innovation, entrepreneurship, and employment generation.
4. Education, healthcare, and women empowerment will strengthen human capital and social inclusion.

Through the testing of these sub-hypotheses, the study will evaluate whether the policies of the Union Budget 2025–26 play an effective and decisive role in achieving the vision of Viksit Bharat 2047.

## **Scenario of Social Goals :**

The framework of Viksit Bharat 2047 places social progress and human development at its core. Its aim is to bring the nation to a stage, by the year 2047, where the goal of **zero percent poverty** becomes a reality and every citizen enjoys a dignified standard of living. Universal access

to quality education is considered essential in this vision, with the government committed to ensuring **100% quality school education**. The health sector also aims for major transformation by ensuring universal access to **affordable, high-quality, and comprehensive healthcare services**. Along with this, the mission prioritizes the creation of a **100% skilled workforce**, ensuring productive and meaningful employment opportunities for every citizen. Increasing **women's economic participation to 70%** is a crucial target, reflecting the commitment to gender-inclusive growth.

Recognizing farmers as the backbone of national food security, Viksit Bharat 2047 envisions India becoming the **"Granary of the World"**, with farmers playing a central and decisive role in global food supply.

### **Major Announcements and Their Impact :**

The Union Budget 2025–26 includes several significant announcements that directly support the goals of Viksit Bharat 2047. Under income tax reforms, the personal income tax exemption limit has been raised from ₹8 lakh to ₹12 lakh. This will have a direct positive impact on domestic demand, as it is expected to increase household consumption capacity, savings, and investment—thus accelerating overall economic activity (MoF, GOI, 2025).

- *The High-Productivity Crop Scheme for agricultural development will benefit **1.7 crore farmers**, strengthening the rural economy and boosting agricultural exports.*
- *Enhanced credit and loan guarantees for **MSMEs and startups** will promote innovation, entrepreneurship, and employment generation for youth.*
- *Large-scale investment in **infrastructure** will increase the productivity of the economy, create employment opportunities, and help reduce regional disparities.*

### **Viksit Bharat 2047: Key Targets :**

#### **1. Strategic Foundation: Vision of Viksit Bharat 2047**

The objective of Viksit Bharat 2047 is to make India a self-reliant, prosperous, and fully developed nation by 2047, with modern infrastructure, social welfare, economic growth, and sustainable development as its core pillars (NITI Aayog, 2023).

#### **2. Zero Poverty**

The goal of zero poverty is being pursued through empowerment of deprived sections and expansion of social security. Food security provides grain to **80 crore people**, Jan Dhan offers banking services to millions, and special assistance is provided to persons with disabilities and tribal communities. Additionally, **3 crore rural poor households** have been provided with pucca (permanent) housing, improving their living standards (Ministry of Rural Development, 2023).

### **3. Farmer Welfare**

Schemes like PM-KISAN, PMFBY, and Soil Health Cards are being strengthened to improve farmer security and productivity. PMKSY supports irrigation, KCC and the Agriculture Infrastructure Fund provide financial assistance, and the SVAMITVA Scheme ensures land ownership rights. PM-PRANAM promotes organic farming and fertilizer sustainability to make agriculture more self-reliant.

### **4. Women Empowerment**

Women's political participation has been enhanced through **33% reservation** in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies. The criminalization of triple talaq, **28 crore Jan Dhan accounts for women**, benefits under Mudra and Stand-Up schemes, and improvements through Jal Jeevan, Swachh Bharat, and Matru Vandana initiatives have strengthened women's safety, health, and economic participation.

### **5. Education**

The first installment has been released for PM SHRI Schools, and 12 institutions have been declared "Institutions of Eminence." Initiatives like NISHTHA, Vidyanjali, and NIPUN Bharat promote quality learning, teacher training, and flexible education. Skill India Mission and PMKVY are providing industry-relevant skills to youth. Over **10,000 Atal Tinkering Labs** are fostering a culture of innovation. As part of the internationalization of higher education, IIT campuses have been established in **Zanzibar and Abu Dhabi**.

### **6. Healthcare**

The Ayushman Bharat Health Infrastructure Mission and the Digital Health Mission have strengthened the health system. New health centers have been opened, millions of Digital Health IDs have been issued, e-Sanjeevani has enabled online consultations, and the Jan Aushadhi Scheme has made affordable medicines widely accessible. Mission Indradhanush, the Drug-Free Campaign, and organ donation promotion have further expanded healthcare services.

### **7. National Security**

Indigenous fighter helicopters, the Agnipath Scheme, reduction in extremism, surgical strikes, and Article 370 abrogation have strengthened national security. Rapid development in Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh has enhanced integration and prosperity.

### **8. Economic Development**

GST has unified markets, while Aadhaar-DBT and UPI have revolutionized digital payments and benefit transfers. MUDRA, Startup India, and Jan Dhan are promoting MSMEs and employment. The GeM portal has increased transparency and efficiency in government procurement.

## 9. Ease of Doing Business

The government has removed **41,000 redundant compliances** and decriminalized several company provisions, simplifying the business environment. Tax reforms have reduced corporate tax burdens. The PLI Scheme and the National Single Window System have accelerated investment, manufacturing, and business operations.

## 10. Infrastructure Development

PM Gati Shakti has improved multimodal connectivity, reduced transportation costs, and generated employment opportunities. Roads, railways, airports, and waterways are expanding rapidly. Vande Bharat trains and Yashobhoomi convention center showcase modern engineering, while the UDAN scheme has made air travel affordable (Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, 2023).

## 11. Technology & Innovation

Chandrayaan-3, Aditya-L1, and Gaganyaan have elevated India's space capabilities. UMANG, Kisan Rath, and the Digital Literacy Campaign have accelerated service delivery and digital empowerment.

## 12. Sustainability

India is emerging as a global leader in renewable and solar energy. The Biofuel Alliance and Gobardhan Scheme promote clean energy. PM-KUSUM and the "One Sun, One World, One Grid" initiative are empowering farmers and paving the way for global energy coordination.

## Current Scenario of Bharat :

- **Total Employment:** 47.5 crore (2017–18) → 64.33 crore (2023–24); **16.83 crore new jobs created.**
- **Unemployment Rate:** Overall unemployment reduced from **6.0% to 3.2%**;  
Youth unemployment declined from **17.8% to 10.2%** (lower than global average of 13.3%).
- **Women's Participation:** Female labor force participation has **nearly doubled.**
- **Significance:** Employment growth indicates economic and social stability, boosts consumption, and strengthens the overall economy.

## Major current Changes :

- The **female Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)** has increased from **23.3% to 41.7%.**
- The **female Worker Population Ratio (WPR)** has risen from **22% to 40.3%.**

This means that **1.56 crore women** have joined the formal workforce in the past seven years. This shift aligns with the vision of *Viksit Bharat 2047*, which aims to achieve **70% female participation** in the workforce. The rise of women entrepreneurs is also evident, as nearly **half of all DPIIT-registered startups** have at least one-woman director. This shows that women are not only taking

up jobs but also **creating jobs**. Both the **quantity and quality** of employment in India have improved. Self-employment increased from **52.2% in 2017–18 to 58.4% in 2023–24**, while casual labour declined from **24.9% to 19.8%**. Average incomes have also risen—daily wages for casual workers increased from **₹294 to ₹433**, and monthly income for regular employees rose from **₹16,538 to ₹21,103**. These changes indicate the growth of the **gig economy** and the rise of a flexible, digitally driven workforce.

India’s future employment landscape is set to be driven by **digital and flexible emerging sectors**, which are further boosting women’s participation and entrepreneurship. India ranks **fourth globally** in renewable energy, and with the target of 500 GW capacity by 2030, an estimated **1.03 crore new jobs** could be created.

In Global Capability Centres (GCCs), India is moving towards becoming the "**GCC capital of the world**," with more than **20 lakh people** currently employed and significant growth expected. The tourism sector is projected to reach **\$3 trillion by 2047**, generating large-scale employment, while the **e-commerce–driven logistics market** is likely to reach **\$350 billion by 2030**.

**Table–1: Employment in India (2017–18 vs. 2023–24)**

Metrics	2017–18 Data	2023–24 Data
<i>Total Employment</i>	47.5 crore	64.33 crore
<i>Total New Jobs Created in 6 Years</i>	Not Applicable	16.83 crore
<i>Unemployment Rate</i>	6.0%	3.2%
<i>Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)</i>	49.8%	60.1%
<i>Worker Population Ratio (WPR)</i>	46.8%	58.2%
<i>Self-Employment (%)</i>	52.2%	58.4%
<i>Casual Labour (%)</i>	24.9%	19.8%
<i>Female LFPR</i>	23.3%	41.7%
<i>Female WPR</i>	22%	40.3%

Source: Building the Workforce: India Adds ~17 Crore Jobs in 6 Years, PIB, 04 October 2025

**Table–2: Key Employment Indicators**

Metrics	Description	Data / Period
<i>Women in the Formal Workforce</i>	Number of women who joined the formal workforce in the last seven years	1.56 crore
<i>Net Additions to EPFO Subscribers</i>	Net new EPFO subscribers added in 2024–25	1.29 crore
<i>Total Net EPFO Subscribers Added</i>	Total net subscribers since tracking began in September 2017	Over 7.73 crore

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<b>Increase in Average Daily Wage of Casual Workers</b>	From July–Sept 2017 to April–June 2024	₹294 → ₹433
<b>Increase in Monthly Income of Regular Employees</b>	From July–Sept 2017 to April–June 2024	₹16,538 → ₹21,103
<b>Employment in Agriculture Sector (Rural)</b>	Percentage of rural workers employed in agriculture in April–June 2025 quarter	44.6% (men), 70.9% (women)
<b>Employment in Tertiary Sector (Urban)</b>	Largest source of employment in urban areas during April–June 2025 quarter	60.6% (men), 64.9% (women)
<b>Projected Growth of Gig Workforce</b>	From 2024–25 to 2029–30	1 crore → 2.35 crore
<b>Working-Age Population (2036 Est.)</b>	Expected rise from 2011 to 2036	735 million → 988.5 million
<b>Jobs Created by DPIIT-Recognised Startups</b>	As of 2025	Over 17 lakh

Source: Building the Workforce: India Adds ~17 Crore Jobs in 6 Years, PIB, 04 October 2025

## Conclusion:

*Viksit Bharat 2047* is the visionary national agenda of the Government of India, aimed at transforming the nation into a self-reliant, prosperous, and fully developed country by the 100th year of independence. This vision is built on key pillars such as youth, the poor, women, and farmers, and seeks to achieve socio-economic inclusion through reforms in education, health, women empowerment, farmer welfare, employment generation, innovation, and infrastructure development.

The policies introduced in the **Union Budget 2025–26** have significantly contributed to the goals of *Viksit Bharat 2047* by promoting income tax reforms, agricultural schemes, MSME and startup support, improvements in education and healthcare, and increased investment in infrastructure. Positive outcomes in employment generation, women's labour participation, the digital economy, innovation, and renewable energy clearly indicate steady progress toward this national vision.

Thus, budgetary initiatives and national development policies together are steering India toward becoming a **\$30 trillion developed economy** with comprehensive socio-economic progress by 2047.

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