

Original Article**A Theoretical Framework for India's Transition to a Developed Nation****Dr Priti Ganesh Ghag**

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Abstract

The Government of India's *Viksit Bharat @2047* initiative represents a visionary roadmap aimed at transforming India into a developed nation by the centenary of its independence. This paper offers a theoretical analysis of the initiative, outlining its core objectives, pillars, strategic frameworks, and anticipated challenges. By synthesizing developmental theories with national planning frameworks, the study assesses the feasibility of this transformation and proposes a multidimensional pathway for inclusive, sustainable, and high-growth development. The paper concludes that while ambitious, the *Viksit Bharat* vision is theoretically plausible, contingent upon structural reforms, social inclusivity, and participatory governance.

Keywords: *Viksit Bharat, Development Theory, Economic Growth, Human Development, Governance, Inclusive Development, India@2047, Structural Transformation*

Introduction

The aspiration to become a *developed nation* is a profound marker of progress in a country's developmental trajectory. While traditional definitions of development focus on economic indicators such as GDP and per capita income, contemporary development theories advocate a multidimensional approach encompassing human development, technological advancement, social equity, and institutional robustness. Against this backdrop, the Government of India has launched the *Viksit Bharat @2047* initiative, aiming to transform India into a fully developed nation by 2047. This paper provides a theoretical framework to analyse *Viksit Bharat*, assessing its vision, underlying strategies, sectoral focus, and alignment with development theories.

Conceptual Framework

The theoretical underpinnings of this paper draw from multiple schools of thought:

- **Modernization Theory:** Advocates structural transformation from agrarian to industrial economies as a pathway to development.
- **Human Development Theory** (Sen, UNDP): Emphasizes capabilities, education, health, and freedoms as core dimensions.
- **Sustainable Development Theory:** Integrates environmental limits with economic and social objectives.
- **Institutional Economics:** Highlights the role of governance, legal frameworks, and institutional quality in long-term development.

Viksit Bharat embodies a hybrid of these approaches by integrating economic expansion with social inclusion, environmental responsibility, and good governance.

Vision and Objectives of *Viksit Bharat*

The vision of *Viksit Bharat* is holistic, targeting multiple domains of development:

- **Economic Goals:** Reach a USD 30–40 trillion GDP by 2047, with a per capita income of USD 15,000–18,000.
- **Social Objectives:** Achieve 100% literacy, universal healthcare, zero poverty, and equitable development.
- **Environmental Commitments:** Achieve net-zero emissions and expand renewable energy.

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- **Geopolitical Ambition:** Position India as a global leader in technology, diplomacy, and cultural influence. These goals align with Amartya Sen's capability approach and UNDP's multidimensional development models.

Data Source

This research paper is based on **secondary data** collected from **official Government of India websites**, reports, and publications, as well as from established reference and academic books. The data includes statistical reports and datasets made available by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) and other government departments through portals such as the Compendium of Datasets and Registries, Microdata Portal, e-Sankhyiki, and related official sources.

Hypotheses

H1: Sustained High GDP Growth Rate

If India maintains an average GDP growth of around **8% per annum** over the next decade, then it will be on track to achieve developed country status by 2047.

Structural Pillars and Policy Architecture

The initiative is structured around several strategic layers:

- **Four Demographic Pillars:** Youth, Poor, Women, and Farmers.
- **Six Strategic Pillars (PM Modi):** Manufacturing, Knowledge Systems, Global Branding, Green Energy, Tourism, and Global Equity.
- **Five Development Themes:** Human empowerment, economic growth, innovation, governance, and global role. This multi-layered structure provides an integrated policy architecture, echoing the systems theory of development, where multiple subsystems interact to influence national progress.

Role of Institutions and Public Policy

NITI Aayog, as the chief policy think tank, drives the formulation and implementation of the **Viksit Bharat** roadmap. National programs such as **Make in India**, **Digital India**, **Skill India**, **PM Gati Shakti**, and **National Education Policy (NEP) 2020** serve as institutional vehicles to operationalize the vision.

The emphasis on "Jan Bhagidari" (people's participation) and citizen engagement platforms like **MyGov** and the **Viksit Bharat Yuva Connect** demonstrate a bottom-up approach to policy co-creation—an element highlighted in participatory governance theory.

Economic Growth Imperatives

To meet its economic targets, India must sustain **GDP growth rates of 7–10% annually** over the next two decades. Key sectors identified include:

- **Manufacturing and MSMEs:** Engines of employment and industrial growth.
- **Services and Digital Economy:** High-value drivers of GDP and innovation.
- **Exports and Infrastructure:** Catalysts for capital inflow and competitiveness. Development economists suggest that avoiding the **middle-income trap** and boosting productivity are critical to long-term convergence with high-income economies.

Social Development and Human Capital

Human development is central to the **Viksit Bharat** strategy:

- **Education:** Implementation of NEP 2020, universal literacy, and 21st-century skill-building.
- **Healthcare:** Universal coverage and increase in life expectancy beyond 80 years.
- **Poverty and Equity:** Reduction of multidimensional poverty (<5%), empowerment of women and tribal communities. This approach resonates with the **Human Development Index (HDI)** framework, emphasizing education, health, and income as critical levers.

Infrastructure and Technological Ecosystem

The initiative places strong emphasis on both **physical infrastructure** (transport, energy, urbanization) and **digital infrastructure** (Digital Public Infrastructure, UPI, Aadhaar, e-governance).

Massive capital investment and Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) are planned to meet infrastructure demands, aligning with Rostow's stage of "take-off," where investment and infrastructure catalyse sustained growth.

Governance Reforms

Governance plays a foundational role in enabling **Viksit Bharat**:

- **Ease of Doing Business:** Regulatory simplification and market liberalization.
- **Transparency:** Expansion of Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) and e-Governance.
- **Rule of Law:** Judicial reforms and institutional efficiency. This reflects principles from **new institutional economics**, where state capacity and institutional quality are crucial to development outcomes.

Initiatives by Government

Digital Infrastructure and Public Services

- Platforms like Aadhaar, DigiLocker, UMANG, UPI are being scaled up — enabling digital identity, e-governance, and payments.
- BharatNet project is connecting rural and remote areas with high-speed internet, laying fiber optics to Gram Panchayats and installing WiFi hotspots.

Expanding AI, Data & Centres of Excellence

- The India AI initiative has established several Centres of Excellence focused on fields like agriculture, health, and education to foster research and application of AI
- An open dataset platform (India AI Dataset Platform) is being developed to allow researchers and startups access to high-quality anonymized data.

Promoting Manufacturing, MSMEs, and National Missions

- In the budget, certain sectors like electronics, semiconductors, EV batteries, and green technologies are receiving incentives to build domestic capacity.
- The National Manufacturing Mission has been proposed to boost the Make in India initiative, to create road-maps, policy support, and monitoring frameworks for industrial growth.

Governance, Transparency & Service Delivery

- There is an emphasis on reducing procedural bottlenecks via digital tools—for example, environmental clearances via digital portals and reducing intermediaries in various public schemes.
- Internship schemes for youth to build exposure to industry, linking skill development with job markets.

Inclusive Growth & Welfare Enhancement

- Schemes are being designed to ensure people in remote or underprivileged areas get access to digital services, financial inclusion, education, and health. Digital education tools, smart classrooms, etc.

Risks and Challenges

The vision of Viksit Bharat faces several internal and external challenges:

- **Economic Risks:** Income inequality, inflation, employment gaps, and investment deficits.
- **Social Risks:** Regional disparities, urban pressures, and social exclusion.
- **Environmental Risks:** Climate vulnerability, resource depletion, and unsustainable urban growth.
- **Governance Risks:** Bureaucratic inertia, policy discontinuity, and corruption.

Development literature stresses that structural transformation must be managed carefully to avoid negative externalities such as inequality and ecological degradation.

Expert Assessments and Feasibility

Institutions such as the **World Bank**, **IMF**, and **NITI Aayog** acknowledge India's potential to achieve developed status by 2047. However, they emphasize:

- Sustained reforms in land, labor, capital, and education.
- Investment in R&D and technological innovation.
- Strong institutional accountability and fiscal discipline.

Thus, feasibility depends not on ambition alone but on **policy consistency, implementation efficiency, and citizen engagement**.

Conclusion and Theoretical Implications

Viksit Bharat @2047 is not merely a policy program but a *theoretical framework for transformation*. It integrates economic, social, institutional, and environmental dimensions—echoing composite development theories. Achieving developed nation status is possible, provided India:

- Maintains high growth with macroeconomic stability,
- Ensures inclusive and equitable social development,
- Invests in sustainable infrastructure and innovation,
- Strengthens governance, institutions, and participatory democracy.

From a theoretical lens, Viksit Bharat represents an ambitious but theoretically grounded vision that seeks to position India as a future-ready, equitable, and sustainable global power.

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Conflicts of interest

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this paper

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Note: Include real academic references in a final submission. Below are placeholders.

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