

VIKSIT BHARAT AND EDUCATION IN 2047

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Abstract

Viksit Bharat @2047 is a vision of Government of India to make India a developed country by the year 2047, when India will celebrate its 100th year of independence. The vision covers various aspects of development, including economic growth, social progress, environmental sustainability and good governance. There is enormous work that needs to be undertaken in a mission mode to make India Viksit Bharat by 2047. We believe that education is the foundation of any nation's progress. We agree that by investing in education, we invest in the future of India, empowering generations to come to build a successful, impartial, and inclusive nation. India can empower its citizens with the knowledge, skills, and values necessary to build a truly Viksit Bharat. When we imagine a "Viksit Bharat" we found a developed and rich India where education takes center stage. We must imagine an education system that empowers all Indians, fosters inclusive growth, and equips them for the challenges and opportunities of the 21st century. The present paper focuses on visions of a Viksit Bharat: Education in 2047. The present study aims to study on elements of education in Viksit Bharat and nature of Indian education for 2047. Investigator use descriptive as well as analytical approach for the study. This study is focused on secondary sources i.e. journals, reports, print media, and other government websites.

Keywords: *Viksit Bharat and Education*

Introduction:

Viksit Bharat 2047 is a vision of Government of India to make India a developed country by the year 2047, when India will celebrate its 100th year of independence. The vision covers various aspects of development, including economic growth, social progress, environmental sustainability and good governance. There is enormous work that needs to be undertaken in a mission mode to make India Viksit Bharat by 2047.

Education is an important aspect of human life. It is a process of gaining experiences through which we can modify our behavior and thus, most essential tools to mould our behaviours. In the process, it contributes to build a responsible citizen of the nation. Education is a human right and the key for human resource development. It is the basis of the economic and cultural development of a country. Education is essential for sustainable development, peace and stability within and with other countries. In general progress of a country is measured by the quality of educational, adequate employment or employment opportunities, sustainable income, population balance, standard of living etc. of each individual. Education is an important indicator of development as it is an investment for future and is an instrument of change.

In Indian social point of view we agree that by investing in education, we invest in the future of India, empowering generations to come to build a successful, impartial, and inclusive nation. India can empower its citizens with the knowledge,

skills, and values necessary to build a truly Viksit Bharat. When we imagine a "Viksit Bharat" we found a developed and rich India where education takes centre stage. We must imagine an education system that empowers all Indians, fosters inclusive growth, and equips them for the challenges and opportunities of the 21st century. A balance between theoretical knowledge and practical application is essential to prepare students for the challenges of the real world.

The present paper focuses on visions of a Viksit Bharat: Education in 2047. The present study aims to study on role of education in shaping Viksit Bharat and comprehensive examination of various facets of education should be undertaken to determine their collective contribution towards shaping a dynamic and empowered India by 2047. Investigator use descriptive as well as analytical approach for the study. This study is focused on secondary sources i.e. journals, reports, print media, and other government websites.

Elements of Viksit Bharat

Early Childhood Care and Education:

Article 45 of Indian Constitution describe Provision for early childhood care and education to children below the age of six years (86 Amendment) Act, 2002 sec.3 (w.e.f. 1-4-2010).

Early childhood care and education (ECCE) is a fundamental and integral part of the education system. It addresses birth to 8 years as a critical stage for children that lays the foundation of social-emotional learning, education, health, and nutrition. It is school-based, centre-based, institutionalised, community-based, or home-

based, care and learning for young children between 0 to 8 years old.

Early childhood care and education are critical for several reasons, like- Appropriate nutrition, Healthiness, Care for children and mother, Provide free and spontaneous environment, All round development (psycho-physical, social emotional, artistic etc.), Motor development, Formation of good habits, Regular medical check-up and vaccination, Development of sense organs, Development of Creativity, Language development etc. However, despite its significance, the ECCE still needs to be prioritised. Schools, teachers, parents, educational institutions, and the child welfare community are crucial in providing early childhood care and education.

Universalization of Education:

Universalization of primary education is hallmark of Viksit Bharat's. In India, the huge figure of people living in rural areas from the majority of population. If they remain illiterate no upliftment of the country is possible.

Right from the time of independence, the Government of India has given great importance to the matter of education in the country. Expand the educational facilities to all citizens and use it as an instrument of national reconstruction was the prime goal of the country. The constitution of India provides equal opportunity in the field of education without any discrimination. Therefore, it becomes the mandatory duty and bounded responsibility of the government to make education universalization. In Indian constitution has made provisions for the free and compulsory primary education for all the children within the age of 6-14 years. It becomes a fundamental right of every child through the 86th amendment of the Constitution in 2002.

Lifelong Learning:

Education should not be confined to classrooms. A Viksit Bharat will foster a culture of lifelong learning, where individuals are stimulated to continuously up skill and adapt to changing needs. This could include skill development workshops, vocational training programs and accessible online learning platforms for all age groups.

Inclusive Education:

Inclusivity is not just about access, but catering to diverse needs. A Viksit Bharat will prioritize special education for differently-abled children, emphasis on mother-tongue based learning in early years and address learning disabilities with empathy and support.

Bridging the Skill Gap:

A Viksit Bharat will require a skilled workforce to fuel its economic growth. This demands a strong emphasis on vocational education and skill development programs associated with industry needs. These programs should be accessible, reasonable, and provide practical training alongside theoretical knowledge.

Entrepreneurship and Innovation:

Everyone will consider that fostering an entrepreneurial spirit is crucial for a thriving economy. Educational institutions should integrate entrepreneurship education, provide incubation centres for student start-ups and encourage innovation and creativity.

Teacher Training and Development:

A Viksit Bharat will invest in teachers is key to a strong education system. A Viksit Bharat will prioritize teacher training programs, continuous professional development and competitive reward to attract talented educators.

Community Engagement:

A Viksit Bharat will foster strong partnerships between schools, communities and parents. This could involve community-based learning projects, parent-teacher associations and influence local knowledge and resources. Foster collaborations between schools, government agencies, NGO's and private sector to create a supportive learning network.

Digital Infrastructure:

India's education system faces significant infrastructure challenges. Viksit Bharat will require bridging the digital divide by providing affordable internet access, devices and digital literacy training to all. A Viksit Bharat will equip teachers with digital literacy skills and pedagogical techniques to effectively utilize technology in the classroom.

Recognition and Certification:

Viksit Bharat plans to set up strong accreditation systems for vocational skills to ensure they are acknowledged and valuable for employment. Viksit Bharat will make vocational education an attractive and respected career path. This will motivate individuals to pursue skills and make them employable in the formal sector.

Cultural Connections:

Enable cultural connections with tribal life, art and culture. Establish a cell of language and early grades teaching resource persons at district and/or tribal project levels, to work specifically with tribal children.

Nature Of Indian Education For 2047

1. Curriculum change: For the quality of education needs to renovation the education curriculum for increase cognitive skills like foster critical thinking, creativity, emotional intelligence, problem-solving, and lifelong learning. This could involve incorporating sports, arts, and social service into the curriculum. Here also give emphasize on non-cognitive skills like teamwork, communication, ethical values, collaboration, community engagement, social responsibility etc. alongside academic learning.
2. Improve teaching method: Teaching strategies play an important role in classroom instruction. Without the use of a strategy, teachers would be aimlessly projecting information that doesn't connect with learners or engage them. Modern teaching focuses on the entire learning process, rather than focusing strictly on the final result, and is dedicated to helping students build skills as part of a constructivist approach to learning. Use of Online learning, Experiential learning, Differentiation, Blended learning, Game-based learning, Student-centred learning etc. is helpful for creation of appropriate teaching learning situation.
3. Develop school infrastructure: School is the place where children learn, grow, and develop into responsible individuals. To ensure that students receive a holistic education, schools must provide basic facilities that cater to the overall development of a child. Our classrooms need to be upgraded from black-board and benches to multimedia-enabled learning rooms with at least a screen and teaching learning materials for multi-modal learning.
4. Standardize assessment system: Instead of focusing on teaching what will be on the test and assessing mainly rote, memory-focused questions, we should renovation evaluations to include more advanced, application-based questions. Additionally, there should be a greater emphasis on assessments that aid learning rather than just evaluating what has been learned.
5. Use technology: Schools must use data and technology to personalise learning and remedial so that every student can progress. Currently, every class has a normal distribution of above-average, average and below-average students. But students are not numbers to be separated by scores. They are individuals who need to be guided from where they are, via their favourite path of learning, to get to their goal.
6. Student services and facilities: Support services must be provided by institutions to help students with various challenges they may encounter, whether academic or personal. These services include study skills support, mentorship programs, counselling, career guidance, financial aid, housing assistance, and student union activities, and they are offered in an organized fashion.
7. Early childhood care and education: Early childhood care and education are critical for several reasons, like- Appropriate nutrition, Healthiness, Care for children and mother, Provide free and spontaneous environment, All round development (psycho-physical, social emotional, artistic etc.), Motor development, Formation of good habits, Regular medical check-up and vaccination, Development of sense organs, Development of Creativity, Language development etc. However, despite its significance, the ECCE still needs to be prioritised. Schools, teachers, parents, educational institutions, and the child welfare community are crucial in providing early childhood care and education.
8. Free and compulsory education: After 74 years of independent, India has not been able to fulfil main aspects of universalization of education. There are some basic causes behind such failure like- population explosion, lack of institutional facilities, wastage and stagnation, poverty, defective education policy, dull curriculum, lack of multiple entry, lack part-time educational facility etc. For the fulfilment of universal education or education for all it is ensure that every child in the school and school for every child. If need be, government modify our admission procedures and make them more flexible in order to make entry to any class at any time less rigid and more open.
9. Open and distance education: All that knowledge that could be provided to a person at home is known as distance education or learning. It has been universally accepted as an alternative to institutional teaching to provide a second opportunity for complete education to those who lost the opportunity of getting the same at their normal stage. The Open and Distance Education is a new paradigm with several elements of shift, including: from classroom to anywhere, from teacher centric to learner centric, from teacher as an instructor to teacher as a facilitator, from mainly oral instructions to technology aided

instructions, from fixed time to anytime learning, from learn what we offer to offer what you want to learn, from education as one time activity to education as lifelong activity. In India due to socio-economic conditions and lack of availability of higher educational institutions, students are unable to complete or pursue their higher education through regular institutions and universities. Thus Open and Distance Education system has been played an important role to offering higher education for the deprived people.

10. Inclusive education: Inclusive education attempts to create a welcoming and supportive environment where every learner can thrive, participate, and contribute to the fullest extent possible. Inclusive education promotes not only academic excellence but also social inclusion, fostering a sense of belonging and equity among all students. Inclusive education in India still faces challenges, including inadequate infrastructure, insufficient trained personal and societal stigma. However, there has been progress in terms of policy development, teacher training and awareness. In recent years, India has continued to work on improving inclusive education, recognizing the importance of providing equal opportunities for all children, regardless of their back ground or abilities. Of course, there is still work to be done to ensure that inclusive education is fully realized across the country.
11. Preparing professional teachers: We need to urgently empower and equip our teachers to move from lecture-based, book-based teaching that promotes rote learning to a multi-modal form of teaching that delivers better learning. Teacher has to perform multiple activities like teaching, evaluating, communicating, guiding and counselling the students, organizing co-curricular activities, participate in community programs, diagnose and remedy students problems etc., together with activities which are intrinsic to teaching and learning. This needs perfection in academic and professional preparation of teacher and teacher educators. Teacher education programs are important for professional preparation of teachers and so they should provide for a comprehensive coverage for professional knowledge, values and skills have a string functional orientation. Teacher education being an integral part of the educational system is closely connected with the improvement of education in general preparing suitable teachers.
12. Government involvement: There are many drawbacks and gaps in Indian education

system which if limited can work for the overall development of the country. More funds should be allotted for the development of the education system in India. In the past few years, many beneficial steps have been taken in this direction and if the same is continued India may soon overcome the current challenges. There is a major difference in the quality of education being provided in the rural and urban areas of the India. Steps must be taken to standardize the quality of education across India so that everyone can get equal and unbiased knowledge and opportunities to grow. There are various private education institutions in India which demand high fees and have better infrastructure and equipment to study. This disparity must be worked upon and the Government must make education affordable and accessible for all. Many students choose to study abroad because of these issues in the Indian education system. The concerned authorities must work on them and students must also choose to stay, learn in India and empower the country through their knowledge. The government formulates education policies aimed at enhancing the quality of education in public schools. These policies encompass various aspects such as curriculum development, teacher training, infrastructure improvement, and student welfare.

13. Community relationship: The primary task of education is to socialize the young to understand the needs, goals and expectations of the society in which they live. Education is essentially a social system, and education and society are mutually interdependent institutions. Communities play a crucial role in promoting education. Through various initiatives such as mentoring, tutoring, and creating educational programs, communities can help students achieve academic success. The benefits of community involvement in education are numerous, including improved student outcomes, increased community participation in education, and bridging the achievement gap. As such, it is essential for communities to collaborate with schools, teachers, and other stakeholders to ensure that all students have access to quality education.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the future of education in India is bright. The National Education Policy recognizes technology's role in shaping a future-ready education system that prepares students for the

challenges of a rapidly changing world. The integration of technology, artificial intelligence, online learning, personalized learning, skill-based education, digital literacy, teacher training, affordable education, multilingual education, entrepreneurship education, vocational education and training, and education for sustainable development can enhance learning outcomes and prepare students for the challenges of the future.

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