

Transformative Reforms for Viksit Bharat@2047

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Abstract

The complete development of government, the economy, social sectors, and technology is the primary emphasis of the transformative changes that are being implemented for Viksit Bharat 2047. Among the most important areas are the promotion of skill-based education, the enhancement of farmer-centric agriculture practices, the promotion of infrastructure investment, the improvement of the ease of doing business, and the utilization of digital public infrastructure for the purpose of efficiency and innovation. Further priorities of the reforms include the enhancement of the research and development ecosystem, the simplification of compliance, the guarantee of environmental sustainability, and the empowerment of underprivileged groups such as women and the poor. The Viksit Bharat@2047 initiative aims to transform India into a developed nation by 2047, with a focus on economic growth, social progress, and environmental sustainability. To achieve this vision, transformative reforms are needed across governance, economy, agriculture, education, and technology.

Key reforms include:

- ❖ Governance Reforms: Modernizing bureaucracy, strengthening judiciary, and enhancing transparency and accountability.
- ❖ Economic Reforms: Simplifying GST, promoting digital payments, and increasing foreign investment.
- ❖ Agriculture Reforms: Improving farm productivity, reducing subsidies, and promoting sustainable practices.
- ❖ Education Reforms: Enhancing digital literacy, promoting vocational training, and improving access to quality education.
- ❖ Technology Reforms: Leveraging AI, promoting digital infrastructure, and ensuring cybersecurity.

These reforms aim to drive inclusive growth, promote innovation, and position India as a global leader by 2047

1. Introduction

"Viksit Bharat 2047" is an ambitious effort with the goal of raising India to the level of a developed nation by the year 2047. The development of the economy, social peace, technical progress, environmental sustainability, and worldwide leadership are the primary interests of this organization. The "Viksit Bharat 2047" program is a government-led initiative with the goal of transforming India into a developed superpower by the year 2047. The initiative places an emphasis on inclusive economic policies, green growth, and sustainable development. According to Ahida Rinkeshkumar Ganpatsinh (2024), the vision calls for achieving a balance between economic growth and the preservation of natural resources, transitioning to renewable energy sources, encouraging sustainable agriculture, and promoting clean transportation. Empowering underprivileged populations, bridging the gap between urban and rural areas, and encouraging entrepreneurial endeavors are the goals of the vision. To ensure that all residents have access to high-quality opportunities, it makes investments in areas like as education, healthcare, infrastructure, and technology. A further objective of the program is to establish India as a responsible global leader, with the intention

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of making a contribution to international collaboration, peace, and sustainable development. "Viksit Bharat," or "Developed India," transcends a mere slogan; it embodies a holistic strategy for the nation's prosperity. This vision will act as a foundational element for India's Amrit Kaal. The Government of India intends to enhance India's global stature through social revolutions, technical advancements, and economic reforms. The notion of "Vikshit Bharat" (developed in India) has recently been a focal point of extensive debate and discourse nationwide. Advocates regard it as a revolutionary vision for India's future, whilst detractors express valid concerns over its practicality and its repercussions. To address this subject comprehensively, we shall analyze both perspectives. Viksit Bharat is an audacious and aspirational initiative for India's social and economic advancement. They assert that India has the potential to emerge as a global superpower thanks to its substantial reservoir of trained labor, extensive cultural heritage, and expanding economy. Vikshit Bharat seeks to capitalize on this potential and guide the nation towards prosperity by promoting innovation, entrepreneurship, and sustainable development.

As India prepares to celebrate its 100th year of Independence in 2047, the Viksit Bharat@2047 vision aspires to transform the nation into a developed economy of USD 30 trillion, powered by transformative reforms across all sectors.

What Reforms are Imperative for India to Realise the Vision of Viksit Bharat@2047?

Governance & Bureaucracy Reforms

- Mnemonic: CIVIC.
- C – Cut the Compliance Burden: India faces 69,000+ compliances under 1,500+ laws. Outdated processes persist, making a digital, faceless system vital for deregulation.
 - Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) helps evaluate if policies work on the ground, improves decision-making, and prevents regulatory failures.
- I – Institutions for Accountability: Modernise bureaucracy with lateral entry and an independent Civil Services Board to oversee appointments and transfers, reducing political interference.
 - Strengthen judiciary with more judges, faster trials to curb 'Tareek pe Tareek issue' and tech-enabled contract enforcement.
- V – Voter & Electoral Reforms: Focus on voter education to empower citizens against misinformation and manipulation.
 - Also, electoral funding transparency must be enhanced. In the 2024 Lok Sabha elections, candidates spent an average of ₹57.23 lakh each, often from opaque sources, highlighting the need for electoral reforms to improve transparency and fairness.
- I – Inclusive Cities & Federalism: Build liveable cities with affordable housing, sanitation, 24x7 utilities, urban green codes.
 - Goods and Services Tax (GST) has demonstrated the strength of Centre–State cooperation, but future reforms need fairer tax sharing and greater state responsibility for fiscal discipline and spending.
- C – Cyber & Digital Public Infrastructure: Expand Digital Public Infrastructure with AI-enabled governance. Revamp central know your customer (CKYC) for universal, real-time, secure financial access.
 - Advance secure, resilient, and citizen-centric digital systems that bridge the divide and drive inclusive growth.

Economic Reforms

- Mnemonic: LIBERATE.
- L – Labour & Land: Implement labour codes and streamline land acquisition to boost formal jobs and investment.
- I – Inflation Targeting: Strengthen the Consumer Price Index (CPI) basket and improve repo rate transmission for better price stability.
- B – Banks & Bankruptcy: Strengthen banking ecosystem for global competitiveness and speed up resolutions under Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC).
- E – Ease of Doing Business: Swift implementation of Jan Vishwas Act, 2023 is needed to decriminalise more minor business offences.

- R – Research and Development (R&D) : Raise R&D spending to 2% of GDP and integrate private players into innovation ecosystems.
- A – Asset Sales: Pursue calibrated disinvestment and strategic privatisation of loss-making PSUs to unlock capital.
- T – Tax Reform (GST): Simplify GST and gradually expand its ambit to include fuel, alcohol, electricity, and real estate under it.
- E – Empower Consumers & Investors: Enhance trust and participation by ensuring transparent markets, stronger protection mechanisms, and efficient redressal systems, thereby driving financial inclusion and sustained investment growth.

Industrial & Manufacturing Reforms

- Mnemonic: MADE (“Made in India”)
- M – MSMEs & Markets: Revive MSME growth with enhanced credit access, and provide global listing opportunities for Indian firms via GIFT IFSC.
- A – Atmanirbhar in Defence: Raise Defence Spending to 3% of GDP, scale up domestic production, and foster private–public collaboration to reduce import dependence and position India as a global hub for defence exports.
- D – Deregulation: Setting up a factory in India requires too much paperwork. A functional single-window system, integrating state and central approvals online with strict timelines, is needed.
 - Smaller towns should define their own industrial zones, with simpler zoning laws, to become the next manufacturing hubs.
- E – Energy & Exports: Strengthen renewable energy capacity, optimize energy use, and establish dedicated industrial zones for rare earth metals with simplified clearances, incentives, and e-waste recycling for strategic metals to reduce foreign dependence for energy requirements.
 - Promote International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO)/Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) certifications in high-value exports to enhance acceptance and credibility.

Agriculture Reforms

- Mnemonic: FARM
- F – Finance & Fertility: Improve farm credit access. Replace input subsidies with direct cash transfers. Boost fertility via irrigation, mechanisation, climate-resilient seed varieties, and climate-smart farming.
 - India can reduce 6–12% post-harvest losses by investing in cold storage at farms and mandis.
- A – Agri Markets & Export: Expand APMC (agricultural produce market committee) coverage, allow private procurement and contract farming.
 - India can boost agricultural exports to USD 70 billion by focusing on value chains for high-potential items like rice, spices, fruits, and vegetables.
- R – Rural Livelihoods: Promote dairying, poultry, fishing, and beekeeping to diversify incomes.
 - India should actively pursue an ethanol blending programme to boost farmers' income, making them 'Urjadata' alongside 'Annadata.'
 - However, India must balance food and energy security, as 20% ethanol blending diverts grains and sugarcane, risking food shortages.'
- M – Market & Land Security: Replace MSP (Minimum Support Price) with comprehensive insurance covering market prices & disasters.
 - Ensure clear land ownership titles via digitalisation and integrate blockchain in Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP).

Education Reforms

- Mnemonic: LEARN
- L – Literacy & Learning: India needs to spend 6% of GDP on public education, focus on foundational skills, teacher training, and accountability.

- E – Education Regulation: Strengthen higher education regulators like the University Grants Commission and All India Council for Technical Education to reduce administrative burdens, allowing institutions to focus on quality, research, and innovation.
- A – Acquire Skills Early: Integrate vocational training in schools to bridge the gap between academics and industry needs.
- R – Reach Global Standards: Invite top foreign universities, aim for an Indian university in the global top 100, and improve sports infrastructure in schools.
- N – Nurture Innovation & Digital Learning: Digitize curricula, leverage tech in classrooms, encourage private capital in universities, and reform testing mechanisms supported by initiatives like PARAKH.

Health Reforms

- Mnemonic: CURE
- C – Coverage & Care: Guarantee Right to Health with a Universal Health Coverage under Ayushman Bharat Yojana.
- U – Unified Standards: Mandate hospital accreditation and enforce clear labelling of health products for quality, safety, and affordability.
- R – Records & Rights: Under the Ayushman Bharat Health Account (ABHA), ensure health data ownership, explicit patient consent, digital security, and strong oversight for personal health information.
- E – Encourage Innovation: Promote domestic MedTech start-ups, support early-stage innovations, and create a national trauma care grid for emergency response.

Environment & Sustainability Reforms

- Mnemonic: GREEN
- G – Green Manufacturing & Hydrogen: Mandate eco-friendly industrial practices, promote green hydrogen adoption, and decarbonise key sectors like steel, cement, and metals.
- R – Renewable Energy & Battery R&D: Expand renewable energy capacity, invest in future battery technology, and reduce dependence on imports for energy storage.
- E – Emissions & Carbon Trading: Develop structured carbon markets, voluntary crediting mechanisms, and policies to prevent double counting and fraud.
- E – Environmental Protection & Waste Management: Tackle air pollution by improving district-wise monitoring.
 - Promote recycling, e-waste management, and create marketplaces for recyclable waste.
- N – Nature & Climate-Resilient Urban Planning: Under the Smart Cities Mission, plan climate-resilient cities as beacons of India's Green Transition by incentivizing sustainable urban development and linking grants for municipalities to cleanliness and renewable energy adoption.

Infrastructure Reforms

1. Mnemonic: TRIP
2. T – Transport Modernisation: Future rail mobility requires investments in Hyperloop, bullet, and driverless trains, with policy reforms for fare rationalization and private investment, while maintaining affordability.
 - Public transport needs efficient bus, rapid rail, and monorail systems and last-mile connectivity to improve state services.
3. R – Regulate & Rationalise: Promote green freight with multimodal hubs and electric trucks for low-carbon logistics.
 - Introduce single-window vehicle clearances for manufacturing, emissions, and safety approvals.
4. I – Infrastructure Indexing: Create a public district-level infrastructure dashboard tracking health, education, transport, civic amenities, and digital assets to guide policy and ensure equitable development.
5. P – Ports & Logistics: About 95% of India's trade by volume and 65% by value moves through maritime transport.
 - As India pursues its ambitious target of 10,000 Million Tonnes Per Annum (MTPA) port capacity by 2047, it requires the development of world-class ports, digitized cargo systems, green freight solutions, and efficient logistics hubs.

Tech & Digital Reforms

- Mnemonic: IDEAS
- I – Invest in AI & Emerging Technologies: Expand India's domestic AI ecosystem by building robust public compute infrastructure, chip fabrication facilities, and a sovereign cloud to ensure technological self-reliance and global competitiveness
- D – Digital Rights & Consumer Protection: Swiftly implement Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Act, 2023 to give users control over data, hold companies accountable, and enable secure data transfer, ensuring privacy and trust.
- E – Education & Skills for the Future: Integrate ethics, arts, climate, and digital civics into STEM to nurture critical thinking and responsible innovation.
- A – Audits & Ethics in Technology: Mandate Tech Impact Assessments for start-ups and implement ethical and explainable AI law with bias checks, data consent, and transparency.
- S – Security, Crypto & Innovation: India needs a modern cybersecurity framework ready to tackle future AI led cyber warfare.
 - India must set clear crypto rules on taxation, compliance, and consumer protection to boost innovation and global digital economy integration.

2. Conclusion

Achieving Viksit Bharat@2047 requires bold reforms across governance, economy, agriculture, education, and technology. These transformative measures will drive inclusive growth, global competitiveness, sustainable development, and strengthen India's position as a Vishwaguru in the world economy. India's future vision, Viksit Bharat 2047, promotes inclusive growth, sustainable development, and socio-economic empowerment. It struggles with unemployment, inflation, and education funding. The move to formal work is essential for economic equality and prosperity. Limited GDP metrics require a complex strategy to account for informal contributions. Prudent monetary policy, supply chain management, and tailored measures are needed to combat inflation. Promoting entrepreneurship, skill development, and innovation may boost India's economy. A little amount of GDP goes to human capital development, yet education is vital. Regulatory changes and business flexibility can boost economic development and attract international investment. Visionary leadership, bold policies, fairness, justice, and sustainable development are needed to achieve Viksit Bharat. To achieve Viksit Bharat's goal, people must be totally devoted, believe in India's future, and recognize India's people's incredible talents, especially the youth. We must rally university students and youth to achieve "Viksit Bharat." Infrastructure building, poverty reduction through a variety of social programs, encouraging women and youth to establish companies, and agriculture sector expansion and prosperity are all necessary for this endeavor. To reach Viksit Bharat by 2047, all sectors must expand. Regulatory adjustments and measures that streamline corporate procedures encourage foreign investments, boosting economic development and worldwide competitiveness. India will celebrate 100 years of independence in 2047. The route to Viksit Bharat shows India's strength, diversity, and determination. If India is committed, persistent, and collaborative, it can prepare for a better, brighter future for everybody.

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