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Viksit Bharat @2047: A Vision of Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay

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Abstract

India's vision of Viksit Bharat @2047 symbolizes the nation's aspiration to become a developed, self-reliant, and equitable society by the centenary of its independence. This vision is deeply aligned with the philosophy of Integral Humanism propounded by Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay, which emphasizes holistic development — material, moral, and spiritual — based on India's cultural ethos. Upadhyay's ideals of Antyodaya (upliftment of the last person), self-reliance, ethical governance, and decentralized economy form a timeless framework for balanced national growth. This paper examines how his philosophy provides both moral and practical direction for achieving the goals of Viksit Bharat @2047, integrating human-centric development with sustainability, inclusivity, and cultural continuity.

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1. Introduction

As India approaches the centenary of its independence in 2047, the nation stands at a pivotal moment in its history — a time to reflect upon the journey of progress and to envision the roadmap toward becoming a Viksit Bharat (Developed India). The Government of India's Viksit Bharat @2047 initiative outlines a comprehensive vision to transform the country into a global leader in economy, science, technology, governance, and social welfare. However, for such transformation to be meaningful and sustainable, it must be grounded in India's own cultural and philosophical ethos rather than being a mere imitation of Western development models.

In this context, the ideas of Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay (1916–1968) gain renewed relevance. A visionary thinker, political leader, and philosopher, Upadhyay proposed the doctrine of Integral Humanism (Ekatma Manav Darshan) — a framework for holistic development that harmonizes material progress with spiritual and ethical growth. His philosophy presents an indigenous model of development that aligns perfectly with the goals of Viksit Bharat @2047: self-reliance (Atmanirbharta), inclusivity (Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas), and human-centric progress.

Pandit Upadhyay emphasized that true development cannot be measured solely in terms of GDP or industrial output. Instead, it must encompass the well-being of every individual — addressing physical needs, intellectual expansion, moral strength, and spiritual fulfillment. His concept of Antyodaya, the upliftment of the most deprived sections of society, forms the ethical foundation of modern welfare programs in India.

Thus, this paper explores the philosophical and practical synergy between Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay's vision of Integral Humanism and the national aspiration of Viksit Bharat @2047, highlighting how his timeless ideas can guide India's journey toward holistic, inclusive, and sustainable development.

2. Overview of Viksit Bharat @2047 Initiative:

Viksit Bharat @2047 is a long-term national vision and development initiative launched by the Government of India with the objective of transforming the country into a fully developed nation by the year 2047, marking 100 years of India's independence.

The initiative envisions a prosperous, inclusive, sustainable, and globally respected India, grounded in the principles of good governance, innovation, and self-reliance (Atmanirbharta).

At its core, Viksit Bharat @2047 seeks to provide a strategic roadmap for the next two decades, guiding policies and programs across sectors such as economy, education, healthcare, infrastructure, environment, technology, and social justice. It emphasizes both economic growth and human development, recognizing that true progress lies not only in material prosperity but also in the moral, cultural, and spiritual upliftment of society.

The initiative aligns with India's aspiration to become a developed economy, targeting a significant rise in per capita income, high human development indices, and strong global competitiveness. It also stresses inclusive growth, ensuring that the benefits of development reach every section of society—particularly the marginalized and rural populations—echoing the ideal of “Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas, aur Sabka Prayas.”

Moreover, Viksit Bharat @2047 envisions India as a knowledge-driven and innovation-led society, leveraging science, technology, and entrepreneurship while remaining rooted in its civilizational ethos. Sustainability and climate resilience are integral to this vision, with a focus on green energy, circular economy, and environmental stewardship.

Public participation forms a key pillar of this initiative. Through the Viksit Bharat Sankalp Yatra and various consultation platforms, the government seeks to engage citizens, institutions, and youth in shaping the vision collectively—transforming it from a governmental program into a national movement.

In essence, Viksit Bharat @2047 represents a holistic development blueprint that combines economic strength, social harmony, cultural pride, and global leadership, aiming to establish India as a nation that is modern in progress yet deeply rooted in its traditional values.

3. Importance of Revisiting Foundational Indian Thinkers:

As India envisions its transformation into a developed nation by 2047, it becomes imperative to revisit and reinterpret the ideas of foundational Indian thinkers whose philosophies have shaped the moral, cultural, and socio-political fabric of the nation. Thinkers such as Mahatma Gandhi, Swami Vivekananda, Rabindranath Tagore, Sri Aurobindo, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, and Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay offered holistic frameworks of human and national development rooted in India's civilizational ethos. Their ideas transcend temporal contexts, offering timeless guidance for nation-building that harmonizes spiritual wisdom with modern progress.

In an era dominated by globalization, technological disruption, and material aspirations, the ethical and humanistic dimensions of development often risk being overshadowed. Revisiting the intellectual heritage of Indian thought helps to balance material advancement with moral and cultural integrity. These thinkers emphasized values such as self-reliance (Swadeshi), human dignity, social justice, collective harmony, and spiritual freedom—principles that remain crucial to building an inclusive and sustainable India. Moreover, the philosophies of foundational Indian thinkers provide a contextualized model of development, distinct from Western paradigms that primarily focus on economic indicators. They advocate for a human-centered approach—

one that views the individual not merely as an economic unit but as an integral being with physical, intellectual, and spiritual needs. This aligns directly with the vision of Viksit Bharat @2047, which aspires for comprehensive progress that uplifts every citizen while preserving India's cultural identity. By revisiting and integrating these philosophies into contemporary policy frameworks, India can craft a developmental discourse that is both globally competitive and indigenously rooted. The thoughts of Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay, particularly his doctrine of Integral Humanism and the concept of Antyodaya, provide profound insights for achieving a just and compassionate model of national growth. Thus, the reflection on foundational thinkers is not a matter of nostalgia, but a strategic necessity to ensure that India's journey toward 2047 remains guided by enduring wisdom, ethical governance, and human welfare.

4. Objectives and Scope of the Study:

The primary objective of this study is to explore the relevance and applicability of Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay's philosophical vision, particularly his doctrine of Integral Humanism, in the context of India's long-term developmental mission—Viksit Bharat @2047. The study seeks to bridge the gap between India's contemporary policy framework and its civilizational philosophy, emphasizing how traditional Indian thought can guide modern governance and socio-economic transformation.

4.1. The specific objectives of this study:

1. To analyze the core tenets of Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay's philosophy, especially the concepts of Integral Humanism, Antyodaya (upliftment of the last person), and Swadeshi (self-reliance).
2. To examine the alignment between Upadhyay's vision and the goals of Viksit Bharat @2047, particularly in areas such as inclusive growth, ethical governance, and sustainable development.
3. To assess the contemporary relevance of Upadhyay's ideas in addressing India's socio-economic challenges and shaping value-based public policy.
4. To propose a framework for integrating Upadhyay's principles into India's developmental roadmap toward 2047.

4.2. The scope of this study:

The scope of the study encompasses both philosophical and policy dimensions of national development. It draws upon primary and secondary sources, including Upadhyay's writings, government documents, and contemporary analyses of development paradigms. The study does not aim to provide an exhaustive historical biography of Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay but rather focuses on interpreting his ideas in the light of modern developmental discourse.

By situating Upadhyay's vision within the framework of Viksit Bharat @2047, the study aspires to contribute to a deeper understanding of how India's indigenous intellectual heritage can inform holistic, inclusive, and sustainable development—leading to the realization of a truly developed and self-reliant India by 2047.

5. Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay: Life and Ideology:

Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay (1916–1968) was one of India's foremost political thinkers and philosophers who envisioned a model of national development rooted in Indian culture,

ethics, and social philosophy. Born in Nagla Chandrabhan village in Mathura district, Uttar Pradesh, Upadhyay led a life of simplicity, intellectual rigor, and unwavering commitment to national service. Despite personal hardships — losing both his parents at a young age — his early experiences instilled in him a profound sense of empathy and duty toward the downtrodden.

Upadhyay was deeply influenced by the teachings of Indian spiritual traditions, the freedom struggle, and nationalist thinkers like Swami Vivekananda, Mahatma Gandhi, and Dr. K.B. Hedgewar. His academic brilliance was evident early on, and his engagement with the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) shaped his understanding of India's civilizational values and the importance of cultural unity. He later became a guiding intellectual force within the Bharatiya Jana Sangh (BJS), the forerunner of today's Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP).

At the core of Upadhyay's philosophy lies the doctrine of Integral Humanism (Ekatma Manav Darshan), which he propounded in 1965 as a socio-economic and political framework for independent India. He criticized the blind imitation of Western ideologies such as capitalism and communism, arguing that both systems were materialistic and ignored the deeper spiritual and moral dimensions of human existence. According to him, India's development must arise from its own cultural consciousness, not through the import of foreign models.

6. Upadhyay's ideology rests on four fundamental pillars:

- Holistic Human Development:** Recognizing the individual as a complete being composed of body, mind, intellect, and soul, all of which must be harmoniously developed.
- Cultural Nationalism:** Viewing the nation as a living cultural entity (Chiti) rather than a mere geographical or political construct.
- Decentralized Economy:** Advocating Swadeshi and self-reliance through the empowerment of villages and small industries, ensuring that economic progress reaches every section of society.
- Antyodaya – Upliftment of the Last Person:** Ensuring that the benefits of development flow first to the most marginalized and underprivileged individuals.

Through these ideas, Pandit Upadhyay envisioned a just and self-reliant India that upholds moral integrity, cultural identity, and economic independence. His philosophy provided an indigenous alternative to Western political thought, shaping the ideological foundation for India's long-term development discourse. His vision continues to inspire national programs and policies that aim for inclusive growth, social harmony, and sustainable development — principles that strongly resonate with the modern framework of Viksit Bharat @2047.

7. Integral Humanism and the Viksit Bharat Vision:

Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay's doctrine of Integral Humanism (Ekatma Manav Darshan) provides a comprehensive framework for achieving balanced and sustainable national development. It emphasizes that true progress cannot be attained merely through material prosperity but must encompass the integrated growth of body, mind, intellect, and soul — both at the individual and collective levels. This philosophy forms the ethical and cultural foundation upon which the vision of Viksit Bharat @2047 can be built.

Upadhyay argued that India should not blindly emulate the Western models of capitalism or socialism, as both prioritize materialism and neglect the moral and spiritual dimensions of life. Instead, he proposed an indigenous path that harmonizes economic development with ethical governance, cultural preservation, and social justice. His idea of Integral Humanism envisions society as an organic whole, where individuals, communities, and the state function in mutual cooperation rather than competition.

The Viksit Bharat @2047 initiative, launched by the Government of India, aims to transform India into a developed nation by the 100th anniversary of independence. It seeks to create a nation that is self-reliant (Atmanirbhar), technologically advanced, socially inclusive, and environmentally sustainable. These objectives resonate deeply with Upadhyay's principles, especially his emphasis on self-sufficiency, decentralization, and the upliftment of the most vulnerable.

The alignment between Integral Humanism and the Viksit Bharat vision can be understood through the following dimensions:

Dimension	Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay's Vision	Viksit Bharat @2047 Goals
Economic	Decentralized economy based on self-reliance (Swadeshi), rural empowerment, and local industries	Atmanirbhar Bharat, Make in India, innovation-driven economic growth
Social	Antyodaya* – uplifting the last person, ensuring dignity and equality	Inclusive development, poverty eradication, gender equality, social justice
Cultural	Preservation of Indian ethos, traditions, and moral values	Cultural renaissance, promotion of Indian knowledge systems, soft power diplomacy
Political	Ethical leadership, service-oriented governance	Transparent, accountable, and citizen-centric administration
Environmental	Harmony between human and nature, sustainable living	Green growth, renewable energy, and climate resilience

Through this holistic vision, both Upadhyay's philosophy and Viksit Bharat @2047 advocate a model of progress that integrates science with spirituality, economics with ethics, and modernization with cultural continuity.

Integral Humanism thus serves as the moral compass for India's developmental trajectory — reminding policymakers

that the nation's strength lies not only in its economic indicators but also in the values, unity, and well-being of its people. By embedding these principles into the Viksit Bharat roadmap, India can achieve a development model that is not only advanced and prosperous but also compassionate, ethical, and self-sustaining.

8. Relevance in the Contemporary Context:

Pandit Upadhyay's philosophy provides a timeless framework for addressing India's developmental challenges. In today's era of globalization and rapid industrialization, his call for moral and value-based governance is crucial. The emphasis on Antyodaya — uplifting the last person in society — aligns with flagship programs like:

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY):

The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) is a flagship housing initiative launched by the Government of India in 2015 under the vision of "Housing for All." The primary objective of this scheme is to provide affordable housing to the urban and rural poor and to ensure that every Indian family has access to a pucca (permanent) house with basic amenities by the year 2024.

PMAY operates through two major components:

1. **PMAY–Urban (PMAY–U):** Targets housing needs in urban areas. Focuses on economically weaker sections (EWS), low-income groups (LIG), and middle-income groups (MIG). Key features include Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) for home loans, In-situ slum redevelopment, Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), and Beneficiary-led individual house construction or enhancement (BLC).
2. **PMAY–Gramin (PMAY–G):** Focuses on rural housing, replacing the earlier Indira Awaas Yojana. Provides financial assistance to eligible rural families for constructing new houses or upgrading kutcha (temporary) houses. The program emphasizes eco-friendly construction and convergence with other welfare schemes like Swachh Bharat Mission (toilets) and Saubhagya (electricity connection).

Key Objectives and Features:

1. To ensure "Housing for All by 2024."
2. Promote inclusivity by covering women, SC/ST, minorities, and vulnerable groups.
3. Encourage eco-friendly, sustainable construction technologies.
4. Enable credit-linked subsidies to make housing affordable for lower and middle-income groups.
5. Empower women through mandatory ownership or co-ownership of the property.

Impact: As of recent government data, over 3 crore houses have been sanctioned under both urban and rural components. PMAY has significantly contributed to improving the quality of life, social security, and economic empowerment of low-income families across India.

Connection with Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay's Vision:

The PMAY scheme strongly reflects Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay's philosophy of Antyodaya — uplifting the last person in society. By providing secure housing to the poorest, it embodies his idea of development that begins at the grassroots, ensuring dignity and stability for every individual.

8.2. Ayushman Bharat: The Ayushman Bharat program, launched by the Government of India in 2018, represents one of the world's largest government-funded healthcare initiatives. It is a visionary step toward achieving Universal Health Coverage (UHC) and embodies the principle of "Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas" — ensuring that

every citizen has access to affordable and quality healthcare services, regardless of socio-economic status.

The scheme is built on the philosophy of Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay's Antyodaya, which focuses on serving the poorest and most vulnerable sections of society. It provides a holistic framework that strengthens both preventive and curative healthcare mechanisms.

Components of Ayushman Bharat:

The initiative comprises two main components:

1. **Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs):** Over 1.5 lakh HWCs are being established across India to provide comprehensive primary healthcare services. These centres focus on preventive, promotive, and community-based healthcare, covering maternal and child health, non-communicable diseases, and basic diagnostic services.
2. HWCs aim to bring healthcare services closer to rural and semi-urban populations, ensuring accessibility and early intervention.

8.3. Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY):

Provides cashless health insurance coverage of up to RS. 5 lakh per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization. Covers more than 10.74 crore vulnerable families, translating to over 50 crore beneficiaries. Empanels both public and private hospitals across India to ensure quality healthcare delivery. Encourages paperless and cashless transactions through digital health cards and centralized claim systems.

Objectives and Key Features:

1. To reduce out-of-pocket expenditure on healthcare.
2. To ensure equitable access to medical facilities for economically weaker sections.
3. To promote digital health infrastructure and transparency in medical services.
4. To shift focus from illness-based treatment to wellness-oriented care.

To foster public-private partnerships (PPP) for improving healthcare delivery.

Impact: Since its inception, Ayushman Bharat has facilitated millions of hospital admissions and significantly improved access to healthcare for poor and marginalized populations. It has strengthened India's healthcare delivery system by integrating technology, preventive care, and financial protection.

Connection with Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay's Vision:

Ayushman Bharat perfectly exemplifies Upadhyay's philosophy of Integral Humanism and Antyodaya. His belief that national progress depends on the well-being of every individual, especially the weakest, is reflected in this initiative's focus on inclusive healthcare. By ensuring that even the poorest citizens receive dignity and access to quality medical care, Ayushman Bharat advances India's journey toward a humane, equitable, and Viksit Bharat by 2047.

9. Digital India & Skill India:

9.1. Digital India:

The Digital India initiative, launched by the Government of India in 2015, aims to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. It envisions

bridging the digital divide by ensuring that technology becomes an instrument of inclusion, empowerment, and governance efficiency.

The program focuses on providing every citizen with access to government services, information, and digital infrastructure regardless of geographical or socio-economic barriers. It directly supports the *Viksit Bharat @2047* vision by integrating technology with governance and social welfare.

Objectives and Key Pillars: Digital India is built on three core pillars:

Digital Infrastructure as a Core Utility to Every Citizen:

1. Providing high-speed internet in rural and urban areas.
2. Establishing unique digital identities through Aadhaar.
3. Enabling secure digital lockers and e-signature services.

Governance and Services on Demand:

1. Delivering government services online to improve transparency and efficiency.
2. Promoting cashless transactions and e-Governance platforms such as UMANG and DigiLocker.

Digital Empowerment of Citizens:

1. Encouraging digital literacy through programs like Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA).
2. Promoting local language content and digital skill development.

Impact: Digital India has transformed public service delivery by reducing corruption, increasing transparency, and connecting millions of citizens to the digital economy. Initiatives like BharatNet, e-Hospitals, e-NAM*(National Agricultural Market), and Unified Payments Interface (UPI) have created an inclusive digital ecosystem benefiting farmers, students, small businesses, and rural communities.

Connection with Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay's Vision:

The Digital India program embodies Upadhyay's concept of Antyodaya by empowering even the remotest citizens through technology. It supports his belief in self-sufficiency and decentralized development, ensuring that progress reaches the grassroots level. By integrating technology with human values and service, Digital India reflects his philosophy of Integral Humanism — modernization with moral purpose.

9.2. Skill India:

The Skill India Mission, launched in 2015, seeks to equip India's youth with employable skills and competencies necessary for a rapidly changing global economy. It addresses the challenge of unemployment by fostering a culture of continuous learning and entrepreneurship, thereby contributing to India's demographic dividend.

Objectives:

1. To train over 40 crore people in various skills by 2024.
2. To enhance employability through vocational education and industry collaboration.
3. To promote entrepreneurship and self-employment among youth.
4. To align skill development with global standards and technological advancements.

Major Components:

1. **Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY):** Provides free, short-term skill training in various trades aligned with industry demand. Offers certification upon successful completion, improving employability.
2. **National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC):** A public-private partnership that drives large-scale skill development initiatives. Works with industry partners to identify skill gaps and design sector-specific programs.
3. **Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL):** Recognizes and certifies skills acquired informally, promoting dignity of labor.
4. **Apprenticeship Training Programs:** Facilitates on-the-job learning and bridges the gap between academic knowledge and industrial needs.

Impact: Skill India has expanded vocational training opportunities and increased youth participation in technical and service sectors. It has also fostered innovation and entrepreneurship through initiatives like the Startup India program.

Connection with Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay's Vision :

Skill India embodies Upadhyay's principle of holistic human development, where education and work empower individuals to contribute productively to society. His belief in self-reliance (Swadeshi) and dignity of labor resonates strongly with this initiative. By enhancing human capability and economic participation, Skill India supports the broader vision of Viksit Bharat and ensures that development remains inclusive and sustainable.

10. Startup India & Make in India – fostering self-reliance:

Here's a detailed and academically written explanation of Startup India and Make in India, structured in the same tone and format as your previous sections so you can include them directly in your research paper:

10.1. Startup India:

The Startup India initiative was launched by the Government of India on 16 January 2016 with the aim of fostering innovation, promoting entrepreneurship, and building a robust startup ecosystem across the nation. It represents a transformative step toward creating a culture of self-employment and technological creativity — aligning closely with India's Viksit Bharat @2047 vision of inclusive and innovation-driven growth.

Objectives:

1. To encourage and support new entrepreneurs and innovators in diverse sectors.
2. To simplify regulatory frameworks, reduce bureaucratic hurdles, and ease business creation.
3. To provide access to funding, mentorship, and networking opportunities.
4. To promote job creation and position India as a global hub for innovation.

Key Features:

1. **Startup India Hub:** A single-point online platform connecting startups, investors, mentors, and incubators.
2. **Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS):** A corpus of ₹10,000 crore managed by the Small Industries

Development Bank of India (SIDBI) to provide financial assistance.

3. **Tax Exemptions:** Startups receive tax exemptions on profits for three years and exemptions on capital gains to attract investment.
4. **Simplified Regulations:** Self-certification for compliance with labor and environmental laws to ease business operations.
5. **Research and Innovation Support:** Establishment of innovation centers, incubation facilities, and research parks in collaboration with academic institutions.

Impact: The Startup India initiative has created a vibrant entrepreneurial ecosystem, making India the third-largest startup hub in the world. It has encouraged youth participation in technology, sustainability, and service sectors, contributing to employment generation and self-reliance.

Connection with Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay's Vision: Startup India resonates with Upadhyay's concept of self-reliance (Swadeshi) and Integral Humanism, encouraging individuals to use their creativity and innovation for national progress. By empowering youth to become job creators rather than job seekers, it reflects his idea of productive, self-sufficient human development. The initiative also embodies Antyodaya by promoting inclusive opportunities across regions and social groups.

10.2 Make in India:

The Make in India initiative, launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 25 September 2014, seeks to transform India into a global manufacturing hub by encouraging domestic production and attracting foreign investment. It aims to strengthen India's industrial base, reduce import dependency, and generate large-scale employment, thereby contributing directly to the nation's goal of becoming a developed economy by 2047.

Objectives:

1. To increase the manufacturing sector's contribution to India's GDP to 25%.
2. To create millions of new jobs in manufacturing and allied sectors.
3. To attract both domestic and foreign direct investment (FDI).
4. To enhance global competitiveness through innovation, infrastructure, and skill development.

Key Focus Areas:

1. Emphasis on infrastructure expansion through smart cities, port modernization, and logistics improvement.
2. Establishment of Invest India as the national investment promotion and facilitation agency.
3. Policy reforms introduced under Make in India include FDI liberalization, industrial corridor development, and procedural simplification.
4. The initiative initially targeted 25 priority sectors, including aerospace, defence manufacturing, automobiles, biotechnology, renewable energy, and electronics.

Impact: The initiative has significantly improved India's ranking in the Ease of Doing Business Index, enhanced FDI

inflows, and stimulated domestic manufacturing. It has also encouraged innovation and self-sufficiency, creating synergies with programs such as Digital India, Skill India, and Startup India.

Connection with Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay's Vision: Make in India embodies Upadhyay's ideals of economic self-reliance, decentralized production, and national strength through indigenous capability. His philosophy of Swadeshi encouraged local enterprise and resource utilization — principles at the core of this initiative. By promoting domestic industries and reducing external dependence, Make in India reflects his belief that true national development arises when economic progress aligns with cultural identity, moral responsibility, and societal well-being.

11. Challenges Ahead:

While the vision of Viksit Bharat @2047 aligns closely with Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay's philosophy of Integral Humanism, the path toward realizing this vision is not without challenges. India's journey to becoming a developed nation requires not only economic transformation but also moral, social, and institutional strengthening. Upadhyay's framework provides the guiding philosophy, yet its implementation demands continuous effort, structural reforms, and collective national will.

11.1. Economic Inequality and Inclusive Growth: Despite notable progress, India continues to face deep-rooted disparities in wealth, education, and access to basic amenities. The growing urban-rural divide and concentration of economic opportunities in select regions challenge the principle of Antyodaya, which calls for the upliftment of the last person. To embody Upadhyay's vision, development policies must ensure that economic expansion translates into tangible improvements in the lives of the poor and marginalized.

11.2. Balancing Modernization with Cultural Integrity: As India modernizes rapidly, there is a constant tension between technological advancement and the preservation of traditional values. Upadhyay cautioned against uncritical imitation of Western models of development. The challenge lies in integrating modernization with cultural identity — ensuring that India's progress remains rooted in its civilizational ethos rather than being guided solely by material goals.

11.3. Ethical Governance and Administrative Efficiency: One of Upadhyay's key contributions was his call for moral politics and ethical leadership. However, corruption, bureaucratic delays, and inefficiencies continue to undermine governance. The realization of *Viksit Bharat* requires leaders and institutions that embody the spirit of service, transparency, and accountability. Administrative reforms and moral education are necessary to restore the ethical dimension of governance envisioned by Upadhyay.

11.4. Sustainable Development and Environmental Protection: Industrial growth, urbanization, and consumerism have placed immense pressure on natural resources. While Upadhyay emphasized harmony between human and nature, the pursuit of economic growth often leads to ecological degradation. Achieving Viksit Bharat @2047

will require balancing industrial progress with environmental stewardship through the promotion of renewable energy, waste management, and sustainable lifestyles.

11.5. Technological Advancement and Employment Generation: Automation and digitization are transforming industries and labor markets. While these innovations drive efficiency, they also risk creating unemployment and inequality if not paired with adequate skill development. Ensuring that technological growth benefits all sections of society is essential for achieving the inclusive development that Upadhyay advocated.

11.6. National Unity and Social Cohesion: Upadhyay envisioned India as an organic, unified society bound by cultural and spiritual consciousness. However, divisions based on religion, caste, and region still pose barriers to social harmony. Building unity amid diversity and strengthening social cohesion are vital for fulfilling his idea of Ekātma Manav Darshan—a society where all individuals work collectively for the common good.

In conclusion, while the *Viksit Bharat @2047* vision echoes the principles of *Integral Humanism*, its success will depend on how effectively India addresses these challenges. Bridging economic divides, preserving moral values, ensuring sustainable growth, and fostering inclusive governance are essential steps toward realizing Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay's dream of a prosperous, self-reliant, and harmonious India.

12. Conclusion

The vision of Viksit Bharat @2047 represents not just an economic milestone but a moral and civilizational commitment to shaping India's future on the foundations of inclusivity, sustainability, and self-reliance. In this context, the philosophy of Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay serves as both a guiding light and a moral compass. His doctrine of Integral Humanism provides a uniquely Indian framework for national development — one that harmonizes material advancement with ethical values, cultural identity, and social welfare.

Upadhyay's ideas emphasize that true progress lies not merely in technological innovation or GDP growth but in the balanced development of the individual and society as a whole. His principles of Antyodaya, Swadeshi, and ethical governance align closely with the pillars of Viksit Bharat: inclusive growth, self-reliance, and transparent administration. By integrating these timeless values with modern governance and innovation, India can avoid the pitfalls of purely materialistic development and achieve holistic prosperity.

As India moves toward 2047, realizing the vision of Viksit Bharat requires embedding Upadhyay's ideals into policy, education, and governance. His call for moral politics, social equity, and harmony between humanity and nature continues to resonate in the nation's journey toward becoming a global leader grounded in its cultural ethos. By embracing Integral Humanism, India can evolve into a nation that is not only powerful and prosperous but also compassionate, ethical, and spiritually enriched — a truly developed India in every sense.

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