NATIONAL EXPERTISE INTEGRATION IN REGULATORY SIMPLIFICATION FOR VIKSIT BHARAT 2047

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The trajectory of India's ascent toward its centenary of independence in 2047 is predicated upon a fundamental reconfiguration of the relationship between the state, the citizen, and the enterprise. This vision, articulated as Viksit Bharat @2047, represents an integrated strategic framework encompassing economic modernisation, social transformation, and technological advancement[1].

At the heart of this metamorphosis lies the imperative of regulatory simplification—a process that transcends mere deregulation to embrace a "trust-based" governance model[2]. Integrating national expertise in simplification is not merely a bureaucratic exercise; it is the essential mechanism to bridge the "implementation gap" that often separates high-level policy vision from on-ground reality[5].

I. The Visionary Architecture of Centennial Transformation

The mission of making India a developed nation by 2047 is anchored in the concept of "Amrit Kaal"—the twenty-five-year lead-up to the centenary of independence[5]. This period is defined by an ambitious, bold, and transformative agenda aimed at elevating India into a high-income status with a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) target of $30 trillion to $40 trillion[7].

The Viksit Bharat Development Forum (VBDF 2047), an independent apex advisory body launched on 15 March 2026 at the Rajasthan International Centre, serves as a premier agency for crafting the blueprint for this evolution[5]. Under the leadership of visionary architects like Prof. Ripu Ranjan Sinha, the forum positions itself as the **bridge between policy vision and seamless execution across all 28 states and 8 union territories**[5].

The philosophy underpinning this movement suggests that India's ascension must be holistic, combining material prosperity with moral and cultural strength[5]. A developed India, in this context, is defined by a high Human Development Index (HDI), universal access to quality education and healthcare, and robust technological infrastructure[9].

The core socio-economic pillars of this vision—Yuva (Youth), Garib (Poor), Mahilayen (Women), and Annadata (Farmers)—reflect the centrality of demographic dividends, poverty eradication, gender empowerment, and agricultural modernisation[1].

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Economic and Social Milestones	Target (2047)	Strategic Focus Area
National GDP (USD)	\$30–\$40 Trillion	Economic Expansion[7]
Per Capita Income (USD)	\$15,000–\$18,000	Standard of Living[9]
Poverty Level	Zero Poverty	Inclusive Development[9]
Women in Workforce	145 Million New Entrants	Gender Empowerment[12]
Energy Emissions	Net Zero by 2070	Sustainability[9]
Education Enrolment	100% Quality Schooling	Human Capital[10]

II. Institutional Expertise in Regulatory Simplification

The complexity of India's regulatory environment has long been cited as a primary hurdle for both domestic and foreign investment. Research indicates that Indian firms currently face a daunting maze of 1,536 Acts and rules, 69,233 compliances, and 6,618 annual filings[15]. **For Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), the annual compliance cost ranges from ₹13 lakh to ₹17 lakh,** creating a significant barrier to entrepreneurship and formalisation[15]. Integrating national expertise to dismantle this "regulatory flab" is essential for sustaining the 8% real GDP growth required over the next two decades[15].

III. The Evolution Toward Trust-Based Governance

The paradigm shift in Indian governance involves moving away from "punitive enforcement" based on fear toward "trust-based governance" based on compliance[4]. This approach assumes that citizens and businesses act in good faith and that minor, non-malicious mistakes should not attract criminal liability[2]. This shift is not merely a change in law but a change in the "national character," where the state acts as an enabler rather than an obstacle for risk-takers[5].

The government has already made significant strides by removing approximately 41,000 redundant compliances and decriminalising specific provisions in company law[7]. Furthermore, over 1,500 archaic laws have been repealed to reduce unnecessary costs and hurdles for Indian enterprises[19]. The analytical mapping of these reductions by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) aims to identify overlapping requirements across central and state jurisdictions to create a unified, predictable legal environment[17].

IV. Legislative Pillars: Jan Vishwas Act and Beyond

The Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2023, and the subsequent Jan Vishwas Bill, 2026, represent a landmark step in the government's mission of "Minimum Government, Maximum Governance"[3]. These legislative instruments rationalise more than 1,000 offences across 79 Central Acts, replacing imprisonment for minor violations with graded monetary penalties and administrative warnings[17].

Legislation	Provisions Decriminalised	Key Objectives
Jan Vishwas Act, 2023	183 provisions (42 Acts)	Enhance trust-based governance[3]
Jan Vishwas Bill, 2025	355 provisions (16+ Acts)	Promote Ease of Doing Business[18]
Jan Vishwas Bill, 2026	784 provisions (79 Acts)	Comprehensive compliance reform[17]

The Jan Vishwas 2026 framework introduces four key mechanisms to streamline enforcement:

1. **Adjudicating Officers (AOs)**: Designated officials like District Magistrates or Assistant Commissioners review minor violations, avoiding lengthy court interventions[17].
2. **60-Day Appeal Rule**: Establishes a strict timeline for appeals against AO decisions, preventing "litigation limbo"[17].
3. **Proportionate Justice**: Retains criminal liability for serious offences affecting public safety (e.g., spurious drugs or environmental damage) while forgiving procedural errors[17].
4. **First-Offence Relief**: Issuance of a corrective notice or warning for first-time violations instead of immediate punishment[2].

V. Technological Infrastructure as a Simplification Engine

The mission to make India a developed nation relies heavily on Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) to reduce transaction costs, formalise the economy, and ensure equitable growth[25]. DPI refers to foundational digital systems like Aadhaar, the Unified Payments Interface (UPI), and DigiLocker, which enable population-scale service delivery[25].

VI. The Impact of DPI on Business Compliance

DPI facilitates "paperless" and "presence-less" authentication, reducing identity-related barriers for citizens and businesses[26]. For enterprises, the integration of DPI into financial regulatory frameworks transforms Anti-Money Laundering (AML) and Know Your Customer (KYC) processes from document-heavy manual exercises into real-time, verifiable digital interactions[29].

The Account Aggregator (AA) framework and the Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) are emerging as critical components of the business ecosystem[30]. These platforms allow for the digitisation of sectoral value chains, creating new "data rails" that improve credit accessibility and accelerate loan processing for the manufacturing sector[30]. By 2047, the digital economy is projected to reach $1 trillion, driven by the mainstream adoption of these DPI solutions[27].

VII. The National Single Window System (NSWS)

The NSWS is the most significant structural reform to the government approval process in the past two decades[31]. It replaces a fragmented, multi-portal maze with a unified interface for identifying, applying for, and tracking required approvals for industrial projects[19].

- **Integration**: Over 32 Central Ministries and 33 States/UTs are currently integrated into the platform[19].
- **Know Your Approvals (KYA)**: This module helps businesses identify necessary clearances across 699 Central and 7,435 State approvals[32].
- **Efficiency**: The NSWS has demonstrated the ability to fast-track approvals, in some cases reducing the timeline from nine months to under four months[33].
- **Expansion**: Future roadmaps include a National Tech-Services Single Window to support high-growth firms in the software-as-a-service (SaaS) and AI sectors[34].

IX. Harnessing Quality and Standardisation Expertise

The Quality Council of India (QCI) serves as a pivotal institution in the pursuit of Viksit Bharat @2047 by ensuring that quality and excellence become the norm in every sector[35]. The QCI's role has evolved from mere accreditation to becoming a catalyst for transparent governance and globally competitive enterprises[36].

X. Next-Generation Quality Reforms

In December 2025, QCI unveiled system-wide reforms aimed at strengthening the quality ecosystem across healthcare, MSMEs, and manufacturing[36]. These reforms focus on:

1. **Transparency and Trust**: The "Q Mark – Desh ka Haq" initiative uses QR codes to provide full disclosure regarding the quality status of laboratories, hospitals, and MSMEs[36].
2. **MSME Empowerment**: Mentoring Tier-2 and Tier-3 suppliers to achieve ZED (Zero Defect Zero Effect) and Lean certifications, ensuring Indian products meet global standards[36].
3. **Global Testing Leadership**: Positioning India as the "testing capital of the world" by training 5,000 laboratory personnel and introducing a model scope for medical testing[36].
4. **Quality Setu**: A ticket-based grievance redressal system to ensure time-bound resolution of feedback from stakeholders[37].

X. The Role of SAMAR in Defence Manufacturing

The System for Advanced Manufacturing Assessment and Rating (SAMAR) certification, developed by QCI in collaboration with DRDO, is a maturity assessment model for both SMEs and large manufacturing enterprises[35]. This scheme is a critical step toward achieving self-sufficiency in defence manufacturing and making India a net exporter by focusing on high-quality standards[35].

A. Structural Reforms for a $30 Trillion Economy

To sustain the required real GDP growth rate of 8% for the next 23 years, India must change its regulatory playbook every decade, a feat previously accomplished only by China in the modern era[16].

B. One Nation, One Business Identity

The proposal for a "One Nation, One Business Identity" system aims to unify the 23 separate business identifiers currently in use, such as PAN, GSTIN, CIN, and various factory licenses[18]. This unification would reduce bureaucratic friction, paperwork duplication, and the potential for corruption, while improving regulatory transparency[18].

C. Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA)

Introducing a dedicated Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) body is recommended to ensure that new and upcoming regulations are assessed for their productivity and compliance impact[13]. Key proposals include:

- **Regulatory Budgeting**: Implementing "sunset clauses" where a new regulation requires the retirement of an equivalent number of antiquated ones[15].
- **Independent Commissions**: Establishing an Independent Regulatory Productivity Commission to evaluate the impact of provisions enacted across various government branches[15].
- **High-Powered Commission on National Development Reforms**: Modelled on the Sarkaria Commission, this would build a shared national agenda for Viksit Bharat among the executive, legislature, judiciary, and industry[40].

D. Financial and Market Reforms

Achieving the $30 trillion goal requires a financial system capable of mobilising long-term, low-cost capital at scale[12]. While banks remain central, a deep and liquid corporate bond market is essential to reduce systemic concentration risks and support infrastructure and climate transitions[12]. Furthermore, the rationalisation of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) into a dual-rate structure of 5% and 18% is viewed as a masterstroke for simplification, strengthening the competitiveness of Indian industry[41].

Fiscal Reform Area	Current Initiative	Impact on Developed Status
Taxation	GST 2.0 Rationalisation	Reduced cascading effects; easier compliance[41]
Capital Markets	Deepening Corporate Bond Markets	Mobilisation of long-term capital for infrastructure[12]
MSME Support	Credit Guarantee Startup Scheme	Enhanced collateral-free debt funding (up to ₹20 crore)[42]
FDI Policy	100% Automatic Route in key sectors	Increased global integration and investment[19]
Trade	Free Trade Agreements (FTAs)	Access to newer international markets[19]

XI. Sector-Specific Simplification Roadmaps

Regulatory expertise must be applied with sectoral nuances to ensure that reforms lead to actual productivity gains.

XII. Healthcare Access and Quality by 2047

The vision for healthcare involves moving toward "integrative medicine" by dissolving silos between modern allopathic practices and AYUSH systems[45].

- **Legal Guarantee**: Enacting a Universal Health Coverage Guarantee Law to make healthcare a justiciable right for every citizen, irrespective of income or geography[45].
- **Standardisation**: Initiatives like "NABH Disha" bring assessors together to finalise standardised policies and frameworks for accreditation, ensuring consistent interpretation across hospitals[46].
- **Decriminalisation in Health**: Under the Jan Vishwas Act, minor procedural issues in drug and cosmetics records are shifted from criminal courts to a civil penalty framework, reducing the burden on the judiciary[21].

XIII. Agriculture and Rural Prosperity

Farmers, or "Annadatas," are one of the four pillars of Viksit Bharat[1]. Reforms focus on enhancing productivity and income stability:

- **Market Integration**: Expanding freight corridors and national waterways to reduce logistics costs for agricultural produce[7].
- **Entrepreneurial Agriculture**: Encouraging Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) and agri-entrepreneurship to achieve the "food basket of the world" status[10].
- **Financial Relief**: Schemes like PM-KISAN and PM-Fasal Bima Yojana provide crop insurance and direct financial support to small and marginal farmers[1].

XIV. Manufacturing and Global Competitiveness

India aims to transition from assembly-led manufacturing to manufacturing depth[49].

- **Labour Reforms**: The new Labour Code consolidates 29 laws into a unified framework to bring clarity and consistency to the labour market[41].
- **PM Gati Shakti**: A digital platform for integrated planning and synchronised implementation of multi-modal connectivity projects to cut logistical costs and time[10].
- **Production Linked Incentives (PLI)**: Outcome-linked instruments catalysing investment in sunrise sectors like electronics, pharmaceuticals, and semiconductors[49].

XV. Risk Management and Strategic Resilience

The journey to 2047 is fraught with challenges that require an adaptive governance framework. Think tanks emphasize the need to shift from reactive policy-making to proactive risk mitigation[40].

A. Navigating the Demographic and Social Landscape

While India's young population is a major advantage, the demographic window is also a challenge[8].

- **Skill Mismatch**: According to the ILO, nearly half of the current workforce is in roles incongruent with their potential[50]. Addressing this requires a holistic approach to vocational training and scaling of higher education[50].
- **Gender Gap**: To reach the $30 trillion goal, 145 million women must enter the workforce by 2047[12]. This requires eliminating social restrictions and ensuring safe, flexible working environments[8].
- **Regional Disparity**: Aspirational Districts and Blocks programmes show that data-driven governance and inter-departmental convergence can improve outcomes in underdeveloped regions[54].

B. Geopolitical and Environmental Contingencies

India's growth is happening in a fractured world order with intensifying climate risks[16].

- **Energy Security**: 85% dependence on energy imports remains a significant risk; mitigating this requires a 500 GW renewable capacity by 2030 and a focus on green hydrogen[11].
- **Digital Sovereignty**: Establishing an "India AI Mission" and a "Semiconductor Mission" to ensure indigenous capability in critical technologies and reduce reliance on foreign cloud providers[52].
- **Cybersecurity**: Centralised digital systems like DPI are prime targets for attacks; robust legal frameworks and technical safeguards are essential for maintaining system resilience[25].

Strategic Risk Profile	Probability	Impact	Mitigation Strategy
Energy Supply Disruption	Medium-High	Severe	Strategic reserves; renewable transition[16]
Workforce Shortage/Aging	Medium	High	AI/automation; increasing women's participation[16]
Economic Inequality	Medium-High	High	Rural industrialisation; inclusive safety nets[16]
Technology Decoupling	Medium	Severe	Sovereign AI stack; domestic semiconductor fabs[16]

Bridging Policy and Execution

The mission of making India a developed nation by 2047 is more than just a government scheme; it is a collective aspiration of 1.4 billion people[5]. Integrating national expertise in regulatory simplification is the catalyst that will turn this vision into a reality. By moving from a "distrust-based" colonial administrative model to a "trust-based" digital governance model, India can unlock the productive potential of its youth and entrepreneurs[4].

The Viksit Bharat Development Forum (VBDF 2047) and other institutional partners provide the necessary

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advisory and implementation capacity to bridge the "implementation gap"[5]. The focus must remain on steady productivity gains, stronger enterprises, and institutions that perform reliably over time[49].

The roadmap is clear: simplify the regulatory flab, leverage digital public infrastructure at scale, and ensure that every citizen—from the farmer in a rural heartland to the tech innovator in Bengaluru—has a real shot at growth and opportunity[5]. If implemented with consensus, accountability, and coordinated execution across states, India is well-positioned to achieve its centennial goal of becoming a prosperous, equitable, and sustainable developed nation[40].

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