The "Developed Nation" or "Viksit Bharat" plan is a comprehensive policy framework for India's transformation. It focuses on seven areas: Education Revolution, Innovation Ecosystem, Infrastructure Overhaul, Healthcare Transformation, Environmental Sustainability, Social Inclusion, and Global Partnerships. The plan emphasizes collective efforts, political will, and sustained implementation, and it takes into account demographic and population factors.

However, the plan's implementation could face challenges such as resource allocation, infrastructure development, policy implementation, socio-cultural factors, political will, monitoring and evaluation, and environmental concerns.

The plan involves a wide range of stakeholders, including the government, educational institutions, healthcare providers, businesses and industries, NGOs, international partners, and citizens. Each stakeholder has a crucial role to play in the successful implementation of the plan. The ultimate aim of the plan is to improve the quality of life for the citizens of India.
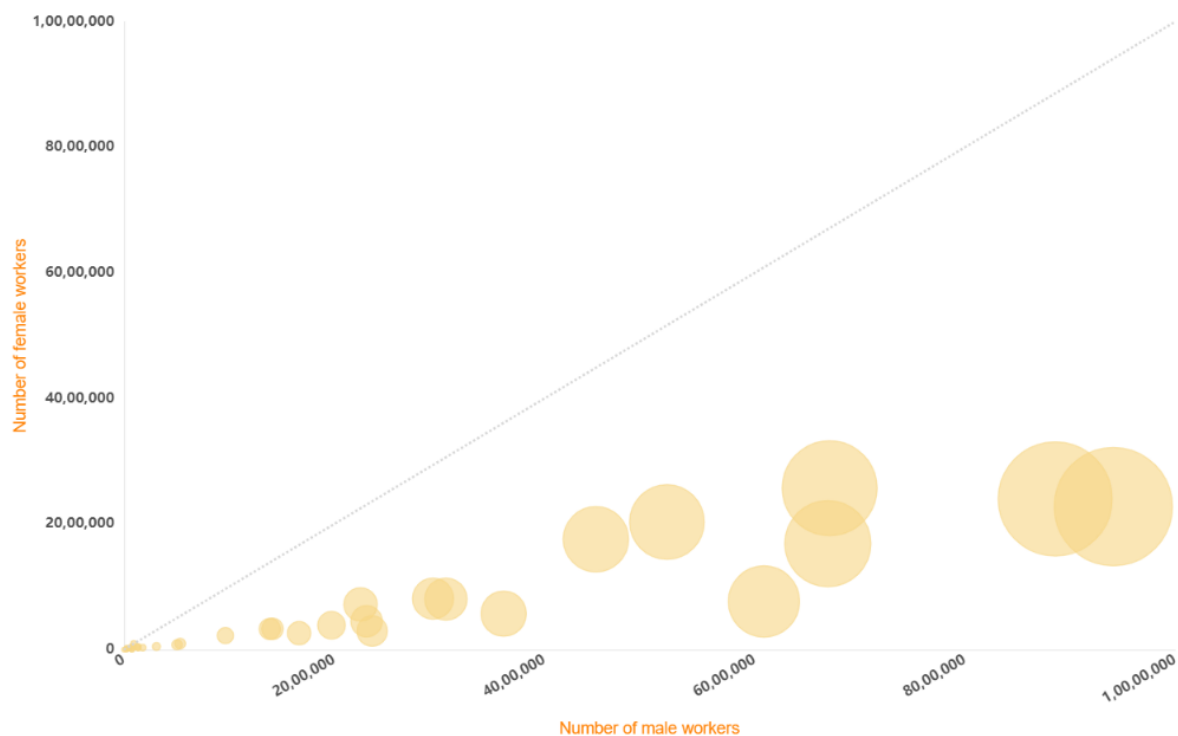
The several key policy interventions could be crucial:

1. **Education Revolution**: Policies should focus on improving the quality of education, aligning curriculum with industry needs, and promoting universal literacy. This could involve investing in teacher training, digital infrastructure, and adult education programs.
2. **Innovation Ecosystem**: Policies should aim to boost investment in research and development, support startups, and encourage the protection of intellectual property rights. This could involve simplifying regulations, providing funding, and nurturing entrepreneurship.
3. **Infrastructure Overhaul**: Policies should aim to modernize transport and connectivity, expand digital infrastructure, and promote renewable energy sources. This could involve significant investment in roads, railways, ports, airports, broadband access, e-governance, and cybersecurity.
4. **Healthcare Transformation**: Policies should aim to provide affordable healthcare for all, focus on preventive care, and strengthen health infrastructure. This could involve investing in hospitals, clinics, telemedicine, and wellness programs.
5. **Environmental Sustainability**: Policies should aim to implement green policies, promote afforestation, and manage waste efficiently. This could involve balancing growth with conservation, reviving ecosystems, and promoting efficient waste disposal and recycling.
6. **Social Inclusion**: Policies should aim to empower women, promote inclusive growth, and establish robust social safety nets. This could involve bridging income disparities, uplifting marginalized communities, and implementing robust welfare programs.
7. **Global Partnerships**: Policies should aim to foster international trade and investment, and collaborate on global challenges. This could involve negotiating trade agreements and collaborating on global challenges such as climate change, security, and technology.

Remember, these policy interventions require collective efforts, political will, and sustained implementation. They also need to be informed by demographic and population factors, and not be solely based on urban scales. The government needs to understand various factors and study statistical data based on a radical population sample and the working age group of the nation.

The success will depend on effective implementation and the ability to adapt to changing circumstances over the coming decades.

Number of workers by State/UT and Gender

Source: ORGI, Population and Housing Census 2011