

# Viksit Bharat @2047: Public Policy, Governance and Digital Transformation

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## Abstract

India's long-term development vision, Viksit Bharat @2047, articulates an aspiration to transform the nation into a developed, inclusive, and innovation-driven economy by its centenary year of independence. Achieving this vision requires a coordinated strategy across public policy, governance reform, and rapid digital transformation. This paper examines the structural shifts underway in Indian governance systems, the role of citizen-centric policy design, and the integration of emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence, digital public infrastructure (DPI), data governance frameworks, and next-generation service delivery models. Public policy in the Viksit Bharat era emphasizes evidence-based decision-making, cooperative federalism, green development, and social equity, while digital transformation aims to scale platforms like Aadhar, UPI, and DigiLocker to new domains including healthcare, education, justice, and agriculture. Governance reforms—including mission-mode programs, outcome budgeting, regulatory modernization, and the expansion of real-time digital monitoring—are reshaping how institutions plan, deliver, and evaluate public services. This paper also discusses risks and challenges related to cybersecurity, digital literacy, data privacy, AI ethics, and regional disparities in access. By 2047, India's developmental trajectory will depend on the synergy between transparent governance, participatory policymaking, and technology-enabled state capacity. The analysis highlights that a future-ready India must integrate resilient digital ecosystems with inclusive policy frameworks to support economic growth, human development, environmental sustainability, and global competitiveness.

**Keywords:** *Viksit Bharat 2047; public policy; governance reform; digital transformation; digital public infrastructure; India 2047 vision; e-governance; AI in governance.*

## 1. Introduction

India stands at a pivotal moment in its developmental journey. With a young demographic profile, expanding digital infrastructure, and increasing global influence, the nation has articulated an ambitious vision titled "Viksit Bharat @2047", which outlines the goal of becoming a developed and self-reliant nation by 2047. This vision spans economic transformation, social empowerment, environmental sustainability, and enhancement of governance systems.

Central to this transformation is a reimagining of public policy and governance architectures that can efficiently harness technology and foster inclusive growth. Over the past decade, India has witnessed rapid digital expansion through initiatives such as Digital India, the creation of Digital Public Infrastructures (DPI) like Aadhaar and UPI, and nationwide improvements in broadband connectivity and public-service digitization. These transformations have enabled large-scale service delivery, financial inclusion, and greater transparency.

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However, achieving the 2047 vision requires deeper integration of digital systems with governance reforms, scalable policy frameworks, and citizen-centric interventions. This paper analyzes how digital transformation, public policy innovation, and institutional reform can align to realize India's aspiration of becoming a resilient, knowledge-driven, and technologically advanced nation by 2047.

## 2. Experimental / Methodology

(Conceptual and analytical methodology suitable for social-science policy research.)

Because this study is conceptual rather than experimental, the methodological approach integrates:

### 2.1 Policy Framework Review

- Examination of national strategy documents, government reform programs, and digital transformation initiatives.
- Analysis of how existing policies align with Viksit Bharat 2047 pillars: economic growth, social inclusion, sustainability, and governance efficiency.

### 2.2 Governance & Institutional Analysis

- Analytical review of governance reforms: outcome budgeting, ease-of-living measures, civil service modernization, cooperative federalism, and regulatory simplification.

### 2.3 Digital Transformation Assessment

- Study of Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI), e-governance platforms, AI-enabled systems, digital payments expansion, and public data ecosystems.
- Analysis of digital inclusiveness challenges such as literacy, affordability, data ethics, and cybersecurity.

### 2.4 Comparative & Thematic Analysis

- Comparison of India's digital policy trajectory with global best practices in Estonia, Singapore, and the EU.
- Thematic categorization of reforms under public policy, governance, and digital transformation.

### 2.5 Synthesis for Viksit Bharat 2047

- Integrating findings to propose pathways and governance models needed to meet 2047 developmental targets.

## 3. Results and Discussion

### 3.1 Public Policy Transformation

Public policy for Viksit Bharat emphasizes **evidence-based decision-making, data-driven governance, and citizen-centric service design**. Policies increasingly focus on:

- economic competitiveness through innovation, manufacturing, and skilling;
- social equity via targeted welfare, digital inclusion, and rural development;
- sustainability through renewable energy, green mobility, and climate-resilient agriculture;
- strengthening human capital through education reform, digital learning, and healthcare modernization.

Outcome-based frameworks and real-time dashboards have improved monitoring of flagship missions such as Jal Jeevan Mission, PM-Gati Shakti, and Swachh Bharat.

### 3.2 Governance Reforms

Governance systems are transitioning toward transparency, accountability, and efficiency:

- **Civil service reforms:** competency frameworks, mission-mode teams, performance-linked evaluation.
- **Regulatory modernization:** reducing compliance burden, online approvals, single-window systems.
- **Cooperative federalism:** stronger Centre–State collaboration via GST Council, NITI Aayog templates, and shared digital platforms.
- **Judicial and administrative digitization:** e-courts, digital records, grievance redressal portals.

These reforms improve service delivery, enhance trust in institutions, and enable faster and more consistent policy implementation.

### 3.3 Digital Transformation and Public Value

India's digital revolution is a cornerstone of Viksit Bharat. Key areas:

- **Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI)** such as Aadhaar, UPI, CoWIN, DigiLocker, FASTag, Account Aggregator.
- **AI and automation** in governance: predictive policymaking, fraud detection, and smart resource allocation.
- **Sectoral digitalization** in health (ABDM), agriculture (AgriStack), logistics (ULIP), education (DIKSHA), and urban management (smart cities).
- **Data governance:** growing emphasis on consent-based architecture, data privacy, and cybersecurity frameworks.

These systems reduce leakages, increase transparency, empower citizens, and create new digital economies.

### 3.4 Challenges and Risks

Despite successes, India faces challenges:

- regional digital divides;
- concerns around privacy, algorithmic bias, and data protection;
- cyber threats;
- institutional inertia and skill gaps in public administration;
- need for long-term infrastructure financing.

Addressing these issues is essential for equitable digital transformation.

### 3.5 Toward Viksit Bharat 2047

By 2047, governance must become:

- **predictive**, supported by real-time data;
- **inclusive**, ensuring digital access for every citizen;
- **secure**, through strong cybersecurity and AI governance;
- **innovative**, integrating research, startups, and global partnerships;

- **green and resilient**, aligning development with sustainability goals.

Digital transformation must enable not only convenience but also empowerment, equity, and trust.

#### 4. Conclusion

Viksit Bharat @2047 envisions India as a globally competitive, technologically advanced, and socially inclusive developed nation. Public policy must increasingly rely on evidence-based approaches, sustainable economic strategies, and proactive social welfare systems. Governance reforms must strengthen transparency, responsiveness, participatory decision-making, and cooperative federalism. Digital transformation remains the most powerful catalyst—through AI, digital public infrastructure, and seamless citizen services—to enhance productivity, reduce inequality, and improve institutional efficiency.

However, realizing this vision requires addressing digital divides, ensuring data protection, and building skilled, future-ready institutions. The journey to 2047 will depend on India's ability to integrate technology with human-centered governance, ethical frameworks, and resilient public institutions. If these elements align cohesively, Viksit Bharat 2047 has the potential to redefine India's developmental narrative and serve as a global model for digital governance at scale.

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