



# Conceptualizing developed India 2047: A strategic framework for long-term national transformation

Dr. Harish Chandra Joshi

Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, S. S. T. S. R. Govt. Degree College, Nainidanda, Pauri Garhwal, Uttarakhand, India

Corresponding Author: Dr. Harish Chandra Joshi

Received 13 March 2026; Accepted 22 Apr 2026; Published 18 May 2026

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.64171/JSRD.5.S2.64-72>

## Abstract

The vision of a developed India by 2047, marking one hundred years of independence, encompasses within it both possibilities and challenges. Although nearly two decades remain to achieve this objective, if efforts during this period are not implemented in a systematic and organized manner, this vision may, like earlier aspirations, remain merely an unrealized dream. The attainment of any long-term objective requires, first and foremost, careful attention to the fundamental points upon which it is based. At the core of this concept lie four foundational pillars, each of which is significant; however, they must be carried forward collectively and in coordination. In the process of planning for goal attainment, certain deficiencies often emerge. The pace of technological transformation, in particular, is rapidly reshaping economic, social, political, cultural, and global conditions. With the advent of artificial intelligence, this accelerated transformation is evident and requires no further justification. While determining goals, it is essential that they be clear, attainable, and flexible enough to incorporate changes necessitated by evolving circumstances. As we stand at the present juncture contemplating the future, we must also recognize the distinction between those who envision the dream and those who may witness its realization. The current generation that dreams of this transformation may not necessarily see its full materialization; however, this does not diminish their responsibility to contribute. The realization of this vision demands greater dedication from the present generation so that future generations may acknowledge and appreciate these efforts.

Simultaneously, persistent issues such as poverty, education, healthcare, and the condition of farmers continue to challenge the trajectory of progress, raising questions about earlier initiatives. Past efforts should not be dismissed outright; rather, they should be evaluated critically, acknowledging their shortcomings and strengthening the latent possibilities for advancement. Any plan, regardless of how well it is articulated on paper, yields no benefit unless it assumes concrete form. Policymakers and implementers must understand and respect each other's perspectives. Unless a positive and progressive mindset permeates all stakeholders, policies will fail to reach their intended objectives.

By adopting a prudent and farsighted approach, emerging challenges can be identified in a timely manner and addressed effectively. Long-term objectives should be conceptualized through the achievement of successive short-term goals. Just as a long journey is incomplete without intermediate milestones, it is necessary to pause, reflect, and rectify deficiencies at each stage. While pride in national capabilities is justified, awareness of limitations is equally essential. Ignoring shortcomings cannot lead to progress. Change in mindset must not be superficial but genuinely oriented toward goal attainment. A structured managerial approach can effectively and efficiently guide the realization of defined objectives. Through coordinated efforts across diverse sectors, the goal of a developed India by 2047 can be achieved in a phased and systematic manner.

**Keywords:** Developed India 2047, Long-term strategic planning, Adaptive and flexible goal setting, Policy implementation and coordination, Technological transformation and governance, Generational commitment

## Introduction

The concept of "Developed India 2047" represents a long-term progressive vision. The journey of development becomes meaningful when not only its beginning and end are clearly defined but also when the intermediate stages are systematically articulated. If the target of "Developed India 2047" is considered as the starting reference point, clarity of objectives and ease of implementation can guide the entire developmental process effectively. Ultimately, the desired outcome is the realization of the vision of a developed India.

The central focus of this vision lies in effective implementation. The Government of India aims to transform the country into a self-reliant and prosperous economy by the

year 2047, when India will complete 100 years of independence and secure a significant position in the global economy.

Four major pillars have been identified to strengthen the foundation of this vision:

- Youth
- The Poor
- Women
- Farmers (Annadata)

It is important to emphasize that inclusive economic participation of all citizens and effective governance are essential for achieving inclusive growth and sustainable development.

The economic development of any nation depends largely on the quality and effective utilization of its natural, human, and artificial resources. Comprehensive development requires progress in various dimensions including:

- Social
- Economic
- Political
- Legal
- Technological
- Demographic
- Environmental

India is relatively rich in natural resources; however, the efficient utilization of these resources largely depends on the quality of human resources. Without skilled human capital, even abundant resources remain underutilized. Therefore, these three forms of resources are deeply interconnected, and balanced development requires coordinated progress across all three dimensions.

### Literature review

Development economics literature has long emphasized the importance of human capital and institutional development in achieving sustainable economic growth. In his influential work, Amartya Sen argued that development should not be measured solely through economic growth but through the expansion of human capabilities and freedoms. According to Sen (1999) <sup>[5]</sup>, improvements in education, healthcare, and social participation are essential components of long-term development. This perspective provides a conceptual foundation for inclusive development strategies in emerging economies like India. Economic development during the early twenty-first century increasingly focused on globalization, technological progress, and institutional reforms. *Joseph E. Stiglitz* emphasized that globalization can contribute to economic development only when accompanied by equitable policies and strong governance mechanisms. Stiglitz (2007) <sup>[6]</sup> highlighted the role of education, technological adoption, and social safety nets in ensuring that economic growth benefits all sections of society. Human development approaches continued to influence development policy during this period. The United Nations Development Programme emphasized that sustainable development requires the integration of economic growth with social inclusion and environmental protection. The Human Development Report (2013) <sup>[9]</sup> highlighted the rising importance of developing countries such as India in shaping the global economic landscape while also emphasizing the need for inclusive policies to reduce inequality. Technological transformation and innovation became major drivers of development during this period. Klaus Schwab introduced the concept of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, emphasizing the transformative impact of digital technologies, artificial intelligence, and automation on economies and societies. Schwab (2016) <sup>[7]</sup> argued that countries that invest in innovation, skills development, and digital infrastructure are more likely to achieve sustainable economic progress. Recent literature highlights the role of sustainable development goals in shaping national development strategies. The World

Bank emphasized that poverty reduction, inclusive growth, and human capital development remain key priorities for developing countries. According to the World Bank (2022) <sup>[8]</sup>, investments in health, education, and infrastructure are essential for achieving long-term economic resilience. In the Indian policy context, the NITI Aayog has highlighted the importance of structural reforms and innovation-driven growth. NITI Aayog (2023) <sup>[10]</sup> emphasizes that India's development trajectory toward 2047 must focus on strengthening manufacturing, improving human capital, and promoting digital transformation. These strategies are expected to enhance productivity and global competitiveness.

The importance of environmental sustainability in economic development has been widely discussed in recent research. The United Nations Environment Programme stresses that sustainable development requires balancing economic growth with ecological protection. According to UNEP (2021) <sup>[11]</sup>, climate change mitigation and pollution control are essential components of long-term global development strategies. The relationship between health and development has also gained attention in recent research. The World Health Organization highlights that strong public health systems contribute significantly to economic productivity and social stability. WHO (2022) <sup>[12]</sup> suggests that investments in preventive healthcare and mental health services can improve long-term national development outcomes.

Research on inclusive growth highlights the importance of reducing structural inequalities. Dani Rodrik argued that successful development strategies require policies tailored to national contexts rather than uniform global prescriptions (Rodrik, 2007) <sup>[4]</sup>. His work emphasizes institutional reforms, industrial policy, and human capital development as key drivers of economic progress. A study published in the journal *World Development* examined the relationship between education and economic growth. The study found that investments in education significantly improve labor productivity and innovation capacity in developing economies (Barro, 2013) <sup>[2]</sup>. The findings highlight the importance of strengthening educational systems to support long-term development.

Another study in *Economic and Political Weekly* explored India's demographic dividend and its potential role in economic development. The research suggested that India's large youth population can become a significant growth driver if supported by adequate employment opportunities and skill development programs (Mehrotra, 2014) <sup>[3]</sup>. Recent research has emphasized the importance of innovation ecosystems in emerging economies. A study in the *Journal of Development Studies* argued that countries that invest in research and development, entrepreneurship, and technological innovation are more likely to achieve sustained economic growth (Aghion et al., 2021) <sup>[1]</sup>.

### Research gap

Existing literature on economic development has widely examined themes such as poverty reduction, human capital development, technological progress, and inclusive growth.

Scholars such as Amartya Sen have emphasized the importance of capability expansion, while global development reports from organizations like the World Bank and United Nations Development Programme highlight the role of inclusive policies and sustainable development strategies.

However, despite extensive research on development economics, several gaps remain in the context of India's long-term development vision. First, most existing studies focus on short-term policy interventions rather than analyzing the long-term transformation required to achieve the vision of Developed India 2047. Second, many studies examine individual sectors such as education, health, or agriculture separately, but relatively few studies analyze the interconnection between these sectors within a comprehensive national development framework.

Additionally, there is limited research that integrates demographic transition, youth potential, technological innovation, and environmental sustainability within a single analytical framework aligned with India's 2047 development goals. Therefore, the present study attempts to address this gap by providing a multi-dimensional perspective on development, linking social, economic, technological, and environmental factors to the vision of Developed India 2047.

**Objectives of study**

- To identify long-term and short-term objectives necessary for achieving the goal of Developed India 2047.
- To anticipate the potential opportunities and challenges in achieving this goal.
- To present practical recommendations for achieving the target.

**Conceptual framework**

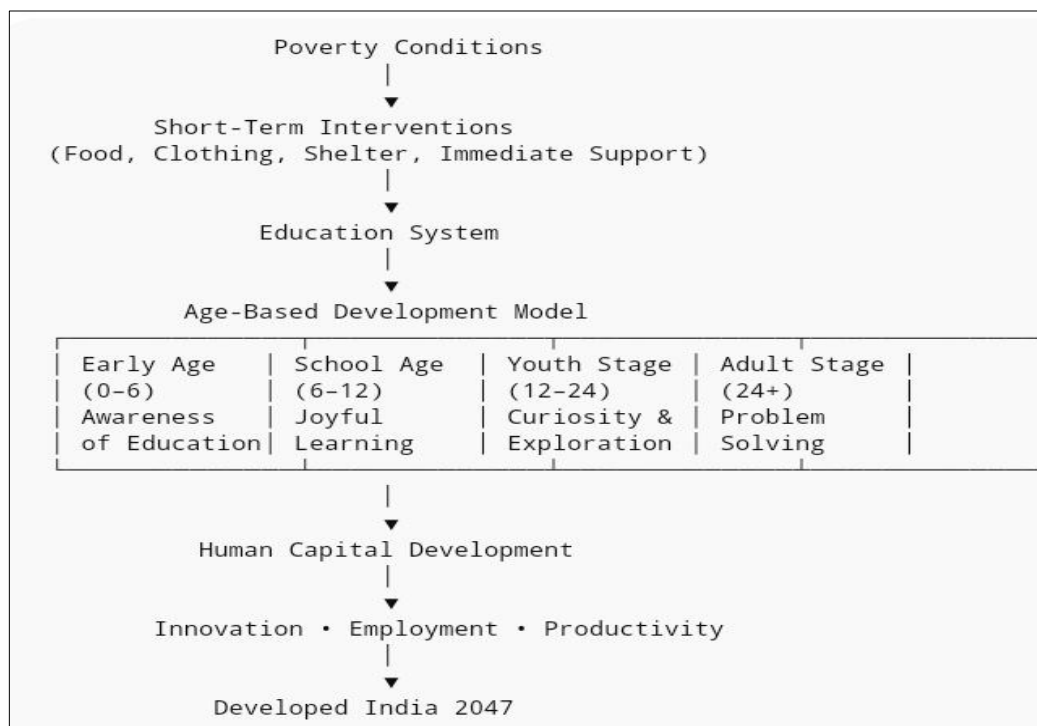
The conceptual framework of this study is based on the relationship between short-term interventions, long-term developmental strategies, human capital formation, and the vision of Developed India 2047. The framework assumes that poverty eradication and sustainable development require a balanced integration of immediate welfare measures and long-term structural reforms.

At the foundational level, short-term interventions focus on fulfilling basic human needs such as food, clothing, and shelter. These measures are necessary to provide stability to individuals living in poverty and to enable them to participate in developmental processes.

Simultaneously, long-term developmental strategies, particularly in the fields of education, skill development, and employment generation, contribute to the formation of human capital. Education plays a central role in this framework by fostering critical thinking, curiosity, problem-solving abilities, and innovative thinking among individuals.

The framework also incorporates an age-group based developmental approach, where different stages of life contribute to national development in different ways. Early childhood development emphasizes awareness of education and mental independence; the schooling stage focuses on joyful learning and curiosity; youth stages emphasize problem identification, innovation, and solution-oriented thinking. These stages collectively contribute to human capital development, which functions as a mediating variable linking education and social policies to broader developmental outcomes.

Ultimately, the interaction of these factors leads to inclusive economic growth, social empowerment, innovation capacity, and sustainable development, which together support the achievement of the national goal of Developed India by 2047.



Source: Conceptualized by the author

Fig 1

**Variables in the conceptual framework****Independent variables**

- Short-term welfare interventions
- Education system reforms
- Age-based developmental strategies

**Mediating variable**

- Human capital development

**Dependent variable**

- Achievement of Developed India 2047

**Research methodology****a) Research design**

The present study adopts a descriptive and analytical research design to examine the major factors influencing the vision of Developed India 2047. The research primarily focuses on understanding the socio-economic, technological, and environmental dimensions that contribute to long-term national development. A qualitative and interpretative approach has been used to analyze existing data and reports related to poverty alleviation, education, healthcare, employment generation, technological development, environmental protection, and agricultural growth.

**b) Nature of data**

The study is based entirely on **secondary data**. Secondary data refers to data that has already been collected and published by various institutions, organizations, and researchers. This approach is appropriate for the present research because it enables the analysis of large-scale national and global development indicators without the need for primary field surveys.

**c) Sources of data**

Secondary data for this research has been collected from reliable national and international sources, including:

- Reports of the World Bank
- Publications of the United Nations Development Programme
- Policy documents of NITI Aayog
- Data and reports from the World Health Organization
- Government of India policy reports and statistical publications
- Books and peer-reviewed academic journals related to development economics and public policy
- Research reports from international development organizations

These sources provide credible information on socio-economic indicators, human development trends, policy initiatives, and development strategies relevant to India's long-term growth.

**d) Data collection method**

The secondary data was collected through systematic document analysis. Various policy reports, development indicators, and academic studies were reviewed to identify key trends and

insights related to national development. Particular emphasis was placed on data related to poverty levels, educational access, healthcare outcomes, employment generation, technological innovation, and environmental sustainability.

**e) Data analysis technique**

The collected data was analyzed using qualitative analytical techniques. The analysis involved:

- Comparative analysis of development indicators
- Thematic analysis of policy documents
- Interpretation of socio-economic trends
- Conceptual analysis linking development sectors with long-term national goals

This analytical approach helped in identifying the major challenges and opportunities associated with achieving the vision of Developed India 2047.

**f) Scope of the study**

The study focuses on the major developmental sectors that are essential for achieving India's long-term national vision. These sectors include:

- Poverty alleviation
- Education development
- Women empowerment
- Healthcare improvement
- Employment generation
- Technological development
- Environmental sustainability
- Agricultural development

The research analyzes how these sectors collectively contribute to inclusive and sustainable national growth.

**g) Limitations of the study**

Although the study provides valuable insights, it has certain limitations:

- The research is based entirely on secondary data; therefore, it does not include primary field-level observations.
- The study relies on existing reports and publications, which may have methodological variations across sources.
- Some recent statistical data may be subject to revision by official agencies.

Despite these limitations, the use of credible institutional reports and academic literature ensures the reliability and relevance of the analysis.

**Analysis and Interpretation****A. Poverty alleviation**

The economic prosperity of citizens is a fundamental determinant of a nation's overall well-being. Since independence, India has made continuous efforts to eradicate poverty. Although several government programs have yielded positive outcomes, numerous challenges still persist.

Identifying these challenges and developing practical solutions is essential for achieving the vision of Developed India.

## Major challenges and solutions

### 1. Rapid population growth

Citizens must recognize that resources are limited and an expanding population increases pressure on these resources. Consequently, individuals may struggle even to fulfill basic needs. Therefore, governments must promote awareness regarding population control and responsible family planning.

### 2. Ensuring basic necessities

It is a matter of concern for any nation when its citizens struggle to obtain basic necessities such as food, clothing, and shelter. Access to these necessities should be treated as a fundamental right.

### 3. Employment generation (especially skilled employment)

Poverty often becomes a vicious cycle from which individuals find it extremely difficult to escape. Employment opportunities play a crucial role in breaking this cycle. Ensuring year-round employment opportunities according to individuals' capabilities can significantly reduce poverty. Governments should also encourage investment in sectors that generate employment opportunities for unskilled workers.

### 4. Lack of asset ownership

Poverty thrives on deprivation. Providing citizens with opportunities to acquire assets can significantly reduce vulnerability to poverty. Traditionally, land and housing are considered assets in India; however, modern investment options have also emerged as alternative assets. Asset ownership provides security against adverse circumstances.

### Access to education

Education is one of the most effective tools for escaping poverty. Quality, free, and compulsory education, particularly education that enhances employability, can open new opportunities for social and economic mobility.

## B. Education

### Challenges and solutions

#### 1. Universal access to education

Even after more than 75 years of independence, ensuring education for all remains a challenge. This issue can be addressed through compulsory and free education policies.

#### 2. Ensuring quality education

Achieving literacy alone is insufficient for development. The focus must shift toward quality education. Curriculum design should incorporate contemporary opportunities and challenges. Greater emphasis should be placed on practical learning rather than purely theoretical knowledge.

#### 3. Employment-Oriented education

Education should serve as a strong instrument for employment generation. In the modern technological era, employment opportunities are constantly evolving. Therefore, academic curricula must be aligned with market requirements so that industries can access skilled human resources.

#### 4. Eliminating the conflict between basic needs and education

Although education is the most sustainable solution to poverty, individuals belonging to economically weaker sections often prioritize immediate survival needs over education. This conflict must be addressed through supportive policies.

### C. Women empowerment

The vision of Developed India 2047 cannot be realized unless the entire population contributes to the process of national development. Human capital includes both men and women; however, women's participation remained limited for several decades after independence. Although participation has gradually increased, it is still insufficient to meet the aspirations of a developed India. Therefore, greater efforts must be made to empower women and provide them with opportunities to participate actively in economic development. Women often perform multiple roles within families and society. Effective empowerment will only occur when women receive their rightful place in the social structure without sympathy or condescension.

In the Indian context, women who manage both domestic responsibilities and professional careers are often given greater recognition. While this perspective is not entirely incorrect, it should not undermine the contributions of homemakers. The economic value of domestic work should also be acknowledged. Women should also be given opportunities to participate in governance and leadership roles. Historically, patriarchal social structures limited women's opportunities despite their capabilities. However, gradual improvements have been observed in recent years.

Empowering women will not only secure their rightful position in society but also create a progressive environment for future generations, particularly the youth.

### D. Health sector

The vision of a developed nation cannot be realized without healthy citizens. The saying "a healthy mind resides in a healthy body" remains relevant across time and will continue to be important in the future. If citizens are not healthy, they may become trapped in a cycle of illness, which consumes their energy and productivity. Illness not only weakens the body but also affects an individual's mindset. A person suffering from illness often struggles to maintain a positive outlook, as much of their energy is devoted to recovering from disease. Illness is also closely associated with poverty, creating a reinforcing cycle between poor health and economic deprivation.

In many parts of India, due to economic limitations, a large section of the population has never experienced a truly healthy lifestyle. Health should not only be understood as the absence of disease but also as the prevention of disease through a healthy lifestyle.

A healthy lifestyle requires attention to various aspects such as:

- Balanced and nutritious food
- Adequate intake of essential nutrients
- Regular physical activity
- Mental well-being

Health should not be limited only to physical well-being; it must also include mental health. In India, mental illnesses are often not recognized with the seriousness they deserve, even though they have the potential to push individuals into deep psychological distress. Mental depression has become one of the major challenges of contemporary society. Therefore, in the coming years, efforts must be made to improve the mental health of citizens. The education system should incorporate health awareness, encouraging physical activities such as sports, exercise, yoga, and other fitness practices as an integral part of daily life.

In many cases, illness originates not only from physical causes but also from ignorance and unhealthy thinking patterns. Therefore, citizens must be guided toward awareness and informed decision-making so that they can understand the various dimensions of health and adopt a healthier lifestyle.

### **E. Employment generation**

Establishing a balance between population growth and employment opportunities may emerge as a major challenge in achieving the vision of Developed India 2047. If human resources are considered a national asset, then adequate employment opportunities must be created for them.

One of the major challenges in employment generation is that individuals entering the labor market have passed through earlier systems and institutional structures that may no longer be relevant in the present context. In the changing global environment, technology plays a dominant role, and future employment opportunities will increasingly depend on technological advancement.

One of the greatest concerns for India is the underutilization of its youth population. While it may be argued that some youth lack adequate skills, it is equally true that many capable individuals fail to obtain respectable employment opportunities.

To address this challenge, the following steps should be prioritized:

- Integrating education with employment opportunities.
- Encouraging youth to develop a strong work ethic.
- Ensuring employment according to skills and qualifications.
- Creating employment opportunities for skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled workers.
- Promoting entrepreneurship development.
- Reassessing opportunities in primary, manufacturing, and service sectors.

### **F. Technological development**

Nations that promote technological development strengthen their position in the global economy. The emergence of Artificial Intelligence (AI) has significantly transformed the global technological landscape. Although India has demonstrated a strong capacity to adopt new technologies, it often remains primarily a consumer rather than a creator of technology. However, the true economic advantage lies with the producers of technological innovation.

Adopting a problem-solving approach to technological development can significantly enhance the chances of success. India should not only address domestic challenges but also identify global problems and develop technological solutions. Technological innovation should be promoted in sectors such as:

- Pharmaceuticals and medicine
- Defence technology
- Environmental protection
- Pollution control
- Climate change mitigation
- Transportation systems
- Medical technologies
- Energy and fuel development

### **G. Research and development**

Countries that have successfully established themselves as developed economies have consistently invested in research and development (R&D). A strong research culture encourages innovation and scientific advancement. Investment in research is rarely wasted. Even when research outcomes do not produce immediate positive results, they contribute to long-term knowledge creation. Research initiatives always begin with the expectation of generating constructive outcomes.

For India to join the ranks of developed nations, it must actively promote research and innovation. Education should be transformed into a medium for creativity, and schools should function as centers of experimentation and learning. Students and researchers at universities should be provided with opportunities to explore innovative ideas. Out-of-the-box thinking must be encouraged and respected.

Research should not be confined to higher education; rather, it should begin at the school level. Children should be encouraged to:

- Think independently
- Ask questions
- Explore new ideas
- Engage in discovery-based learning

Scientific progress occurs when researchers continuously explore possibilities and challenge existing limitations. If earlier innovators had remained satisfied with existing knowledge, technologies such as computers, mobile phones, the internet, and artificial intelligence would not have emerged.

### **H. Environmental protection**

Throughout the history of development, environmental degradation has often accompanied economic progress. In recent times, a perception has emerged that societies must choose between development and environmental protection. However, such thinking reflects a misunderstanding. Development that leads to environmental destruction cannot truly be considered progress. If India aspires to become a genuinely developed nation, it must protect and preserve its environment.

Rising pollution levels are clearly visible in many forms:

- Accumulation of waste
- Contaminated rivers
- Industrial emissions
- Electronic waste

The presence of several Indian cities among the most polluted cities in the world is a matter of concern rather than pride.

Environmental degradation is not solely India's responsibility. Many developed economies have historically over-exploited natural resources, contributing significantly to global warming and climate change. Environmental protection cannot be achieved solely through policy formulation. It must become a collective social consciousness among citizens.

Educational systems should prioritize environmental awareness so that every generation understands its responsibility toward maintaining a sustainable ecosystem. Future generations have a fundamental right to live in a clean and healthy environment, and safeguarding this right is the responsibility of the present generation.

**I. Improving the economic condition of farmers**

Farmers hold a unique and indispensable position in society as providers of food. Regardless of technological progress, humanity can never detach itself from agriculture. Despite this importance, the economic condition of farmers in India remains a matter of concern. It is a paradox that the individuals responsible for feeding the nation often struggle economically themselves.

Although several policies and programs have been implemented to improve farmers' incomes, complete success has not yet been achieved. Dependence on natural conditions and vulnerability to natural disasters continue to pose serious challenges.

Governments must provide farmers with:

- Effective policies
- Financial security
- Institutional support
- Fair market access

Ensuring remunerative prices for agricultural produce is also a crucial responsibility of the government. Farmers should also be encouraged to adopt cooperative farming models and expand production scales to reduce costs. Collective bargaining can strengthen their market position and protect them from price fluctuations.

**Conflict between short-term and long-term goals**

**In the context of poverty eradication**

Poverty compels individuals to live a life characterized by

deprivation. A person trapped in the cycle of poverty constantly seeks immediate solutions to survive. When hunger arises, the individual's primary focus becomes arranging food. In such circumstances, only a short-term perspective appears realistic. A common saying reflects this reality: "A hungry person does not think about the future." Short-term solutions, in reality, provide only temporary relief from the problem.

Expecting individuals living in poverty to focus on long-term strategies for escaping poverty is unrealistic unless the government first provides a supportive framework. Therefore, it is necessary to establish long-term goals from the beginning. At the same time, support must also be provided to economically weaker sections to fulfill short-term or immediate needs. Such an approach can pave the way for achieving the desired long-term outcomes.

- Fulfilment of basic necessities (food, clothing, and shelter) – a rapid and stable solution (also essential).
- Education and employment – long-term and sustainable solutions.

**In the context of the education system**

Education rarely provides immediate or short-term solutions; instead, it advances through a long-term perspective. This is one of the reasons why people often fail to connect with it directly. Policymakers must understand that incorporating short-term priorities within education policy is essential. Without doing so, expected outcomes may not materialize, and people may begin to question the relevance of the system.

An ordinary citizen cannot easily visualize distant outcomes because limited resources restrict long-term thinking. This situation can be compared to a person standing on the ground who can see only a limited area, whereas a person standing at a higher position can observe a much larger field of vision. Similarly, the government occupies a position that allows it to foresee future possibilities. Policymakers understand that education has the potential to overcome various obstacles and facilitate long-term development.

- At the level of learning (study level) – all stakeholders should receive quick and visible benefits (short-term perspective).
- At the level of policy formulation – all stakeholders should move towards achieving long-term goals (long-term perspective).

**Developmental perspective across age groups**

Year 2025	Year 2047	Long term solution	Possible outcomes
0 years (Birth)	Age 22	Before providing formal schooling, families should be made aware of the importance of education. Children should be encouraged to become physically and mentally independent.	This will create a generation of youth capable of independent thinking. Such individuals will prioritize freedom while addressing societal challenges and will not accept mental subjugation or blind conformity to predetermined ideas.
6 years	Age 28	The beginning of schooling should be made pleasant and engaging. Learning should be perceived as a joyful experience rather than a burden.	Youth in this age group will value learning throughout their lives because they will associate it with a positive and enriching experience rather than a painful process.

12 years	Age 34	Students should learn to ask questions and develop an investigative mindset that encourages curiosity and exploration.	Individuals in this age group will contribute to fulfilling various aspirations of a developed India. They will play important roles in institutions and organizations. Their curiosity will help them explore possibilities, accept challenges, and identify opportunities for innovation and progress.
19 years	Age 41	Individuals should be trained to identify problems and develop the perspective necessary to search for solutions.	Individuals of this age group will serve as role models for the younger generation. They will address challenges faced by a developed India and create a progressive environment that inspires younger individuals to contribute effectively.
<b>Short term perspective</b>			
24 years	Age 46	Under these circumstances, a short-term perspective must be adopted. However, the ultimate objective should be to prepare individuals to contribute to long-term solutions.	
Above 25 years	Above Age 46	The nature of problems may differ from earlier stages of life. Therefore, the progressive aspects of youth should be integrated into present strategies, while also considering those who may be affected by these policies. Otherwise, a stressful environment may emerge, potentially leading to unfavorable outcomes.	

**Suggestions**

- Efficient utilization of investments must be ensured. Merely allocating funds does not guarantee success; proper implementation processes are essential.
- Bureaucracy plays a central role in implementing government policies. According to the management principles proposed by Henri Fayol, authority must be accompanied by responsibility and accountability. Excessive political interference can hinder effective implementation of policies.
- Social evils should be systematically identified and eliminated so that a progressive and rational society can emerge.
- Before entering new economic sectors, comprehensive cost-benefit analysis should be conducted across multiple dimensions:
  - Economic cost-benefit analysis
  - Social cost-benefit analysis
  - Environmental cost-benefit analysis

Such analysis helps bridge present investments with future outcomes and supports rational decision-making.

**Findings**

The present study identifies several key findings related to the vision of achieving a developed India by 2047. The analysis of secondary data and existing literature indicates that India’s transformation into a developed nation requires balanced progress across economic, social, technological, and environmental sectors.

The first major finding highlights the importance of inclusive growth in the national development process. Sustainable development cannot be achieved without ensuring the participation and empowerment of marginalized sections of society, including women, youth, rural populations, and economically weaker groups. Inclusive policies play a crucial role in reducing socio-economic disparities and improving overall national productivity.

The second finding emphasizes the critical role of human capital development. Education, skill development, and healthcare improvements are essential for enhancing the productivity and efficiency of the workforce. Investment in quality education and public health systems contributes significantly to long-term economic growth and social stability.

Another important finding of the study is the growing significance of technological advancement and digital transformation. Innovation, research and development, digital infrastructure, and the expansion of startup ecosystems are key drivers that can strengthen India's global competitiveness and accelerate economic growth.

The study also finds that agricultural modernization remains a fundamental component of India’s development strategy. Since a large portion of the population depends on agriculture for livelihood, improvements in agricultural technology, irrigation systems, infrastructure, and farmers’ income are necessary for achieving balanced economic development.

Furthermore, the findings highlight the importance of sustainable development and environmental protection. Long-term national growth must be supported by environmentally responsible policies that ensure the conservation of natural resources and promote climate-resilient development.

Finally, the study indicates that effective governance, strong policy implementation, and active participation from both public and private sectors are essential to achieving the vision of developed India by 2047.

**Conclusions**

The present study concludes that the vision of Developed India 2047 represents a comprehensive national development agenda that integrates economic growth, social inclusion, technological innovation, and environmental sustainability. Achieving this vision requires coordinated efforts across multiple sectors and strong policy frameworks that support long-term development goals.

The analysis suggests that inclusive development strategies are essential to ensure that the benefits of growth reach all sections of society. Empowering youth, women, farmers, and marginalized communities will significantly contribute to national progress and social equity.

The study further concludes that strengthening human capital through improved education systems, skill development programs, and healthcare services is crucial for enhancing national productivity and economic resilience. Additionally, technological innovation and digital transformation will play a vital role in positioning India as a global leader in emerging industries.

Moreover, sustainable agricultural development and environmental conservation are necessary to maintain long-term economic stability and ecological balance. Policies that encourage green growth and responsible resource management will help ensure sustainable national progress.

In conclusion, the realization of the Developed India 2047 vision depends on effective governance, strategic policy implementation, and collaborative efforts among government institutions, the private sector, and civil society. With sustained commitment and strategic planning, India has the potential to emerge as a prosperous, inclusive, and globally influential nation by 2047.

## References

1. Aghion P, Antonin C, Bunel S. The power of creative destruction. Cambridge (MA): Harvard University Press, 2021.
2. Barro RJ. Education and economic growth. *World Development*. 2013;40(3):235-246.
3. Mehrotra S. India's demographic dividend: opportunity or challenge? *Economic and Political Weekly*. 2014;49(14):43-51.
4. Rodrik D. One economics, many recipes: globalization, institutions and economic growth. Princeton (NJ): Princeton University Press, 2007.
5. Sen A. Development as freedom. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1999.
6. Stiglitz JE. Making globalization work. New York: W. W. Norton & Company, 2007.
7. Schwab K. The Fourth Industrial Revolution. New York: Crown Publishing, 2016.
8. World Bank. World development report. Washington (DC): World Bank, 2022.
9. United Nations Development Programme. Human development report. New York: UNDP, 2013.
10. NITI Aayog. Vision for developed India 2047. New Delhi: Government of India, 2023.
11. United Nations Environment Programme. Global environment outlook. Nairobi: UNEP, 2021.
12. World Health Organization. Global health observatory report. Geneva: WHO, 2022.
13. World Bank. Poverty and shared prosperity report. Washington (DC): World Bank, 2023.
14. United Nations Development Programme. Human development report 2023/2024. New York: UNDP, 2023.
15. NITI Aayog. Strategy for New India @75 and vision for Developed India 2047. New Delhi: Government of India, 2023.
16. World Health Organization. Global health observatory data repository. Geneva: WHO, 2022.
17. Food and Agriculture Organization. The state of food and agriculture. Rome: FAO, 2023.