

Inclusive and Equitable Education is Crucial for Viksit Bharat

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Abstract

Education is a crucial factor in the growth of a nation since it encourages the empowerment of individuals and the transformation of societies. Significant obstacles, including social, geographic, and gender inequities, continue to impede fair access to quality education in India, despite the fact that the country is making progress toward universal education. In this study, we investigate the crucial role that inclusive education plays in the process of achieving a "Viksit Bharat" (Developed India), with a particular emphasis on the structural obstacles that stand in the way, such as teacher shortages, infrastructure deficits, curriculum irrelevance, and digital inequality. It investigates the transformative potential of integrating technology, learning based on skills, and pedagogies that are tailored to the local environment. In addition, it assesses the effects of measures such as the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 and grassroots activities in the direction of enhancing learning outcomes and employability. The research highlights the significance of multi-stakeholder collaboration in order to construct an educational ecosystem that is resilient and centred on the learner at home. The educational system is the bedrock of every nation's advancement. One of the main forces propelling India's progress and prosperity in the Amrit Kaal will be its educational system. Education can only be effective if it is based on knowledge, wisdom, creativity, inspiration, and support. India, the world's fifth-largest economy, is prepared to make significant investments in education, infrastructure, and technology as it strives to become the world's third-largest economy in the next two years. A more innovative and productive workforce is possible because of the nation's excellent educational institutions, which have produced a diversified and talented workforce. The current state of our understanding of the value of interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary research needs filling up. In 2047, India will celebrate a century since it gained its independence. We must imagine a school system that empowers every Indian, encourages inclusive growth, and prepares them for the possibilities and threats of the modern world. It is essential to analyse Vocational Education and Skills, Integration of Technology, Digital Infrastructure, Tech-enabled Learning, Digital Literacy and Inclusion, Responsible Use of Technology, Teacher Training and Support, etc., in order to determine the role of each component of education in building a dynamic and empowered India by 2047. In order to accomplish Viksit Bharat's goals, we need to do more than just get a regular education or a trade certification.

1. Introduction

For India's "Viksit Bharat" (Developed India) vision, inclusive and equitable education is essential. This ensures that all citizens, regardless of their background (disability, poverty, gender), receive quality education to reach their potential. It also helps to foster a just society and drives holistic national progress through systemic reforms, teacher training, and inclusive policies such as NEP 2020. These policies aim to bridge gaps and empower every learner. In the message that he delivered on Independence Day in 2021, the Honourable Prime Minister detailed his intentions for Amrit Kaal and India in 2047, which is the year that the country will celebrate its 100th anniversary of independence. The Indian economy, as described by Amrit Kaal, is characterized by a strong public coffer and a

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flourishing finance industry. Additionally, the economy is driven by technology and is founded on information. He came up with the motto "Sabka Shaath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas, and Sabka Prayas" in order to achieve these objectives. In recent years, one of the most important goals that Viksit Bharat has been working toward is to prioritize the promotion of high-quality education and the development of skills as a means of fostering economic growth, reducing inequality, and enhancing social cohesion. To this purpose, the Viksit Bharat has produced a set of standards for quality education and skills development. These parameters can serve as a guide for policymakers and practitioners as they work to enhance educational results and better prepare individuals for the challenges that will be faced in the 21st century.

Gupta and Patel (2010) noted that higher education boosts economic growth. Despite limited resources, the Founding Fathers stressed tertiary education. A substantial "instrument for social, economic, and political transformation" was believed to exist (Mukherjee, n.d.). After independence, India prioritized education equity. Technology and globalization have changed the focus on quality at HEIs to better prepare students for the market economy. India wants to become a knowledge hub by giving students the latest knowledge, skills, and capabilities for a more complex, uncertain, and interdependent world. It takes a solid foundation, aptitude, and heart and brain values. Quality is essential in India's multibillion-dollar higher education sector, which boosts the economy and nation.

Singh (2015) said inexpensive, high-quality university education is now available to all students. Carefully planned growth and a student-centred, learning-driven strategy have increased enrolment and learning results in India. A unique three-tiered university structure with strategic objectives has allowed universities to develop on their strengths and suit a variety of educational demands. Using technology, India has resolved the long-standing tension between equity and brilliance. India has also improved faculty-student ratios by increasing PhD students at research universities, divorcing educational qualifications from teaching eligibility, and making teaching an appealing vocation. There are serious and widespread issues. The report also discusses faculty shortages, research and development, quality education, and supply-demand imbalance in India's education industry. Quality Higher Education, Untrained. Majumdar and Mandal (2019) found that UNICEF's fourth sustainable development goal is high-quality education. It addresses several questions about high-quality education. How can we guarantee quality instruction? Establishing high-quality education presents what challenges? How can good governance, accountability, monitoring, and assessment improve education? Do morality and spirituality help here? Could artificial intelligence and ICT help here? Indian education: how's it going? Finally, some high-quality education usage suggestions will be offered. The Right to Education Act has changed India's education system, according to Sutar and Patel (2022). The Indian higher education system faces many issues, but there are several ways to improve it. Transparency and accountability are needed. This study examines Indian education and its growing issues.

2. Viksit Bharat Criteria for Quality Education

Viksit Bharat's quality education and skills development parameters have as their goals the promotion of opportunities for lifelong learning, the guarantee of inclusive and equitable access to education, the enhancement of the quality and relevance of education and training, and the closing of the skills gap that exists between education and the demands of the labour market in order to boost productivity and employability. A wide variety of goals and indicators are included in the Viksit Bharat standards for excellent education and skills development. These criteria cover everything from early childhood education to vocational training and learning that continues throughout a person's entire life. The Viksit Bharat has a number of primary goals in this area, some of which include enhancing learning experiences, expanding access to education and training, and ensuring that educational and training systems are able to adapt to the changing demands of the labour market. There are a number of important aspects that Viksit Bharat takes into consideration when it comes to education and the development of skills. These include the promotion of innovation and digitization in education, the development of public-private partnerships to support education and training initiatives, and the encouragement of the recognition and validation of informal and non-formal learning situations. In general, the Viksit Bharat standards on quality education and skills development indicate a commitment to establishing education and training systems that are inclusive, egalitarian, and sustainable. These systems will be able to support economic growth and social development in the years to come.

3. Viksit Bharat and Inclusiveness:

By the year 2047, "Viksit Bharat 2047" envisions India as a developing nation. The 100th anniversary of India's independence coincides with this commemoration. The purpose of this study is to investigate ways to make India more inclusive. A primary emphasis is placed on the expansion of the economy, society, technology, and infrastructure. A prosperous and equitable future for all people is the objective. Planning allows India to overcome obstacles and make the most of opportunities. The importance of education, health care, and employment cannot be overstated. The article investigates means by which India can become a leading nation by the year 2047. Its goals are to be honest, competitive, and environmentally responsible. The strategy places an emphasis on equitable opportunities in the areas of education, health care, and employment. Indeed, this is especially true for people who are frequently excluded. New ideas, technological advancements, and the expansion of businesses are all supported by it. The economy will become robust and capable of competing as a result of this. Laws are essential to achieving equity, with a particular emphasis on rural development. In addition to this, it seeks to empower young people and women. It encourages the use of environment-friendly practices and clean energy. India has the potential to take the lead in maintaining the health of the earth. This will make life better for all of the residents in that area. India should become a major economic power by the year 2047. This entails growth without discrimination, fairness, and concern for the environment. Better schools, increased access to financial resources, and effective leadership are some of these. This ensures that the future will be better in the years to come.

4. Suggestions for Viksit Bhart 2047

- ❖ **Emphasizing Education and Skill Enhancement:** In order to make the most of India's demographic advantage, it is very necessary to make investments in education and skill development of a high standard, particularly for women, communities that are underprivileged, and young people. Enhanced chances for young people to compete on a global scale can be created through collaborations with enterprises and academic institutions located in other countries.
- ❖ **Promoting Inclusive Governance and Public-Private Collaborations:** To solve problems in healthcare, education, and infrastructure, the government should encourage the formation of PPPs. The successful implementation of development projects at the community level depends on the empowerment of local governing systems.
- ❖ **Encouraging Innovation and Research:** To maintain competitiveness in the global arena, India must enhance its research and development infrastructure, particularly in artificial intelligence, healthcare, and renewable energy sectors. Partnerships with international research institutions can catalyze substantial innovation.
- ❖ **Enhancing Healthcare Infrastructure:** It is crucial to develop public healthcare systems, ensure a sufficient number of healthcare experts in rural and neglected locations, and expand access to health insurance as essential measures for creating a healthy population.
- ❖ **Advancing Gender Equality:** In order for women to contribute equally to the growth of the country, gender equity must be a core component of all policies, guaranteeing equal access to safety precautions, work opportunities, and education.
- ❖ **Building Environmental Resilience:** It is possible to ensure that India's economic development is in line with environmental sustainability by implementing a comprehensive strategy to address climate change. This strategy should include measures for water conservation, transitioning to green energy, and supporting sustainable agricultural methods.

Although the Indian education system has a number of shortcomings and deficiencies, it has the potential to contribute to the overall growth of the country if it is limited. Increasing the amount of money that is allocated to the improvement of the educational system in India is required. Numerous measures that are helpful have been done in this direction over the course of the past several years, and if these efforts continue, India may soon be able to overcome the obstacles that it is currently facing. There is a significant gap between the level of education that is offered in India's rural parts and that which is offered in the country's urban areas. There is a need to take action in order to standardize the level of education throughout India. This would ensure that everyone has access to equal and impartial knowledge as well as possibilities to develop. There are a number of private educational institutions in India, each of which

attracts students with higher tuition rates and provides superior facilities and resources for academic pursuits. Efforts need to be made to address this discrepancy, and the government needs to ensure that education is both affordable and accessible to everyone. An inclusive education is one that makes an effort to establish a welcome and encouraging atmosphere in which every student has the opportunity to flourish, participate, and contribute to the greatest extent that has been feasible. Not only does inclusive education encourage academic performance, but it also encourages social inclusion, which in turn helps to cultivate a sense of belonging and equity among all students.

The Government of India has a vision called *Viksit Bharat 2047*, which aims to make India a developed country by the year 2047, which is the year that India will celebrate its 100th year of freedom of independence. The vision accounts for several facets of development, such as the expansion of the economy, the advancement of society, the preservation of the environment, and the implementation of effective governance. The development of human resources is dependent on education, which is a fundamental human right. This is absolutely necessary for achieving sustained development, peace, and stability both inside the country and with other nations. Education is a significant indication of development because it is both an investment in the future and a tool for effecting change. From the perspective of Indian society, we are in agreement that whenever we make an investment in education, we are making an investment in the future of India. This gives future generations the ability to construct a nation that is prosperous, unbiased, and welcoming to all. By providing its population with the knowledge, skills, and values that are necessary to construct a *Viksit Bharat*, India has the ability to empower her citizens. It is the visions of a *Viksit Bharat*: Education in 2047 that are the subject of this particular presentation. It is the purpose of this study to investigate the role that education plays in the formation of *Viksit Bharat*. Additionally, a full investigation of the many elements of education should be carried out in order to ascertain the collective contribution that these aspects make to the formation of a dynamic and empowered India by the year 2047.

5. Conclusion

For the purpose of fostering economic growth, reducing inequality, and promoting social inclusion, the *Viksit Bharat* recognizes the critical role that high-quality education and the upgrading of skills play. The *Viksit Bharat* has outlined essential parameters that highlight the significance of providing quality education and skills training for everyone, investing in education as a way to facilitate economic growth and alleviate poverty, fostering innovation in education and skills training, creating relevant and modern curricula, enhancing teacher professional development, promoting public-private collaborations, and encouraging global cooperation and knowledge exchange. These are all important aspects that are essential to the achievement of these goals. As a result of putting an emphasis on these aspects, the *Viksit Bharat* program intends to ensure that individuals have access to high-quality educational and professional development opportunities. These changes will equip individuals with the information and skills they need to flourish in a global economy that is constantly changing. The achievement of these objectives will call for a concerted effort on the part of governments, educational institutions, civil society organizations, and the private sector. Nevertheless, the benefits of investing in education and skill development of a high standard will be substantial for individuals, communities, and nations as a whole. India's goal of achieving a "*Viksit Bharat*" by the year 2047 is a tough but realistic ambition, provided that the country is committed to development strategies that are inclusive, sustainable, and proactive. India has the ability to address its issues and realize its potential as a global economic leader if it places a higher priority on education, healthcare, infrastructure, entrepreneurial endeavours, and political reforms. The government, the commercial sector, civil society, and the general population will all need to be actively involved in order to make progress toward the goal of developing India into a prosperous, inclusive, and developed nation. If India is able to effectively establish a model of growth that is inclusive, it will not only emerge as a powerful economic force, but it will also emerge as a society that is marked by justice, equality, and opportunity for all. To summarize, a proactive and inclusive approach to *Viksit Bharat 2047* will be essential for the creation of a future that is brighter, wealthier, and more equal for all Indians. India has the potential to become a symbol of optimism and progress on the international arena by the year 2047 if it is able to achieve leadership in the areas of innovation, effective governance, sustainable development, and social inclusion.

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