



Vikasit Bharat by 2047 & its Emerging Role as a World Leader

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Abstract

Viksit Bharat envisions transforming India into a developed nation by 2047, encompassing various facets of development, such as economic growth, environmental sustainability, social progress and good governance. India has the largest population and the largest democracy of the world. It is the 4th biggest and one of the fastest growing economy of the world. The new Bharat Vision 2047 is a prosperous Bharat in harmony with modern infrastructure, nature, and opportunities for all citizens from all regions to reach their potential. It has the world's largest reservoir of highly specialized human capital and future potential to possess a unique position of world leader to influence international relations and foster harmonious dialogues among nations. India, a nation with a rich tapestry of history and culture, has emerged as a significant player on the global stage, particularly in the context of promoting world peace. It paved the way for countries seeking to pursue their sovereignty and peace independently. This philosophy continues to resonate in the current global landscape, where India advocates for a multipolar world where every nation, big or small, has space to voice its concerns and aspirations. Cultural Diplomacy and Soft Power also plays a significant role in India's contribution to the new world order. Through initiatives like the International Day of Yoga, UNESCO World Heritage recognition, and the spread of Indian art, music, and philosophy, India fosters intercultural dialogue and mutual respect. The promotion of Indian values such as tolerance and inclusivity through soft power enhances its image as a nation committed to building bridges rather than barriers. The new vision of India to be a developed nation by 2047, accelerated its economic growth since last decade and with the same pace its role emerged as a global leader in maintaining an stable and safer world order.



Keywords: Vikasit Bharat by 2047, Emerging role of Bharat, Bharat as a World Leader, Stable and Safer World Order etc.

Viksit Bharat 2047 is the government's vision to transform the country into a self-reliant and prosperous economy by 2047. 'Viksit Bharat' means 'Developed India'. Viksit Bharat 2047 is the government's initiative to achieve the goal and vision of transforming India into a developed entity by 2047, the 100th year of independence for India. The government is working towards achieving all-round development of the country by empowering and improving the capabilities of people to achieve a developed nation or Viksit Bharat. The vision is based on four pillars- Yuva (Youth), Garib (Poor), Mahilayen (Women), and Annadata (Farmers) (Hindustan Times, 2025). This forward-looking plan focuses on inclusive growth and sustainable development with effective governance.

Key to this transformation is the active participation of India's youth, who are seen as both the agents and the recipients of change. Prime Minister Narendra Modi stressed their importance, saying, "Power of youth is not just change-agent but also the beneficiaries of change. As such, initiatives and platforms such as Voice of Youth are crafted to channel their creativity, energy and ideas and must align their aspirations to national development goals (Pandit, 2025). This approach promotes innovation and advancement as well as self-reliance, with significant announcements made in order to expedite the achievement of Viksit Bharat by 2047. Economic growth, technological upgradation, infrastructure development, social empowerment, and sustainability are the criteria of this programme (Ray, 2025). Steps towards achieving them were charted in the Union Budget 2025-26, as Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman announced a few priorities to create opportunities and drive progress in accordance with the overall strategy outlined in the interim budget (Hindustan Times, 2025). These are:

- Zero-poverty;
- Hundred per cent good quality school education;
- Access to high-quality, affordable, and comprehensive healthcare;
- Hundred per cent skilled labour with meaningful employment;
- Seventy per cent of women in economic activities;
- Making our country the 'food basket of the world';



The journey to Vikasit Bharat by 2047 is marked by significant opportunities and challenges. It requires a harmonious blend of economic growth, technological innovation, inclusive development, and environmental sustainability (Bilmes et al., 2025). The guiding philosophy of “Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas, and Sabka Prayas” reflects the need for collective and concerted efforts towards this ambitious goal. The success of this vision will not only redefine India’s position globally but also set a precedent for sustainable and inclusive development.

Meaning of Viksit Bharat : 'Viksit Bharat' means 'Developed India.' Viksit Bharat 2047 is the government’s vision to drive the mission of making India a completely developed nation by its 100th anniversary of independence in 2047. The Union Budget 2025-26 brings a series of initiatives in accordance with the 'Viksit Bharat 2047' vision to make India a prosperous and self-reliant nation by its 100th anniversary of independence (Hindustan Times, 2025). Major announcements are:

- **Income Tax Reforms:** To generate domestic demand and accelerate economic growth, the government has raised the personal income tax exemption limit to ₹12 lakh from ₹8 lakh. This would increase household consumption, savings, and investments.
- **Agricultural Development:** A high-yield crop scheme to benefit 17 million farmers has been launched to enhance agricultural productivity. The budget proposes increasing subsidised credit to farmers and increasing sustainable farming practices.
- **Support for MSMEs and Startups:** The budget focuses on boosting credit for Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and startups through enhanced credit guarantee schemes. This initiative aims to foster innovation and entrepreneurship, contributing to economic growth (Ray, 2025).
- **Infrastructure Investment:** The government plans to modestly increase capital spending to develop infrastructure, stimulate economic activity, and create job opportunities. This includes transportation, energy, and digital infrastructure investments to support long-term growth (Pandit, 2025).

Objectives of Viksit Bharat -2047 : Viksit Bharat's primary goal is to transform India into a developed nation by 2047 through inclusive economic participation for all citizens (Hindustan Times, 2025). It aims to take India's economy to \$30 trillion within just two decades. The



strategy is on consolidating infrastructure, expanding social welfare schemes, driving economic growth, promoting sustainable development, and enhancing both ease of living and ease of doing business. The Major objectives of Viksit Bharat -2047 are:

- **Zero Poverty:** Zero Poverty in Viksit Bharat 2047 is achievable through a multi-dimensional approach towards empowering the underprivileged and promoting inclusive development. Essential infrastructure development for people experiencing poverty is the way forward for sustainable development. At the same time, food security schemes continue to benefit over 80 crore Indians by ensuring that no one sleeps on an empty stomach (Ray, 2025). The Jan Dhan Yojana, the world's largest scheme which has empowered crores of the common people by providing them access to banking, ensuring financial empowerment. Special emphasis is placed on fulfilling aspirations, protecting the rights of weaker sections, and empowering Divyangs (divyangjan) through specialised support mechanisms (Sibal, 2023). In addition, overall tribal development is prioritised, ensuring a level playing field for marginalised populations. Further, providing more than three crore rural poor with affordable homes with basic amenities enhances their quality of life, enhancing India's vision of a poverty-free and self-reliant India.
- **Farmers' Welfare:** With the Viksit Bharat drive, several schemes have been initiated to ensure the welfare of farmers and promote sustainable agriculture. Schemes such as PM KISAN, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, and Soil Health Cards ensure financial security and protection against crop loss risk, benefiting crores of farmers. The government has also emphasised the development of irrigation facilities through PM Krishi Sinchayee Yojana and agricultural infrastructure development with a Rs. 1 lakh crore funding facility. Schemes such as Kisan Credit Cards, the Agriculture Infrastructure Fund, and the SVAMITVA scheme are designed to empower farmers with better resources, enhanced credit availability, and enhanced titles. The PM-PRANAM scheme promotes organic farming and sustainable fertiliser use, improving the vision of a prosperous, self-reliant agriculture sector for an advanced India.
- **Women Empowerment:** Women empowerment is promoted under the Viksit Bharat scheme through a master scheme with a good representation, financial inclusion, and



enhanced quality of life. Reservation of 33% of the seats in the Lok Sabha and in the state assemblies and the Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam guaranteeing quotas to SC and ST women are promoting women's leadership (Ray, 2025). The criminalisation of triple talaq has empowered Muslim women with a sense of security. Efforts towards financial inclusion have seen over 28 crore women opening Jan Dhan accounts, and most of the beneficiaries of PM Mudra Yojana and Stand Up India are women. Initiatives like the Jal Jeevan Mission, Swachh Bharat Mission, and increased maternity benefits under PMMVY also promotes a culture of increased inclusivity and empowerment of women in India.

- **Education:** In Viksit Bharat-2047, transformative education reforms are replacing the old NEP of 1986 with a modern approach. Initiatives like Nishtha Teachers' Holistic Education, Vidyanjali Mentoring, and Nipun Bharat emphasise foundational literacy, adaptive curricula, and credit-based learning. Meanwhile, the Skill India Mission and PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana have upskilled millions, and SAMARTH Udyog Centres are industry-reading the workforce for Industry 4.0. More than 10,000 Atal Tinkering Labs nationwide encourage scientific temperament, while the first National Sports University in Manipur is a milestone achievement. Internationalisation of higher education is in progress with the setup of IIT campuses in Zanzibar and Abu Dhabi, supported by schemes like Start Up India Fund Schemes.
- **Improvements for Middle Class:** With Viksit Bharat, the government emphasises middle-class welfare through enhanced infrastructure and employment generation. PM Awas Yojana (Gramin) has provided more than 2.5 crore houses, while SBM Gramin and its Phase II have enhanced sanitation through large-scale toilet construction and women-led waste management (Hindustan Times, 2025). Urban schemes like AMRUT have enhanced water and sewer connections and enabled green spaces, and Har Ghar Jal is supplying tap water to every rural household. Additionally, the Rozgar Mela drive is attempting to create 10 lakh jobs and has added 5.5 crore new EPFO subscribers, further encouraging economic stability.
- **Healthcare:** Healthcare is holistically enhanced in the Viksit Bharat vision through a sequence of flagship programs. The PM-Ayushman Bharat Health Infrastructure



Mission and Digital Mission are strengthening public healthcare and digital connectivity, with thousands of health centres and millions of registered health accounts. Initiatives such as e-Sanjeevani OPD and PM Jan Aushadhi Yojana enhance the accessibility and affordability of quality care and medicines. Initiatives in organ donation and rehabilitation of drug dependents through the Nasha Mukta Bharat Abhiyaan and the Child Health and Nutrition Mission Indradhanush further demonstrate the vision for developing a robust, inclusive, and sustainable healthcare ecosystem in India.

- **National Security:** In the Viksit Bharat vision, strategic initiatives have significantly strengthened India's national security. The country's robust defence capabilities are attested by the induction of indigenously developed Light Combat Helicopters and the pioneering Agnipath scheme, which modernises the armed forces with young, high-tech soldiers. The sharp reduction in insurgent incidents as well as successfully executed surgical strikes indicate India's success with its counter terrorism measures. Additional measures include the annulling of Article 370 and fast tracked developmental projects, including Jammu & Kashmir, as well as Ladakh; the latter added stability and prosperity to the regions. These initiatives, combined with a proactive foreign policy and intense diplomatic engagements during the G20 Presidency, collectively strengthen India's vision for ensuring national security while advancing its development agenda (Sibal, 2023).
- **Economic Development:** Economic development in India has gained momentum in the pandemic, driven by strong growth and value-improving reforms (Bardalai & Goswami, 2021). GST implementation has united the market, and digital initiatives like Aadhaar-DBT and UPI have revolutionised payments and financial inclusion and made India a world leader in digital transactions. Record merchandise, services, agriculture, and electronics exports demonstrate India's rising global competitiveness. PM MUDRA, Startup India, and PM Jan Dhan Yojana reforms in the MSME sector have expanded financial inclusion and employment, and the Government e-Marketplace has enhanced procurement transparency and efficiency (Pandit, 2025). These collectively



demonstrate the Viksit Bharat vision, the way forward to sustainable and inclusive economic growth.

- **Ease of Doing Business:** India has made tremendous strides in the direction of business facilitation with an emphasis on simplification, transparency, and reduction in compliance. The government has removed 41,000 redundant compliances and decriminalized specific company law provisions that are making the business ecosystem more facilitative. Tax reforms have further reduced the corporate tax burden and implementation of the PLI scheme and National Single Window System is accelerating manufacturing and investment. Besides, industrial corridors and rapid document clearances make India a business and innovation destination of the world.
- **Infrastructure:** The development of infrastructure in India has increased phenomenally (Nambiar, 2009); through initiatives like PM Gati Shakti, which enhances the transport of goods and services and employment generation and improves citizens' lives. India has expanded the road, railway, air, and waterway network, and achievements like the Yashobhoomi Convention Centre, the largest convention centre in India, and the Vande Bharat Express have highlighted India's engineering capabilities. The UDAN scheme has also made air travel affordable for the commoner, and connectivity has increased phenomenally. All these efforts are improving economic growth and making India a global infrastructure hub (Hindustan Times, 2025).
- **Technology:** India is becoming a world leader in technology and space exploration. With efforts like Chandrayaan-3 being achieved, India became the first country to reach the South Pole of the Moon, showcasing the cost-effective capability of space by India. The Aditya-L1 mission will study the Sun, and the Gaganyaan mission will soon undertake sending Indian astronauts to space (Ray, 2025). Digitally, India is revolutionising governance and services through digital platforms like UMANG and KisanRath and is also leading the charge in digital empowerment with more than 4.6 crore candidates being certified under Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan. With efforts like Semicon India, India is emerging as a new semiconductor manufacturing hub.



- **Sustainability:** India is taking giant leaps in sustainability through efforts in renewable energy and waste management (Jetley, 2003). India is now the 4th largest in the world in terms of installed renewable energy capacity, with solar capacity growing exponentially and a record low solar tariff of Rs. 1.99 per unit achieved (Hindustan Times, 2025). The Global Biofuel Alliance, championed by India, is leading the way in the use of sustainable biofuels around the world. Also, India's GOBARDHAN scheme is encouraging waste-to-energy solutions, converting agricultural waste to biogas and compost (Pandit, 2025). Through the PM-KUSUM scheme, India is empowering farmers with solar energy solutions. At the same time, the One Sun, One World, One Grid initiative plans to develop a global grid for solar energy, encouraging sustainable growth on the world map.

Role of India in the New World Order: India is a country with a rich and diverse history (Jetley, 2003). It has had a significant role in world affairs for thousands of years, and that influence continues to this day. India is the second-most populous country in the world, and its economy is growing rapidly (Bilmes, Ibanez, Chaudhry & Hakim, 2021). Here, we will take a closer look at India's role in the world today. We will explore the role of India in the present world, and its influence across different continents, and discuss some of the challenges and opportunities that lie ahead for India on the global stage. India is one of the most influential countries in the world today, with a presence across all major continents.

In the 21st century, India is an increasingly important country on the global stage, with a growing economy and population, and a vast array of resources and talent (Jetley, 2003). As its influence continues to grow, it is likely that India will play an ever-more important role in shaping the world around us (Nambiar, 2009). Here's a look at some of the key roles of India in the new world order that are:

- **Political Role of India in the New World Order:** India has always been a peaceful country, striving for mutual respect and cooperation with all nations. India is one of the founding members of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) and Played an important role in its establishment (Sibal, 2023). The movement was created to ensure that small and newly independent countries would not be drawn into the orbit of either the United States or the Soviet Union during the Cold War. India has also



been a strong supporter of the United Nations and has worked to promote peace and security around the world.

In recent years, India has become an increasingly important player on the global stage. India is now the world's second-most populous country with over one billion people, and it is also one of the world's fastest-growing economies (Bardalai & Goswami, 2021). India is also a nuclear power and has a large military force. The political role of India in the new world order is significant. It can be summarized under the following major heads :

- **Revive of SAARC:** The SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) is an organization of eight countries in South Asia. India is a founding member of the SAARC and has always been a key player in the organization. In recent years, however, the SAARC has become largely inactive due to disagreements between India and Pakistan, the two largest members of the organization (Bilmes, Ibanez, Chaudhry & Hakim, 2021).

India has been working to revive the SAARC in recent years and has proposed a number of initiatives to make the organization more effective (Nambiar, 2009). These initiatives include making the SAARC more inclusive, increasing cooperation on regional issues, and improving connectivity between member states.

- **External Aid in Adequate Measure:** India is the second-largest donor of external aid in the world, contributing more than \$70 billion cumulatively to developing countries since independence. India is also a member of various global and regional forums such as the G20, BRICS, and SCO that provide opportunities for it to engage with other major powers and shape global agendas (Pandit, 2025).
- **Self-strength is Key:** India's economic growth and its role in the world today are both products of its own strengths. India has pursued an independent foreign policy, built a strong economy, and developed relationships with countries around the world (Sibal, 2023). These factors have given India greater influence on the global stage.
- **A Force for Peace:** India is also a constructive player in many global peacekeeping efforts. It is the largest contributor to UN peacekeeping operations and has played a significant role in resolving conflicts in its own region (Nambiar, 2009).



- **Economic Role of India in the New World Order:** The economic role of India in the present world is significant. The country is currently the world's fastest-growing major economy, with an annual growth rate of around seven per cent (**Jetley, 2003**). In recent years, India has been a key driver of global economic growth, accounting for about 15 per cent of the world's total economic output.

India is also home to a large and rapidly growing middle class. Currently, there are around 300 million middle-class consumers in India, and this number is expected to grow to 600 million by 2030. This growing middle class is increasingly playing a role in global consumption patterns, with Indian consumers becoming an important market for a wide range of products and services.

In addition to its economic role, India is also a major political and military power. The country is the world's second-largest contributor to United Nations peacekeeping operations and is a nuclear-armed state with one of the largest militaries in the world (**Sibal, 2023**). India is also a member of a number of important international organizations, including the United Nations, the World Trade Organization, and the G20 (**Jetley, 2003**).

All of these factors make India a significant player on the global stage. It has been able to use its growing economic and political clout to expand its influence around the world. For example, India has been working to strengthen ties with East Africa in order to counter China's growing influence in the region (**Pandit, 2025**). India has also been working to expand its economic ties with Latin America and Southeast Asia. The country's influence is only likely to grow in the years ahead, making it an important country to watch.

Role of India as a Global Leader for Making the Safer and Peaceful World: India's steadfast dedication to advancing a new and safer world order has long been acknowledged, especially in light of its substantial contributions to UN peacekeeping operations (**Bardalai & Goswami, 2021**). India has continuously promoted nonviolent and peaceful conflict resolution, peaceful coexistence, and international cooperation ever since gaining its freedom. India has demonstrated its commitment to peacekeeping efforts by actively participating in them as one of the major troop contributors (**Bilmes, Ibanez, Chaudhry & Hakim, 2021**). Since then,



more than 250,000 Indian peacekeepers have participated in more than 49 UN missions across the globe, notably in Southeast Asia, the Middle East, and Africa. In addition to monitoring ceasefires and delivering humanitarian aid to displaced civilians, Indian forces have been instrumental in stabilising war-torn nations (Ray, 2025).

As per a Press Release by PIB dated 29 May 2023, apart from the current deployment, India has pledged one Infantry Battalion Group and Corvette with Helicopter, as hard power and an Engineer Company & Signal Company as Force enablers to be deployed at the behest of the UN (Ray, 2025).

In addition to this, we have sent **Female Engagement Teams called FETs in MONUSCO** (United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo) and UNISFA (United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei). In fact, recently **Major Radhika Sen from India was awarded the Military Gender Advocacy Award** for 2023. We have also deployed **Women Military Police in UNDOF** (United Nations Disengagement Observer Force), and beyond this, various women staff officers and military observers have been on the ground in various missions.

In order to provide niche training for peacekeeping operations, a Centre for UN Peacekeeping (CUNPK) has been established by the Indian Army, which is based in New Delhi, training no less than 12,000 troops each year for these missions. Frequently, the Center sends out Mobile Training Teams to friendly foreign countries in order to enhance their capabilities in the area. This is a testament to India's continuing legacy of contributing to UN peacekeeping operations and its commitment to peaceful settlement of disputes or conflicts (Bardalai & Goswami, 2021). It is no wonder then that India is one of the largest contributors in terms of troops in UN peacekeeping missions. Indian Army personnel have consistently operated in difficult and challenging environments, demonstrating remarkable professionalism, courage, and a humanitarian approach. Their commitment has often come at great personal cost, with 159 Indian soldiers making the ultimate sacrifice to uphold UN mandates and ensure global peace. An important facet of India's peacekeeping endeavours is its dedication to inclusive peacebuilding (Nambiar, 2009). Indian police units that serve in missions like Liberia, where they have helped to restore security and trust in local communities, are examples of how the country has led the way in incorporating women into peacekeeping operations. India's history



of peacekeeping is a reflection of its fundamental commitment to harmony, collaboration, and dialogue (Sibal, 2023). By supporting international peace missions, India furthers its vision of a world in which states work together to maintain international peace and security and disagreements are settled peacefully (Pandit, 2025). As the globe marks the International Day of Peace, India's commitment to international peacekeeping is the evidence of its resolve and leadership.

Conclusion

India is a powerful country with a rich culture and heritage. It is important to understand the role of India as a global leader in making the safer world, especially given its growing influence across continents. India is the world's largest democracy, with a population of over 1.2 billion people. The country's integration into the global economy has been accompanied with economic growth during the last decade. The journey to Vikasit Bharat by 2047 is marked by significant opportunities and challenges. It requires a harmonious blend of economic growth, technological innovation, inclusive development, and environmental sustainability. The guiding philosophy of "Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas, and Sabka Prayas" reflects the need for collective and concerted efforts towards this ambitious goal. The success of this vision will not only redefine India's position globally but also set a precedent for sustainable and inclusive development which has risen to prominence as a global player.

Challenges and Future Directions Despite its numerous contributions, India faces significant challenges in its pursuit of peace, including internal strife, regional tensions, and geopolitical complexities. With disputes emerging at many levels and taking on different forms, the modern world is beset with many difficulties. The rise of terrorism and non-state actors further complicates the narrative of peace in South Asia. Nevertheless, India remains committed to addressing these issues through internal reforms and partnerships with other nations to combat these global threats. The need to establish enduring peace is what makes an International Day of Peace significant. India, guided by the philosophy of *Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam*, sees the world as a single family and acknowledges the vital role of collective action. No wonder we are committed to advancing world peace and harmony, as evidenced by our peacekeeping deployments and various missions, which embody these ideals.



In addition to that India's role in world peace is multifaceted, encompassing historical legacies, diplomatic efforts, peacekeeping contributions, and developmental initiatives. As it continues to shape its identity on the global stage, India's engagement in peace-building efforts reflects its aspiration to foster a world characterized by cooperation, understanding, and mutual respect. By remaining steadfast in its commitment to peace and non-violence, India not only pays homage to its rich heritage but also paves the way for a more peaceful and prosperous future for all nations.

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