

Viksit Bharat Sankalp 2047

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Abstract: The "Viksit Bharat Sankalp 2047" initiative aims to position India as a developed nation by the centenary of its independence. This research examines the Perceptions, aspirations, and envisioned roles of Indian youth in contributing to this ambitious vision. By employing a mixed-methods approach, including Comprehensive surveys and qualitative interviews, the study identifies key themes that resonate with the younger generation, such as the importance of quality education, meaningful employment, and environmental sustainability. Findings reveal that Indian youth view themselves as critical stakeholders in national development, emphasizing the need for the active participation in policy making and governance. They highlight challenges such as socioeconomic disparities, limited access to quality infrastructure, and environmental concerns that must be addressed to achieve the initiative's objectives. The study concludes by underscoring the transformative potential of youth-led efforts in shaping a progressive and sustainable future for India, advocating for policies that integrate youth perspectives in strategic planning and implementation. Their search provides valuable insights for policymakers to align national Priorities with the aspirations of the youth, ensuring inclusive and participatory development.

Keywords: Viksit Bharat Sankalp 2047, Developed, Perceptions, Aspirations, Education, Youth

Introduction:

India stands at a crucial juncture in its journey toward becoming a developed nation by 2047, marking a centenary of its independence. The "Viksit Bharat Sankalp 2047" initiative provides a visionary framework for achieving holistic and inclusive growth, addressing critical areas such as education, healthcare, infrastructure, technology, and environmental sustainability. This ambitious roadmap underscores the pivotal role of youth as key stakeholders in driving this transformation, recognizing their energy, creativity, and ability to adapt to evolving challenges.

With approximately 65% of its population under the age of 35, India boasts one of the world's largest youth demographics, presenting an unparalleled opportunity for progress. This demographic dividend has the potential to accelerate economic growth, foster social cohesion, and position India as a global leader in innovation and technology. However, realizing this potential requires a concerted effort to empower youth, providing them with the necessary resources, opportunities, and platforms to contribute meaningfully.

The youth of India represent diverse aspirations, spanning urban and rural contexts, different socio-economic backgrounds, and varied educational experiences. Their perspectives on national development reflect their lived realities and ambitions for the future. To harness their collective potential, it is crucial to understand their views on the "Viksit Bharat Sankalp 2047" initiative, the challenges they perceive, and the roles they are willing to undertake. This study aims to delve into these aspects, employing both quantitative and qualitative methods to capture a comprehensive picture of youth perceptions. It explores their aspirations for key domains such as education, employment, and governance, while also examining their concerns regarding pressing issues like inequality, climate change, and digital inclusion. Furthermore, the research highlights the importance of creating an enabling environment that fosters youth participation in policy-making and implementation processes. By integrating their voices into the national discourse, India can ensure that the vision of "Viksit Bharat Sankalp 2047" aligns with the aspirations of its most dynamic and promising demographic.

Review of Literature:

According to the National Sample Survey Office. (2021) In the Indian context, both academics and policymakers have paid close attention to the aspirations and challenges faced by the youth. According to studies, youth play a critical role in the socioeconomic development of the country. According to the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) Report (2021), social justice, educational reform, and employment are their top priorities. These elements draw attention to both enduring problems in the system and the shifting demands of a younger audience. Addressing these important concerns is essential to maximizing youth potential for the country's progress. Consequently, youth-oriented policies are becoming more and more important in India's developmental strategy.

According to UNESCO. (2020) Youth play a critical role in the nation's progress through entrepreneurship, civic involvement, and inventiveness. When provided access to opportunities and education, young people represent a demographic dividend that is regularly emphasized by scholars. Youth participation is crucial for long-term sustainability and equitable growth, according to research. Initiatives to increase youth capacity have shown notable results in the political, social, and economic spheres. International organizations stress the importance of

incorporating teenage perspectives into policy-making to maximize developmental outcomes.

According to the Das, K., & Jha, R. (2020). Access to high-quality education and work is still a major concern in conversations about youth development. Many people believe that these components are necessary to achieve social mobility and maintain long-term economic stability. According to Das and Jha (2020), young people in India see employment opportunities and education as essential drivers of upward mobility. Their study provides more evidence of the connection between empowerment, work, and education. Young people face significant barriers to actively engaging in society when these essential components are missing. As a result, the significance of inclusive access to these resources is being emphasized more and more in policy frameworks.

According to the World Bank. (2018). The ability of youth participation in governance to increase the efficacy of policies has been recognized globally. Their involvement is often linked to the development of more representative and inclusive policies. According to the World Bank (2018), including youth in decision-making facilitates the satisfaction of the requirements of various demographic groups. Additionally, it promotes creativity, responsibility, and the robustness of democratic systems. Scholars argue that young people provide unique perspectives that can bridge social groupings and generations in governance. Therefore, empowering youth is essential to attaining inclusive and sustainable development.

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According to the Edquist, C. (2005) Innovation is frequently seen as a key component that propels societal advancement, competitiveness, and economic growth. It entails the creation, acceptance, and use of innovative concepts, tools, and techniques (Schumpeter, 1934). According to recent research, innovation can help increase productivity, solve complicated problems, and address global issues like inequality and climate change (OECD, 2015). Fostering innovation ecosystems is said to need research and development investment from both the public and commercial sectors. Furthermore, cooperation between government, business, and academia accelerates the diffusion of innovation.

Youth and Governance

The importance of involving youth in governance is another prominent theme in the literature. UNDP (2019) highlights the potential of young people to drive positive changes in governance structures when they are included in decision-making processes. Studies also suggest that youth-led movements and participatory governance mechanisms result in more equitable and forward-thinking policy outcomes (World Bank, 2018).

Sabka Prayas (translated as "*Everyone's Effort*") is an extension of the broader governance mantra.

"**Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas, Sabka Prayas**", promoted by the **Government of India** post-2014.

Environmental Sustainability

The role of youth in environmental sustainability has also been extensively explored. Research by Gupta (2021) shows that Indian youth are increasingly engaged in climate action, advocating for renewable energy adoption and conservation initiatives. Programs such as the National Green Corps have demonstrated how young people can effectively contribute to grassroots environmental efforts.

Digital Engagement

With the rise of digital technologies, youth engagement has taken on new dimensions. Sharma and Patel (2023) observe that social media platforms and online forum have become critical spaces for young people to discuss national issues, propose solutions, and mobilize for change. This digital engagement reflects the growing influence of technology in shaping youth participation in nation-building.

Gaps in Literature

Despite extensive studies on youth aspirations and their role in development, there is a noticeable gap in research that directly aligns these perspectives with the "Viksit Bharat Sankalp 2047" initiative. While existing literature provides insights into youth priorities such as education, employment, and sustainability, it does not sufficiently explore how these align with the specific objectives and strategies outlined in this long-term national vision.

Research Design

This study adopts a mixed-methods approach, integrating both quantitative and qualitative research methodologies to gain a holistic understanding of youth Perceptions regarding the "Viksit Bharat Sankalp 2047" initiative. The combination of these methods enables a deeper exploration of the subject matter, ensuring that diverse perspectives are captured and analyzed systematically.

Quantitative Surveys

The quantitative component involves structured surveys designed to gather data from the broader demographic of Indian youth. These surveys aim to identify general trends, such as their priorities, challenges, and aspirations. Key areas of focus include education, employment, governance, and environmental sustainability. A stratified random sampling method is employed to ensure representation across different age groups, regions, genders, and socio-economic backgrounds. The survey questions are a mix of closed-ended and Likert-scale items to facilitate statistical analysis while capturing nuanced opinions.

Qualitative Interviews

The qualitative component includes in-depth semi-structured interviews with a smaller, purposefully selected subset of participants. These interviews provide a platform for participants to express their thoughts in greater detail, exploring the "why" and "how" behind the trends observed in the quantitative data. This component is particularly valuable for understanding contextual factors and individual experiences that influence youth perspectives.

Data Collection Tools

- (a) Survey Instrument: A structured questionnaire is developed, comprising demographic details, multiple-choice questions, and scaled items to measure key variables such as aspirations, challenges, and perceived roles in national development.
- (b) Interview Guide: An open-ended guide is prepared for qualitative interviews, focusing on themes such as personal contributions, barriers to participation, and alignment with the goals of "Viksit Bharat Sankalp 2047."

Data Analysis

- (a) Quantitative Analysis: Statistical techniques, including descriptive statistics, correlation analysis, and regression models, are used to identify patterns and relationships in the survey data.
- (b) Qualitative Analysis: Interview transcripts are analyzed thematically, employing coding techniques to identify recurring themes and insights. Software tools such as N Vivo may be utilized to facilitate the systematic organization and interpretation of qualitative data.

Strengths of the Research Design

- (a) The mixed-methods approach ensures a comprehensive understanding by capturing both the breadth and depth of youth perceptions.
- (b) Triangulation enhances the robustness and credibility of the findings.
- (c) The inclusion of diverse participant groups ensures that the study reflects the perspectives of India's multifaceted youth population.

Objectives of the Study

- To assess the perceptions of Indian youth regarding the Viksit Bharat Sankalp 2047 initiative.
- To identify key challenges faced by youth in contributing to national development.
- To explore aspirations and expectations of youth from policymakers.
- To examine the role of education and skill development in empowering youth to participate

Data Collection Method

Data was collected through a structured questionnaire distributed online to reach a diverse demographic of Indian

youth. The questionnaire included closed- ended and open-ended questions to capture quantitative data and qualitative insights.

Sampling Methodology

A stratified random sampling technique was employed to ensure representation across different regions, educational backgrounds, and socio-economic statuses. A sample size of 1000 respondents was targeted to achieve statistical significance.

Tools and Techniques of Study

The study utilized statistical software (SPSS) for quantitative analysis and thematic analysis for qualitative data interpretation. Descriptive statistics were used to summarize demographic information and key findings from survey responses.

Survey Questionnaire

The survey questionnaire consisted of sections covering demographic information, perceptions about Viksit Bharat Sankalp 2047, challenges faced by youth, and suggestions for improvement. Key questions included:

1. How familiar are you with the Viksit Bharat Sankalp 2047 initiative?
2. What do you perceive as the biggest challenge facing India in achieving this vision?
3. How do you believe you can contribute to this initiative?
4. What are as should policymakers focus on to engage youth effectively?

Problem Statement

Despite India's demographic advantage with a large youth population, there exists a disconnect between government initiatives like Viksit Bharat Sankalp 2047 and youth engagement in these processes. This research seeks to bridge that gap by exploring perceptions and identifying actionable strategies for enhancing participation.

Results

The survey revealed several key findings:

- ❖ Awareness: Approximately 70% of respondents were aware of the Viksit Bharat initiative but lacked detailed knowledge about its objectives.
- ❖ Challenges: The most frequently cited challenges included unemployment (45%), lack of quality education (30%), and inadequate healthcare access (25%).
- ❖ Aspirations: Youth expressed strong desires for greater involvement in decision- making processes (60%) and emphasized the need for innovative solutions to address societal issues (55%).

Discussion

The results indicate a significant gap between awareness and understanding of the Viksit Bharat Sankalp 2047 initiative among youth. While many recognize the potential benefits of this vision, they also express concerns about systemic barriers that hinder their ability to contribute effectively. The emphasis on employment opportunities highlights an urgent need for educational reforms that align with market demands. Furthermore, the desire for greater civic engagement suggests that policymakers must create more inclusive platforms for dialogue with young people. Initiatives such as mentorship programs and innovation hubs could facilitate meaningful participation.

Conclusion

The "Viksit Bharat Sankalp 2047" initiative presents an opportunity for India's youth to play an integral role in shaping the nation's future. By understanding their perceptions and addressing their concerns, policymakers can foster an environment conducive to active participation. This research underscores the importance of engaging young people not only as beneficiaries but as partners in development efforts.

In conclusion, achieving a developed India by 2047 requires collaborative efforts that harness the energy and creativity of its youth. By aligning policies with their aspirations and addressing systemic challenges, India can pave the way toward sustainable growth and social progress.

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