

Original Article

Role of TQM for Vikasit Bharat by 2047

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ABSTRACT: *This study explores the integration of Total Quality Management (TQM) as a strategic catalyst for “Vikasit Bharat” (Developed India). As India aims to transition into a high-income economy by 2047, the adoption of TQM principles, customer focus, continuous improvement, and total employee involvement becomes essential across manufacturing, services, and governance. This research analyzes how TQM frameworks can enhance global competitiveness, reduce systemic waste, and foster a culture of excellence. The findings suggest that a localized TQM model, aligned with national digital and sustainable initiatives, is critical for achieving comprehensive socio-economic development.*

KEYWORDS: TQM, Viksit Bharat, Quality, Sustainable Development, ISO.

1. INTRODUCTION

The vision of Vikasit Bharat is a national ambition for India, with an ambitious target date and milestones to be achieved in the future that aspires towards a landscape transformed through economic growth, social progress, and environmental sustainability. Achieving this milestone will require more than “business as usual.” Total Quality Management (TQM) provides a holistic management philosophy, centering on long-term success through customer satisfaction and organizational excellence.

Against this backdrop lies the vision set by the Vikasit Bharat roadmap, which looks to turn India into a \$30 trillion economy by 2047 the centenary of the Indian independence movement. And it takes more than physical industrial scaling it requires a cultural shift toward excellence. Total Quality Management(TQM) provides the tools to fill this gap.

The TQM philosophy is already manifesting in states like Telangana, where significant growth of enterprise can be seen in the IT and Life Sciences sectors. India needs to weave these regional benchmarks into a national framework in such a way that the growth is resilient and sustainable and benchmarked with global standards such as the Deming Prize or Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Award.

In the case of a growing superpower, TQM forms the stitch between quantity and quality. India will be able to set the pace for sustainable, global standard growth by embedding quality into the very DNA of the MSME sector, healthcare, education, and public administration.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The primary objectives of the study are:

- To evaluate the relevance of TQM principles in the context of the “Vikasit Bharat” roadmap.
- To identify the key sectors where TQM implementation can yield the highest impact on GDP and social welfare.
- To analyze the challenges and barriers to adopting quality-centric management in Indian organizational structures.
- To propose a strategic framework for scaling quality standards to meet global excellence.

3. DATA COLLECTION

This study utilizes a mixed-methods approach:

- Secondary Data: An extensive review of literature from the Quality Council of India (QCI), NITI Aayog reports, and international journals on ISO standards and Lean Six Sigma applications. Review of NITI Aayog’s “State Export Preparedness Index,” QCI reports, and the Telangana Industrial Policy (TS-iPASS).
- Primary Data: Qualitative insights gathered through semi-structured interviews with 20 industry leaders and 10 public policy experts across Hyderabad, Chennai, and Bengaluru.

4. ANALYSIS OF DATA

Data analysis was conducted using thematic coding for qualitative interviews and trend analysis the analysis for secondary economic data.

TABLE 1 Thematic Data Tools

TQM Pillar	Application in Vikasit Bharat	Expected Outcome
Customer Focus	Citizen-centric governance (Digital India)	Improved Public Trust & Efficiency
Process Improvement	Lean Manufacturing in Electronics/Semiconductors	Reduced Costs & Global Competitiveness
Employee Empowerment	Skill India & Vocational Training	Higher Productivity & Innovation
Fact-based Decisions	Big Data & AI in Agriculture/Health	Evidence-based Policy Making

5. DATA INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION

The analysis reveals that TQM is no longer just a “factory floor” tool but a national imperative.

- **Manufacturing Excellence:** For India to become the world’s third-largest economy, the “Make in India” initiative must evolve into “Quality in India.” TQM reduces the “Cost of Poor Quality” (COPQ), which currently hampers the competitiveness of Indian exports.
- **Governance and Trust:** Implementing TQM in public services (e.g., direct benefit transfers, judicial processing) reduces bureaucracy and enhances the “Ease of Living.”
- **Sustainability:** The integration of “Green TQM” ensures that the pursuit of a \$30 trillion economy does not come at the cost of environmental degradation, aligning with India’s Net Zero commitments.

6. CONCLUSION

The way forward towards a developed India by 2047 is directly related to the competency of the nation to manufacture world-class products and services. TQM gives the structure behind this. In conclusion, the study directs that more efforts are needed from the government by means of incorporating ZED schemes to motivate TQM adoption; apart from this, in order to process “Quality Thinking,” should also be included in the education system. In the end, Vikasit Bharat will be tracked on this theme of a “Quality-First” nation.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The primary barrier identified is the “Mindset Gap.” Many Indian organizations view quality as a compliance checkbox (ISO certification) rather than a continuous culture. For Vikasit Bharat, the shift must move from *Quality Control* (detecting errors) to *Quality Assurance* (preventing errors).

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