



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Views of undergraduates on Vikshit Bharat@2047

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Abstract

With a view to studying the views of undergraduate students studying in various disciplines, i.e., Science, Commerce and Arts, the researchers have collected the opinions from the undergraduate students on various aspects of Vikshit Bharat mission in 2047. The variables of the study were male-female & rural and urban areas. The survey research method was used for the study, and the nature of the study was qualitative. The population of the study comprised all the students of Gujarat state, India and the sample of the study was simply a random sampling technique. The self constructed research tool was prepared and administered among the students. The research tool was descriptive. The experts validated the tool, and then the data were collected from the students. The students answered the questions in detail, and it was analyzed through content analysis. It was found from the study that there were certain factors affecting Vikshit Bharat and the Government and the people should initiate to resolve them at the earliest in order to complete the dream of Vikshit Bharat. Unemployment, poverty, quality of education etc, are to be addressed. The students of the undergraduate colleges were found dedicated and committed to contributing to the mission of Vikshit Bharat. There were also suggestions from the students on how India would be the Vikshit Bharat on or before 2047. It was suggested that the Government should bring more transparency in each work, one nation one rule, one tax, common act and civil code, no corruption and more dedication among the government system. Regional differences and gender differences were observed in the opinions.

Keywords: Vikshit Bharat, Dedication, Unemployment, Quality of Education.

Introduction

"Vikshit Bharat" translates to "Developed India" or "Progressive India." It's a vision or goal for India to become a more advanced and prosperous nation. This concept often involves improvements in various areas such as economic growth, infrastructure, education, healthcare, and technology.

If you're referring to specific initiatives or policies aimed at achieving this vision, there are several programs and goals within India's development strategy that align with this vision, including:

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Make in India

Aimed at encouraging manufacturing and innovation within the country.

Digital India

Focused on transforming India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy.

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

A cleanliness campaign aimed at improving sanitation and public health.

India is a developing country and soon, the nation under constructive and visionary leadership would become the developed country. Let us understand how a developed country deviates from a developing country.

Economic Indicators

Developed countries

High income levels

Typically have high gross domestic product (GDP) per capita.

Advanced infrastructure

Well-developed infrastructure, including transportation, communication, and utilities.

Diverse economies

Often have diverse and advanced economies with strong industrial, technological, and service sectors.

Developing countries*Lower income levels*

Generally have lower GDP per capita compared to developed countries.

Emerging infrastructure

Infrastructure may be underdeveloped or less advanced.

Economically focused

Economies may rely more on agriculture and raw materials, with less diversification.

Social Indicators*Developed countries*

- *High quality of life*

High standards of living, including better access to healthcare, education, and social services.

- *Longer life expectancy*

Typically have higher life expectancy and lower infant mortality rates.

Advanced education systems

Higher literacy rates and well-developed education systems.

Developing countries

- *Variable quality of life*

Quality of life can be inconsistent, with varying levels of access to healthcare, education, and social services.

- *Shorter life expectancy*

Often have lower life expectancy and higher infant mortality rates.

- *Educational challenges*

May face challenges in providing widespread and quality education.

Technological and Industrial Development*Developed countries*

- *High technological advancement*

Have advanced technology and innovation capabilities.

Strong industrial base

Well-established industries, including high-tech sectors.

Developing countries

- *Growing technology sector*

We may be developing technology and innovation capabilities, but not yet at the level of developed countries.

- *Emerging industries*

Industries may be in earlier stages of development, with a focus on growth and modernization.

Political and Institutional Stability*Developed countries*

- *Stable governance*

Generally have stable political systems and institutions with effective governance.

- *Strong legal systems*

Well-established legal frameworks and institutions.

Developing countries

- *Political instability*

May experience political instability or governance challenges.

- *Emerging legal systems*

Legal and institutional frameworks may be in development or undergoing reform.

Environmental and Sustainability Factors*Developed countries*

- *Higher environmental standards*

Often have stricter environmental regulations and sustainability practices.

- *Resource consumption*

Higher per capita resource consumption and waste production.

Developing countries

- *Growing environmental impact*

Increasing industrialization and urbanization can lead to environmental challenges.

- *Sustainability challenges*

We may face challenges in balancing development with environmental sustainability.

It's important to note that the terms "developed" and "developing" can be somewhat fluid and context-dependent. Some countries might be considered "emerging" or "transitioning," reflecting a range of development stages between these two categories.

Rationale of the Study

The researchers, while reviewing related literature, found that the following research funding agencies and Universities contributed through research on the status of India.

Indian council of social science research (ICSSR)

Publishes research across various social science disciplines

related to India.

National council of applied economic research (NCAER)

Focuses on economic research and policy analysis.

Research studies in JNU and UGC-sponsored research found

The following are the major research findings of the research studies carried out.

India has been the subject of extensive academic and policy research across various disciplines. Here's an overview of key areas of study related to India from the past, focusing on economic, social, political, and cultural dimensions:

Economic reforms (1991 Onwards)

Numerous studies have examined the impact of India's economic liberalization policies, which began in 1991. Researchers have explored how reforms in trade, investment, and fiscal policy have influenced economic growth, poverty reduction, and income inequality.

Growth and Poverty

Studies have analyzed the relationship between economic growth and poverty alleviation in India. Research often focuses on the effectiveness of government schemes and the uneven distribution of economic benefits.

Social Development

Education

Research has investigated the progress of India's education system, including primary, secondary, and higher education. Key topics include literacy rates, educational access, and the impact of various policies on educational outcomes.

Healthcare

Studies have focused on public health issues, healthcare delivery systems, and the impact of health policies on population health. Research often explores disparities in healthcare access and quality across different regions and socioeconomic groups.

Political Science

Democracy and governance

There is extensive research on India's democratic processes, political institutions, and governance. This includes studies on electoral politics, political parties, and the functioning of federalism in a diverse country.

Public policy

Research often examines the formulation, implementation, and impact of public policies in areas such as welfare, rural development, and urban planning.

Regional Studies

Economic disparities

Research has examined regional economic disparities within India, exploring how different states and regions experience varying levels of development and economic opportunities.

Conflict and development

Studies have addressed regional conflicts, such as those in Kashmir or the Naxalite-affected areas, and their impact on development and governance.

Environmental Studies

Sustainability and climate change

Research has focused on India's environmental challenges, including air pollution, water scarcity, and climate change. Studies often explore the impacts of industrialization and urbanization on natural resources and environmental sustainability.

Gender Studies

Women's empowerment

Research has examined issues related to gender equality, women's rights, and empowerment in India. This includes studies on social norms, legal frameworks, and the impact of various policies on women's status in society.

Present, India is developing fast and has completed more than 75 years of independence. Thus, the researchers carried out this study to know whether India could be a developed country superpower by 2047 or not? And what would be the role of each citizen of India.

Objectives

- To study the views of undergraduate students on the Mission of Vikshit Bharat@2047
- To study the views of male and female students on the Mission of Vikshit Bharat@2047
- To study the role of the Government in Vikshit Bharat mission @2047

Research Questions

- What should a Viksit Bharat look like in 2047 in different aspects?
- What do we need to do to reach this goal?
- What is the role of the Government in the mission Viksit Bharat@2047?

Delimitations

The study is delimited to the undergraduate students studying in Arts, Commerce and Science colleges only.

Research Methodology

Research Method

A survey research method was used for the study.

Research Nature

The nature of the study was qualitative.

Population

The population of the study comprised undergraduate students of 33 districts of Gujarat State, India.

Sample

The sample of the study comprised undergraduate students of 27 districts of Gujarat state and the sample was randomly selected for the study. In all, 807 students from 27 various districts were taken as samples of the study.

Research Tool

The research tool includes three descriptive questions. The tool was prepared with some instructions and face and content validity was validated by the experts.

Data collection

The data were collected by the researchers through a standard Google form. The students were given a sample answer and also certain instructions in order to collect the appropriate responses. The students

Data analysis

The data collected were organized and analyzed through the content analysis technique.

Findings and Discussion

The researcher after analyzing the data from the students, found the following major findings.

What should a Viksit Bharat look like in 2047 in different aspects?

Here, the students were asked to share their views on how they would Bharat look in 2047, and the students shared that zero poverty, no corruption, quality education and technology, quality economy, clean India, non-secularism, environment sustainability, good governance, encompassing diverse facets of development such as economic prosperity social advancement environmental sustainability and effective governance, paperless work systems, equal opportunity, love for nation love for the individual.

What do we need to do to reach this goal?

The students shared various views, such as we should be aware of the people, sensitize people about their role and functions as ideal citizens, bring more love, cooperation and

unity among the people, peace and prosperity among the people, educate more people and increase the retention rate, quality policy and documents to be prepared for effective leadership and governance, self-discipline, etc.

What is the role of the Government in the mission Viksit Bharat@2047?

The Government should take care of each and every matter related to the Vikshit Bharat mission, such as the use of the indigenous product 'swadeshi', the use of technology and AI tools for smart and fast business and communication, reach the people of each outskirt area of India, bring more unity, provide more financial opportunity to the needy people and the explore each area of development.

Conclusion

Thus, it is concluded that the young graduates are enthusiastic and ready to initiate and contribute to developing India. There were many students who opined that the Government should work on the burning challenges of India, i.e., poverty, unemployment, population, etc., and simultaneously, the quality of education, smart business, use of technology, etc., shall be worked upon. Nothing is impossible if an Individual and the Government are determined and committed.

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Conflict of Interest

By conflict of interest, I mean, anything which could be reasonably perceived to affect the impartiality of this research, or to indicate a professional or personal interest in the outcomes from this research.

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