

Viksit Bharat 2047: Transforming Governance for Sustainability, Innovation, and Inclusive Development

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: “Viksit Bharat 2047” vision depicts India’s desire and goal of achieving a highest standard of economic and technological development as a super power country in its hundred years of independence. This paper discusses these governance issues and potentialities of this audacious vision about bureaucratic rationalization, innovation and enterprise, sustainability, ICT diffusion, and social equity. It deals with how these dimensions may be managed adequately while promoting citizens’ engagement, institutions’ responsibility, and PPP. **Methodology:** Secondary data analysis is used in the study, and data sources include government reports, academic articles, policy documents, and global development indices from 2000 to 2023; content and comparative analysis enriched insights. Data interpretation involved using SWOT analysis and trend mapping which led to formulating a change management on governance framework appropriate for the socio-economic and environmental context of India. This framework combines the best Universal Principles of Governance, Technological applications and Citizen-Centric solutions to eliminate structural issues and facilitate sustainable development. **Findings:** Important findings point to the urgency of considering dynamic governance for the use of technology for digital, climate change, and equity policies. In essence, the model presented in this chapter provides a step-by-step guide on how India could get to Viksit Bharat 2047 and the presented here pose important questions for policy managers, researchers, and civil society organizations. **Originality:** To the best of the author’s knowledge, this study has not been conducted before in such an integrated manner and the proposed governance model neither fills the existing gaps nor complements the intended developmental paradigm of India.

Keywords: *Governance Transformation, Sustainability, Innovation, Inclusive Development, India 2047.*

1. INTRODUCTION:

The growth map of India story started when India got freedom in the year 1947 and the journey has been incredible since then. From an economy of Agriculture that was overwhelmed with poverty and illiteracy, the nation has transformed to among the fastest growing economy and a den for technological advancement. However, now as India is on the threshold of its hundred years of the freedom in 2047, the country stands at crossroads of future developmental course. The idea of Viksit Bharat 2047 requires fresh thinking and innovation in governance systems to meet new challenges and opportunities and to build a developed India. Consider this: even though the Indian economy has expanded tremendously to the fifth largest economy in the world, India continues to face challenge such as inequality, infrastructural development and

environmental pollution (World Bank, 2023). Such inequalities justify the cry for developmental governance that can cater for development and environmental conservation as well as social equity for all the citizens.

Since independence, there have been many changes and developments in governance system in India such as Green Revolution, opening of the Economy in 1991 and Digital India Make in India and many more. Yet, systematic problems, bureaucratic red tape, and low community engagement still hold back the best results. For example, though the Aadhaar digital identity scheme has established a digital identity for over 1.3 billion citizens, the digital exclusion problem remains a reality as millions of citizens cannot access basic services (Mehta, 2021). Such binaries shed light on the significant governance deficits that need to be filled to realize Viksit Bharat 2047.

Viksit Bharat 2047 is not a mere slogan but a vision which envisages India as a developed country in its centenary year of its freedom. This vision focuses on economic structural transformation and innovation, and the actualization of the concepts of sustainable development. It aims at transforming the country to have good standards of education, health, and living, conserve the environment and use technology in development of the nation. This challenging vision requires not only gradual modifications in the functions of governance systems but also radical changes in their relations with society.

Background

A scan of the available literature shows that India's governance situation is somewhat divided. Experts have taken time to point out the improvement the country has exhibited in the likes of digitized governance, financial literacy, and disaster preparedness. Many programs such as Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) and Goods and Services Tax (GST) can be described as revolutionary (Chakraborty, 2022). However, the same sources reveal some important shortcomings, in particular, pertains to the areas of policy and its enforcement, the mechanisms of accountability, and the inclusion of the excluded groups into the development discourse. However, establishing harmonious connections between the Indian governance systems and structures and the SDGs is still under process.

This article aims to find out how the process of governance transformation in sustainability, technology and inclusion will be enabled to facilitate Viksit Bharat 2047. The research is framed around the following objectives:

1. To review the contemporary aspects of the Indian governance system, thus pointing at sustainability, technology and integration.
2. To disentangle major trends and prospects of the alteration of GO systems in order to achieve developmental goals.
3. To set a conceptual framework of governance dimensions to propose an overall concept of national development.

Questions:

1. What are the modern and potential policies and policy voids of India in the range of sustainability, technology, and inclusion?
2. What are the potentials and constraints for governance transformation towards Viksit Bharat 2047?
3. What are the lessons that can be learned in designing a governance framework for sustainability, innovation and inclusive development?

Problem Statement

This discussion is focused on the thesis stating that governance reform is the key to unlock India's developmental potential. Good governance does not only offer a framework for the promotion of sustainable economic development, but also guarantees that new technologies are welcomed in a manner that does not create an apartheid system in that country. In the absence of such overhauls in the governance structures, Viksit Bharat 2047 vision will be a pipe dream. This article argues that only if India overhauls current weaknesses and builds on India's advantages, it can provide an example to the rest of the world of what is development for the future, for the people, and for the planet.

The following sections will dive into the three core dimensions of governance transformation: concerning the pillars of sustainability, technology, and inclusion. In each of the sections, the existing scenario will be discussed, weaknesses and problems will be pointed out, and solutions suggested. Thus, it is hoped that an attempt has been made through this article to add to the existing literature on governance reform and to present a blueprint for the realization of Viksit Bharat 2047.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Governance has been known to play a key role in the process of change for economic and social development for several years. An understanding of effective governance has always been supported by theoretical and empirical analysis, which shows how even countries that were low-income such as Singapore went through policy and governance reforms that ushered in high level of income in the economy (Ng, 2020). The Singapore management system of which India is keen to emulate is based on efficiency, transparency and futuristic planning which will help in the realization of Viksit Bharat 2047.

Over the decades, the process of governance in India has changed a lot and has achieved many things like, the launching of Aadhaar for Identity, successful execution of PMJDY for inclusion of the financially excluded population and the one nation one tax introducing the GST (Chakraborty, 2022). These initiatives reflect the capability of India for change through governance. However, there are still many more system challenges such as bureaucracy, corruption, and low community participation. For instance, though the government in India has launched the Digital India program which for instance has expanded the e-governance system, the problem of the digital divide is still an issue especially in rural regions of the country (Mehta 2021).

The analysis of world-standards in sustainable development makes it possible to introduce corresponding changes in India. Some of Norway for instance Norway the Scandinavian countries have been able to show how sustainable governance can ensure economic development without polluting the environment and neglecting the poor. Government policies on renewable energy sources in Denmark and a circular economy model in Sweden offer lessons for India's sustainability agenda (OECD, 2022). Likewise, other Estonian e-governance model demonstrates how effective technology reduces the governance bureaucracy, brings transparency, and increases citizens' engagement (Kotka, 2021).

Instead, the issue of ensuing inclusive growth continues to be contentious in India. Even though it is among the world's most rapidly developing nations, the country occupies a very low position in inequality and social mobility indices (Oxfam, 2023). Scheduling and planning of development often elude such groups and cultures as women, Dalit, and tribal people. Such disparities are MGNREGA and the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao campaign, though, they have not been implemented effectively and hence do not work wonders (Rao, 2022).

A SWOT analysis shows a major weakness of non-optimality of India's governance structures in achieving Viksit Bharat 2047. Firstly, there is a shift towards high tech governance, yet most of the rural populace lacks capacity in embracing technology not to mention the poor infrastructure. Second, development has continued to be framed mostly in non-sustainability terms, although India is one of the countries that will be severely affected by climate change. Finally, the inclusion of excluded groups into broader development is still lacking and only sporadically introduced into decision-making (NITI Aayog, 2023).

Filling these gaps calls for a radical shift in the governance system. India requires a governance system that can weave in sustainability, innovation and inclusion as four interrelated dimensions of growth. Any such model needs to use technology in closing gaps, embrace innovation from global benchmarks, and ensure that governance processes are clear, answerable, and involve the public. By so doing, India can engage the necessary governance structures in the context of Viksit Bharat 2047 and provide a framework for balanced development.

MODEL FOR THE STUDY

The literature review model for this study on governance transformation for Viksit Bharat 2047 will coalesce the themes and the research streams from sustainability, technological innovation, and inclusive development. Below is the structured approach:

1. Conceptual Framework

The foundation of the literature review revolves around three interrelated pillars:

Sustainability: Analyzing climate change adaptation, resource conservation, and spatial development paradigms.

Technological Innovation: The place of digital transformation, AI, and IoT in governance: a critical review.

Inclusive Development: Studying policies for equalisation of human suffering in healthcare facilities and public services especially schools.

2. Themes and Sub-Themes

A. of Governance Models & Frameworks

Global Benchmarks:

Estonia's e-governance model (Kotka, 2021): Shows good use of technology to eliminate unnecessary paperwork and increase people's involvement.

Singapore's urban sustainability policies (OECD, 2022): Emphasizes the role of strategic spatial planning and regulation in the course of decades.

Indian Examples:

- Aadhaar and UPI systems (Mehta, 2021): Transformed the payment and identity sector in many facets.
- Smart Cities Mission (Singh, 2022): Examined smart governance for urban resilience with the focus on the issue of engagement of various parties.

B. Sustainability Practices

- Urban Resilience: Through adaptive policies for urban planning such as NAPCC (Dubash & Ghosh, 2021) and community-based model (Bhattacharya, 2022).
- Water Governance: Water management approaches for addressing India's water problem (Khan, 2021).

C. The use of Technology in the Government

Digital Transformation:

- Impact of Digital India initiatives and the extent of their replication (Roy, 2023).
- Applications of IoT in the public sector such as smart traffic management in Pune city-Singh (2022).

Challenges in Technology Adoption:

Lack of infrastructure facilities and low IT competence as the external limitations to adoption (Mehta, 2021).

D. Inclusive Development

Equity in Public Services:

The case of targeted interventions, such as PM-JAY (Sen, 2021, p573).

Some policies like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, which was initiated with an aim of improving female gender equality (Rao, 2022).

Global Insights:

Decentralized governance in Sweden for inclusive planning (NITI Aayog, 2023).

E. Responsibility and People's Involvement

Citizen-Centric Governance:

My Gov and Similar App and their effects on Governance Transparency (An analysis) by Rudra Chakraborty.

Anti-Corruption Mechanisms:

Governing for accountability: Necessary institutional reforms (Dubash & Ghosh, 2021).

3. Identifying Research Gaps

Very low degree of incorporation of sustainability and technology in the local government of India; Issues unique to organizing the global governance framework to the socio-economic complexity that is India; Inadequate use of various approaches to obtain citizens’ input to enhance policy development.

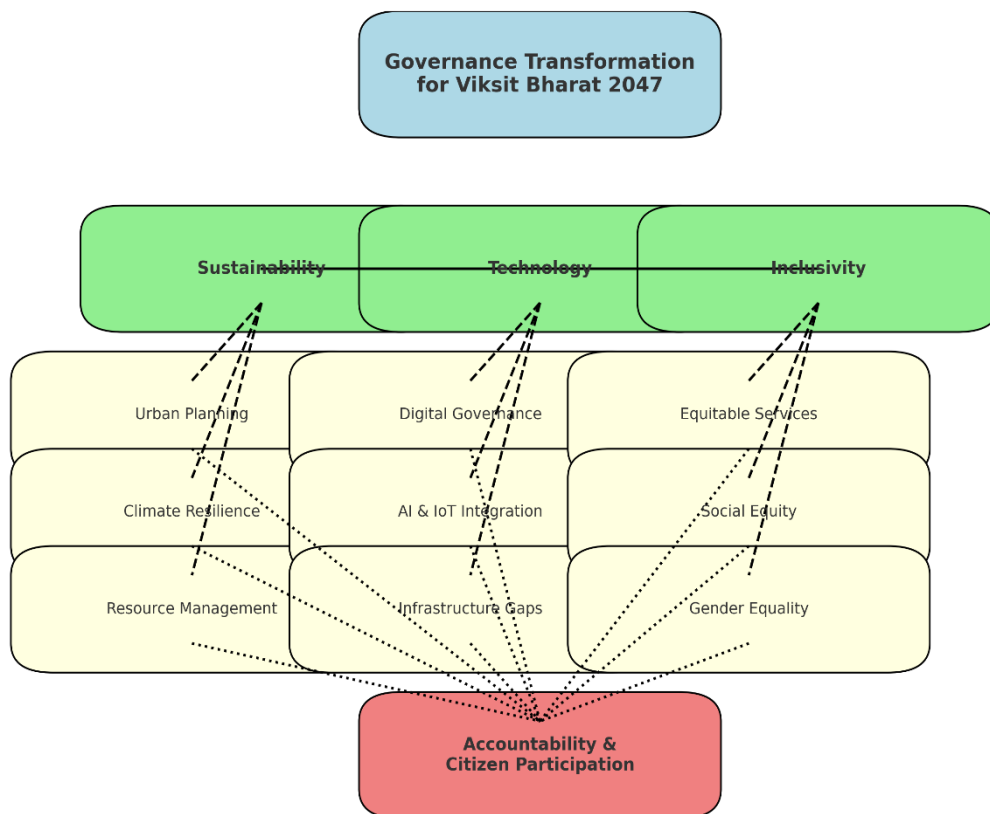
4. Questions arising from literature review Research questions are derived from current literature as follows: The question that arises is: what are the governance issues for sustainability, technology or inclusion?

The structured questions modified from the above sections are as follows: How can India import global governance practices effectively? While dealing with Indian particularities? What practical governance frameworks are possible to implement to make Viksit Bharat 2047 a reality?

5. Theoretical Contributions

The literature review contributes to:

- Bridging Governance Gaps: Embedding Sustainability, Technology and Inclusiveness.
- Suggesting a new governance model suitable for India’s developmental vision.



Suggesting a new governance model that could correspond to the Indian development objectives

The diagram depicts the structure for attaining the governance transformation under Viksit Bharat 2047. At its core lies the goal of integrating three key themes: Source: Sustainability, Technology & Inclusiveness where these three concepts are presented in a web-like form to show that they are interrelated. The eight

themes then diversify into sustainability, technology, and inclusivity, underpinning, respectively, urban planning and climate resilience, advancing technology and infrastructural deficit, and social equity and gender sensitivity. Main themes are connected by solid lines to stress their dependencies while dotted lines which connect subthemes underline interconnections within themes. Running through all the subthemes is the cross-cutting theme of Accountability and Citizen Participation whose linkage to other subthemes is represented by arrows signifying that accountability is central to the implementation of the initiatives. As becomes evident in this paper, this reduces inter-coupling and presents policy makers with a template to effectively co-ordinate sustainable, technological and inclusive approaches.

3. CORE THEMES AND CHALLENGES

Sustainability

India's policies regarding sustainability are largely threatened by issues such as fast urbanization, population increase, and climate change. Poverty has not been eradicated in developing countries; unemployment rate is also high; urban planning is still a big challenge because most of the cities cannot accommodate their large population through adequate housing, transport and waste disposal systems. For instance, Delhi produces about 9,500 metric tons of municipal solid waste daily, out of which more than 50% is not adequately managed (CPCB, 2022).

The National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) is an essential part of the Indian climate policy which enshrines eight missions in the field of renewable energy, energy efficiency and agriculture. In emphasizing climate adaptation and urban resilience in emerging markets, Bhattacharya (2022) points out that it is essential to need place-specific solutions for counteracting climate risks in such regions. Even though the NAPCC has established specific goals and objectives for each of the state renewable energy policies, there are key issues found to be limiting the implementation of the policies, including financial constraints as well as inadequate technical capacity.

Resource management is another feature of sustainable development which must be managed properly to attain a successful outcome. Realizing that India is facing acute water shortage due to over extraction and pollution, the concept of water governance comes into operation. Khan (2021) specifically supports the innovations of water governance approaches involving the community and technologies for their sustainability. Such programs as the Jal Shakti Abhiyan can help to overcome these challenges, but they can only work with better institution-building and the involving people's commitment (Narain, 2020).

Technological Innovation

Digital technology has become a strategic tool in advancing the agenda of governance reform across the world, with programs such as Digital India, changing how the public service is being delivered. Some key highlights of Digital India are the implementation of a unified payment interface (UPI) A rise in e-governance platforms. Roy (2023) on how digital transformation in developing nations can remedy these systemic problems proactively if only that such investments in hardware and education are encouraged. However, the sustainability of these moves is still a worry due to issues of digital literacy especially in the rural areas and most of the times the structures. These advanced technologies represent the solution to some of the major issues that modern societies are facing since AI and IoT can help make better decisions for governance and interventions in the management of public systems. For example, while implementing smart city projects in Pune and Bengaluru IoT solutions have been used for traffic management and waste collection (Singh, 2022). Nevertheless, such technologies' implementation is limited by the high costs and legislation issues.

Inclusive Development

Inclusive development is still one of the biggest governance issues of India even now. Dasgupta (2021) notes that South Asian public policies are underpinned by socio-economic disparities, in this regard, primary attention should be paid to existing gaps. Initiatives such as the Ayushman Bharat Mission with the Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana has boosted the coverage of health care to over fifty crores' beneficiaries so far (NHA, 2023). However, the lack of equal distribution of health facilities between the urban and rural areas remains a challenge to the program.

In education, projects like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao that target at breaking the bias, increasing the education enrollment rates of the girl child. Although such programs have recorded some positive trends, these trends are blunted by social and cultural factors (Rao, 2022). These gaps can only be addressed when there is active participation of government, civil society and private sector.

Such opportunities as utilizing the services of public facilities also differ from one region to another and one population group to another. The Aspirational Districts Program tries to solve this problem by targeting the less developed areas, but the matter is how good it will be implemented and what specific measures will be taken at the district level (NITI Aayog, 2023).

Comparative Analysis

Some of the reforms in governance structures in India have come up with success stories such as Aadhaar in identification and Universal Payments Interface in payments. But such innovations are still a problem of scalability since there is lack of infrastructures and low literacy in the use of technology in rural areas (Mehta, 2021). On the other hand, Estonia's e-governance model shows how technology has been used to improve efficiency and engagement when supported by high quality digital literacy initiatives and physical infrastructure (Kotka, 2021).

Another source of useful information is Singapore's sustainability policies. It has a visionary way of approaching urban issues such as Integrated plan for water and energy and Urban planning for sustainable cities like Mumbai or Bangalore which are highly challenged by problems of urbanization. That is still far smaller than Singapore, but India is diverse and populated enough to require localized variants of such policies (OECD, 2022).

The India's Aspirational Districts Program for the development of left behind areas can learn from the decentralized structure of Sweden where greater decentralization empowers local actors and increases their responsibilities (NITI Aayog, 2023). Addressing decentralization and community involvement, India can achieve further gradual improvement of the country's development.

Real life case studies and comparison

Indian Examples: The first section of the HHS ACF's 'Success Stories and Lessons Learned' compilation is headed 'Family Support.'

Aadhaar

Aadhaar, the largest biometric identification system in the world has changed the face of governance in India. Aadhaar has given an identity to over a billion residents by putting an electronic interface that helps them avail welfare schemes, minimize frauds, and enhance efficiency (Aadhaar, 2021). The integration of DBT has been possible, and it costs about \$ 12 Billion in the way of fraud and duplication (World Bank, 2022). However, issues like data privacy and exclusion errors are evident that open new directions for better regulation and inclusion.

Payment Interface (UPI)

UPI has revolutionized the way digital payments are made in India and has made it easy for people to make peer to peer and business transactions. Having recorded 8+ billion transactions per month in 2023, the service has increased financial access and played a crucial role in the development of the fintech industry (Chakraborty, 2022). Despite its adoption and the ability to expand its use – cybersecurity threat and digital literacy are the key hurdles to overcome to ensure its long-term viability.

Smart Cities Mission

India's Smart Cities Mission is the process of selecting and upgrading 100 cities in terms of infrastructure, environment friendly solutions and citizen orientation services. Pune for example in India has applied technology to good uses such a planning, traffic control, and waste management, while Bhubaneswar in India has not been left behind in applying technology in planning, traffic control and waste management. But inadequate distribution of resources, and the low involvement of the stakeholders has also limited the increased success rate on a large scale and stresses the need for, planning.

Global Benchmarks: E-governance and Sustainable Development

Estonia: E-Governance

Estonia is a world pioneer in e-governance, which provides more than twenty five percent of its public services electronically. Its X-Road platform ensures interoperability of the systems hence decreasing the massive bureaucracy that is found within the governmental systems (Kotka, 2021). Due to these reasons, Estonia's model could be considered successful because of digital literacy, strong cybersecurity protection and the trust in the government.

Singapore: Sustainability Policies

Singapore's sustainability strategy embraced green city planning, Green Power and Water Sustainability. The nation boasts of sophisticated rainwater harvesting and desalination systems that guarantee water supply; green building efforts that lower energy usage (OECD, 2022). The measures illustrated in Singapore show how innovative technologies, as well as legal regulations, promote sustainable urban environments.

Sweden: Decentralized Governance

The autonomy of Sweden's governmental system allows local government to tackle regional issues themselves. This approach has improved public service delivery and most importantly active engagement of citizens in policy making (NITI Aayog, 2023). This paper discusses Sweden's reality that exhibits crucial lessons on having local accountability and implementing unique solutions for making growth more inclusive.

Comparative Insights: Lessons for India

India can learn several best practices from the global examples but would require adapting them to the socio-demographic and cultural environment in the country. Drawing from the case of Estonia, this paper shows that e-governance requires investments in a robust digital environment and security to build citizens' confidence and improve service delivery. Thus, integrated approach to urban planning and sustainability, adopted in Singapore can help India to solve the problems of sustainable urban development and proper management of megacities such as Mumbai and Delhi (Mehta, 2021).

The current paper presents an understanding of Sweden's decentralized political structure that can be adopted as best practices for implementing power decentralization in India's Aspirational Districts Program. Due to local leadership and involvement of different stakeholders, India can get better outcomes because, still, development and planning must be done based on local realities (NITI Aayog, 2023).

But implementing these lessons is not easy to do considering the size and diverse nature of India. For example, Estonia with a small population has centralized data systems which is not the case with India until it reduces the regional digital divide and increases the literacy. Likewise, the introduction of Singapore-style sustainability policies would require extensive capital and policy changes to overcome the barriers to implementing sustainable solutions and to reduce institutional resistance. The case studies and comparative analysis reaffirm that governance innovations have the potential to deliver Viksit Bharat 2047. Using International best practices and concentrating on Indian peculiarities, structural development of effective, open, and sustainable governance models can be provided and brought into practice. India's development path over the next two decades will largely depend on the technology, sustainability, and citizens' engagement aspects.

4. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Existing Frameworks and Policies: Some Recommendations

Although India has significantly improved policy making in recent years, its policy execution is marred with implementation challenges eroding its governance policies. For example, there is a specific mission under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) devoted to renewable energy and energy efficiency. Nonetheless the problems include lack of departmental integration and inadequate funding which remain significant challenges have been noted by critics (Dubash & Ghosh, 2021). In the same way,

the Digital India program has improved the digital governance but still the problem of weak infrastructure in the rural areas and lack of digital consciousness continues (Mehta, 2021). Apparently, measures toward social integration like the MGNREGA have been able to give employment to hundreds of millions. But for the receivers, these systems lack efficiency such as delayed payments and poor grievance handling systems (Rao, 2022). These limitations call for better follow up mechanisms for policy and better location specific policy implementation strategies.

Interconnections Between Sustainability and Technology and the Integration of the Disabled Population

Consequently, three key themes of sustainability, technology, and inclusion provide opportunities in governance. AI and IoT can assist sustainability by providing decision-makers with data that helps them make better decisions when utilizing resources. For instance, the IoT smart water management systems have shown a high level of improvement in efficiency in cities such as Pune as discussed by Singh (2022). Technological advancements for the improvement of social-economic returns such as UPI have also been helpful in closing gaps in the sector through the provision of financial services for all. But these innovations need to be sustainable by design to reap the benefits in the long run. For example, increasing the use of renewable energy sources to power the societies in the developing world combats the wrongs of environmental and social injustice.

Public Private Partnership (PPP) and People's Participation

PPPs are currently one of the most significant sources of governance innovation. From the global PPPs including some of the smart city projects in India, it has been clear that PPPs had enhanced infrastructure development as well as service delivery. However, these partnerships should be well designed to avoid compromising of the goal of accountability and fairness in the distribution of resources (NITI Aayog, 2023). Another emerging successful practice of governance is the involvement of citizens in the decision-making process. Such programs such as MyGov facilitate direct participation of the public in policy formulation. However, a major problem is how to make the representation inclusionary with special focus to the minorities, the marginalized. In this context, efforts could be made to build capacity and capability of Local self-governance institutions like gram panchayats (Chakraborty, 2022).

RECOMMENDATIONS

Realizing Viksit Bharat 2047 requires policy directions that address sustainability, innovation and inclusion that underpin the governance of India. The next set of recommendations present policy changes, building human and institutional capability and incentives, and establishing mechanisms for reporting and verification to help India achieve this vision.

Key Reforms and New Governance Strategies

Integrated Policy Frameworks: Develop strategic frameworks which coordinate well with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). They should complement and link 'green' objectives with environmental, economic and social ends that are sustainable (Dubash & Ghosh, 2021).

Decentralized Governance Models: Support local government organizations, especially gram panchayats to facilitate area-based programming and execution. Sweden's local government system can be employed to increase decentralization and accountability among the local government authorities (NITI Aayog, 2023).

Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs): Increase use of PPPs particularly in areas of health, education and development of infrastructure to combine efficiency of the private sector with the fairness of resource mobilization. The Smart Cities Mission itself can be cited as the example of the successful application of PPPs in urbanization.

Legislative Reforms: Each country should update old laws and regulations in order to minimize bureaucracy in the processes of governance. For example, review of land acquisition law can help in fast tracking of infrastructure project without compromising with the interest of the affected community (Chakraborty, 2022).

Capacity Building for Administrators

Training and Skill : Develop a series of training courses that must be conducted constantly for the government employees where the topic will be regarding technology, data, and sustainability. Partnerships with universities and international policy research organizations have the potential of improving the quality of training (Mehta, 2021).

Leadership Development Programs: Establish leadership initiatives aimed at the mid and the higher civil service to encourage strategic disposition and choices. Mitra (2020) opines that leadership development programs in PA must incorporate context-specific knowledge together with the best practices from the global sphere to improve decision making. Such initiatives can take cognizance of Singapore's Civil Service College (OECD, 2022).

Digital Literacy Campaigns: Develop proficiency of e-governance administrators of various hierarchies to get an efficient transition through digital skills. This is an important element to help close the digital divide and improve the services to the rural populace (Kotka, 2021).

Collaborative Learning Platforms: Create web-based forums where administrators can discuss and post information of the kind, case studies and innovations. These platforms can help in the creation of culture and climate of training and development as well as encourage inter and intra-state and inter-departmental collaboration (NITI Aayog, 2023).

Chapters Analyzing the Parameters of Integrated Transparency and Accountability Frameworks

- **Real-Time Monitoring Systems:** Use IoT and AI in real-time monitoring of projects from the government's ministries and departments. The use of such systems can increase the level of openness, avoid possible time gaps, and provide maximum effective use of resources (Singh, 2022).
- **Citizen Feedback Mechanisms:** Use technology and IT tools like MyGov and CAMPA to make institutional arrangements to receive feedback from the citizens, on the policies, services and delivery. According to Sen (2021), both availability and accessibility of public services are important, together with active citizens' participation to build trust in government. Routine consultations and polls can guarantee that governance remains citizens-centered (Chakraborty, 2022).
- **Strengthening Anti-Corruption Bodies:** Enhance the working of Organizations such as the Lokpal and the Central Vigilance Commission. Modern technological equipment helps in surveillance that can help to mitigate corruption (Dubash & Ghosh, 2021).

Open Data Policies: Closely support open data initiatives in order to enhance the openness of the functioning of governance. Public and easy to navigate data platforms can help citizens and scholars track the performance of governments (Mehta, 2021).

Targets and Staged Approaches towards 2047

Short-Term Goals (2024-2030):

- Extend digital literacy and broadband coverage, specially, in the countryside.
- Increase the proportion of renewable energy sources in the total energy capacity in the country to 50% (OEED, 2022).

Create governance platforms with clear data presence in all states.

Mid-Term Goals (2031-2040):

- Take the decentralised system to the districts level.
- Achieve near universal health insurance and improve PPPs and digital health (World Bank, 2023).
- All the tier-1 and tier-2 cities should execute the urban sustainability plans on the ground.

Long-Term Goals (2041-2047):

- Cut global greenhouse gas emissions by 45 percent by the year 2030 and become carbon neutral by the year 2047.
- Evolve India into a world class destination for digital governance and sustainability initiatives.

- Establish diverse policy parallels that improve growth inequalities among different classes within society.

The aforesaid recommendations will help to transform governance for Viksit Bharat 2047. The challenges along with the policy reforms, capacity building measures and good governance practices will help India to fill present day voids and to establish a sustainable and inclusive growth model. The rationale of the phased approach is that the milestones are achieved gradually to make way for India to become a world power by 2047.

5. CONCLUSION:

Thus, stressing on the importance of governance transformation on the way to Viksit Bharat 2047, the results of the study could be useful to the Indian policymakers and scholars. The study brings out the realization that, as much as notable progress has been made through policies like Aadhaar, UPI, and the Smart City Mission, the structural weaknesses along with the socio-economic divide hinder progress in the broad framework. Meeting these challenges requires that new governance paradigms for development should embrace inclusion of sustainability, technology and social equity.

The directions for change proposed in this study regarding policy changes, capability development, and accountability frameworks form a coherent plan towards realizing the vision of Viksit Bharat 2047. Some of the strategies include the integration of policy and strategy with the Sustainable Development Goals, enhancing the capacity of local governance institutions for region specific planning and implementing and implementing private public partnerships for efficiency and accountability. Furthermore, the tentatively detailed steps for 2024-2047 are a more formal and systematic method of meeting the existing short-term objectives on the way to long-term imperatives, including but not limited to carbon neutrality or all-popular coverage of primary care. It is important to underscore the importance of governance transformation. It is the key which connects all Indian developmentalism strands into the united front. With positive use of technologies for overcoming digital literacy, environmentally conscious measures against climate change, and empowering inclusive systems for the excluded populace, the nation has potential to become a model of integrated development. These efforts do not only envision economic development but also social justice, and environmental conservation as ways of solving multifaceted problems of the current century.

Nevertheless, to attain this vision, efforts must be made by a team. There is a need to coordinate the implementation of these strategies through policy makers and administrators, the private sector, and civil society. Citizen participation is therefore going to be vital in this process. Moreover, the main principle of inclusive governance is the active involvement and feedback of the populace. Initiatives like MyGov have shown that participatory governance is possible but if similar efforts are to be replicated it will be necessary to involve every possible cross section of the population in the decision-making processes. To achieve Viksit Bharat 2047 is a challenge as well as an opportunity. It becomes a chance to rethink the patterns of governance, to develop new ideas of growth and to create prospects for sustainable and inclusive development. The best practices include Estonia's e-governance model and Singapore's sustainability policies, but these cannot be copied and pasted to India. The Indian strategy should seek to strike the right balance between imitating the global best practice and the need to localize solutions to fit its peculiar situation, if it intends to achieve a rapid, sustainable, and fair growth.

Over the prospect of 2047, hope should be the beacon in our journey as a people. The concept of Viksit Bharat is not just an end point but a process that will require repeated endeavor, innovation and partnership. Focusing on today's deficiencies and building on its advantages, India, thus, has an opportunity to become one of the leaders of the future – a state that is safe, efficient, comfortable, and sustainable for all its residents and guests. This is not just an economic agenda but a social agenda to ensure that every person has chances to grow, develop, be productive and to the best of his or her capabilities. All these are going to be hurdles on the way to 2047, yet the vision of what India can be under conditions of radical governance is what guides the path ahead. Viksit Bharat is the call to visualize a world that can be built through bold decisions made today and collective cooperation of a country that will not only be prosperous but also fair and environmentally friendly.

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