



Viksit Bharat @2047: Vision, Challenges and Pathways

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Abstract: *India's aspiration to become a developed nation by 2047, marking the centenary of its independence, has been articulated through the vision of Viksit Bharat @2047. This vision seeks to transform India into an economically prosperous, socially inclusive, technologically advanced, culturally vibrant, and environmentally sustainable nation. Achieving this ambitious goal requires coordinated efforts across multiple sectors, particularly policy formulation, educational transformation, cultural preservation and promotion, and innovation-driven development. The present paper examines the vision of Viksit Bharat @2047 and explores the opportunities and challenges associated with its realization. Employing a qualitative and analytical methodology based on policy documents, scholarly literature, and government reports, the study analyzes the role of public policy, education, culture, and innovation in shaping India's developmental trajectory. The findings indicate that while India possesses significant demographic, technological, and cultural advantages, challenges such as educational inequality, skill gaps, socio-economic disparities, digital divides, and governance issues must be addressed. The paper concludes that inclusive policies, transformative education, cultural confidence, and innovation ecosystems are essential for achieving the objectives of Viksit Bharat @2047. Policy suggestions are proposed to strengthen India's developmental framework and ensure sustainable national progress.*

Keywords: *Viksit Bharat @2047, Education, Innovation, Public Policy, Culture, Sustainable Development, Knowledge Economy.*

Introduction: The year 2047 will mark one hundred years of India's independence. The vision of Viksit Bharat @2047 represents India's commitment to becoming a developed nation characterized by economic prosperity, social justice, technological advancement, cultural confidence, and environmental sustainability. The concept extends beyond economic growth and encompasses holistic human development, inclusive governance, educational excellence, and innovation-led transformation.

India has emerged as one of the fastest-growing major economies in the world. Rapid advancements in digital infrastructure, scientific research, entrepreneurship, and educational reforms have created favorable conditions for national development. Simultaneously, India possesses a rich cultural heritage and civilizational knowledge systems that provide unique strengths for sustainable development.

However, the journey toward becoming a developed nation involves overcoming several challenges. Persistent inequalities in education, employment, healthcare, regional development, and technological access

continue to hinder inclusive growth. Therefore, understanding the interconnected roles of policy, education, culture, and innovation becomes essential in realizing the vision of Viksit Bharat @2047.

This paper critically examines these dimensions and identifies strategies for addressing the challenges associated with national transformation.

Background of the Study: The vision of Viksit Bharat @2047 represents India's aspiration to transform itself into a developed, inclusive, and self-reliant nation by the centenary year of its independence. Announced by the Government of India, this initiative seeks to position the country among the world's leading economies while ensuring that the benefits of development reach every section of society. The vision extends beyond economic growth and emphasizes social justice, environmental sustainability, technological innovation, and good governance as essential pillars of national progress.

India has emerged as one of the fastest-growing economies in the world, supported by its demographic advantage, expanding digital infrastructure, entrepreneurial ecosystem, and increasing global influence. Initiatives such as Digital India, Skill India, Make in India, Startup India, Atmanirbhar Bharat, and the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 have created a strong foundation for long-term development. These initiatives aim to enhance human capital, improve productivity, strengthen infrastructure, and promote innovation-driven growth.

However, the journey toward achieving the goals of Viksit Bharat @2047 is accompanied by numerous challenges. Persistent poverty, unemployment, regional disparities, inadequate healthcare facilities, educational inequalities, environmental degradation, and the digital divide continue to hinder inclusive development. Rapid technological changes also demand a workforce equipped with future-oriented skills and adaptive capabilities. In addition, effective governance, transparency, institutional accountability, and citizen participation are necessary to ensure successful policy implementation and equitable distribution of resources.

The realization of Viksit Bharat @2047 therefore requires a multidimensional and collaborative approach involving government institutions, private enterprises, educational organizations, civil society, and citizens. Sustainable economic development must be complemented by social inclusion, environmental responsibility, and technological advancement. Understanding the vision, identifying the major challenges, and exploring practical pathways are essential for designing strategies that can accelerate India's developmental journey.

Against this backdrop, the present study attempts to examine the vision of Viksit Bharat @2047, analyse the key challenges associated with its implementation, and identify the pathways that can contribute to building a prosperous, equitable, sustainable, and developed India by 2047.

Significance of the Study: The vision of Viksit Bharat @2047 has emerged as a central developmental agenda for contemporary India. While numerous policy initiatives have been introduced to accelerate economic and social progress, comprehensive academic analyses integrating policy, education, culture, and innovation remain limited.

Education plays a critical role in developing human capital, innovation drives economic competitiveness, culture strengthens national identity, and policy provides the institutional framework for development. These dimensions are interdependent and collectively influence the success of national transformation efforts.

The study is significant because it:

- Examines the multidimensional nature of Viksit Bharat @2047.
- Identifies challenges affecting India's developmental aspirations.

- Highlights the role of education and innovation in nation-building.
- Explores the contribution of cultural heritage to sustainable development.
- Provides policy recommendations for achieving inclusive and equitable growth.

Objectives of the Study: The study aims to:

1. Examine the vision and objectives of Viksit Bharat @2047.
2. Analyze the role of policy in achieving national development goals.
3. Explore the contribution of education to building a developed India.
4. Assess the significance of culture and innovation in national transformation.
5. Identify the major challenges and suggest policy measures for achieving Viksit Bharat @2047.

Review of Literature

Dahiya (2025) examined the concept of Viksit Bharat@2047 by analysing the challenges, opportunities, and strategic roadmap required for transforming India into a developed nation. The study emphasized that sustained economic growth, social justice, technological advancement, and environmental sustainability are the major pillars of the vision. It identified barriers such as regional disparities, infrastructural gaps, and institutional inefficiencies, while advocating policy reforms, human capital development, and the adoption of global best practices to achieve the developmental objectives by 2047.

Mundhe (2024) explored the pathways to achieving a developed India under the framework of Viksit Bharat @2047. The author argued that multidimensional development requires strategic investments in education, healthcare, infrastructure, renewable energy, and digital transformation. The study highlighted the importance of good governance, inclusive policies, and technological innovation as key enablers for achieving equitable and sustainable national progress.

Singh (2026) reviewed India's developmental trajectory from the perspective of inclusive and innovation-driven growth. The study identified structural constraints, including inadequate research and development expenditure, low employment elasticity, and rural-urban imbalances. It recommended strengthening innovation ecosystems, enhancing labour productivity, generating quality employment opportunities, and ensuring balanced regional development to fulfil the aspirations of Viksit Bharat @2047.

Rehman, Dar, and Rasool (2025) conducted a systematic review focusing on the role of artificial intelligence literacy in higher education within the context of India's Vision Viksit Bharat 2047. Using the PRISMA framework, the study found that AI-enabled education can foster innovation, personalized learning, and a technologically competent workforce. However, challenges such as the digital divide, ethical concerns, and skill deficits persist. The authors concluded that collaboration among government, educational institutions, and industry is essential to prepare human resources capable of supporting India's long-term developmental vision.

Research Gap: The existing literature on Viksit Bharat @2047: Vision, Challenges, and Pathways provides valuable insights into the broad developmental aspirations and strategic priorities required for transforming India into a developed nation. However, several gaps remain evident.

First, most studies are conceptual, descriptive, or policy-oriented in nature and primarily discuss the vision and expected outcomes of Viksit Bharat @2047 without empirical validation. There is a lack of field-based

investigations examining how developmental policies are being implemented and perceived at the grassroots level.

Second, while scholars have emphasized economic growth, technological advancement, infrastructure development, and innovation, limited attention has been given to the role of local institutions, educational establishments, civil society organizations, and community participation in realizing the objectives of Viksit Bharat @2047. The mechanisms through which these stakeholders contribute to national development remain underexplored.

Third, the issue of regional disparities has not been adequately addressed. Most available studies present India as a homogeneous entity and fail to examine variations in developmental challenges and opportunities across different states, rural and urban areas, and socio-economically marginalized communities. Consequently, the differential impact of development initiatives remains insufficiently understood.

Fourth, although human capital development has been identified as a critical pathway toward achieving the 2047 vision, there is a scarcity of research investigating the preparedness of the education system, skill development programmes, and youth aspirations in supporting the transition to a developed economy.

Therefore, there is a need for empirical and context-specific studies that assess the effectiveness of existing initiatives, explore stakeholder perspectives, and identify region-specific strategies to bridge developmental inequalities. Addressing these gaps would contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of the practical pathways and challenges involved in achieving the goals of Viksit Bharat @2047.

Methodology: The present study adopts a qualitative and descriptive-analytical research method.

Sources of Data: The study is based on secondary sources including:

- Government policy documents
- National Education Policy (2020)
- NITI Aayog reports
- Academic journals
- Books
- Research articles
- UNESCO reports
- World Bank publications
- Reports related to innovation, culture, and development

Method of Analysis: The collected data were analyzed using thematic and content analysis. Themes were organized around policy, education, culture, innovation, opportunities, and challenges related to Viksit Bharat @2047.

Analysis and Interpretation

Objective 1: To Examine the Vision and Objectives of Viksit Bharat @2047

The vision of Viksit Bharat @2047 represents India's aspiration to transform itself into a fully developed nation by the centenary year of independence. The concept is not limited to achieving higher economic

growth but encompasses comprehensive human development, social justice, technological advancement, environmental sustainability, and global leadership. The vision seeks to ensure that every citizen benefits from development while maintaining India's cultural identity and democratic values.

A critical analysis of the vision reveals that it is rooted in the principle of inclusive and sustainable development. Unlike traditional development models that primarily emphasize industrialization and economic indicators, Viksit Bharat promotes multidimensional progress. The objective is to create a nation where economic prosperity coexists with social equity, quality education, healthcare accessibility, environmental protection, and technological innovation.

India's demographic advantage is a significant factor supporting this vision. With one of the world's largest youth populations, India possesses immense human resource potential. If effectively educated and skilled, this demographic dividend can become a powerful engine of growth. Consequently, the vision emphasizes skill development, entrepreneurship, and employment generation.

Another important component is the aspiration to position India as a global knowledge leader. The vision recognizes that in the twenty-first century, knowledge, innovation, and technology determine national competitiveness. Therefore, investments in research, digital infrastructure, and scientific advancement are considered essential.

However, achieving the vision requires addressing structural barriers such as poverty, regional disparities, unemployment, gender inequality, and environmental degradation. The vision is ambitious because it seeks not only economic transformation but also societal transformation. Therefore, Viksit Bharat @2047 can be interpreted as a national developmental framework aimed at achieving holistic progress across economic, social, educational, cultural, and technological domains.

The analysis suggests that the success of this vision depends upon effective policy implementation, citizen participation, institutional reforms, and sustained investment in human capital development. Thus, Viksit Bharat @2047 represents a comprehensive roadmap for India's long-term national transformation.

Objective 2: To Analyze the Role of Policy in Achieving National Development Goals

Public policy serves as the backbone of national development because it establishes the institutional framework through which developmental objectives are translated into action. The vision of Viksit Bharat @2047 cannot be realized without coherent, inclusive, and future-oriented policy interventions.

Economic policies play a central role in accelerating growth and improving productivity. Government initiatives such as Make in India, Digital India, Startup India, Skill India, and Atmanirbhar Bharat have been designed to strengthen manufacturing, digital infrastructure, entrepreneurship, and self-reliance. These policies contribute directly to employment generation, economic diversification, and global competitiveness.

The analysis reveals that infrastructure policy is particularly significant. Investments in roads, railways, airports, digital connectivity, renewable energy, and urban development create the foundation for economic expansion. Improved infrastructure reduces transaction costs, enhances productivity, and facilitates regional development. Consequently, infrastructure development is viewed as a strategic requirement for achieving developed nation status.

Governance reforms also emerge as a critical policy dimension. Transparent, accountable, and efficient governance strengthens public trust and improves service delivery. Digital governance initiatives such as e-governance platforms have reduced administrative delays and enhanced accessibility to government services. These reforms contribute to greater administrative efficiency and citizen empowerment.

Social policies focused on education, healthcare, women empowerment, and poverty alleviation are equally important. Inclusive development cannot be achieved if significant sections of the population remain marginalized. Therefore, policies promoting social justice and equal opportunities are essential components of the Viksit Bharat framework.

Environmental policy represents another crucial area. Climate change, resource depletion, and environmental degradation pose significant threats to sustainable development. Therefore, policies encouraging renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, green technologies, and climate resilience are necessary for balancing growth with environmental responsibility.

Despite these positive developments, policy implementation challenges remain significant. Bureaucratic inefficiencies, regional disparities, funding limitations, and coordination gaps often affect outcomes. Therefore, policy effectiveness depends not merely on formulation but also on implementation quality, monitoring mechanisms, and institutional accountability.

The analysis demonstrates that policy functions as the enabling force that connects economic growth, social welfare, educational advancement, and technological innovation. Hence, effective policymaking is indispensable for achieving the goals of Viksit Bharat @2047.

Objective 3: To Explore the Contribution of Education to Building a Developed India

Education constitutes the most important pillar of national development because it develops human capital, promotes innovation, strengthens democratic values, and enhances economic productivity. The vision of Viksit Bharat recognizes education as a transformative force capable of driving long-term social and economic progress.

The analysis indicates that education contributes to development through multiple pathways. Firstly, it enhances individual capabilities and skills, thereby increasing employability and productivity. A highly educated workforce is essential for knowledge-based economies where innovation and technology drive growth.

Secondly, education promotes social mobility and reduces inequalities. Access to quality education enables individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds to improve their socio-economic conditions. Consequently, educational expansion contributes to social inclusion and equitable development.

The implementation of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 represents a major step toward educational transformation. The policy emphasizes multidisciplinary learning, critical thinking, creativity, skill development, research orientation, and technological integration. These reforms align closely with the objectives of Viksit Bharat by preparing learners for future economic and societal challenges.

Digital education has emerged as another transformative dimension. Platforms such as DIKSHA, SWAYAM, and virtual learning environments have expanded educational access. Technology enables flexible learning opportunities and helps bridge geographical barriers. However, the digital divide remains a major concern, particularly in rural and economically disadvantaged regions.

Higher education institutions play a critical role in research and innovation. Universities are expected to become centers of knowledge creation rather than merely knowledge transmission. Strengthening research infrastructure, promoting interdisciplinary studies, and fostering international collaborations can significantly contribute to national development.

Despite substantial progress, several educational challenges persist. These include unequal access, inadequate infrastructure, teacher shortages, low learning outcomes, skill mismatches, and regional

disparities. Many graduates lack industry-relevant skills, resulting in unemployment despite educational attainment.

The analysis therefore suggests that educational reform must focus not only on access but also on quality, relevance, inclusivity, and innovation. A developed India requires an education system capable of producing skilled professionals, responsible citizens, creative thinkers, and innovative researchers. Thus, education remains the cornerstone of Viksit Bharat @2047.

Objective 4: To Assess the Significance of Culture and Innovation in National Transformation

Culture and innovation are often perceived as separate domains; however, both are deeply interconnected in the context of national development. While culture provides identity, values, and continuity, innovation drives progress, competitiveness, and economic transformation.

India's cultural heritage represents one of its greatest strengths. The country's diversity of languages, traditions, philosophies, arts, and knowledge systems contributes to social richness and civilizational continuity. The analysis indicates that cultural identity fosters national confidence and social cohesion, which are essential for sustainable development.

The growing emphasis on Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) reflects an effort to integrate traditional wisdom with contemporary education and development practices. Ancient Indian contributions in mathematics, medicine, astronomy, environmental ethics, and philosophy continue to hold relevance for modern society. Integrating such knowledge systems into educational curricula can create culturally rooted yet globally relevant models of development.

Culture also contributes economically through tourism, handicrafts, performing arts, cinema, literature, and creative industries. These sectors generate employment, attract international recognition, and strengthen India's soft power globally. Therefore, cultural development has both social and economic significance.

Innovation, on the other hand, serves as the primary driver of future economic growth. In a rapidly changing global economy, nations that invest in innovation gain competitive advantages. India's growing startup ecosystem demonstrates significant entrepreneurial potential. Sectors such as artificial intelligence, biotechnology, fintech, renewable energy, and digital services are increasingly contributing to economic transformation.

Research and development activities are fundamental to innovation ecosystems. However, India's R&D expenditure remains relatively low compared to many developed nations. Strengthening university-industry collaboration, increasing research funding, and encouraging scientific entrepreneurship are necessary for accelerating innovation.

The analysis further reveals that innovation is not limited to technological advancement. Social innovation, educational innovation, and governance innovation are equally important for solving developmental challenges. Innovative approaches can improve healthcare delivery, educational accessibility, agricultural productivity, and public administration.

Nevertheless, challenges such as inadequate research infrastructure, funding constraints, skill shortages, and unequal technological access continue to hinder innovation capacity. Therefore, sustained investments and supportive policy environments are essential.

The findings indicate that culture provides the moral and intellectual foundation for development, while innovation provides the mechanisms for transformation. Together, they form critical pillars of Viksit Bharat @2047.

Objective 5: To Identify the Major Challenges and Suggest Measures for Achieving Viksit Bharat @2047

Although India possesses immense developmental potential, several challenges must be addressed to realize the vision of Viksit Bharat.

One of the most significant challenges is socio-economic inequality. Income disparities, regional imbalances, and unequal access to opportunities continue to affect large segments of the population. Inclusive growth strategies are therefore essential.

Educational inequality remains another major concern. Variations in educational quality, infrastructure, digital access, and learning outcomes create barriers to human capital development. Addressing these disparities requires increased investment in educational infrastructure and teacher development.

Employment generation represents a critical challenge. While economic growth has accelerated, job creation has not always kept pace with workforce expansion. The mismatch between educational qualifications and labor market requirements further aggravates unemployment. Skill development and industry-oriented education are necessary solutions.

The digital divide also presents significant obstacles. Although India has made remarkable progress in digital transformation, disparities in internet access, digital literacy, and technological infrastructure persist across regions and social groups.

Environmental sustainability constitutes another major challenge. Climate change, pollution, resource depletion, and biodiversity loss threaten long-term development. Sustainable development strategies must therefore be integrated into economic planning.

Governance challenges such as bureaucratic inefficiency, corruption, policy implementation gaps, and institutional weaknesses can reduce developmental effectiveness. Strengthening accountability and administrative capacity is essential for improving outcomes.

Global uncertainties, including geopolitical tensions, economic fluctuations, and technological disruptions, may also influence India's developmental trajectory. Therefore, adaptive and resilient policy frameworks are required.

The analysis suggests several measures:

- Strengthening educational quality and accessibility.
- Increasing investments in research and innovation.
- Promoting sustainable development practices.
- Enhancing digital inclusion.
- Supporting entrepreneurship and skill development.
- Improving governance efficiency.
- Encouraging public-private partnerships.
- Preserving cultural heritage while embracing modernization.

Overall, the challenges are substantial but manageable through coordinated efforts and long-term strategic planning. If effectively addressed, these measures can significantly contribute to realizing the vision of

Viksit Bharat @2047 and establishing India as a developed, inclusive, innovative, and culturally confident nation.



Findings: The study on “Viksit Bharat @2047: Vision, Challenges, and Pathways” revealed that achieving the vision of a developed India requires a balanced integration of economic growth, social inclusion, technological advancement, environmental sustainability, and effective governance. The review indicated that economic transformation through industrial development, entrepreneurship, and employment generation remains central to the Viksit Bharat agenda. Simultaneously, investments in education, healthcare, and skill development are essential for strengthening human capital and ensuring inclusive growth.

The findings further suggest that technological innovation and digital transformation can significantly accelerate national development by enhancing productivity, improving service delivery, and promoting global competitiveness. However, challenges such as regional disparities, unemployment, poverty, inadequate infrastructure, climate-related concerns, and the digital divide continue to impede progress toward the 2047 vision.

The study also found that good governance characterized by transparency, accountability, policy stability, and citizen participation is crucial for the successful implementation of developmental initiatives. Furthermore, collaboration among government agencies, private sectors, academic institutions, and civil society organizations emerged as a key pathway for translating the vision of Viksit Bharat into reality. Therefore, a multidimensional and inclusive approach is necessary to ensure that development benefits all sections of society.

Implications of the Study: The findings of the study have important implications for policymakers, educators, researchers, and development practitioners. For policymakers, the study highlights the need to formulate integrated and evidence-based policies that simultaneously address economic, social, technological, and environmental dimensions of development. Special attention should be given to reducing regional inequalities and strengthening institutional mechanisms for effective policy execution.

For the education sector, the study underscores the importance of aligning educational reforms and skill development programmes with the future needs of the economy. Educational institutions should focus on fostering critical thinking, innovation, digital literacy, entrepreneurship, and lifelong learning to prepare youth for emerging opportunities and challenges.

The study also implies that sustainable development should remain a core principle of national planning. Environmental conservation, renewable energy adoption, and climate resilience must be incorporated into developmental strategies to ensure long-term prosperity.

Finally, the study provides a foundation for future empirical research on Viksit Bharat @2047 by identifying existing gaps and encouraging context-specific investigations at regional and community levels. Such research can contribute to developing practical and inclusive strategies for realizing India's aspiration of becoming a developed nation by the year 2047.

Conclusion: Viksit Bharat @2047 represents a transformative vision for India's future. The aspiration to become a developed nation extends beyond economic growth and encompasses educational excellence, cultural vitality, technological innovation, social justice, and environmental sustainability.

The study highlights that policy, education, culture, and innovation are interconnected pillars of national development. While India possesses considerable strengths, significant challenges remain. Educational inequalities, skill gaps, governance issues, and technological disparities must be addressed through coordinated action.

The realization of Viksit Bharat requires a long-term commitment to inclusive growth, quality education, cultural preservation, research excellence, and innovation-driven development. By effectively leveraging its demographic dividend, technological capabilities, and civilizational heritage, India can emerge as a leading global power by 2047.

Policy Suggestions

- Strengthen implementation mechanisms for national development policies.
- Increase public investment in education and research.
- Promote equitable access to quality education across regions.
- Expand digital infrastructure to bridge the digital divide.
- Encourage multidisciplinary and skill-based education.
- Strengthen collaboration between universities and industries.
- Increase investment in research and development activities.
- Support startup ecosystems and entrepreneurial innovation.
- Integrate Indian Knowledge Systems into educational curricula.

- Promote cultural preservation alongside modernization.
- Enhance environmental sustainability through green technologies.
- Foster inclusive growth by addressing socio-economic inequalities.
- Strengthen local governance and citizen participation.
- Encourage lifelong learning and workforce reskilling.
- Develop comprehensive policies for climate resilience and sustainable development.

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