
THE ROLE OF CITIZENS IN ACHIEVING THE VISION OF VIKSIT BHARAT @ 2047

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ABSTRACT

The ambitious goal of the Indian government to establish a Developed India by 2047 necessitates a thorough and innovative approach to urban development. Improve quality of life, sustainability, and productivity via technology. The significance of citizens in attaining Viksit Bharat by 2047 will be examined in this Paper. Both primary and secondary data sources were used by the researcher to accomplish the study's objective. Despite the fact that 70.2% of people think they can help achieve this aim, only 25.2% think it is extremely important, and a concerning 34.8% don't think it is important at all, demonstrating a lack of civic engagement and awareness. India's current level of growth is viewed favourably by 59.2% of respondents, with 45.4% calling the nation's advancements excellent. According to the findings, building a foundation of involved and socially conscious individuals is essential to achieving Viksit Bharat @ 2047.

Keywords: Citizen, Vision , Viksit Bharat 2047, Achievement, Challenge

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INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the idea of CITIZENS has grown in popularity both locally and abroad. As urbanization accelerates, inhabitants face increasing issues in managing resources, building infrastructure, and accommodating population growth. By tackling these problems and leveraging state-of-the-art technologies, smart cities aim to enhance the standard of living for its residents. India has made the audacious goal of transforming its cities into smart centers due to its rapidly growing population and urbanization. And this is made evident in this research study that examines the main technologies, challenges, and potential benefits of Indian citizens. The ambitious goal of Vision Vikit Bharat 2047 is to transform the nation into a prosperous, advanced, and welcoming community. Achieving this goal requires creating cities that are efficient, sustainable, and citizen-focused. Because citizen initiatives prioritize technologically advanced solutions, they are a realistic means of achieving this goal. This study looks at the potential role that citizen initiatives could play in achieving Vision Vikit Bharat 2047. Viksit Bharat @ 2047 aims to make India a fully empowered, inclusive, and developed country by the time it celebrates its 100th anniversary of independence. Achieving this lofty objective calls for active citizen participation, awareness, and teamwork in addition to top-down governance. The Indian public's perception of their involvement in nation-building, the progress done thus far, and the areas that want improvement are all revealed by a number of research and survey data. Even though 70.2% of people believe they have a part to play in realizing this goal, just 25.2% think it is very important, and a worrying 34.8% don't think it is important at all, indicating a lack of civic involvement and knowledge. Although 35% of respondents still feel that citizens understand their obligations poorly, nearly half of the respondents think that citizens understand their responsibilities very

well highlighting the need for increased awareness and communication initiatives. 59.2% of respondents have a positive opinion of India's current state of development, with 45.4% describing the country's progress as excellent. Seventy-four percent of respondents expressed at least some optimism about becoming a developed nation by 2047. Nonetheless, 26% are still dubious, which reflects lingering worries about development's inclusion and pace.

The area where citizens feel they can have the biggest influence is environmental conservation (29.8%), followed by social equity and governance engagement (20%). However, innovation and entrepreneurship are still underappreciated, indicating that attitudes toward contemporary growth drivers need to change. Additionally, just 34% of citizens routinely engage in sustainability measures, despite 72% of individuals acknowledging the significance of community-driven efforts in national growth. In conclusion, even though the general public expresses cautious optimism, structured policies, civic education, and grassroots engagement are necessary to turn awareness into meaningful action. The results highlight how crucial it is to develop a base of engaged and socially conscious citizens in order to fully achieve the goal of Viksit Bharat @ 2047.

Vision 2047 of Viksit Bharat: The goal is to create a new India devoid of poverty, inequality, and regression. It views the nation as having a strong economy, a flourishing democracy, and an equitable and just society.

Meaning of Viksit Bharat: Bharat Viksit Viksit Bharat 2047, the government's vision, intends to make the nation a developed nation by 2047, when it commemorates its 100th year of independence.

Viksit Bharat is supported by four pillars: Annadata (Farmers), Mahilayen (Women), Garib (Poor), and Yuva (Youth).

OBJECTIVES OF THE RESEARCH PAPER:

Objectives of a Research Paper on the Role of citizen in the Vision Viksit Bharat 2047.

1. Examining the Potential Contributions of Citizens to National Development.
2. Identifying Challenges and Opportunities in Smart City Implementation.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Rajeev R (2025) India's youth, who make up almost 40% of the country's population (56 crore people between the ages of 15 and 29), are its most precious and dynamic human resource. By directing their potential toward nation-building and protecting them from destructive distractions and complacency, we can achieve the goal of Viksit Bharat by 2047. All children must be raised and empowered as productive assets, regardless of their caste, gender, or religion, according to inclusive development. The situation is dire in Bihar, where more than half of the 12.67 crore people live under the age of 25. Despite having a large youth population, many have migrated or turned to daily wage work due to the low Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) in higher education (17.1%) and poor skill development. Systemic caste-based inequities and unequal land ownership exacerbate the situation. Although 63% of Bihar's population belongs to the backward and extremely backward classes, they nevertheless have little access to opportunities and education. Just 4.44% of EBCs and 9.14% of backward classes have completed their education. Bold and inclusive solutions are required such as Skills development centers in all 10+2 schools, Free additional tutoring for competitive

exams, Separate entrance exams in regional languages, Reviving local food processing facilities and cottage industries, Addressing caste based disparities with proactive policies For development to be really inclusive and durable, young people must help the poor, as President Droupadi Murmu correctly stated. Youth empowerment is a national obligation, not only a policy decision.

By PTI, Rediff Money Desk Union Labour Minister Mansukh Mandaviya stated Friday that the goal of Viksit Bharat by 2047 is the collective responsibility of 140 crore Indians and not simply the prime minister's dream. According to a labor ministry statement, the minister emphasized the crucial role doctors will play in this transformation while speaking at the second graduation ceremony of ESIC Medical College & Hospital in Faridabad. He said that every consultation and every life saved adds to the productivity and advancement of the country. On Friday, 447 students received their diplomas. Mandaviya encouraged the new physicians to work in underprivileged and rural areas, comprehend the reality on the ground, and make sure healthcare is still ethical, accessible, and reasonably priced. Additionally, he emphasized that a healthy person is the cornerstone of a healthy community and, consequently, a healthy country. In this regard, he claimed that physicians are the leaders of the Fit India Movement and are essential in encouraging people to adopt healthy lifestyles, preventative care, and wellbeing.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY: A research paper can provide valuable insights into the role of citizens in India's development journey and offer recommendations for policymakers and stakeholders.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY: This research study used Primary and Secondary data analysis for analyzing existing data collected from government reports, statistical databases, and academic research on role of citizens, urban development, and India's economic growth and government vision for viksit bharat.

Table1: Percentage of respondent's distribution by Gender.

Gender of respondent's	Frequency	Percent
MALE	281	56.2
FEMALE	219	43.8
Total	500	100.0

The percentage distribution of respondents by gender is shown in the provided table. Male respondents made up 56.2% of the total with 281 responses, while female respondents made up 43.8% with 219 responses. This suggests that there was a gender imbalance in the sample, with men making up the bulk of responders. One could think about how reflective this gender ratio is of the overall population when analyzing the findings in light of the role of citizenship in Viksit Bharat. If the study's gender distribution is not in line with the target group's real gender distribution, it may distort findings that are meant to reflect social trends or viewpoints. Females nevertheless make up a sizable share of the sample, although being less numerous than males. With 500 responders in all, the dataset is complete and distributed 100% of the time.

Table2: Percentage of respondent's distribution by Age

respondent's Age	Frequency	Percent
18-20	187	37.4
21-30	221	44.2
31-40	92	18.4
Total	500	100.0

According to Table 2, which detailed the respondents' age distribution, 187 respondents, or 37.4% of the sample as a whole, belonged to the 18–20 age group. 221 responders who are between the ages of 21 and 30 came next. 44.2 percent of the entire amount. 92 responders, or 8.4% of the total, fit into this category. Since this group is the smallest, middle-aged people are underrepresented when compared to younger age groups (31–40). There are 500 responders in all, and they are evenly distributed across these three age groups. Since over 80% of the sample is under 30, the data is biased in favor of younger people.

Table 3: percentage of respondents distribution by respondents Qualification

Respondents Qualification	Frequency	Percent
PUC	170	34.0
B.A /B.com	201	40.2
M.A	129	25.8
Total	500	100.0

According to a breakdown of the respondents' qualifications in Table 3, 170 respondents, or 34.0% of the total, had finished their pre-university coursework but had not continued their study. 201 responders With 129 respondents, this is the largest group (40.2%), indicating that the majority of respondents have earned a bachelor's degree, indicating a well-educated part of the sample. The smallest group, which makes up 25.8% of the total, has earned a master's degree, but it still represents a quarter of the sample, highlighting individuals with higher education.

Table 4: percentage of respondent's distribution by type of location

Type of location of Respondents	Frequency	Percent
Urban	317	63.4
Semi-urban	56	11.2

Rural	127	25.4
Total	500	100.0

An examination of the information in Table 4 on the respondents' geographic distribution 317 responders Urban areas make up a sizable chunk of the total, accounting for 63.4%, suggesting that many enterprises are located in places that are developed or heavily populated. 56 responders, or semi- constituting 11.2% of the entire amount. Rural areas were represented by 127 respondents, or 25.4% of the total.

Table 5: Percentage of respondents distribution by
The role of citizens in achieving the vision of Viksit Bharat @ 2047

Role citizens in achieving VB vision	Frequency	Percent
Very important	126	25.2
Moderately important	200	40.0
Not important	174	34.8
Total	500	100.0

According to a study of the data in Table 5 above about the role of citizens in realizing the Viksit Bharat @ 2047 vision, 126 (25.2%) of the respondents said that realizing Viksit Bharat is Very Important. Although they make up only 25% of the respondents, this group acknowledges the crucial role that citizens play in realizing the vision. This suggests that some respondents placed less emphasis on active citizenship than they had anticipated. Of the 200 respondents, 40.0 percent answered that attaining viksit bharat is moderately important. This category is the largest, indicating a well-rounded perspective. The involvement of citizens is acknowledged by respondents in this category as important, yet possibly not crucial. According to 174 respondents, or 34.8 percent of the entire population, viksit bharat is not important. A sizable portion of

respondents think that citizens' roles are unimportant in accomplishing this goal, which may be a sign of ignorance or a lack of faith in group responsibility.

Table 6: percentage of respondents distribution by
think citizens understand their role in achieving this vision

Role citizens in achieving VB vision	Frequency	Percent
Yes	351	70.2
No	149	29.8
Total	500	100.0

The majority of the 351 respondents, according to table number 6's analysis of the data on whether citizens understand their part in realizing the goal of Viksit Bharat @ 2047, 70.2 percent of the population as a whole indicated that they understood their part in realizing this goal. This implies that the population has the highest possible degree of positive awareness and acknowledgment. 149 respondents, or 29.8% of the total, then expressed the opinion that citizens are unaware of their responsibilities. This suggests a lack of awareness and may point to the necessity of outreach or education initiatives to increase comprehension. The vast majority of respondents think that people are aware of their part in making Viksit Bharat a reality.

Table 7: percentage of respondent's distribution by
Think citizens understand their role in achieving this vision?

Role citizens in achieving VB vision	Frequency	Percent
Very well	248	49.6
Moderately	77	15.4
Poorly	175	35.0
Total	500	100.0

This analysis of Table 7 data on citizens' understanding of their role in realizing the Viksit Bharat @ 2047 vision explains that 248 respondents, or 49.6% of the total respondents, think that citizens understand their role very well, which is a positive indication of awareness and clarity among a sizable portion of the population. 77 respondents, or 15.4% of the sample, stated that citizens have a moderate understanding of their job. participation in realizing the goal. 175 respondents later, or 35.0 percent, stated that citizens are aware of their responsibility. Poorly demonstrates a limited comprehension of their role, indicating some awareness but possibly space for improvement in terms of fully comprehending their obligations. There is a significant awareness or education gap about citizens' engagement in realizing the vision, as seen by the more than one-third of respondents who feel that citizens do not fully understand their role.

Table 8: percentage of respondent's opinion distribution by India's current progress toward becoming a developed nation?

India's current progress	Frequency	Percent
Excellent	227	45.4
Good	69	13.8
Average	97	19.4
Poor	107	21.4
Total	500	100.0

The data analysis of the 500 respondents' opinions on India's present development toward becoming a developed country is shown in table number 8 above. 227 responders 45.4 percent indicates that the country is currently making excellent progress toward becoming developed. Almost 50% of those surveyed have a very favorable opinion,

indicating hope and contentment with India's development. There were 69 responders. 13.8 percent of all respondents said that the product was good. Then came 97 responders. A fairly favorable rating of 19.4 indicates that one-fifth of the respondents consider improvement to be average, indicating some, if possibly not overwhelming, recognition of progress. There were 107 responders. Comprising 21.4 percent A sizable percentage of respondents believe that progress has been slow, which reflects their discontent or worries about advancement. There are 500 responders in total, representing a range of opinions. Nearly 59.2% of respondents who combined the words "excellent" and "good" had positive thoughts, whereas 40.8% of respondents who combined the words "average" and "poor" had less positive opinions. This implies that people's perceptions of India's progress toward development are a mixture of optimism and skepticism.

Table 9: percentage of respondent's distribution
by feel citizens can make the most impact

feel citizens can make the most impact	Frequency	Percent
Environmental conservation	149	29.8
Education and skill development	62	12.4
Supporting marginalized communities	65	13.0
Promoting innovation and entrepreneurship	24	4.8
Participating in governance and policymaking	100	20.0
Total	500	100.0

An examination of the information in Table 9 above on respondents' opinions on how Indian citizens can have the biggest influence on achieving Viksit Bharat. The majority of responders, or 149 29.8% of the total revealed that the Environmental Conservation The fact that this is the most chosen category shows how important environmental issues are and how much the public can do to help. There were 62

responders. consisting of 12.4 percent of the education and skill development portion. With a moderate understanding of its significance, a smaller percentage thinks that enhancing education and skills is a major area of effect. whereas five responders constituting 14.0 percent of the total. Assisting Underserved Communities. While not the top concern for most, this shows a focus on social fairness and supporting vulnerable populations. There were 24 responders, or 4.8 percent of the total. Encouraging Entrepreneurship and Innovation The fact that this category received the fewest selections suggests that entrepreneurship and innovation may not yet be commonly seen as a significant means of influencing citizens. One hundred responders representing a percentage of 20.0 Taking Part in Policymaking and Governance A sizable percentage of respondents think that citizens may make a meaningful contribution by actively participating in governance and policymaking.

Table 10: percentage of respondent's distribution
by community-driven initiatives that contribute to national development?

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	360	72
No	140	28
Total	500	100

According to the data analysis in Table 10, the majority of the 360 respondents said that community-driven activities that support national development and help realize the Viksit Bharat @ 2047 vision 72 percent of respondents said they understood community-driven activities in accomplishing this goal. 140 responders came next. Community-driven efforts to realize this vision accounted for 28 percent of all

responders. This suggests a lack of awareness and may point to the necessity of outreach or education initiatives to increase comprehension. The vast majority of those surveyed think that community-driven projects have an impact on realizing Viksit Bharat.

Table 11: percentage of respondents distribution by India's progress toward becoming a developed nation by 2047?

	Frequency	Percent
Very optimistic	160	32
Somewhat optimistic	210	42
Not optimistic	130	26
Total	500	100

The statistics on respondents' optimism about India's progress toward becoming a developed country by 2047 is analyzed here. Of the 160 responders, 32 percent were very optimistic. Strong optimism is expressed by 25% of the respondents, who believe that India can meet its development objectives by the deadline. Subsequently, 210 respondents, or 42 percent, expressed some optimism over India's development toward becoming a developed country by 2047. This group, which is the largest, suggests cautious optimism, as respondents anticipate potential advancements while keeping obstacles in mind. Among the 130 responders, 26% expressed a lack of optimism. A sizable percentage of respondents voice skepticism or worries about the viability or speed of development initiatives, which reflects doubt about realizing the vision. The respondents' overall opinions reveal differing degrees of skepticism or ambivalence over India's development. The data highlights both difficulties that require attention and

accomplishments that give optimism, indicating a mixture of confidence and anxiety among the populace. This diversity of viewpoints provides important information about public opinion.

Table 12: percentage of respondents distribution engage in activities promoting environmental sustainability (e.g., recycling, reducing waste)?

	Frequency	Percent
Regularly	170	34
Occasionally	195	39
Rarely	135	27
Total	500	100

According to the statistics in Table 12 above about respondents' involvement in environmental sustainability-promoting activities, 170 respondents, or 34% of the sample, The percentage stated that regular engagement has an impact on sustainability. Approximately 195 of the participants actively and regularly participate in sustainable behaviors, demonstrating a high level of environmental concern. According to 195 respondents, or 39 percent, engaging in activities occasionally will have an impact on sustainability. Following this, 135 respondents, or 27% of the sample, said that they occasionally engage in sustainability initiatives, demonstrating some awareness but not a complete commitment to take action. This group might stand for people who have no preferences or who aren't even involved in environmental projects. The findings imply that more outreach and education might be used to promote consistent environmental behaviors.

CONCLUSION

India can improve the quality of life for its citizens, solve its pressing urban problems, and help the world realize its goal of a sustainable and inclusive future. Successful citizen responsibility awareness campaigns will significantly quicken the transition to Viksit Bharat by 2047. This category may include a number of other, not specifically mentioned, areas. The top of the list is environmental conservation, which is followed by governance and policymaking. This shows how concerned residents are about sustainability and actively participate in their communities. The lower rankings for business, education, and aiding underserved populations suggest possible areas for greater public awareness and participation. The wide distribution emphasizes how crucial citizen contributions are in a variety of fields.

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OBJECTIVES OF INDIA FOR VIKSIT BHARAT 2047: A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY

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ABSTRACT

India is on its way to become a developed country, and Viksit Bharat 2047 is the vision for this change. The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020's transformative ambition is driving a significant shift in skill-based education in India. The objective is to review Objectives of India for Viksit Bharat 2047, powerful, independent, and affluent nation by 2047, the year that India celebrates its 100th anniversary of independence. The purpose of the study is to review India's Viksit Bharat three objectives. Researcher Used secondary data sources to accomplish the study's objective. The policy's focus on combining academic knowledge with practical skills highlights how the economy and society are changing. The values of innovation, inclusion, and quality must direct India's course as it sets out on this revolutionary journey in order to create a more promising and affluent future.

Keywords: Viksit Bharat, skill, National, education, developed

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INTRODUCTION

India's educational and skill-development ecosystem must change if the Viksit Bharat @ 2047 vision is to be realized. Improving skill-based education is one of the many priorities, and it is essential to preparing the country's youth for a competitive, changing global economy. This emphasis creates the groundwork for a strong and diverse workforce that propels social and economic advancement. The first goal examines the state of skill-based education in India today, stressing both its advantages and disadvantages. This entails analyzing the issues that compromise its efficacy, such as inadequate infrastructure, quality disparities, and the dependence on quantitative measurements. Determining a path ahead requires an understanding of these gaps. Within the context of NEP 2020, the second goal discusses the potential for skill-based education in the future. In order to meet the demands of the global workforce, the NEP envisions a dynamic transformation that emphasizes the integration of theoretical knowledge with practical training, cultivates a culture of lifelong learning, and introduces cutting-edge technologies like artificial intelligence (AI), robotics, and coding into school-level education.

The government's efforts to implement skill-based education under NEP 2020 are highlighted in the third objective. To make sure skill development is in line with market demands, this means evaluating flagship initiatives like the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana, bolstering vocational training, and establishing industrial partnerships. It also clarifies improvements for diversity and fair access. When taken as a whole, these three goals offer a thorough grasp of India's development in skill-based education, addressing present issues, looking ahead to opportunities, and acknowledging the vital role that policy support and strategic interventions play in creating a skilled and

empowered India by 2047. Human development and social inclusion must be given top priority if India is to fulfill its aim of being a developed country. These elements serve as the cornerstone of a just and progressive society, promoting development in all areas and among all demographic groups. The creation of jobs, healthcare, and education stand out as crucial pillars in this journey of transformation.

In order to provide future generations with high-quality education and pertinent skills, the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 is being implemented in conjunction with the growth of research centers and higher education institutions. Early exposure to cutting-edge technology like robotics, coding, and artificial intelligence guarantees India's readiness for the demands of a world economy that is changing quickly. Improving accessibility and quality in the healthcare industry requires bolstering programs like Ayushman Bharat and utilizing innovations like telemedicine and AI-based diagnostics. India's dedication to wellbeing is further demonstrated by its efforts to address concerns like maternity healthcare and child mortality. Another pillar is employment creation, with an emphasis on creating millions of jobs in manufacturing, services, and technology. Supporting women entrepreneurs, rural employment programs, and flexible work options like the gig economy all contribute to inclusive economic empowerment. When taken as a whole, these priorities clear the way for a resilient, prosperous, and inclusive India, bringing the country one step closer to its 2047 global leadership goal.

Human growth is referred to as social development. For India to develop into a developed nation, social inclusion is essential. Among the most important concerns are skill development and education. implementing NEP 2020 to deliver excellent, skill-based

education. expansion of universities and research and development institutions. encouraging classroom instruction in robotics, artificial intelligence, and coding. The second is Health and Welfare, which includes strengthening the Ayushman Bharat and public health systems. boosting research and development for telemedicine, AI-based diagnostics, and vaccinations. reducing infant mortality and improving maternal care. The creation of almost 100 million jobs in manufacturing, services, and technology comes in third. supporting women's business and employment initiatives in rural areas. enhancing the gig economy and remote work.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

- To outline government efforts towards Viksit Bharat's goals
- To look into the current state of India's educational system.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Sahajahan Ali Alumnus (2024) The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 is driving a major overhaul in India's skill-based education system. This essay offers a thorough examination of skill-based education in the context of NEP 2020, emphasizing its current state, potential for growth, government programs, difficulties, and tactics. The NEP 2020 seeks to equip India's young for the demands of the workforce of the twenty-first century by highlighting the combination of theoretical knowledge with practical abilities. In order to assure the effectiveness and sustainability of skill-based education efforts, the study emphasizes the significance of tackling societal stereotypes, improving curriculum creation, encouraging industrial participation, fortifying infrastructure, and promoting equal access. By illuminating these facets, the report provides insightful information to guide policy assessment, execution, and reform initiatives, ultimately

enhancing India's growth trajectory and competitiveness in the global market. Examining India's vocational education system in greater detail finds a growing dependence on short-term training, subpar job results, and exaggerated placement figures that are a reflection of structural flaws.

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020's transformative ambition is driving a significant shift in skill-based education in India. This study explores the field of skill-based learning as it is envisioned in NEP 2020, including a comprehensive analysis of its state, new prospects, government initiatives, difficulties, and workable solutions. The NEP aims to prepare India's young to succeed in the fast-paced workforce of the twenty-first century by combining strong theoretical underpinnings with practical, hands-on skills. The study emphasizes how important it is to address deeply rooted social biases, improve educational frameworks, cultivate closer business partnerships, and build out infrastructure in order to support these efforts. In order to guarantee inclusivity and efficacy, it also discusses the necessity of fair access. The analysis provides convincing insights into forming policies and reform initiatives that support India's goals for economic growth and global competitiveness by concentrating on these factors. Significant challenges confront India's vocational education system, meanwhile, such as an over reliance on short-term training programs, poor employment results, and inflated placement numbers that point to more serious structural problems. This study clarifies these issues and provides a road map for closing gaps and making long-term advancements in skill-based learning.

Harshil Sharma, Santosh Mehrotra (2025) India has always struggled with neglect in its vocational education system, particularly in the post-independence period when skill development was subordinated to higher education. Vocational training didn't receive much policy attention until the 11th Five-Year Plan (2007–2012) and important programs as the National Skills Policy (2009) and National Skill Development Mission (NSP 2015). Recent policy documents noticeably lack the ambitious aim of training 400 million people by 2022, which was set in the NSP 2015.

In order to address the skill gaps that currently exist, major programs like the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDUGKY), and Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) were implemented. Notwithstanding these initiatives, the last ten years have seen difficulties in the vocational education sector, such as an excessive concentration on achieving numerical goals, exaggerated claims of accomplishment, and a lack of attention to significant job consequences. The necessity of a paradigm change from quantity-driven to quality-centric tactics is emphasized in this review. India can realize the full potential of vocational training and make sure skill development programs successfully contribute to its growth story by tackling structural problems and promoting long-term changes. The flagship programs, Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) (2015 to present), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDUGKY) (2014 to present), and the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) (2016 to present), were the tools used to accomplish that goal. These programs were designed to close the obvious skill gaps. However, during the past ten years, India's skill development environment has

remained enmeshed in quantity-driven measures and questionable success stories, despite ambitious targets and significant public spending.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The descriptive research method has been recognized for this study. It is based on the inclusive investigation of secondary facts collected from numerous bases such as journals, articles, websites, government orders, and reports. This study is also systematic and expressive in background.

DISCUSSION AND FINDINGS

In line with the Viksit Bharat @ 2047 vision, these goals seek to establish a wealthy, inclusive, and sustainable India by the country's centennial. The government's goal, known as Viksit Bharat 2047, is to make the nation a rich and self-sufficient economy by that year. The program's criteria include social empowerment, infrastructure development, economic growth, technical advancement, and sustainability. The ambitious goal of Viksit Bharat 2047 is to transform the nation into a prosperous, advanced, and welcoming community. Achieving this goal requires creating cities that are efficient, sustainable, and citizen-focused. Initiatives for smart cities that prioritize cutting-edge technology are a practical means of achieving this objective. This study report examines how initiatives could contribute to the objectives of Viksit Bharat 2047.

Objective-1: Present status of skill-based education in India : The state of skill-based education in India at the moment: With the introduction of numerous projects and programs by the public and commercial sectors, skill-based education in India has experienced tremendous expansion and attention in recent years.

Government Initiatives: In order to encourage skill-based education, the Indian government has started a number of projects. By 2022, the 2015-launched Skill India Mission hopes to have trained over 400 million people in a variety of skills. Numerous programs have been put into place under this aim, including the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS), and the Skill Loan Scheme. Institutes for Skill Development Across the nation, a large number of training facilities and skill development institutes have been developed. These institutions provide courses in a number of fields, including manufacturing, retail, healthcare, computer technology, and hospitality.

Vocational Education in Schools : At the school level, attempts are underway to incorporate vocational education into the regular curriculum. To give students real-world skills in addition to traditional academics, several states have included vocational classes in their curricula.

Online Learning Platforms : A larger audience can now access skill-based education thanks to the growth of online learning platforms. People can reskill or upskill from the comfort of their homes with the help of several platforms that offer certificates and courses in a variety of skills. Even though India has made great progress in advancing skill-based education, more work is required to guarantee broad access, high-quality instruction, and alignment with business needs.

Objective-2: Future of Skill-based education in India in the context of NEP 2020: India's National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 places a strong emphasis on skill-based learning and holistic development in an effort to transform the educational system. The following are some potential developments for skill-based education in India under NEP

2020. NEP 2020 places a strong emphasis on incorporating skill development and vocational education programs into the regular curriculum from a young age. Students gain both academic knowledge and practical skills through this integration, increasing their employability.

Flexible Learning Pathways: The policy encourages flexibility in learning pathways, allowing students to choose from a diverse range of subjects and vocational courses based on their interests and aptitudes. This approach promotes skill development tailored to individual strengths and career aspirations.

Emphasis on Experiential Learning: In order to give students actual experience and skills applicable to real-world situations, NEP 2020 places a strong emphasis on experiential learning approaches like internships, apprenticeships, and project-based learning. The transition from rote memorization to application-based learning improves pupils' critical thinking and problem-solving capabilities.

Encouragement of Entrepreneurship: By offering chances for creativity, innovation, and business development, the policy seeks to encourage an entrepreneurial mindset among students. Under NEP 2020, skill-based education gives students the information and abilities they need to launch their businesses and support India's economic development.

Industrial-Academia Collaboration: In order to close the gap between academic learning and industrial demands, NEP 2020 promotes cooperation between educational institutions and industries. Collaborations with companies and organizations help students build skills that are relevant to the industry and improve their employability.

Technology Integration: The strategy places a strong emphasis on using technology to efficiently deliver skill-based education. Particularly in remote locations, online platforms, virtual labs, and digital materials are essential for offering engaging and accessible learning opportunities.

Teacher Training and Capacity Building: NEP 2020 places a strong emphasis on teachers' ongoing professional development in order to give them the know-how and abilities they need to successfully execute skill-based education. Innovative teaching strategies, competency-based evaluation techniques, and career counseling are the main focuses of teacher preparation programs.

The policy acknowledges the significance of recognizing and accrediting prior learning and abilities obtained through informal routes. This is known as Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL). Through RPL, people particularly adults and those employed in the unorganized sector—can have their abilities formally recognized, improving their employability and opening up new educational opportunities. By encouraging a culture of innovation, inclusive development, and lifelong learning, NEP 2020 is anticipated to revolutionize skill-based education in India.

Objective-3: Governmental efforts to use NEP2020 to introduce skill-based education: A number of measures have been outlined in India's National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 with the goal of implementing skill-based education. The following significant government programs are in line with NEP 2020:

Integration of Skill-based Education: NEP 2020 places a strong emphasis on incorporating skill-based education into regular classroom instruction as well as higher

education. The goal of this integration is to improve students' employability by giving them both theoretical knowledge and practical skills.

Skill Development Programs: The government has started a number of skill development initiatives, including the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), and Skill India Mission. These programs concentrate on teaching young people in a variety of areas skills that are relevant to the industry.

Internship and Apprenticeship Opportunities: The policy highlights the value of internships, apprenticeships, and practical training in enhancing students' skill sets. The government has introduced programs to promote apprenticeship training in partnership with industries. • **National Education Technology Forum (NETF):** NEP 2020 envisions the establishment of NETF to facilitate the integration of technology in education. The forum's goal is to promote the use of digital tools and platforms for skill development and personalized learning.

PARAKH, the National Assessment Center: NEP 2020 suggests PARAKH be established as a standard-setting organization for evaluating students' learning outcomes. Along with academic knowledge, this assessment framework will also look at practical skills and occupational competences.

Curriculum Flexibility: In accordance with students' interests and career goals, the policy promotes a flexible curriculum framework that enables them to select from a variety of subjects, including vocational courses. The incorporation of skill-based education into the curriculum is encouraged by this flexibility.

Teacher Training and Capacity Building: In order to successfully deliver skill-based education, NEP 2020 emphasizes the significance of professional development and training for teachers. The government has launched a number of initiatives to train teachers in curriculum design, pedagogy, and the use of technology in the classroom.

Industry-Academia Collaboration: The government promotes cooperation between educational institutions and industries in order to close the gap between academia and industry. This collaboration makes it easier to create curricula, offer internships, and invite professionals from the sector to give students hands-on training. These programs demonstrate the government's dedication to putting NEP 2020's vision of skill-based education into practice, which aims to provide students the tools they need to succeed in the workforce of the twenty-first century.

CONCLUSION

Viksit Bharat @ 2047 is a strategic national objective, not only an ambition. By 2047, India can become a worldwide superpower by concentrating on infrastructure, education, digital transformation, economic growth, and sustainability. Public-private partnerships, robust policy execution, and engaged citizen participation are necessary for this journey. India is well on its road to becoming a developed country in the next 25 years because to its strong governance and creative leadership. To sum up, the National Education Policy 2020's effort to improve skill-based education is a critical step in educating India's youth for the demands of the workforce in the twenty-first century. The policy's focus on combining academic knowledge with practical skills highlights how the economy and society are changing.

This study's importance stems from its thorough examination of the current situation, potential future developments, government programs, obstacles, and tactics related to skill-based education under NEP 2020. The study provides insightful information that can guide policy evaluation, implementation, and reform initiatives by illuminating these facets. In order to guarantee the success and sustainability of skill-based education efforts, it emphasizes how crucial it is to address societal stereotypes, improve curriculum development, encourage industry participation, expand infrastructure, and promote equitable access. To achieve the goals set forth in the NEP 2020, stakeholders from the public sector, private sector, academic institutions, and civil society must work together in concert going ahead. India has the potential to overcome current obstacles and become a world leader in education and skill development. The ability of skill-based education to promote inclusive development, social cohesion, and chances for lifelong learning for all facets of society, in addition to improving employability and economic growth, is ultimately what gives it its transformative potential. The values of innovation, inclusion, and quality must direct India's course as it sets out on this revolutionary journey in order to create a more promising and affluent future.

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Challenges in Achieving Viksit Bharat @ 2047

Dr. Suryakant ashtage

ABSTRACT

Developed India, or Viksit Bharat, is a vision that includes social justice, economic expansion, technical innovation, and environmental sustainability. The objective of Viksit Bharat is challenged by changing demographics and increasing population increase. In addition, there are issues with global competition, population growth, income inequality, bureaucratic reforms, corruption, education and skills, and the environment.

To accomplish their purpose, the researcher exploited secondary data sources.

Results: India's GDP grew by 7.2% in FY 2022–2023, placing it among the world's fastest-growing major economies. By 2047, India wants to become a Viksit Bharat, which calls for a growth rate of at least 8% per year. Examine the target's viability in light of past patterns of economic growth and current global economic issues.

Keywords: Achieving, Climate, Challenges, Viksit Bharat, competition.

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INTRODUCTION

Reaching the 100th anniversary of India's independence in 2047 and realizing the vision of a Viksit Bharat is an inspirational and ambitious objective. With the goal of bringing the country to new heights of development, prosperity, and inclusivity, it demands a comprehensive reform across a number of sectors. Despite the fact that the objective is clearly attainable, it has a unique set of obstacles that must be carefully overcome in order to achieve success.

Assuring sustainable economic growth, resolving social injustices, controlling environmental issues, encouraging technical innovation, and constructing strong infrastructure are a few of the major obstacles. Furthermore, striking a balance between traditional values and contemporary goals, guaranteeing effective government, and empowering citizens via skill development and education are important areas that call for concentrated attention.

This journey necessitates a coordinated strategy in which residents, businesses, and the government work together to overcome challenges and seize opportunities. India can overcome these obstacles and realize this objective if it has the willpower, fortitude, and strategic preparation to do so. India must handle a number of intricate issues if it is to have a rich and sustainable future. To fight income inequality and advance equitable growth, it is imperative to close the income gap between rural and urban areas.

This entails boosting agricultural innovation, expanding employment prospects, and enhancing rural infrastructure. Extreme weather and environmental damage brought on by climate change necessitate the implementation of strong sustainability measures, such as the use of renewable energy sources and effective resource management. By streamlining processes, cutting red tape, and fostering openness, bureaucratic changes are

essential to improving the ease of doing business. To remain competitive with countries like China, the US, and the EU, global competition necessitates technological innovation and clever trade tactics. India's population is increasing, making it difficult to provide enough infrastructure, employment opportunities, and resources for everyone. This calls for careful planning and implementation.

Implementing policies is hampered by corruption; therefore, restoring public confidence requires open governance and accountability. In order to empower people and satisfy the demands of a fast changing global economy, access to high-quality education and skill development is essential. Finally, addressing environmental problems like pollution and climate change necessitates quick and coordinated action. It will take visionary leadership, cross-sector cooperation, and engaged citizen participation to overcome these obstacles. India can turn these challenges into growth opportunities if it is determined and uses its resources effectively. In order to achieve Sustainable Development, it is important to address concerns like resource management, environmental degradation, and climate change. to investigate methods for reducing income disparity and guaranteeing growth that is inclusive of all societal segments in order to improve socioeconomic equity. Increasing Governance and Infrastructure Strength: to go over the necessity of strong infrastructure, open government, and changes to improve living and business conditions. Motivating the Public to Participate: to promote the active participation and cooperation of stakeholders in determining India's destiny.

THE OBJECTIVES OF THE PAPER

- To draw attention to and examine the obstacles on India's path to becoming a developed country by 2047.
- To increase or create awareness of how crucial it is for the government, business community, and people to work together to realize this vision.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Sugandha Agarwal et.al.,(2024) To realize India's development objective, the four pillars of Viksit Bharat 2047—Garib, Yuva, Annadata, and Nari—are essential. Among these, empowering women is especially important to achieving this objective. However, there are still gender differences in education, economic involvement, and employment contribution due to ingrained cultural norms and structural issues. Implementing focused methods that emphasize financial independence, access to high-quality healthcare, education, and policy changes that support gender equality is crucial to closing these inequalities. Increased productivity, stronger communities, and more inclusive decision-making processes are just a few of the many societal advantages that will result from empowering women politically and economically. India can make great progress toward being a just and wealthy democracy by 2047 provided women are given priority in the country's development plan.

Gaurav Gautam Pawar and Ghansham Dasharath Harale (2024) The extensive and thought-provoking study "Viksit Bharat @2047: Challenges and Opportunities" examines India's aspirational goal of being a developed country by the

time of its centennial of independence. Offering a comprehensive view of the country's transformational journey, this enlightening e-book explores the many facets of the difficulties and opportunities that lie ahead. The book is carefully divided into chapters that cover important topics like infrastructure, governance, healthcare, education, and agriculture. It analyzes the current situation in great depth, pinpoints urgent problems, and offers creative solutions to advance India. Discussions gain depth and relevance when a variety of stakeholder viewpoints are included, from those of the public and corporate sectors to those of people and civil society.

It emphasizes how crucial teamwork, resiliency, and innovative thinking are to overcoming the obstacles of a world that is changing quickly. Beyond simple analysis, the book is a strong exhortation for all Indians to take an active part in this life-changing process.

It motivates contemplation and action. It pushes us to think about how we might influence the future of the country and inspires us to make significant contributions to achieving the common goal of an India that is affluent and just. For those who hope for a better future for the country, this e-book serves as both a guide for advancement and a source of motivation.

STATEMENT OF PROBLEMS

There are numerous interrelated obstacles in the way of realizing the enormous goal of Viksit Bharat @ 2047, which call for persistent and calculated interventions. India's main problems or obstacles in realizing Viksit Bharat by 2047. Income inequality, climate change, bureaucratic reforms, global competition, population growth, corruption, education and skills, and environmental challenges are all interrelated and call for

consistent efforts across a number of disciplines. It will take effective resource management, public involvement, and strong leadership to overcome these obstacles. Each of these issues is significant and interconnected, necessitating all-encompassing fixes and teamwork to turn roadblocks into opportunities for India's growth. If there is anything you would like to clarify or add to, please let me know. To accomplish the viksit bharat, one must reducing the disparity in income between rural and urban areas, regulating severe weather and environmental sustainability. Improving the ease of conducting business, Competing in commerce and technology with the US, China, and the EU, With a big population, India needs to make sure that everyone has access to enough infrastructure, jobs, and resources. Effective policy implementation requires transparent administration, and many people still lack access to high-quality education and work skills.climatic change and pollution.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

For this study, the qualitative research approach has been approved. Its foundation is the thorough examination of secondary data gathered from a variety of sources, including publications, journals, websites, government directives, and reports. Additionally, the basis of this investigation is expressive and methodical.

DISCUSSION AND FINDINGS

Aim of India to achieve a status of Viksit Bharat by 2047

Boost Per Capita Income Growth: India wants to increase its per capita income by 8% annually, from \$2,540 in 2023 to \$14,005 by 2047.

long-term plans: With sector-specific plans like "Make-in-India" and "Digital India," as well as well-defined milestones, India is putting long-term plans into place to guarantee consistent economic growth.

Making Use of the Demographic Dividend With more than 1 crore young workers joining the country each year, India's policies are designed to maximize their potential through health, education, and skill-building initiatives. For instance, since its launch in 2015, the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) has taught more over 13 million people.

Enhancing MSME Growth: To increase production and forward-backward links for high-value goods and services, a growth-oriented approach gives industries, MSMEs, and supply chains top priority.

income inequality: Reducing the disparity in income between rural and urban

Climate Change: Sustainability and the management of harsh weather.

Reforms to the bureaucracy: Making business easier.

Global Competition: Engaging in trade and technological competition with the US, China, and the EU.

Population Growth: Given its size, India needs to make sure that there are enough employment, resources, and facilities for everyone.

Corruption: Effective policy implementation requires transparent governance. Education and Skills: Access to high-quality education and employment skills is still a problem for many people.

Environmental Issues: Immediate action is required to combat pollution and climate change. It will take effective resource management, public involvement, and strong leadership to overcome these obstacles.

Challenge	Solution
Economic Inequality	
There is still a large disparity in wealth between rural and urban communities. Rural areas frequently face limited access to resources, education, and opportunity, whereas urban centers benefit greatly from industrialization.	Encourage local entrepreneurship, support sustainable agriculture, and build rural infrastructure. Public-private partnerships and government initiatives could aim for fair resource allocation.
Climate Change and Sustainability	
Weather patterns, water availability, and agriculture are all impacted by climate change. Extreme weather events like floods and droughts endanger livelihoods and the economy.	Give priority to disaster management measures, afforestation, effective irrigation methods, and renewable energy. Encourage the use of green technologies by raising awareness and providing incentives.
Education and Skill Development	
Millions of people are ill-equipped to meet the demands of the contemporary economy because they lack access to high-quality education and vocational training.	Invest in skill-building initiatives that are in line with new sectors like technology, healthcare, and renewable energy while fortifying the elementary, secondary, and tertiary education systems.
Global Trade and Competition	
Innovation, technical development, and robust trade policies are necessary to compete with global powers. Countries like China, the US, and the EU are fierce rivals of India.	Support start-ups and make R&D investments in cutting-edge technology. Negotiate trade agreements that guarantee fair practices and open marketplaces.
Population Growth and Resource Management	
Housing, healthcare, infrastructure, and resources are all strained by a population that is expanding quickly.	Expand healthcare facilities, prioritize sustainable resource use, and implement effective urban planning. Campaigns for awareness and family planning can aid in stabilizing growth.

Corruption and Governance	
Corruption undermines public confidence in institutions and makes it more difficult to implement policies.	Make sure that decision-making is transparent, encourage e-governance, and fortify anti-corruption legislation.
Infrastructure Gaps	
Economic growth and connectivity between rural and urban areas are restricted by inadequate infrastructure.	Modernize utilities including the water and power supplies, develop digital infrastructure, and extend transportation networks.
Environmental Pollution	
Ecosystems and public health are impacted by air, water, and soil pollution.	Enact stronger environmental laws, embrace clean technology, and provide incentives for businesses and individuals to engage in sustainable practices.

It will take steadfast leadership dedication, engaged citizen participation, and cross-sector coordination to realize this objective. Notwithstanding the difficult obstacles, In-dia has a strong chance of success because of its tenacity and inventiveness. If you want advice on how to approach a certain problem, please let me know!

CONCLUSION

With obstacles ranging from economic inequality, climate change, education, global competition, population expansion, corruption, infrastructural shortages, and environmental pollution, the path to realizing Viksit Bharat @ 2047 is both exciting and challenging. Every challenge is interrelated and calls for concentrated, ongoing work in a variety of fields. India's future rests on its capacity to overcome these challenges with calculated, creative answers that promote resilience, sustainability, and inclusivity. It is impossible to overestimate the importance of capable leadership, effective government, and engaged citizens. To turn these obstacles into possibilities, cooperation between communities, businesses, and the government will be essential.

Leveraging its resources, skills, and technological innovations would help India achieve both growth and equal prosperity as it continues to expand as a global force. If we approach the goal of Viksit Bharat @ 2047 with resolve, solidarity, and an optimistic outlook, we can achieve it. Future generations can look forward to a more promising, resilient, and inclusive future thanks to this enormous undertaking. I think that in order to achieve Viksit Bharat by 2047, drastic changes and tenacious tactics are required. India can overcome global issues by promoting innovation, guaranteeing inclusive growth, and supporting infrastructure and green energy. To maintain the required 8%+ growth trajectory, policies should be guided by the principles of Reform, Perform, Transform, with a focus on skilled labor, ease of doing business, and export competitiveness.

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VIKSIT BHARAT @ 2047 : TRANSFORMING FUTURE OF THE NATION

***Dr.SHREEDEVI SIDDANNA**

Abstract

"Transforming the Future of the Nation" describes a complex effort to move India toward complete development. This vision, represented in projects such as "Viksit Bharat 2047," emphasizes economic growth, social improvement, and environmental sustainability. Its goal is to lift India to developed nation status by utilizing technology breakthroughs, encouraging innovation, and empowering its youth. Strong infrastructure development, improved governance, and inclusive growth methods are all critical pillars. The focus on enhancing healthcare, education, and social welfare is critical to promoting equitable progress. The project focuses on sustainable practices, tackling climate change while accelerating industrial development. Citizen participation, through platforms such as MyGov, is critical to defining this revolutionary path. 1 Finally, this vision aims to establish a wealthy, resilient, and equitable India, ensuring a bright future for generations to come.

Keywords - "Viksit Bharat 2047"

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INTRODUCTION

The "Viksit Bharat 2047" initiative is a comprehensive vision aimed at transforming India into a developed nation by the year 2047, coinciding with the 100th anniversary of its independence. Here's a breakdown of its key aspects:

Core Objectives:

- **Developed Nation Status:**
 - The primary goal is to elevate India's status to that of a developed nation, marked by significant economic, social, and technological advancements.
- **Inclusive and Sustainable Growth:**
 - Emphasis is placed on ensuring that growth is inclusive, benefiting all segments of society, and sustainable, with a focus on environmental responsibility.
- **Empowerment and Advancement:**
 - The initiative prioritizes the empowerment of key demographics, particularly youth, women, farmers, and those living in poverty.
- **Enhanced Governance:**
 - It aims to strengthen governance structures, promoting efficiency, transparency, and accountability.

Key Pillars:

- **Economic Growth:**
 - Driving robust and sustained economic growth through industrial development, infrastructure enhancement, and fostering entrepreneurship.
- **Social Progress:**
 - Improving social indicators through advancements in healthcare, education, and social welfare programs.
- **Environmental Sustainability:**
 - Promoting environmentally friendly practices and addressing climate change through sustainable development initiatives.
- **Good Governance:**

- Ensuring efficient and transparent governance through streamlined processes and effective implementation of policies.
- Technological Advancement:
 - fostering innovation, science and technology development, and digitalization.
- Youth empowerment:
 - Actively involving the youth in the nation's development.

Key Considerations:

- The initiative recognizes the crucial role of India's youth in driving this transformation.
- It emphasizes the importance of leveraging technology and innovation to achieve its goals.
- The initiative is designed to gain input from all of India's citizens, through avenues like the MyGov portal.

In essence, Viksit Bharat 2047 is a holistic roadmap for India's future, encompassing economic, social, and environmental dimensions, with a strong emphasis on empowering its citizens.

Conclusion:

By 2047, a developed India will be a world class hub of technological innovation, standing as testament to economic growth and unity. India is expected to have developed into a High-Income Economy: India is predicted to have developed into a high income country with a robust, diverse economy alongside claiming lead stats in major global sectors. Social Advancements: Citizens of India will be able to afford to live a good life, signifying a society marked with inclusive growth alongside having proper education and healthcare facilities. Environmentally Friendly Enhancements: India will have succeeded

in balancing economic growth with environmental policies. Leading in sustainable practices of development.

Markable Technological Advancements: The above predictions pave a mark for us to being able to claim entire world to be the dominators. International Presence: India will have a prerequisite stable for global peace, aiding to construct a claimable mark. Leading world mark this change sign will be clinically set as the end limit being set as a century of achieving it. Leading to mark India's progression in an additional milestone 'the world's development model.

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Viksit Bharat@ Social, Political and Economic Inclusion

***Dr. SABIYA HAMIDMIYA**

ABSTRACTS

Modern India's history can be categorized into three distinct phases. The first, led by Mahatma Ghandhi, culminated in India's independence. The second phase witnessed post-independence nation-building efforts through industrialization, planning and governance. The third phase, which we now embark upon, is the era of Viksit Bharat-a period envisioned by Prime Minister Narendra Modi to establish India as a global leader with a strong economic, robust infrastructure and a society deeply rooted in its cultural ethos. Unlike the fragmented approach of past five-year plans, which often lacked continuity and coherence, Viksit Bharat seeks to establish a long term vision, spanning 25 years and beyond. This vision is designed to transition India from a developing to a developed status through a concerted and holistic approach.

The term Viksit Bharat has permeated public discourse, emerging as a powerful symbol of India's developmental aspiration. It is no longer confined to political rhetoric but has evolved into a multifaceted vision encompassing economic growth, social transformation, cultural resurgence, and global influence. Whether viewed as a structured plan, a metaphor, or a political slogan, Viksit Bharat signifies an ambitious long-term roadmap for India's rise as a developed nation. As India marches forward, Viksit Bharat is poised to become the defining mission of the 21st century, shaping the country's destiny for generations to come. The pillars of Viksit Bharat at its core, rests on a well defined developmental roadmap, covering critical sectors such as science, Technology,

infrastructure, social welfare, healthcare, education, Livelihood, Tourism, and governance. However, beyond material development, the mission also incorporates cultural and spiritual dimensions to foster a holistic transformation of Indian society.

Key Words: Viksit Bharat, Economic Growth, up gradation, Empowerment, Self-reliant.

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INTRODUCTION

Viksit Bharat 2047 is the government's vision to drive the mission of making India a completely developed nation by its 100th anniversary of independence in 2047. The union budget 2025-26 brings a series of initiatives in accordance with the Viksit Bharat 2047' vision to make India a prosperous and self-reliant nation by its 100th anniversary of independence India's social scoter reforms are focused on education, healthcare, and rural development, The financial service sector will be instrumental for shaping the economic landscape of India as it strives to achieve the overall goal of a Viksit Bharat by the year 2047.india must adopt a focused approach in the coming years to achieve Viksit Bharat by 2047.Achieving 8-10% growth is possible with coordinated, growth focused policies at both central and state levels. Economic growth, technological up gradation; infrastructure development, social empowerment, and sustainability are the criteria of this programme. The vision is based on four pillars: Yuva (Youth), Garib (Poor), Mahilayen (Women), and Annadata (Formers).but quality, accessibility, and financial sustainability remain key challenges. There is a need to prepare an ambitious, bold and transformative agenda to reach the goals of Viksit Bharat 2047.

“Social, Political and Economical factors Inclusion in viksit Bharat”

- **Zero Poverty:** Zero Poverty in Viksit Bharat 2047 is achievable through a multi-dimensional approach towards empowering the underprivileged and promoting inclusive development. Essential infrastructure development for people experiencing poverty is the way forward for sustainable development. At the same time, food security schemes continue to benefit over 80 crore Indians by ensuring that no one sleeps on an empty stomach. Special emphasis is placed on fulfilling aspirations, promoting the rights of weak sections and empowering Divyangs (Divyangjan) through specialized support mechanisms. In addition, overall tribal development is priorities, ensuring a level playing field for marginalized populations. Further, providing more than three crore rural poor with affordable homes with basic amenities enhances their quality of life, enhancing India’s vision of an unpoverty- stricken and self-reliant India.
- **Farmer Welfare:** With the Viksit Bharat drive, several schemes have been initiated to ensure the welfare of farmer and promote sustainable agriculture. Schemes such as PM KISAN, pradhan mantra Fasal, BimaYojana and soil Health cards ensure financial security and protection against crop loss risk, benefiting crores of farmers. The government has also emphasized the development of irrigation facilities through PM Krishi Sinchayee Yojana and agricultural infrastructure development with Rs 1 lakh crore funding facility. Schemes such as Kisan credit cards, the agricultural infrastructure Fund, and the SVAMITVA scheme are designed to empower farmers with better resource, enhanced credit availability, and enhanced titles. The PM- PRANAM scheme promotes organic farming and sustainable fertilizer use improving the vision of a prosperous, self reliant agriculture sector for an advanced India.

- **Women Empowerment:** Women empowerment is promoted under the Viksit Bharat scheme through a master scheme with representation, financial inclusion, and enhanced quality of life. Reservation of 33% of the seats in the Lok Sabha and in the state assemblies and the Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam guaranteeing quotas to SC and ST women are promoting women's leadership. The criminalization of triple talaq has increased Muslim women's rights and security. Efforts towards financial inclusion have seen over 28 crore women opening Jan Dhan accounts, and most of the beneficiaries of PM Mudra Yojana and Stand Up India are women. Initiatives like the Jal Jeevan Mission, Swach Bharat Mission, and increased maternity benefits under PMMVY also promote a culture of increased inclusivity and empowerment of women in India.
- **Education:** In Viksit Bharat, transformative education reforms are replacing the old NEP of 1986 with a modern approach. Rs 630 crores has been disbursed as the first installment for the chosen PM SHRI schools, and 12 institutions have been announced as institutions of Eminence. Initiatives like Nishtha Teacher's Holistic Education, Vidhyanjali Mentoring, and Nipun Bharat emphasize foundational literacy, adaptive curricula, and credit-based learning. Meanwhile, the Skill India Mission and PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana have unskilled millions, and SAMARTH Udhyog Centers are industry-readying the workforce for Industry 4.0. More than 10,000 Atal tinkering labs nationwide encourage scientific temperament, while the first national Sports University in Manipur is a milestone achievement. Internationalization of higher education is in progress with setup of IIT campuses in Zanzibar and Abu Dhabi, supported by schemes like the funds and start-up India fund scheme.
- **Impotents for Middle Class:** With Viksit Bharat, the government emphasizes middle class welfare through enhanced infrastructure and employment generation. PM Awas

Yojana (Gramin) has provided more than 2.5 houses, while SBM Gramin and its II have enhanced sanitation through large-scale toilet construction and waste management. Urban scheme like AMRUT have enhanced water and sewer connections and enabled green spaces, and Har Ghar Jal is supplying tap water to every rural household. Additionally, the Rozgar Mela drive is attempting to create 10 lakh jobs and has added 5.5 crore new EPFO subscribers, further encouraging economic stability.

- **Healthcare:** Healthcare is holistically enhanced in the Viksit Bharat vision through a sequence of flagship programs. The PM- Ayushman Bharat Health infrastructure Mission and Digital Mission are strengthening public healthcare and digital connectivity, with thousands of health centers and millions registered health accounts. Initiatives such as E-Sanjeevani OPD and PM Jan Aushadhi Yojana enhanced the accessibility of quality care and medicines. Initiatives in organ donation and dependents through the Nasha Mukta Bharat Abhiyaan and the child health care and Nation Mission Indardhanush further demonstrate the vision for developing a robust, inclusive, and sustainable healthcare ecosystem in India.
- **National Security:** In the Viksit Bharat vision, strategic initiatives have significantly strengthened India's national security. The country's robust defense capabilities are attested by the induction of indigenously developed light combat helicopters and the pioneering Agnipath scheme, which modernizes the armed forces with young, high-tech soldiers. The sharp reduction in insurgent incidents as well as successfully executed surgical strikes indicate India's success with its counter terrorism measures. Additional measures include the annulling of article 370 and tracked developmental projects, including Jammu & Kashmir, as well as Ladakh: the latter added stability and prosperity to the regions. These initiatives, combined with a proactive foreign policy and intense

diplomatic engagements during the G20 presidency collectively strengthen India's vision for ensuring national security while advancing its development agenda.

- **Economic Development:** Economic development in India has gained momentum in the pandemic, driven by strong growth and value improving reforms. GST implementation has united the market, and digital initiatives like Aadhaar-DBT and UPI have revolutionized payments and financial inclusion and made India a world leader in digital transactions. Record merchandise, services, agriculture, and electronics exports demonstrate India's rising global competitiveness. PM MUDRA, startup India, and PM Jan Dhan Yojana reforms in the MSME sector have expanded financial inclusion and employment, and the government e-Marketplace has enhanced procurement transparency and efficiency. Those collectively demonstrate the viksit Bharat vision, the way forward to sustainable and inclusive economic growth.
- **Ease of doing business:** India has made tremendous stride in the direction of business facilitation with an emphasis on simplification, transparency, and reduction in compliance. The government has removed 41,000 redundant compliances and decriminalized specific company law provisions that are making the business ecosystem more facilitative. Tax reforms have further reduced the corporate tax burden and implementation of the PLI scheme and National Single Window system is accelerating manufacturing and investment. Besides, industrial corridors and rapid document clearances make India a business and innovation destination of the world.
- **Infrastructure:** The development of infrastructure in India has increased phenomenally through initiatives like PM Gati Shkti, which enhances the transport of goods and services and employment generation and improves citizen's lives. India has expanded the road, railway, air, and waterway network, and achievements like the Yashobhoomi

convention center, the largest convention in India, and the Vande Bharat Express have highlighted India's engineering capabilities. The UDAN scheme has also made air travel affordable for the commoner, and connectivity has increased phenomenally. All these efforts are improving economic growth and making India a global infrastructure hub.

- **Technology:** India is becoming a world leader in technology and space exploration. With efforts like Chandrayaan-3 being achieved, India became the first country to reach the south pole of Moon, showcasing the cost-effective capability of space by India. The Aditya-L1 mission will study the sun, and Gaganyaan mission will soon undertake sending India astronauts to space. Digitally, India is revolutionizing governance and services through digital platforms like UMANG and KisanRath and is also leading the charge in digital empowerment with more than 4.6 crore candidates being certified under Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan. With efforts like Semicon India, India is emerging as a new semiconductor manufacturing hub.
- **Sustainability:** India is taking giant leaps in sustainability through efforts in renewable energy and waste management. India is now the 4th largest in the world in terms of installed renewable energy capacity, with solar capacity growing exponentially and a record low solar tariff of Rs.1.99 per unit achieved. The Global Biofuel alliance, championed by India, is leading the way in the use of sustainable biofuels around the world. Also, India's GOBAR dhan scheme is encouraging waste-to-energy solutions, converting agricultural waste to biogas and compost. Through the PM-KUSUM scheme, India is empowering farmers with solar energy solution. At the same time, the One Sun One World, One grid initiative plans to develop a global grid for solar energy, encouraging sustainable growth on the world map.

Conclusion:

We need for provide best ideas, suggestions and innovative ideas for nation-building and contribute to achieving the goals of Viksit Bharat 2047. Viksit Bharat ,included Empowered Indians (Health, Education, Nari Sshakti, Sports, Culture, Society) Thriving and Sustainable Economic (Industry, Energy, Agriculture, Infrastructure, Services, Green Economy, cities)Innovation, Science and Technology (Research and Development, Startups, Digital) Good governance and Security India in the world. The term Viksit Bharat has permeated public discourse, emerging as a powerful symbol of India's developmental aspiration. We hope the country into a self-reliant and prosperous economy by 2047.

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Women in Muslim family at Chittapur A sociological study

***Dr. Nuzhath Parveen**

ABSTRACT

Family is a basic kinship unit, consists of a husband wife and their children. In its widest sense it refers to all relatives living together or recognized as a social unit, including adopted children. The 21st century recorded great changes for reaching importance in the family system under the influence of westernization, industrialization, modernization and huge population mobility across the sub-continent, since then the Indian family has progressively confronted and combated various kinds of problems and challenges of all the factors that affected Indian family life in general and among Muslim community in chittapur local at kalaburagi Dist. in particular. Recently family defined is “FAMILY” father and mother I love you. This paper investigated a number of changes in families including age of marriage family composition, involvements of female in decision making process, selection of life partner and ideology, personal choice, types of marriage. An attention is also focused on attitude towards changing social institution. Using observational and survey data collected to Muslim family in chittapur Taluka Gulbarga district at karnataka

This Research Paper an incredibly valuable teaching tool as it presents diversity in Muslim family patterns

Keywords: Muslim, Family, marriage, Kinship, Chittapur, institution,

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INTRODUCTION

The social institution or complex of social Norms and roles that serves to maintain social order, to exercise power to compel conformity to the existing system of authority and the provide the means for change in the legal or administration systems. The family has been studied within various disciplines, including sociology, cultural anthropology, psychology, education, psychiatry, economics, and demography from the early nineteenth century. Family is also one of the social institutions more or less it exist in entire world. The U. S, census define family as two or more persons living together who are related to each other by blood, marriage or adoption. Thus by this definition, a husband and wife or sisters living together would be considered as a family. The family is often called the basic social institution because of its important functions of procreation and socialization. It is found in some form or the other in all societies. The family as an integrated and functional unit of society has for a considerable period of time captured the attention and imagination of researches. Due to the multiplicity of characteristics possessed by the family, The family is a complex and dynamic institutions in India for many decades several studies were carried out to understand this complexity. In most of the country and community the basic units of society are the patrilineal family unit and wider kinship grouping. The most widely desired residential unit is the joint family ideally consisting of three or four patrilineal related generations al living under one roof, working, eating, worshiping and co-operating together in mutually beneficial social and economic activities. Family pattern are conceptualized in term of family composition. A household is one of the dimensions of the Family pattern. It is a residential and domestic unit composed of one are ore persons living under the same roof and eating food cooked in a single kitchen (shah, 1973).

The family has been and continues to be one of the most important elements in the fabric of Indian society. The bond that ties the individual to is family. Since the 1990s, we began to think seriously about the drastic changes that have been taking place in the family the world over (Gliding, 2002). The attention thus drawn to the family has assisted us in focusing not only on the transformation the family has been undergoing but also on the influences that have created the individuals and the social system in general, This was in relation to the changes that have been occurring in society at large-for instance globalization and technological determinism- and there have been attempts to link these changes to the transformation the family (Gliding, 2002), The range of the influence and authority that the family is subjected to the effects of change that have been taking place in the economic, political, social and cultural spheres of our society in general and Muslim community in Chittapur Taluka the headquter of Kalaburagi district in particular. As the present project aims to study Rural family among Muslim community in chittapur Taluka there is Sociological need to know about the current status of Muslim family.

Challenges faced by the Indian family:

a) Changing Family values and ethos:

There are signs of change in terms of family values and role relationships. There changes are more visible in the urban areas where more individualistic orientations are encouraged. Further, participation of women in the workforce outside the home has created a change in the whole family functioning. The contemporary Indian family is being in a transitional phase where structural changes are not entirely accompanied by

psychological changes. People wish to live in small, nuclear family units while continuing to draw strength from the extended family, particularly during times of stress, strain and crisis. It is especially evident in case of dual earner family, where both husband and wife work outside as full time worker. This has resulted in ambiguity in setting their role responsibilities and expectation for growing children and adolescents. The worst affected are the girl and women of the family, who are expected to have been both traditional as well as modern roles to play. The family is in a fluid, transitional state and is presenting ambiguities in roles, relationships and models for emulation. Although much has changed with women's employment patterns.

b) Identity Confusion: With the changing family structure, function, and role relationship is giving rise to the identity crises among the members of the family. The growing literacy, mass, movements for education, information, exposition, women's liberation, feminist movements and globalization, gender role are expanding both for female and males.

c) Gender based violence within the Family:

The family bond between members in the family have always been glorified in Indian family life and culture. However, violence against women and in some cases even against young girls and aged women in the family is one such issue which challenges the cultural notions of family as "safe haven" in India.

D) family and work interface and its impact on gender roles:

Family and work boundaries are blurred and issues from both realms become intertwined. Stress on the work domain spills into the family boundary and influence the marital dyad's power processes. Income and educational disparities among men and women influence the roles of husbands and wives within a family.

Origin of the research problem:

Family in rural areas in general and among Muslim community in particular is mostly rigid. Family is most crucial needy social institution to survive the mankind a new born baby fulfill their basic socialization processes in this institution. In modern era the social processes affecting family structure and functional dimension. The social processes affecting family structure and functional dimension.. Chittapur is a taluka of Kalaburgi District. It is located 45 KMS. It is also the headquarter of the Chittapur taluka Gulbarga district at karnataka The total population of this Tehsil is 3273639. Whereas as of 2001 India censuses, chittapur had a population of 26,974 male constitute 50% of the population and female 50% chittapur has an average literacy rate of 46% lower than the National average of 59.5% with male literacy of 54% and female literacy of 38% , 10% of the population is under 6 years of age. Religious Data, According to 2011 Hindu,40%, Muslim, 20%. This project attempts to understand the dimensions of changes taking place in Indian family system in general and among Muslim community of Chittapur taluka is in particular .

Hypothesis:

- 1) There is less joint family in Muslim community.
- 2) There is more number of Nuclear family in Muslim community.

- 3) Women enjoy equal status with men to mate selection.
- 4) Changes family values and ethos in Muslim community.
- 5) Tensions within identity.

Significance of the study:

The research project will have enormous value for the research students in the field of social work, sociology women's study and also to those people to aspire to understand the challenges of family in the selected area of the study. The researcher and social worker who wish to work on these issues can get relevant insight. It will be also useful to design interventions to address the challenges of Muslim family in underdevelopment society.

Review of Literature

1995, Sadia Edross stress that 'Muslim women' are constituted as mere subjects of religious discourse and tradition Muslim women exist in society where clashing discourse on women-hood pervade. Education and a career were referred to as the markers of distinction between traditional and modern women.s 2005, Nancy J. Smith-Hefner This article explores changing attitudes towards courtship and marriage among educated Muslim Javanese youth, as seen against the backdrop of Islamic resurgence, growing educational achievement and socioeconomic change. Through a comparison of earlier forms of courtship and marriage with emerging trends, it sheds light on some of the tensions and ambivalences surrounding. 2005 , M. Shahbaz Saeed ,This study highlights the distorted status of Muslim women in India both in the context of gender and minority rights. There are generally two reasons for their weak social status; one, their status as women in a patriarchal society is already somewhat lower to the male members and the weak legal and social infrastructure rendering them vulnerable to the

social injustices, two, the socially and economically impoverished condition of the Muslim community disallows the development of norms that would discourage gender bias and render the women free and respectable members of the society. 2012, Samia Bano This book posed two key questions. First, how do Shari'ah councils constitute as unofficial dispute resolution mechanisms in matters of family law? And second, what are the experiences of British Pakistani Muslim women using such 'privatized' forms of dispute resolution to obtain a Muslim divorce?

Objectives:

- 1) To highlight the challenges of the family among Muslim community.
- 2) To examine the Changeable pattern in family marriage and kinship among Muslim community.
- 3) To analyze the attitude towards changing social institution.

Limitation of the study:

This project focuses only on the changeable pattern and challenges of Muslim family in Chittapur taluka of the headquarter of kalaburagi District.

Methodology:

. For the purpose of this research projects, local area of the Chittapur Taluka is selected for the study. The stratified sampling method are adopted. The total size of the sample 50 families of local areas, whereas 10 families has been selected from each direction as east west north south and center of the local area both primary and secondary source data is relied upon survey method is adopted secondary sources like books, Journals, websites, articles, thesis, censes report are referred. The primary data is

collected through interview scheduled and observation, percentage method is used for the analysis of data.

Analysis an interpretation of Data:

The data is collected using Interview scheduled comprising of 50 questions. Part A comprises of Demographic profile of the respondents and part B comprises of question on social profiled e of the respondents. The data collected is analysis and interpreted using percentage method.

PART - A

Demographic profile

Table 1.1 Age of the respondents

S.No	Age intervals	frequency	percent
1.	20-30	20	40
2.	30-40	20	40
3.	40-50	10	20
total		50	100

The above table 1.1 show the age of the respondents (40%) were belongs to 20-30 age groups, the again (40%) were belongs to 30-40 age groups whereas only (20%) were belongs to the age groups of 40 -50 age groups of the respondents.

Table 1.2 Literates in the family

S.No	Age intervals	frequency	percent
1.	Male	145	58
2.	Female	105	42
TOTAL		250	100

The above table 1.2 indicates that, there are more number of male who are literates in the family (58%) than females. It can be inferred that Muslim are rigidly community Even so female education are enhanced still it is not a desirable changes in education among female side.

It can not a desirable result towards female, and also women empowerment in general and Muslim community in particular.

Table 1.3 Major source of income to the family

S.No	Particulars	frequency	Percent
1.	Govt. employed	02	04
2.	Agriculture	15	30
3.	Laborer (coolie)	08	16
4.	Petty business	25	50
total		50	100

The above table 1.3 clearly shows that major source of income to the family is through Petty business whereas Govt. employed were very less therefore inference can be drawn that, due to backwardness, poverty and illiteracy majority of the family members are not able to engage in other occupations.

Table 1.4 Annual income of the family

S.No	Particulars	frequency	Percent
1.	5000 – 10,000	Nil	Nil
2.	10,001 – 20,000	04	08
3.	20,001 -- 30,000	06	12
4.	30,001 -- 40,000	07	14
5.	40,001 – 50,000	15	30s

5.	50,000 and above	18	36
Total		50	100

The above table 1.3 clearly shows that, the Annual income of the respondent's family is between Rs. 30,001 -- 40,000 majority (305%) to (36%) of the sample's family annual is above 40,001 – 50,000 and above Rs. Therefore it can be inferred that, no matter literacy for annual income of the respondents. They experts in Petty business and business for Annual income.

PART - B

Social profile and Economic Freedom

Table 2.1 Ownership of property

Particulars	Male		Female		Together		Total
	f	%	f	%	f	%	
Ownership of movable property	35	70%	15	30%	00	00%	100%
Ownership of immovable property	35	70%	15	30%	00	00%	100%
Decision on buying and selling of immovable property	30	60%	08	16%	12	24%	100%

Table 2.1 clearly shows that male members of the respondent's family, possess the ownership of the movable and immovable property than females. Inference can be drawn that, women do not enjoy financial freedom when compared to males.

Table 2.2. Freedom in decision making

Particulars	Yes		No		Total
	f	%	f	%	
Freedom to do occupation of your choice	20	40%	30	60%	100%
Freedom to spend your earnings	17	34%	33	66%	100%
Freedom to work outside your native	22	44%	27	56%	100%

Table 2.2 clearly indicates that, majority of the respondents do not possess freedom in decision making. Therefore inferences can be drawn that, family is dominated by male members.

Social Freedom

Table 3.1. Preference of the respondents

Particulars	Male		Female		Total
	f	%	f	%	
More education to be given to	23	46%	27	54%	100%

Nutritious food to be given to	20	40%	30	60%	100%
Preference for Children	32	64%	18	36%	100%

Table 3.1 shows that majority of the respondents prefer more education for females and for consumption of nutritious food. 64% of the respondents prefer to have male children. The respondents preference towards education and nutrition is progressive but even to this day preference towards males children can be witnesses.

Political Freedom

3.2 Freedom of choice

Particulars	Yes		No		Total
	f	%	f	%	
Freedom to question the elders decision	15	30%	35	70%	100%
Membership in various organizations	20	40%	30	60%	100%
Contested in Panchayath Election	02	04%	48	96%	100%

Table 3.2 reveal that, Elders decision is accepted by the respondents. Majority do not have membership in any organizations. Respondents family members are not active in political field. Therefore inference can be drawn that there is no freedom of choice.

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

Majority of the respondents belong to age group of 20 to 40(80%) and only 20% belonged to age group of 40 to 50. There are more male members (58%) in the family who are literates compared to female members. Petty business is the major occupation which fetches the income to the respondents family. None of the percentage possess annual income above 5000 – 10,000 whereas Majority of the respondents possess annual income above 50,000 and above(36 %) which clearly shows the higher middle class financial status of the respondents because of their Petty business, During the field work the researcher get information that the family business has been running generation to generation as replied by the elder persons of the respondents.

Male members of the respondents family possess ownership of movable and immovable property than females. Majority of the female respondents do not possess freedom in decision making. Preference is more for female education and consumption of nutritious food. 65% prefer male children. Decision of the elders is considered, majority of the respondents do not possess membership in any organizations. Active participation of the respondents in the politics is not found.

SUGGESTIONS:

- 1) Support children's and adults t pursuit of higher education, both male and female.
- 2) Advice to plan for financial stability.
- 3) Advice to create cooperation and unity within the community.
- 4) Free hesitation and Feel free to follow your own culture.
- 5) Encourage for women empowerment.
- 6) Give preference to study in mother tongue to the children.

CONCLUSION

There have been many changes in the patterning of family relationships over the last 40 years. While mid-20th-century family organisation was less uniform than the Parsonian emphasis on a conjugal/nuclear family system indicated (Parsons, 1959), the level of diversity now found, and accepted as normal, in people's experiences of family relationships is far greater than it was. In particular, since the 1970s, patterns of family and household formation and dissolution have altered quite dramatically and in ways that were certainly not predicted then. As is now widely recognised, the very idea of a stable, highly structured family cycle is no longer viable as an organising framework for understanding the dynamics of people's family life. Instead, the much looser, less deterministic notion of family course has become a more appropriate one for exploring people's family transitions. The central idea of the family course is not that people's family changes are entirely unstructured or haphazard, but rather that under contemporary social conditions the transitions that mark family life are inherently more fluid and thus less predictable. There is a general tendency to assume that these changes have had a particularly marked impact on younger cohorts. Most certainly the family experiences of people currently in their 20s and 30s are quite different from those of people who are, say, aged 60 or over. Not only has the younger cohort been more likely to experience parental divorce and stepfamily involvement, but equally their typical partnership and childbearing trajectories have been quite different. The older cohort tended to marry early and have children at a relatively young age. In contrast, the younger cohort experienced greater sexual freedom, tended to marry later, frequently after one or more cohabiting relationships, and usually had children in their late 20s or early 30s. As importantly, there is now greater diversity – less uniformity around the mean, that is – in these patterns than there was previously.

It is important to realise that the changes there have been have also had direct and indirect consequences for the family relationships of older people. At some stage during their lives, they too may have experienced divorce, cohabitation with one or more others, remarriage and stepfamily relationships. Women began marrying at older ages, and there was a trend towards more self-arrangement of marriage; among Muslim community in Chittapur taluka. It can be concluded that, the respondents do not possess social, economic and political freedom and are more dependent on the family because of higher middle financial conditions and lack of education. Major decisions are taken by the male members of the family. .

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EMPOWERING INNOVATORS: THE PATH TO VIKSIT BHARAT

***Dr.Radhika M.K**

ABSTRACT

A key force for active economic amplification, advancement, and neighborhood revitalization is entrepreneurship. In the Indian context, groups such as Viksit Bharat have been essential in supporting entrepreneurship and enabling inventors to showcase their best qualities.

This study examines Viksit Bharat's approach to entrepreneurship and its diligent efforts to empower business owners. This article investigates the tactics, effects, and results of Viksit Bharat's entrepreneurial programs through a thorough literature research, case studies, and analysis of the organization's activities. The results demonstrate Viksit Bharat's commitment to fostering entrepreneurial skills, advancing ecosystem improvement, and stimulating socioeconomic growth. Viksit Bharat has sparked an optimistic shift by empowering entrepreneurs and promoting a culture of progress, opening doors for young innovators to realize their potential and contribute to India's growth story. In order to better empower entrepreneurs, this research offers valuable insights into the goals of organizations such as Viksit Bharat in identifying the entrepreneurial background and offers suggestions for future success.

Key words: Empowering. Innovators, Path, Viksit Bharat , entrepreneurship

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INTRODUCTION

Economic growth is based on entrepreneurship, which propels modernization, job creation, and social progress. The necessity of entrepreneurship is emphasized given the dynamic backdrop of India's expanding economy, which presents chances for inclusive progress and revolutionary change. In this setting, Viksit Bharat and similar organizations have become catalysts, actively cultivating entrepreneurial skills and promoting an innovative culture to empower entrepreneurs. This research paper embarks on an invention of Viksit Bharat's entrepreneurship way delving into its all-around initiatives aimed at empowering aspire entrepreneurs across India. With a rich tapestry of programs, resources, and support mechanisms, Viksit Bharat events to unlock the potential of individuals, driving them towards entrepreneurial success while contributing to the larger socio-economic fabric of the nation. By examining Viksit Bharat's entrepreneurship way, we seek to unravel the strategies, impact, and outcomes of its endeavors. Through a blend of literature review, case studies, and analysis, this paper aims to shed light on the transformative power of entrepreneurship and the pivotal role played by Viksit Bharat in shaping the entrepreneurial landscape of India.

This study explores Viksit Bharat's entrepreneurship approach, exploring its comprehensive programs that assist aspiring business owners throughout India. Through a diverse range of initiatives, tools, and support systems, Viksit Bharat events help people reach their full potential and succeed as entrepreneurs while also enhancing the country's overall socioeconomic structure. By looking at Viksit Bharat's approach to entrepreneurship, we aim to understand its tactics, effects, and results. This study seeks to illuminate the transformative potential of entrepreneurship and the crucial role that Viksit Bharat played in forming India's entrepreneurial landscape through a combination of

literature review, case studies, and analysis. We uncover not just the success stories but also the difficulties faced and the lessons discovered as we follow Viksit Bharat's entrepreneurial path. Gaining insight from the subtleties of Viksit Bharat's strategy can help guide future initiatives and open the door to more inclusive entrepreneurial ecosystems and improved support networks.

This research essentially demonstrates the ability of entrepreneurship to propel constructive change and the critical role that institutions such as Viksit Bharat play in enabling innovators. We welcome readers to accompany us on this exploratory voyage as we uncover the transformative power of entrepreneurship and imagine a time when every would-be inventor has access to the tools and resources they need to succeed. In addition to examining Viksit Bharat's entrepreneurial journey, our research project aims to motivate action and create a shared commitment to promoting entrepreneurship and advancing socioeconomic development in India and abroad.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The research on entrepreneurship emphasizes how important it is for fostering innovation, economic expansion, and job development. The many aspects of entrepreneurship, its problems, the factors that influence entrepreneurial ambitions, the effects of entrepreneurship on economic development, and the function of support networks in promoting entrepreneurial ecosystems have all been the subject of in-depth research.

□ **Entrepreneurial Intentions and Motivations:** Studies by Krueger et al. (2000) and Ajzen (1991) emphasize the importance of individual-level elements including perceived feasibility and desirability in influencing entrepreneurial inclinations. Furthermore, by separating necessity-driven from opportunity-driven entrepreneurship, Shapero and Sokol (1982) highlight the significance of entrepreneurial motivation.

Dr. M. N. Sultanpur (2017) Obstacles for Women Entrepreneurs: Dr. M. N. Sultanpur's research indicates Financial difficulties, marketing skills, raw materials, sales, labor, technical difficulties, competition, new technology, issues with land, water, power, taxes, lack of family support, and lack of government backing are just a few of the challenges faced by women entrepreneurs.

Dr. M. N. Sultanpur (2019) To review the Status of women entrepreneurship in India and to examine the challenges of women entrepreneurship in Karnataka. Methodology: The statistical data was utilized from the primary and Secondary data. Primary data have been collected from the published survey reports, research articles ,books, journals and website. The collected data has been analyzed by using pointing method for evaluating the family support to women respondents for their enterprises. The present study findings shows that the 50 respondents have been facing the gender discrimination problems, the units are open mind in rendering their services for example, beauty parlour, Bangle shops, novelty shops, which accounted for 15.9%, the sum of the 13 respondents have been facing the paucity of raw-materials getting in time, this type of problem is facing by the mobile services units, 8.3%, sum of the 25 respondents have been facing the problem of illiteracy, they have not been possessing required education in their units, which is

accounted for 7.9%, lastly the 15 respondents have been facing the problem of high cost in their units and which is leading to high price compared to the counter parts units, and such an atmosphere affecting the business improvement, which is accounted for 4.8%.

Transformational Routes: Encouraging the Future for a Comprehensive and Robust Viksit Bharat 2047 Study conducted by Shaktiranjana Das in 2024 The project intends to establish India as a global leader in technology and innovation, a social welfare and human development model, and an advocate for environmental sustainability. The campaign highlights five essential criteria that touch on important facets of our country's development: innovation, science and technology, good governance, security, and empowered Indians thriving and a sustainable economy. India in the World focuses on our country's position and role in the world.

Entrepreneurial Ecosystems and Support Systems: Researchers such as Spigel (2017) and Stam (2015) stress the significance of entrepreneurial ecosystems in giving entrepreneurs access to the networks, resources, and assistance they need. This covers having access to funding, mentorship, incubators, accelerators, and entrepreneurship-friendly regulatory frameworks.

Social Entrepreneurship and Inclusive Growth: The idea of social entrepreneurship is also explored in the literature, with an emphasis on how it might solve societal issues and have a long-lasting effect (Dees, 1998; Mair & Marti, 2006). The objectives of inclusive growth are in line with social entrepreneurship, which highlights the significance of strengthening underprivileged groups and creating fair opportunities for everyone.

Entrepreneurship: Innovation and Economic Growth Catalyst, 2024 Sagar Sahil The enabling ecosystems that foster entrepreneurship are also examined in the research, including the functions of government regulations, accelerators, and incubators. We examine prosperous business endeavors via case studies, learning from both successes and setbacks. The study highlights new developments and trends in entrepreneurship as we look to the future. The impact of global factors on business prospects and the incorporation of technology developments that will influence the course of entrepreneurship in the future are examined. To sum up, this study emphasizes how entrepreneurship significantly fosters innovation and economic expansion. It draws attention to how dynamic the entrepreneurial environment is, recognizing both possibilities and problems.

Objectives: Viksit Bharat's objectives are rooted in its overarching mission to foster entrepreneurship and innovation.

DISCUSSION AND FINDINGS

Viksit Bharat's success in encouraging entrepreneurship and empowering innovators throughout India is demonstrated by the impact and results of its entrepreneurial journey.

□ **Job Creation and Economic Growth** : The development of jobs and economic growth is one of the main results of Viksit Bharat's entrepreneurship activities. Viksit

Bharat promotes economic activity, creates job opportunities, and adds to the general wealth of communities by assisting in the launch and expansion of new businesses.

□ **Entrepreneurial Development:** In India, a thriving and inclusive entrepreneurial ecosystem has grown as a result of Viksit Bharat's initiatives. The company has fostered a culture of creativity, teamwork, and risk-taking via its numerous programs and projects, setting the groundwork for long-term entrepreneurial success and expansion.

□ **Encouraging Future Business Owners:** By giving them access to networking opportunities, money, mentorship, and training, Viksit Bharat has empowered thousands of would-be business owners. By using these resources, entrepreneurs may improve their abilities, hone their business concepts, and overcome obstacles, which raises their chances of success in the cutthroat business world.

□ **Creativity & Innovation:** New goods, services, and business models have been developed as a result of Viksit Bharat's entrepreneurship activities, which have promoted an innovative and creative culture. Viksit Bharat has stimulated a surge of entrepreneurial innovation that tackles urgent societal issues and adds value for stakeholders by pushing entrepreneurs to think creatively and unconventionally.

□ **Impact on Society:** Viksit Bharat's entrepreneurial path has had substantial social effect in addition to economic rewards. In order to ensure that entrepreneurial possibilities are available to all facets of society, the organization has supported social

inclusion and empowerment by providing assistance to women entrepreneurs, young people, rural communities, and other underrepresented groups.

□ **Influence on Policy:** : Local, regional, and national policy decisions have been impacted by Viksit Bharat's lobbying work and thought leadership. Through studies, publications, and policy discussions, the group has promoted changes that facilitate entrepreneurship, such as streamlined regulations, easier access to capital, and encouragement of innovation.

□ **Success Stories of Entrepreneurs:** The success stories of the entrepreneurs Viksit Bharat has helped are arguably the most observable result of its entrepreneurial journey. As evidence of the transformational power of entrepreneurship, many of these business owners have gone on to establish prosperous companies, generate employment, and significantly impact their communities. In conclusion, the effects and results of Viksit Bharat's entrepreneurial path are extensive and diverse, including success as an entrepreneur, policy influence, empowerment, innovation, social impact, ecosystem development, and economic growth. These results demonstrate how well the organization works to spur constructive change and promote entrepreneurship-led growth throughout India.

CONCLUSION

Viksit Bharat's entrepreneurial journey serves as evidence of the transformative power of entrepreneurship in promoting inclusive growth and bringing about positive change throughout India. Viksit Bharat has become a prominent entrepreneurship development catalyst, enabling tomorrow's innovators and changemakers with its

strategic initiatives, cooperative alliances, and steadfast dedication to empowerment. To sum up, this study has offered a thorough examination of Viksit Bharat's entrepreneurial path, including its background, goals, tactics, influence, and results.

We have learned a lot about the main factors that contribute to success and the revolutionary potential of entrepreneurship in promoting social and economic advancement by examining Viksit Bharat's strategy for encouraging entrepreneurship. Viksit Bharat is still in a position to have a significant impact on how Indian entrepreneurship develops in the future as it pursues its empowerment mission. Viksit Bharat can increase its influence and bring about long-lasting change in the entrepreneurial scene by seizing opportunities, resolving obstacles, and expanding on its strengths. We are reminded of the importance of vision, tenacity, and teamwork in bringing about significant change as we consider Viksit Bharat's entrepreneurial journey. Viksit Bharat's promotion of entrepreneurship not only opens doors for individuals but also feeds a wave of prosperity, innovation, and creativity that reaches well beyond its immediate boundaries. Let's conclude by restating our dedication to helping institutions such as Viksit Bharat and cultivating an environment that encourages entrepreneurship, innovation, and the realization of dreams. By working together, we can empower the innovators of tomorrow, make a significant impact, and construct a future in which entrepreneurship acts as a stimulant for sustainable development and equitable progress. Let's work together to create a more promising and enterprising future for India and beyond, as Viksit Bharat continues to inspire and guide. The possibilities are endless when groups like Viksit Bharat are leading the way in this new path towards empowerment and innovation.

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Impact of Indian Knowledge Systems on Sustainable Development

***Dr. Vishwanath Jayanand**

Abstract:

India is rich in ancient traditions. Since ancient times, the arrival of many foreign geniuses in India, the wealth of knowledge has emerged in their writings. From ancient literature to scriptures, the contribution of many intellectuals and great personalities has enriched the Indian knowledge base. Therefore, the wealth of knowledge rich in ancient traditions strengthens our current developing infrastructure. With the help of that knowledge base, the current sustainable development goals have also been achieved. The purpose of this research is to discuss how ancient knowledge is leading the current developing (sustainable development) country to progress. In addition, the current sustainable development goals 1 (no poverty) and 3 (Good health and well-Being) the extent to which knowledge systems have helped various schemes and their implementation and current status are discussed. This research is mainly done depending on secondary data, i.e. - various websites, journals, books etc. This study has shown that no matter how many years India has progressed, it is dependent on that ancient knowledge and only archaic knowledge has made it possible to reach the aspirational goal of sustainable development.

Keywords: Indian knowledge system, sustainable development goals, no poverty, good health, wellbeing.

Introduction:

Indian knowledge is grandiose in the empire which is really difficult to describe in its entirety. Knowledge helps people to succeed in the society world. As a developing country, India has played a vital role in sustainable development, which has been made possible by the influence of ancient Indian knowledge. Sustainable development has its roots in the 1970s and 1980s, but the modern concept gained momentum in the 1990s. 1972: United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm) - first international meeting on environmental issues. 1987: Brundtland Commission report "Our Common Future" introduced the concept of sustainable development. 1992: Earth Summit (Rio de Janeiro) - established sustainable development as a global priority. 2000: Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) - 8 goals to address global challenges (2000-2015). 2015: Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) - 17 goals to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure peace and prosperity (2015-2030). The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are: No Poverty, Zero Hunger, Good Health and Well-being, Quality Education, Gender Equality, Clean Water and Sanitation, Affordable and Clean Energy, Decent Work and Economic Growth, Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure, Reduced Inequalities, Sustainable Cities and Communities, Responsible Consumption and Production, Climate Action, Life Below Water, Life on Land, Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions, Partnerships for the Goals.

Objectives of the Study:

1. To know how Indian knowledge systems contribute to sustainable development, especially in poverty alleviation and promotion of good health and well-being.
2. ii. To know about the current schemes and achievements of sustainable development for no poverty and health and well-being as per India's knowledge system.

Review of Related Literature:

1. **Sharma (2024)**, in this study the researcher informed about the use of each term India (I), knowledge (K) and process (S). NEP 2020 discussed how the Indian knowledge system has been utilized. The researcher's study is written entirely based on secondary data. Researcher talks about disseminating the Indian knowledge system to society through interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary research.
2. **Chandel & Prashar (2024)**, in this study the researcher argues that the integration of IKS with NEP will help in understanding the underlying contemporary society. Discusses the issues related to this topic and further research on this topic. It will promote the growth and understanding of the rich and diverse indigenous people, knowledge among various stakeholders and revitalization of traditional knowledge with the help of modern technology.
3. **Kumari (2024)**, in this study the researcher does not talk about the Indian

knowledge system.

4. **Biswas (2021)**, in this study the researcher discusses the Proliferation, contravention and amenities in the field of Indian knowledge system and NEP 2020.

Eradicating Poverty:

1. Traditional Livelihoods: India's traditional knowledge systems include various sustainable livelihood practices such as organic farming, handicrafts, handloom weaving, and small-scale cottage industries. Promoting these can create employment opportunities and uplift rural economies, thereby reducing poverty.

2. Community-Based Development: Indian traditions emphasize community cohesion and support systems (like self-help groups and cooperatives) which can be leveraged to empower marginalized communities economically and socially.

3. Skills Development: Traditional knowledge often includes skills like herbal medicine preparation, artisan crafts, and sustainable resource management. Training programs to revive and modernize these skills can enhance income-generating capacities of local communities.

4 Management: Indigenous knowledge of natural resource management, such as traditional waterharvesting techniques, sustainable agricultural practices (organic farming, crop rotation), and forest conservation practices, can help in poverty reduction by ensuring sustainable use of resources.

Good Health and Well-being:

1. Ayurveda and Herbal Medicine: Ayurveda, an ancient Indian system of medicine, promotes holistic health through natural remedies, diet, yoga, and lifestyle

practices. Integrating Ayurvedic principles with modern healthcare systems can promote preventive healthcare and reduce the burden of diseases.

2.Yoga and Mental Health: Yoga, originating from India, emphasizes mental and physical well-being through exercises, breathing techniques, and meditation. Promoting yoga can contribute to mental health resilience and overall well-being among the population.

3.Nutrition and Indigenous Food Systems: Traditional Indian diets are diverse and nutritionally rich. Promoting indigenous food systems and dietary diversity can address malnutrition and improve overall health outcomes.

4. Community Health Practices: Traditional community health practices, such as community kitchens , collective healthcare decisions, and local healing practices, foster community well-being and resilience.

5. Environmental Health: Traditional ecological knowledge promotes a harmonious relationship between humans and nature, which is crucial for long- term health and wellbeing. Practices like organic farming and forest conservation contribute to clean environments and sustainable health.

Conclusion: By integrating these elements of the Indian knowledge system into development policies and programs, India can progress towards achieving sustainable development goals related to poverty eradication and improving health and well- being. Emphasizing local knowledge systems can lead to more culturally appropriate and sustainable solutions tailored to the needs of communities across the country.

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Union Budget 2025: Pillars of Progress toward India's 'Viksit Bharat @2047' Vision

***Dr. Ramakrishna. B**

Abstract

The Union Budget 2025-26 emerges as a pivotal roadmap in India's transformative journey toward achieving the ambitious goal of Viksit Bharat @2047, a vision of a fully developed, self-reliant, and inclusive India by the centenary of its independence. This study aims to critically examine the budget in the context of its alignment with the vision of making India a developed nation by 2047. The study covers an analysis of the budget's priorities, allocations, and sector-specific initiatives, identifying both the strengths and shortcomings of the current policy framework in transforming India into a developing nation. The research highlights the strategic intent behind fiscal measures, investment policies, and reforms introduced in the budget, assessing their potential impact on inclusive growth, economic resilience, and national development.

Keywords: Viksit Bharat @2047, Union Budget 2025–26, Inclusive Development, MSMEs and Startups, Sustainable Growth and Digital Transformation.

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Introduction:

The Union Budget 2025-26 emerges as a pivotal roadmap in India's transformative journey toward achieving the ambitious goal of *Viksit Bharat @2047*—a vision of a fully developed, self-reliant, and inclusive India by the centenary of its independence. Anchored on the four strategic pillars of Agriculture, MSMEs, Investment, and Exports, the budget introduces a comprehensive framework to stimulate growth, empower citizens, and elevate India's global stature. These core areas are complemented by six transformative reforms in Taxation, Power, Urban Development, Mining, the Financial Sector, and Regulatory Policies, laying a robust foundation for sustained and equitable development. At the heart of the *Viksit Bharat* vision lies the aspiration to achieve zero poverty, universal access to quality education and healthcare, full employment with skilled labor, increased women's participation in the economy, and global leadership in food security. The Union Budget 2025 underscores these priorities with significant announcements, including a landmark increase in the personal income tax exemption limit, enhanced credit support for MSMEs and startups, infrastructure investments, and a renewed focus on sustainable agriculture.

Further, this vision is deeply rooted in the empowerment of India's youth (Yuva), poor (Garib), women (Mahilayen), and farmers (Annadata). By aligning budgetary allocations and policy direction with these constituencies, the government is not only addressing immediate socio-economic challenges but also laying the groundwork for long-term national prosperity. The budget articulates a cohesive approach toward holistic development—strengthening economic growth, social justice, technological innovation, environmental sustainability, and good governance. As India stands at the cusp of a new

developmental era, the Union Budget 2025 serves as both a financial blueprint and a visionary statement, reinforcing the government's unwavering commitment to realising the aspirations of *Viksit Bharat @2047* through inclusive, forward-looking, and citizen-centric policy frameworks.

Review of Literature:

The review of literature provides a comprehensive overview of scholarly contributions focused on the *Viksit Bharat @2047* vision. It highlights multidisciplinary perspectives encompassing economic growth, social inclusion, environmental sustainability, and technological innovation. The selected studies collectively underline the strategic frameworks and sectoral reforms essential for transforming India into a developed nation by 2047.

Dr. Eknath Mundhe (2024) in his research on *Viksit Bharat @2047* outlines a strategic roadmap for transforming India into a developed nation by its centenary of independence. The study adopts a multidisciplinary approach focusing on economic growth, technological innovation, social equity, and environmental sustainability. It emphasizes the need for strong policy frameworks, infrastructure investment, and governance reforms to ensure inclusive development, highlighting the collaborative role of government, private sector, and civil society.

Souryabrata Mohapatra and Sanjib Pohit (2024) analyze the Prime Minister's vision of *Viksit Bharat*, proposing strategies to make India a \$30 trillion economy by 2047. The paper discusses progress in sectors like green energy, infrastructure, and socioeconomic

programs, offering a strategic roadmap rooted in India's demographic dividend, technological evolution, and governance reforms.

Rekha Sharma (2024) provides a development economics perspective on *Viksit Bharat 2047*, linking India's modern development goals with ancient wisdom such as *Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam*. She critiques the neoliberal global order and promotes an integrated framework blending traditional values with contemporary development models.

Dr. Swati Chawla et al. (2024) focus on the role of higher education in achieving *Viksit Bharat @2047*. The paper identifies key areas such as curriculum reform, faculty development, institutional governance, and digital inclusion as essential for building a knowledge-driven and inclusive society.

Dr. Avneet Kaur Bhatia, Dr. Gazal Singhal, and Ms. Shweta Arora (2024) highlight the critical importance of women's empowerment in realizing the *Viksit Bharat* vision. Through the GYAN framework—Garib, Yuva, Annadata, Nari—the study identifies structural barriers and advocates for gender-sensitive reforms in education, healthcare, and economic participation.

Dr. Santosh Pratap Singh (2024) discusses the transformative role of transportation in achieving the *Viksit Bharat 2047* goals. The paper addresses infrastructure modernization, sustainable mobility, and regional integration as necessary conditions for economic growth and social inclusion.

Dr. Gaurav Saxena (2024) explores the concept of a green economy as central to India's development trajectory. The study argues for an environmental sustainability framework within economic planning, emphasizing renewable energy and eco-friendly development models.

Ragini Singh (2024) examines the pivotal contribution of MSMEs to India's economic development. She argues that MSMEs drive employment, innovation, and regional economic balance, and proposes reforms for strengthening their role in achieving *Viksit Bharat*.

Dr. Keshav Shyam (2024) underlines inclusive development as the cornerstone of *Viksit Bharat 2047*. The paper analyzes government welfare schemes and argues for integrating marginalized communities into mainstream development.

Mrs. Aparna Tripathi (2024) focuses on India's evolving global stature, examining how domestic reforms in technology, defense, infrastructure, and cultural diplomacy shape India's role in a multipolar world as it advances toward 2047.

Ms. Khyati and Ms. Kalpana Yadav (2024) delve into healthcare as a crucial pillar for *Viksit Bharat*. They stress preventive care, mental health, and equitable access through innovation, financing reforms, and technological interventions.

Tanvi Ranta (2024) explores the use of Artificial Intelligence in enhancing tax literacy and investment behavior, contributing to inclusive economic growth and supporting the vision of a financially literate and empowered *Viksit Bharat*.

Sashi Bhushan (2024) analyzes the mission of *Viksit Bharat* through the lens of sustainable agriculture. He outlines the need for technological intervention in farming, environmental sustainability, and food security, linking them with climate change and national prosperity.

Ms. Brij Lally and Dr. Anurag Agarwal (2024) present social entrepreneurship as a driver for regional development and inclusive growth. They showcase case studies where entrepreneurial initiatives help reduce poverty and inequality, thus supporting the *Viksit Bharat 2047* vision.

Shaktiranjan Das and N.P. Darshan (2025) emphasize the role of agriculture in the *Viksit Bharat 2047* agenda, promoting AgriTech innovations to overcome systemic issues like low productivity and environmental degradation.

Research Gap:

The Union Budget 2025–26 presents a forward-looking approach aimed at achieving the long-term goal of Viksit Bharat @2047. While the budget outlines various initiatives and policy measures across sectors such as infrastructure, agriculture, digital economy, and welfare schemes, there is still a lack of in-depth academic analysis on how effectively these provisions align with the broader developmental goals. Existing studies and reports largely focus on budget highlights and macroeconomic indicators, but they do not thoroughly examine the real-world implementation, regional impact, or sector-wise effectiveness of the budget. In particular, there is limited research on how the budget addresses issues related to youth empowerment, women's development, support for farmers, and poverty reduction—four key pillars of Viksit Bharat. Additionally, the

budget's role in reducing regional disparities, promoting inclusive growth, and preparing India for a digitally-driven and sustainable future remains underexplored. This study seeks to fill these gaps by offering a critical and focused examination of the Union Budget 2025–26 in the context of India's journey towards becoming a developed nation by 2047.

Statement of the Problem:

India's vision of becoming a developed nation by 2047—*Viksit Bharat @2047*—requires a clear roadmap, strategic policy interventions, and effective implementation. The Union Budget 2025–26 has been presented as a crucial step toward this goal, focusing on key pillars such as agriculture, MSMEs, infrastructure, youth empowerment, and inclusive growth. However, the extent to which this budget addresses the deep-rooted structural challenges—such as poverty, unemployment, rural distress, women's participation in the economy, and regional disparities—remains uncertain. Despite the government's ambitious announcements and initiatives, there is a lack of comprehensive analysis on whether the budgetary allocations and policy directions are adequate and actionable in achieving the long-term objectives of *Viksit Bharat @2047*. Furthermore, there is limited evidence on how effectively the budget bridges the gap between policy vision and grassroots realities, particularly in terms of social equity, economic resilience, and environmental sustainability. Therefore, this study aims to critically examine the Union Budget 2025–26 in the context of its alignment with the *Viksit Bharat* vision, identifying both the strengths and shortcomings of the current policy framework in transforming India into a self-reliant and inclusive economy by 2047.

Importance of the Study:

This study holds significant relevance in the current economic and policy landscape of India. As the nation moves towards realizing the ambitious vision of *Viksit Bharat @2047*, it becomes essential to critically evaluate the Union Budget 2025–26 as a foundational instrument shaping the country's developmental trajectory. The budget not only outlines the government's priorities but also reflects its commitment to economic growth, social justice, and sustainable development. By analyzing the key provisions and sectoral allocations, the study provides insights into how effectively the budget supports long-term national goals such as employment generation, technological advancement, agricultural transformation, and infrastructure development. It also highlights the inclusiveness of the budget in addressing the needs of marginalized sections like farmers, youth, women, and MSMEs. Furthermore, the research serves as a valuable resource for policymakers, academicians, economists, and students, enabling them to assess whether the budgetary measures are aligned with the broader objectives of inclusive and equitable development. It contributes to public discourse by fostering a deeper understanding of the relationship between fiscal planning and national aspirations.

Objectives of the Study:

1. To understand the vision and significance of the *Viksit Bharat @2047* initiative and its reflection in the Union Budget 2025–26.
2. To analyze the key features of the Union Budget 2025–26 in promoting development, fiscal stability, and socio-economic progress.
3. To assess how the budget aligns with the long-term goals of *Viksit Bharat @2047* through strategic planning and sectoral focus.

4. To evaluate sector-wise allocations in areas like agriculture, health, education, infrastructure, and technology for their role in fostering inclusive and sustainable growth.

Methodology:

The required data has been collected from secondary sources, including government reports, budgets, books, journals, articles, research papers, conference and seminar proceedings, magazines, daily newspapers, and various online resources. A descriptive analysis method has been employed to interpret the collected data.

Scope of the Study:

The present study focuses on a comprehensive examination of the Union Budget 2025–26 in the context of the Viksit Bharat @2047 initiative. It covers an analysis of the budget's priorities, allocations, and sector-specific initiatives with a view to understanding their alignment with the long-term vision of making India a developed nation by 2047. The study spans key sectors such as agriculture, health, education, infrastructure, digital economy, environment, and social welfare. Furthermore, the research highlights the strategic intent behind fiscal measures, investment policies, and reforms introduced in the budget, assessing their potential impact on inclusive growth, economic resilience, and national development. The scope is limited to the Indian context and uses policy analysis, official documents, and economic indicators available for the fiscal year 2025–26. It does not extend to state budgets or international budget comparisons.

Analysis and Discussion:

The Union Budget 2025–26 serves as a pivotal instrument in advancing the vision of *Viksit Bharat @2047* through inclusive, forward-looking policies. This section offers a comprehensive analysis of the budget's key provisions, structural reforms, and targeted investments. It explores how these measures drive economic growth, social equity, and sustainable development in alignment with long-term national goals.

Vision and Significance of Viksit Bharat @2047 in the Union Budget 2025–26:

The Union Budget 2025–26 acts as a pivotal policy document laying the foundation for India's long-term development aspirations as envisioned under the **Viksit Bharat @2047** initiative. This vision, which aims to transform India into a fully developed, inclusive, and globally competitive economy by its 100th year of independence, finds expression through a series of progressive and people-centric measures outlined in the budget.

At the core of the Viksit Bharat vision lies the principle of *Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas, Sabka Prayas*—emphasizing collective effort and shared progress. The Union Budget reflects this through its multi-sectoral focus: enhancing economic productivity, embracing digital transformation, expanding educational and health access, and promoting clean energy and sustainability.

The Budget introduces key reforms designed to democratize opportunities and bridge social and regional disparities. For instance, raising the personal income tax exemption limit to ₹12 lakh significantly benefits the middle class, boosting disposable

income and household savings. Similarly, measures to expand credit facilities and reduce compliance burdens for Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) empower grassroots entrepreneurship and strengthen job creation.

By linking short-term policy actions with long-term developmental goals, the 2025–26 budget becomes a blueprint for building a **resilient, inclusive, and future-ready India**.

Key Features Promoting Development, Fiscal Stability, and Socio-Economic Progress:

The Union Budget introduces a well-calibrated mix of growth-inducing investments and reforms that ensure fiscal prudence while addressing the aspirations of a young and diverse nation. The development model pivots on four priority sectors—Agriculture, MSMEs, Investments, and Exports—supported by a broader framework of six structural reforms across taxation, energy, urban infrastructure, mining, financial systems, and governance.

Key policy features include:

- **Personal Income Tax Reform:** The increase in the exemption limit to ₹12 lakh under the new regime is a direct stimulus for the middle-income group, enhancing their purchasing power and encouraging formal savings.
- **Agricultural Rejuvenation:** Schemes targeting high-yield crop cultivation, organic farming, and climate-smart practices, supported by subsidized credit and irrigation assistance, aim to improve farmer incomes and food system resilience.

- **MSME and Startup Empowerment:** New credit guarantee schemes, seed capital incentives, and digital on boarding simplify the entrepreneurial journey, encouraging innovation, job creation, and formalization of the informal sector.
- **Capital Expenditure and Infrastructure Investment:** With capital expenditure reaching a historic high, the government is significantly ramping up investments in logistics, transportation, green mobility, and housing, which will have strong multiplier effects on the economy.

These measures work in tandem to create a strong macroeconomic foundation—combining robust economic growth with inflation control, employment generation, and income equity.

Alignment with Long-Term Goals of Viksit Bharat @2047:

The Union Budget 2025–26 is meticulously aligned with the five core pillars of the Viksit Bharat @2047 vision:

1. Sustained Economic Growth:

Policies promoting entrepreneurship, capital formation, and job creation are supported by schemes like PM Mudra Yojana and expansion of digital marketplaces for small businesses. The budget encourages both private and public sector participation in high-growth industries.

2. Technological Innovation and Digital Inclusion:

The continued investment in Digital India, Semicon India, and AI research hubs positions India as a technology powerhouse. Funding for 5G, quantum computing, and digital skill training ensures competitiveness in global tech ecosystems.

3. World-Class Infrastructure Development:

The PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan continues to guide multimodal infrastructure investments. New Greenfield expressways, ports, and dedicated freight corridors will enhance connectivity and logistics efficiency, boosting domestic and global trade.

4. Social Empowerment and Gender Inclusion:

The Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam, providing 33% reservation for women in the Lok Sabha and state assemblies, marks a historic step toward political empowerment. Coupled with economic programs like Lakhpati Didi, the government promotes gender equity in both policy and practice.

5. Environmental Sustainability and Green Growth:

A focus on renewable energy (solar, bioenergy, green hydrogen), expansion of PM-KUSUM for solar-powered irrigation, and the GOBARdhan scheme for bio-waste management all support a green development pathway. The Blue Economy and MISHTI initiative (Mangrove plantation) reflect a growing ecological consciousness in policy-making.

By mapping initiatives to each of these pillars, the Budget demonstrates a clear convergence between annual policy planning and India's centenary development objectives.

Sector-Wise Allocation and Contribution to Inclusive Growth:

A sectoral breakdown of the budget reveals the government's commitment to an inclusive, balanced, and equitable growth model. Each key sector has been addressed with forward-looking investments and policy support:

- **Agriculture and Rural Economy:**

Continued support for PM-KISAN, expansion of PM-PRANAM (reducing chemical fertilizer use), and promotion of agri-startups reflect a dual focus on income support and environmental sustainability. Investments in rural infrastructure, irrigation, and agri-logistics improve rural quality of life and productivity.

- **Health and Nutrition:**

Strengthening Ayushman Bharat, expanding e-Sanjeevani telemedicine services, and nutrition programs like Poshan 2.0 help address healthcare access, especially in underserved regions. There is also a push for modernizing primary health centers and integrating AYUSH systems.

- **Education and Skill Development:**

Reforms under PM SHRI Schools, new Skill India Digital platforms, and support for IIT campuses abroad enhance both access and quality of education. Programs aim to create a globally competitive knowledge workforce and reduce learning inequality.

- **Infrastructure and Urban Development:**

With significant allocations to PM Awas Yojana (Urban and Rural), AMRUT 2.0, and Smart Cities Mission, the focus is on upgrading urban living conditions and enabling tier-2 and tier-3 cities to become economic engines.

- **Science, Space, and Innovation:**

Missions like Chandrayaan-3, Aditya-L1, and future ISRO missions receive support, placing India firmly on the map of scientific exploration. The expansion of research clusters and public-private tech hubs encourages innovation and R&D collaboration.

Each of these sectoral efforts targets specific social groups—youth, women, farmers, SC/ST communities, and marginalized regions—ensuring that growth is bottom-up, inclusive, and sustainable. The budget promotes a model of development where no one is left behind, thus advancing the Viksit Bharat goals of zero poverty, universal education and health, employment for all, and a carbon-neutral economy.

Major Findings of the Study:

1. Strategic Alignment with Viksit Bharat @2047 Vision

The Union Budget 2025–26 strategically aligns with the long-term goals of *Viksit Bharat @2047*, focusing on transforming India into a fully developed, equitable, and sustainable nation by its centenary of independence. The budget adopts a holistic and inclusive development model by integrating economic, social, and environmental priorities.

2. Inclusive Economic Reforms and Social Equity

Reforms such as raising the personal income tax exemption limit to ₹12 lakh directly benefit the middle class, stimulating demand and increasing household savings. Special support for MSMEs, startups, and rural sectors enhances income opportunities and reduces economic disparities across regions and classes.

3. Focus on Productive Sectors and Infrastructure Development

The budget's emphasis on agriculture, MSMEs, exports, and capital investments indicates a robust strategy to drive economic growth. Historic capital expenditure allocations are expected to generate employment, stimulate demand, and create long-term infrastructure assets, particularly in tier-2 and tier-3 cities.

4. Empowerment of Marginalized and Vulnerable Sections

Initiatives such as the Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam and Lakhpati Didi empower women politically and economically. Programs targeting SC/STs, farmers, and rural populations foster inclusive participation in India's growth story.

5. Technological Advancement and Digital India Push

Significant investments in digital infrastructure, AI, semiconductors, and 5G technology strengthen India's position as a global digital hub. The budget supports digital skilling, innovation, and research—laying the foundation for a tech-driven economy.

6. Environmental Consciousness and Sustainable Development

Environmental sustainability is embedded through expanded green energy initiatives, climate-resilient agriculture, waste-to-energy programs (GOBARdhan), and mangrove plantation drives (MISHTI). These steps reinforce India's commitment to a low-carbon, climate-resilient future.

7. Fiscal Prudence and Macroeconomic Stability

The budget carefully balances developmental spending with fiscal discipline. By avoiding excessive populist measures and focusing on structural reforms, the government ensures macroeconomic stability, inflation control, and investor confidence.

8. Sectoral Synergy for Holistic Growth

Coordinated development across education, health, urban development, science, and technology promotes comprehensive human development. Programs like PM SHRI

Schools, Ayushman Bharat, and support for ISRO missions reflect a multidimensional approach to nation-building.

9. Clear Convergence of Short-Term Actions with Long-Term Goals

The budget demonstrates a forward-looking governance model where yearly budgetary decisions are not isolated, but purposefully designed to meet *Viksit Bharat @2047* objectives, including zero poverty, universal healthcare and education, full employment, and environmental sustainability.

10. Bottom-Up Development Approach

Emphasizing grassroots entrepreneurship, local governance, rural infrastructure, and capacity building, the budget ensures that growth is *not just top-down but community-driven and decentralized*, enabling self-reliant local economies.

Key Recommendations of the Study:

1. Strengthen Regional Focus and Equity

Analyze and ensure budget allocations address regional disparities, especially in backward areas like Kalyana Karnataka, to promote balanced development.

2. Improve Implementation Mechanisms

Address gaps in fund utilization, bureaucratic delays, and infrastructure bottlenecks to ensure timely and effective delivery of budget promises.

3. Support for MSMEs and Rural Entrepreneurs

Streamline credit access, reduce regulatory burdens, and offer targeted incentives to boost grassroots entrepreneurship and local employment.

4. **Align with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**

Map budget provisions with global SDGs to reinforce India's commitment to inclusive, green, and sustainable development.

5. **Introduce Monitoring and Evaluation Metrics**

Establish clear indicators to assess progress in key areas such as employment, poverty reduction, digital access, and environmental outcomes.

These core recommendations focus on **regional inclusion, effective delivery, entrepreneurship, sustainability, and measurable outcomes**, which are crucial for realizing the Viksit Bharat @2047 vision.

Conclusion:

The Union Budget 2025–26 stands as a visionary and action-oriented roadmap that reinforces the government's commitment to building a self-reliant and inclusive India. Its targeted focus on socio-economic empowerment, infrastructure growth, and sustainability reflects a balanced approach to development. While the proposed reforms are promising, their real success hinges on effective implementation and continuous evaluation. Overall, the budget sets a strong foundation for achieving the Viksit Bharat @2047 vision, making it not just a financial plan, but a catalyst for transformative national progress.

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BUDDHISM AND AYURVEDA

***Dr.Shankar Basavant**

ABSTRACT

The Buddha said that his main concern was the problem of human suffering and how it could be eliminated. The term the Buddha in Pali used to convey the concept of suffering i.e. *Dukkha*. His whole effort was directed towards finding a way out of *dukkha*. Similarly in Ayurveda seven *Dukkha* are described by great *Ayurvedic Acharya Vagbhata* and its cover all type of diseases like physical, mental, psychological and environmental and *Papkarmaja*. *Ayurveda* is India's traditional system of medicine. It was first described around 3500 BC in the ancient Hindu texts known as the *Atharvaveda*, and means "science of life," from the Sanskrit word *Ayur* means life, and *veda* means science. An integral part of classical *Ayurvedic* medicine is the practice of *yoga* and *dhyana*."

KEYWORDS: Ayurveda, Ashoka, Buddhism, Traditional medicine.

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INTRODUCTION

The true history of *Ayurveda* starts in the time of the *Vedas*, the ancient Holy Books of the Aryans. Hindu mythology tells us that Lord *Brahma*, the creator of the world, transmitted the knowledge of *Ayurveda* to mankind. The four Vedas are called *Rig Veda*, *Yajur Veda*, *Sama Veda* and *Atharva Veda*. All the Vedas contain medical knowledge based upon the principles of *Ayurveda*, especially the *Atharva Veda*. *Ayurveda* theory evolved from a deep understanding of creation. The great *Rishis* or seers like *Acharya Charaka*, *Sushruta* and *Vagbhata* of ancient India came to understand creation through deep meditation and other spiritual practices. The *Rishis* sought to reveal the deepest truths of human physiology and health. They observed the fundamentals of life, organized them into an elaborate system, and compiled India's philosophical and spiritual texts, called *Ayurveda*.

BUDDHISM

The *Buddhism* originated in northern India in the 5th century B.C.E. at *Lumbini*, in Nepal by birth of *Buddha*. Hence, *Buddhism* is very relatively developing *Ayurvedic* medicinal System. *Siddhartha Gautama* attained enlightenment sitting under a *Peepal* tree, now known as the *Bodhi* tree in *Bodhi Gaya*, India. Gautama, from then on, was known as The Enlightened One, the *Samyaksambuddha*. *Buddha* found patronage in the ruler of Magadha, emperor *Bimbisara*. The emperor accepted Buddhism as his personal faith and allowed the establishment of many Buddhist *viharas*. This eventually led to the renaming of the entire region as *Bihar*. By questioning the authority of *Vedas*, *Buddha* unbarred the gates to enquiry, fearless questioning, which has influenced Indian psyche ever since. *Buddha* succeeded largely in eliminating this cruel practice of

slaughter of animals in the name of worship from all over India. Now, this was again a tradition, which was followed by subsequent great teachers like *Shankaracharya*. So, everywhere *Buddhism* was a great influence and medicine could not remain immune from this change.

The *Buddha* opined that main concern was human sufferings i.e. *Dukkha* in *Pali* language that includes all ills of mind and body in form of sufferings, pain, imperfection and so on. *Buddha* was aware of intimate relationship of mind with body and mentions two kinds of diseases: physical and mental. *Buddha* said mind is the forerunner of all mental statuses. *Buddha* emphasized in his teaching to discipline mind to overcome all physical illness. Eightfold path as taught by the *Buddha*. The eight factors of this path are, Right understanding, right thought, right speech, right action, right livelihood, right efforts, right mindfulness and right concentration. Buddhists follow the doctrine of the middle way: an avoidance of extremes and moderation in all things. *Buddhists* call it the five precepts, which are abstaining from taking life, Abstaining from taking what is not given, Abstaining from sensual impropriety, Abstaining from unskillful speech, Abstaining from taking intoxicants are in sense ethics to follow for healthy long life. He travelled for 40 years on foot all over north India and establishing, preaching his noble way, by inspired talks, by logical discussions, he created a tradition of spreading true knowledge; winning over people not by force, but by appeal to reason.

INTERTWINED RELATIONSHIP OF BUDDHISM AND AYURVEDA

Through the term, *Ayurveda* was neither used in *Vedas* nor in *Buddhist* literature, medical concept and practices of *Ayurveda* widely used in *Buddhist* era. The *samhitaphase* of *Charak*, *Susruta*, *Vagbhata* has spectacular change of abolition of

mantras and rituals intreatment of patients as seen earlier in *Vedas*. *Buddha* is referred as physician and surgeon in *Buddhist* literature. Anything foreign to the human body is taken out by surgical procedures mentioned in *SusrutaSamhita* similarly grief was considered as something foreign, *Buddha* could remove sorrow thus he was a surgeon and could remove and lessen the suffering hence he was a physician.

Promotion and propagation of *Ayurveda*

Buddhism that has enlightened the whole world with this ancient wisdom of medicine, *Buddhism* promoted *Ayurveda* in the universities of *Nalanda* and *Taxila* during the fifth and fourth centuries B.C. *Ayurvedic* Physicians had an outstanding role in these universities of northwest of India. King *Ashoka* who embraced *Buddhism* promoted to *Ayurvedic* system throughout the *Mauryan* Empire in third century B.C. *Ayurvedic* medicines, charitable institutions and hospitals had extensive components of medicine as well as surgery to treat both humans and animals. *Buddhism* propagates the system of medicine wherever this religion flourished. *Buddhist* monks took the *Ayurvedic* wisdom to all the countries where *Buddhism* was spread. Thus, it reached central Asia, Tibet, China, Japan, Sri Lanka, Sumatra and many other countries. Promotion of well being *vinaya* texts are the set of rules *Buddha* had prescribed for *bhikshus*. Now, there, very detailed instructions are there about aspects of healthcare which covered food, dining etiquette, hygiene, bath, oral care, eye care, clothes, public hygiene; goes into minutest details about their behavior, conduct, great stress was laid on all, and personal conduct the same doctrines are mentioned under *Swasthavritt* in *Ayurveda*. *Buddha* who had condemned many of these practices, he found that something was helping people, even though he may not have been fully convinced, there is a tendency for him to accept.

Mind body relationship

Mental health promotion *Dhammapada* of course, everybody knows that it is something like *Baghavad Gita*, a universal book of *Buddhism*, and *Vinaya Pitaka*, dealing with the discipline or the way of life, the code of conduct; all these are dealt with *Vinaya Pitaka*, what to eat, how to live, a very great detail, these all closely relate to *sadvrittai* in *Ayurveda*.

Cause of sorrow and sickness

Disease is considered as *dukkha* in *Ayurveda* because health (*arogya*) has been considered as the *mulam* of *pursarthacaturstaya* including *moksha*. Good health was the highly priced and here is a quote from *Dhigani* *Nikahya* health is the highest gain, contentment is the greatest treasure, confidence is the greatest friend and Nirvana is the greatest joy. The greater impact of this is seen in *Charaka Asharir* chapter 1. Diseases were known by many names *abadha*, *amaya*, all these terms synonyms, which are used, *roga*, they are all used in *Ayurveda* also. Treatment collectively is called *chikitsa*, that was the term, *Ayurveda* the *Buddhist* medicine used. They never used the word *chikitsa*; they never used the word *Ayurveda* and the cause of diseases were regarded as eight, which again is very similar to *Ayurveda*. In one of the discourses known as *Girimanandasutta*, the *Buddha* talks about the cause of sickness and disease as originating from an imbalance of bile, phlegm, wind, from conflict of the humours, from changes of weather, from adverse condition (which here means faulty deportment), from devices (practiced by others such as black magic, poisoning and so on) from the result of *kamma* (*kamma-vipaka*) cold, heat, hunger, thirst, excrement, and urine. Similar etiological reasons are mentioned in *Charaka Samhita Sutrasthana*. He said that you will find excess of *vata*, *pitta*, *kapha* or a combination of these; that comes to four; changes of season, incompatible

food, external agencies, and karma, effective of past karma. These are all we considered the causes according to Dhammapada which regarded hunger as the worst disease.

The basic doctrines according to *Buddhist* canon: one is *Pancabhuta*, as you know, today in *Ayurveda*, this is a fundamental doctrine. The five elements, not the elements in the periodictable, but these are space, air, fire, water, earth; these five, they constitute the *Pancabhutas* and all that we see in the universe; fundamental doctrine and this in a Buddhist of *DhigaNikhaya*, there are only four, that is *prithvi, ap, tejas, vayu*, ether is not there. Then, later on, in the *MilindaPanho*, we find *akashais* added. *Tridosha*, another very fundamental doctrine in *Ayurveda*; we will be discussing all these later on, but here you will find *Visuddhimagga*.

Again, there is reference to *vata, pitta, and kapha*; their imbalance could cause death. So, obviously it has something to do with health and ill health. *Buddha* himself says, when the three *doshas* are in a balanced state, there is happiness; when they are unbalanced, there is unhappiness or grief. Eight branches of medicine, all these are mentioned in these Buddhist texts and they cover 7 of the current 8 branches of *Ayurveda*, but the only one which is left out, *Ayurveda* has 8 branches; only one which is left out is *Rasayana*. *Rasayanais* to increase the comforts of old age; getting old without infirmities; high-quality living, that kind of thing; this is what *Rasayanadoes*. Obviously, the Buddhists were not interested in this. They were interested in nirvana. That could be one reason they eliminated. *Rasayanais* not mentioned; otherwise, all the branches are mentioned.

Buddhist monks as *Ayurveda* physicians

Buddhist monks such as *Nagarjuna* and *Vagbhata* were *Ayurvedic* scholars who contribute a lot to the *Ayurvedic* as well as *Buddhist* system. *Nagarjunawas* one of the

Buddhist monks who contributed much for the development of *Ayurveda*. He wrote a great luminary of this ancient medical system. *Nagarjuna*, who lived in the second century A.D. in India, was not only a *Buddhist* monk but also a great physician of *Ayurveda*. He made several researches in the ancient system and could adapt them in his practice successfully. The researches of *Nagarjuna* paved the pragmatic way to introduce mineral-based medicine which are still followed in the medical world. He was a great philosopher and psychologist. His psychological and philosophical contributions caused great influence in *Ayurveda*. The major contribution of *Nagarjuna* to *Ayurveda* lives forever through his enriched work of *Ayurvedic Materia Medica*. History says that *Jivaka* was an *Ayurvedic* physician, a reputed royal doctor and son of King *bimbisara*, *Jivaka* is expert in surgical techniques, was also the personal physician of Lord *Buddha* and his life and the times, which we have forgotten in India largely, but if you go to countries like Vietnam, Japan, that is a very alive the tradition of *Jivaka*. They will have something to say about *Jivaka* and the Chinese travelers, as everybody knows, they came here in the sixth century, earlier also, and many of their observations are extremely interesting about the status of *Buddhism*, and something again incidental references to the practice of medicine

CONCLUSION

Therefore, the traditional medicine in *Buddhist* India was undoubtedly the forerunner of *Ayurveda* of today. The basic doctrines which I already covered extensively *Panchamahabuta tridosa*, food and drinks, rules of healthy living, disease and treatment, medicinal formulations, *Pancakarma*, surgical procedures, triad in medical

practice, these were all notable in the practice of medicine and *Buddhist* India and they become fully developed in *Ayurveda*.

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Issues and Challenges of Viksit Bharat @2047”

Dr. Divya K Wadi

India is one of the most developed countries in the world. The vision of Viksit Bharat @2047 aims to reposition India as a global leader through accelerated economic growth, inclusive social development, technological innovation, environmental sustainability, and good governance. This research paper seeks to critically examine the issues and challenges that stand in the way of achieving the vision. Through a multidimensional and inclusive lens, this study contributes to the evolving discourse on India's future, offering a roadmap for attaining developed nation status by 2047. The paper highlights youth views on five key developmental themes (education, employability, sustainability, governance, and innovation) and identifies major challenges. The study finds significant urban-rural disparities in healthcare services, revealing a critical need for increased investment in public health, rural health infrastructure, and the retention of qualified medical professionals in remote areas. There is a need to promote Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) to boost efficiency and speed up infrastructure development, especially in lagging regions. The government should promote public-private partnerships to improve efficiency and accelerate infrastructure development. By adopting a data-driven, participatory approach, India can transform its vision into a legacy of empowerment and progress, building a prosperous future for all.

Keywords: Viksit Bharat @2047, Economic Growth, Inclusive Development, Technological Innovation, Urban-Rural Disparities and Public-Private Partnerships. Assistant Professor, Department of History, Smt. Chinnamma Basappa Patil Arts and

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Introduction:

As India approaches the centenary of its independence in 2047, the national aspiration to become a fully developed country under the vision of *Viksit Bharat @2047* stands as a monumental goal. This transformative vision seeks to reposition India as a global leader through accelerated economic growth, inclusive social development, technological innovation, environmental sustainability, and good governance. Rooted in the ideals of equity, resilience, and progress, the concept of *Viksit Bharat* embodies the ambition to eradicate poverty, empower every citizen, and enhance the quality of life for all. India's progress over the last few decades has been remarkable in several domains—from technological advancement to infrastructural expansion and democratic resilience. However, to realize the vision of a developed India by 2047, the country must confront a host of complex and interlinked challenges. These include persistent income disparities, rural-urban imbalances, educational and healthcare inequalities, infrastructure bottlenecks, and environmental degradation. Additionally, global economic volatility, technological disruptions, and climate change present further layers of complexity to India's development pathway.

The road to *Viksit Bharat* demands structural reforms in key sectors such as education, health, industry, agriculture, and governance. Enhancing human capital through quality education and skill development, modernizing industrial processes with emerging technologies, ensuring universal access to affordable healthcare, and promoting

sustainable agricultural practices are all pivotal components. Equally crucial is the need for robust policy implementation, decentralized governance, and transparent institutional mechanisms that foster public trust and democratic participation.

This research paper seeks to critically examine the issues and challenges that stand in the way of achieving the *Viksit Bharat @2047* vision. It identifies priority areas for intervention, explores sector-wise constraints and potentials, and proposes strategic recommendations that align with national development goals. Through a multidimensional and inclusive lens, this study contributes to the evolving discourse on India's future, offering a roadmap for attaining developed nation status by 2047—a future that is sustainable, equitable, and empowered by innovation and integrity.

Review of Literature:

The vision of *Viksit Bharat@2047* has inspired a growing body of research addressing India's developmental trajectory across multiple sectors. Scholars have examined themes such as youth participation, economic reforms, technological innovation, gender equity, and sustainable agriculture. This section reviews key studies that contribute diverse perspectives and strategies to support India's transformation into a developed nation by 2047.

Juhi Singh and Sucheta Gauba (2024) conducted a mixed-method study to explore Indian youth perceptions on the *Viksit Bharat@2047* mission. The paper highlights youth views on five key developmental themes—education, employability, sustainability, governance, and innovation—and identifies major challenges. The study provides valuable inputs for policymakers to shape future strategies aligned with youth aspirations.

Dr. Arpita Mishra (2024) echoes similar themes to Dr. Mundhe, with emphasis on economic, social, and environmental reforms through robust infrastructure, policy innovation, and digitalization, offering actionable insights for inclusive growth.

Mrs. Aparna Tripathi (2024) focuses on India's evolving global stature, examining how domestic reforms in technology, defense, infrastructure, and cultural diplomacy shape India's role in a multipolar world as it advances toward 2047.

Tanvi Ranta (2024) explores the use of Artificial Intelligence in enhancing tax literacy and investment behavior, contributing to inclusive economic growth and supporting the vision of a financially literate and empowered *Viksit Bharat*.

Souryabrata Mohapatra and Sanjib Pohit (2024) analyze the Prime Minister's vision of *Viksit Bharat*, proposing strategies to make India a \$30 trillion economy by 2047. The paper discusses progress in sectors like green energy, infrastructure, and socioeconomic programs, offering a strategic roadmap rooted in India's demographic dividend, technological evolution, and governance reforms.

Dr. Avneet Kaur Bhatia, Dr. Gazal Singhal, and Ms. Shweta Arora (2024) highlight the critical importance of women's empowerment in realizing the *Viksit Bharat* vision. Through the GYAN framework—Garib, Yuva, Annadata, Nari—the study identifies structural barriers and advocates for gender-sensitive reforms in education, healthcare, and economic participation.

Shaktiranjana Das and N.P. Darshan (2025) emphasize the role of agriculture in the *Viksit Bharat 2047* agenda, promoting AgriTech innovations to overcome systemic issues like low productivity and environmental degradation.

Research Gap:

Although the Government of India has laid out an ambitious vision for *Viksit Bharat @2047*, there remains a noticeable gap in academic and policy-oriented research that critically examines the challenges associated with its implementation. Most existing literature focuses on individual sectors such as economy, education, or infrastructure in isolation, lacking an integrated and holistic approach. Furthermore, there is limited analysis on regional disparities and the uneven development across various states and rural-urban divides, which are crucial for inclusive national progress.

Another significant gap lies in the exploration of practical implementation barriers, particularly in marginalized areas, where governance, infrastructure, and awareness remain weak. While technological advancement and digital transformation are highlighted as drivers of future growth, there is inadequate research on their social impact, especially on employment, equity, and access.

Environmental sustainability and climate resilience, though mentioned in the vision, have not been sufficiently examined through the lens of vulnerable communities and grassroots realities. Similarly, governance reforms and participatory planning, which are central to ensuring transparency and accountability, lack adequate ground-level empirical evaluation.

In essence, there is a strong need for interdisciplinary, region-specific, and implementation-focused studies that not only evaluate policy frameworks but also assess their real-world outcomes in the journey toward making India a developed nation by 2047.

Statement of the Problem:

India's ambitious vision of *Viksit Bharat @2047* seeks to transform the nation into a developed economy marked by inclusivity, sustainability, and innovation. While the policy outlines a broad framework for sectoral advancement and national development, there exists a disconnect between aspirational goals and ground realities. Persistent challenges such as regional imbalances, infrastructural deficits, socio-economic inequalities, and environmental vulnerabilities continue to impede progress.

Moreover, the successful realization of this vision requires a deeper understanding of the structural, administrative, and implementation-related hurdles that are often overlooked in mainstream discourse. There is also a lack of region-specific, empirical research to evaluate how well the central vision aligns with the needs of diverse populations, especially in rural and marginalized areas.

Hence, there is a pressing need to critically examine the multifaceted issues and challenges that could potentially hinder the effective realization of *Viksit Bharat @2047*, and to explore strategic recommendations to bridge existing gaps and ensure equitable and sustainable development across the country.

Importance of the Study:

The vision of *Viksit Bharat @2047* marks a transformative milestone in India's journey toward becoming a developed nation by its centenary of independence. Understanding the issues and challenges associated with this mission is crucial for policymakers, academicians, and stakeholders to ensure its effective implementation. This study gains importance as it provides a critical analysis of the structural, socio-economic, and regional disparities that may hinder the progress of this vision.

By identifying bottlenecks in areas such as infrastructure, education, healthcare, governance, and regional development, this research contributes to the formulation of more inclusive and practical strategies. It also highlights the need for a bottom-up approach that takes into account the aspirations of marginalized communities and underdeveloped regions like Kalyana Karnataka.

Furthermore, the study offers valuable insights into how national development plans can be tailored to address local realities, making it an essential contribution to the broader discourse on sustainable and inclusive growth. It also aids in aligning academic inquiry with national priorities, ensuring that developmental objectives are backed by evidence-based research and grounded policy recommendations.

Objectives of the Study:

1. To study the vision and developmental goals of Viksit Bharat @2047.
2. To examine the key issues and challenges in achieving the vision.
3. To evaluate the role of various stakeholders in the development process.

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4. To provide suitable suggestions and policy measures for achieving the objectives of Viksit Bharat by 2047.

Methodology:

The required data has been collected from secondary sources, including government reports, books, journals, articles, research papers, conference and seminar proceedings, magazines, daily newspapers, and various online resources. A descriptive analysis method has been employed to interpret the collected data.

Analysis and Discussion:

Achieving the Vision of Viksit Bharat @2047:

The vision of **Viksit Bharat @2047** is an aspirational roadmap that aims to transform India into a developed nation by its centenary of independence. This vision calls for addressing multifaceted challenges in economic growth, social welfare, technological advancement, and environmental sustainability. As we embark on this transformative journey, it is essential to assess the progress required to realize the goals of this vision. This section provides an in-depth analysis of the developmental priorities, challenges, opportunities, and policy recommendations for achieving a **Viksit Bharat** by 2047.

Understanding the Vision and Developmental Goals of Viksit Bharat @2047:

The overarching goal of **Viksit Bharat** is to create a prosperous, self-sustained, and inclusive India. It envisions India as a leader in innovation, technology, and sustainability. The vision highlights several crucial components, such as:

- **Economic Growth:** A sustained annual GDP growth of 8-10%, making India one of the world's largest economies by 2047.
- **Human Development:** Reducing poverty, enhancing quality of life, improving healthcare outcomes, and achieving universal literacy, particularly in rural and underdeveloped areas.
- **Technological Advancement:** India is expected to become a global hub for cutting-edge technologies such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), block chain, quantum computing, and renewable energy solutions.
- **Infrastructure:** Extensive investment in infrastructure, especially in transport, urbanization, rural connectivity, and digital infrastructure, to ensure balanced and inclusive growth across urban and rural areas.

India's journey towards **Viksit Bharat** must focus not only on economic growth but also on social equity, technological advancement, and environmental sustainability.

Key Issues and Challenges in Achieving the Vision:

While the vision of **Viksit Bharat** offers a roadmap for a developed India, it also comes with significant challenges that need to be addressed. These challenges are

interlinked, arising from historical legacies, geographical disparities, and emerging global pressures.

Economic Inequality and Regional Disparities

Despite economic growth, India still grapples with deep regional and socio-economic inequalities. While major urban centers like Delhi, Mumbai, and Bengaluru have seen rapid development, rural India continues to face major developmental hurdles. The gap between urban and rural India in terms of income, employment opportunities, access to healthcare, education, and infrastructure is vast.

Economic inequality also manifests in the form of caste-based divisions, regional imbalances, and access to public goods, all of which hinder equitable growth. To achieve a developed India, it is imperative to design policies that promote equitable development, such as focusing on rural entrepreneurship, improving access to capital for small businesses, and increasing government support for agriculture and rural industries.

Environmental Sustainability and Climate Change

India's rapid industrialization and urbanization have come at the expense of environmental sustainability. Air and water pollution, deforestation, loss of biodiversity, and carbon emissions have reached alarming levels. The impact of climate change is being felt through increased flooding, droughts, extreme heat waves, and erratic weather patterns. These environmental issues not only threaten the well-being of citizens but also undermine the country's agricultural productivity, especially in water-scarce regions.

To ensure the vision of **Viksit Bharat** aligns with sustainability, there must be a concerted effort to transition to renewable energy sources, promote energy efficiency, and invest in sustainable farming practices. India must lead the charge in green technologies, ensuring that future growth is decoupled from resource depletion.

Technological Integration and Workforce Skill Development

India's labor market is rapidly evolving, but the pace of skill development has not kept up with technological advancements. The country must transition towards a knowledge-driven economy, with a strong focus on STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) education. However, this requires massive investments in quality education, research and development (R&D), and workforce re-skilling.

The technology sector offers both challenges and opportunities. While there is immense potential in sectors such as AI, robotics, and automation, these technologies could lead to significant displacement of jobs, particularly in low-skilled sectors like agriculture, construction, and manufacturing. Therefore, **Viksit Bharat** will require a robust framework for labor market reforms, including social safety nets for displaced workers and strong retraining programs to equip them with the skills required in the new economy.

Healthcare System Challenges

The healthcare system in India remains inadequate, with significant disparities between urban and rural areas. Even though the government has made strides with initiatives like **Ayushman Bharat**, the reality is that millions of people, especially in

rural regions, still lack access to basic healthcare facilities. The COVID-19 pandemic exposed the fragility of India's healthcare infrastructure and the need for urgent reforms in terms of accessibility, affordability, and quality.

Healthcare professionals in rural areas are insufficient, and the urban-rural divide in healthcare services exacerbates health inequality. To achieve **Viksit Bharat**, healthcare reforms must include increased investment in healthcare infrastructure, especially in underserved areas, as well as incentives to attract skilled healthcare professionals to rural regions.

Governance and Bureaucratic Efficiency

India's governance model, while rooted in democratic principles, is often bogged down by bureaucratic inefficiencies, corruption, and inadequate implementation of policies at the grassroots level. The long-standing problem of corruption remains a key barrier to achieving development goals. This affects the efficiency of public services, particularly in areas such as rural development, infrastructure projects, and social welfare schemes.

To realize **Viksit Bharat**, the country must implement stronger anti-corruption measures, streamline administrative procedures, and invest in digital governance tools that can promote transparency, reduce red tape, and improve the delivery of public services.

The Role of Stakeholders in Achieving Viksit Bharat @2047:

Achieving the goals outlined in **Viksit Bharat** requires the concerted effort of various stakeholders, each contributing to the nation's transformation.

The Role of the Government

The government plays a pivotal role in shaping the vision of **Viksit Bharat** by formulating and implementing policies that align with long-term development goals. It must take leadership in:

- **Infrastructure Development:** Expanding digital and physical infrastructure, especially in rural areas, to reduce regional disparities.
- **Policy Reforms:** Introducing progressive taxation, labor market reforms, and a simplified regulatory environment that encourages private sector participation.
- **Social Security Programs:** Strengthening social safety nets, particularly for vulnerable communities such as farmers, women, and marginalized castes.

The Role of the Private Sector

The private sector is essential to driving innovation, creating jobs, and fostering economic growth. India's success in **Viksit Bharat** will rely on the ability of businesses to:

- Invest in research and development to spur technological innovation.

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- Promote sustainable business practices that reduce environmental impact.
 - Foster job creation in sectors such as technology, manufacturing, and services.

The Role of Civil Society

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community groups, and social enterprises will play a crucial role in addressing gaps in areas like healthcare, education, gender equality, and environmental conservation. These groups can:

- Engage in grassroots advocacy to promote inclusive policies.
- Provide direct services in underserved communities, especially in rural areas.
- Raise awareness on critical issues such as climate change, sanitation, and social justice.

The Role of Local Communities

Local communities are at the heart of the development process. Empowering them through **decentralized governance**, participatory decision-making, and community-driven development projects will ensure that policies reflect local needs and are more effectively implemented.

Major Findings of the Study:

1. Viksit Bharat @2047 is an Inclusive and Transformational Vision

The vision seeks to transform India into a developed nation by 2047 through a multidimensional approach focused on economic prosperity, social inclusiveness, technological leadership, sustainable development, and robust governance.

2. Persistent Regional and Socio-Economic Inequalities Hinder Balanced Development

Despite advancements in urban areas, rural and backward regions—especially in zones like Kalyana Karnataka—continue to suffer from underdevelopment, poor infrastructure, and limited access to education, healthcare, and employment.

3. Lack of Holistic and Region-Specific Research

Existing academic discourse often treats development sectors in isolation, overlooking the interconnected nature of economic, social, and environmental challenges. There is a clear research gap in integrated, grassroots-level assessments of Viksit Bharat goals.

4. Infrastructure Deficit and Technological Divide Remain Key Bottlenecks

Although India is progressing in areas like digital infrastructure and smart cities, rural connectivity, transportation, and access to high-quality internet and education lag behind, limiting inclusive growth.

5. Environmental Sustainability Needs Stronger Integration into Development Planning

Climate change impacts such as extreme weather, water scarcity, and air pollution threaten long-term growth. The vision requires a stronger emphasis on green technologies, renewable energy, and climate-resilient policies.

6. Skilling and Education Systems Are Not Aligned with Future Workforce Demands

7. There is a mismatch between the pace of technological advancement and the preparedness of India's labor force. A major overhaul in education, vocational training, and STEM-focused skill development is required.

8. Healthcare Disparities Pose a Risk to Human Capital Development

The study finds significant urban-rural disparities in healthcare services, revealing a critical need for increased investment in public health, rural health infrastructure, and the retention of qualified medical professionals in remote areas.

9. Governance Reforms Are Critical for Efficient Implementation

Bureaucratic inefficiencies, corruption, and weak local governance systems continue to hamper policy implementation. Transparent digital governance tools and decentralized decision-making are essential for realizing Viksit Bharat.

10. Stakeholder Collaboration is Vital for Success

The success of Viksit Bharat depends on the collaborative efforts of government bodies, the private sector, civil society, and local communities. Each stakeholder plays a unique role in driving inclusive growth and ensuring accountability.

11. Need for a Bottom-Up and Evidence-Based Approach

National development plans must be tailored to local needs through participatory planning. Empowering local institutions and integrating grassroots perspectives will make developmental policies more effective and people-centric.

Key Policy Recommendations for Achieving Viksit Bharat @2047:

1. Bridge Regional and Socio-Economic Inequalities

To achieve balanced regional growth, it is crucial to reduce the disparities between urban and rural areas and among different states. The government should design targeted development programs for backward districts, particularly in regions like the Kalyana Karnataka area. Higher budgetary allocations, special economic zones, and tax incentives can help attract investment to underdeveloped regions. Empowering local self-governments through decentralized governance will also ensure that development reflects local needs and priorities.

2. Accelerate Infrastructure Development

World-class infrastructure is the backbone of a developed nation. India must continue to invest heavily in building and upgrading its transportation networks (roads, railways,

ports, and airports), rural electrification, irrigation systems, and digital infrastructure. Flagship projects like PM Gati Shakti and Bharatmala should be expanded with clear timelines. The government should promote Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) to boost efficiency and speed up infrastructure development, especially in lagging regions.

3. Tackle Environmental and Climate Challenges

Sustainable development must go hand-in-hand with economic progress. There is an urgent need to adopt climate-resilient agricultural practices, such as crop diversification, organic farming, and water-use efficiency techniques like drip irrigation. Environmental regulations should be strictly enforced, and industries should be incentivized to adopt green technologies. India must also focus on renewable energy expansion, especially solar and wind, and invest in climate mitigation and adaptation strategies.

4. Address Skill Gaps and Promote a Future-Ready Workforce

With the evolving nature of work, especially due to advancements in Artificial Intelligence, robotics, and automation, India must prepare a technologically skilled workforce. Skill development programs under the Skill India Mission must be aligned with current industry demands. Massive efforts are needed to upskill and reskill workers, especially from rural and informal sectors. Vocational training should be integrated with school and higher education to ensure employability from an early stage.

5. Strengthen Health Infrastructure and Services

A healthy population is fundamental to national development. There is a need to strengthen primary health care infrastructure in rural and remote areas by expanding the number of Primary Health Centers (PHCs) and ensuring availability of essential drugs and equipment. Telemedicine services, mobile health units, and training of community health workers must be promoted to reach underserved populations. Universal health coverage through schemes like Ayushman Bharat should be deepened and expanded.

6. Improve Governance and Delivery Mechanisms

Good governance is key to effective implementation of development programs. Digitization of public services, use of e-governance platforms, and real-time data monitoring systems should be adopted for transparency and accountability. Adopting blockchain in public distribution systems and welfare schemes can reduce corruption and ensure efficient service delivery. Strengthening institutional capacity and reducing bureaucratic red tape will further improve responsiveness and efficiency.

7. Encourage Participatory and Inclusive Development

True development must be participatory. There is a need to promote citizen engagement through Gram Sabhas, local planning committees, and community consultations. Ensuring the inclusion of marginalized groups, including women, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and minorities, in development planning and execution will result in more equitable outcomes. Community-led development builds trust and fosters a sense of ownership among beneficiaries.

8. Foster a Collaborative Stakeholder Ecosystem

Achieving Viksit Bharat requires collaboration between the government, private sector, academia, NGOs, and civil society. Platforms should be created for regular interaction among stakeholders to share ideas, innovations, and best practices. Establishing sector-specific innovation hubs and public policy labs in universities can support the development of region-specific solutions. Partnerships can also help mobilize resources and improve the quality of service delivery.

9. Promote Region-Specific Research and Data-Driven Policy Making

Effective planning requires accurate data. The government should invest in region-specific research to understand local challenges and potential. Big Data, Artificial Intelligence, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and machine learning tools can be used to track progress, identify bottlenecks, and make informed decisions. Academic institutions and think tanks should be supported to conduct ground-level studies and provide evidence-based policy recommendations.

10. Bridge the Gap Between Vision and Ground Reality

While national programs are well-intentioned, their impact often falls short due to poor implementation. Regular monitoring, evaluation, and feedback mechanisms must be institutionalized for all flagship programs. Use of technology for real-time tracking of progress and bottlenecks can improve execution. Moreover, bottom-up planning, where local priorities are reflected in national policies, will ensure that the vision of *Viksit Bharat @2047* is not just aspirational but also attainable.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the vision of Viksit Bharat @2047 represents India's aspiration to become a developed nation, emphasizing inclusivity, sustainability, and innovation. Achieving this vision requires overcoming significant challenges such as socio-economic inequalities, environmental concerns, and healthcare gaps. A comprehensive approach involving collaboration across government, private sectors, and civil society is vital to ensure inclusive growth. Key policy recommendations stress bridging regional disparities, enhancing infrastructure, and fostering a skilled workforce, while also prioritizing environmental sustainability and transparent governance. The path to 2047 demands a collective commitment to addressing local needs and ensuring equitable progress. By adopting a data-driven, participatory approach, India can transform its vision into a legacy of empowerment and progress, building a prosperous future for all.

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Role of Technology in Building Viksit Bharath

***Dr. Amaresh G T**

Abstract

Technology plays a transformative role in shaping the future of a Viksit Bharat (Developed India). In an era of rapid digitalization and innovation, technological advancement serves as a key enabler of economic growth, governance reforms, social inclusion, and sustainable development. From digital infrastructure and artificial intelligence to renewable energy and smart agriculture, technology is revolutionizing every sector of the Indian economy. Government initiatives like Digital India, Smart Cities Mission, and National Innovation Mission reflect the country's commitment to leveraging technology for national development. This study explores how technology can bridge developmental gaps, enhance productivity, empower citizens, and position India as a global leader in innovation. Ultimately, technology is not just a tool but a foundation for building a strong, inclusive, and future-ready Viksit Bharat.

Key words: Technology, Viksit Bjarat, Mission, innovation, artifitial intelligence

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Introduction

As India envisions becoming a Viksit Bharat (Developed Nation) by 2047, technology emerges as a powerful force shaping this transformation. In the 21st century, the pace of development is closely tied to a nation's ability to innovate, digitize, and adapt to technological advancements. From improving governance and public service delivery to revolutionizing sectors like healthcare, education, agriculture, and manufacturing, technology is at the heart of progress. To explore the transformative role of technology in realizing the vision of Viksit Bharat (Developed India) by 2047, with a focus on its contribution to economic growth, social development, governance, and sustainability.

Objective

To analyze the impact of technology on India's economic growth and industrial development. To examine the role of digital infrastructure in bridging the development gap and improving accessibility across urban and rural areas.

Review of literature

A.G Khan et.al.,(2015) In a relatively short period of time, ICT (information and communication technology) has emerged as one of the fundamental pillars of contemporary civilization. Nowadays, many nations view comprehending ICT and becoming proficient in its fundamental concepts and abilities as an integral aspect of schooling. The obstacles of learning more throughout one's life have arisen as a result of the ever-expanding area of knowledge and the knowledge and skill sets needed by an individual to properly lead life. Notwithstanding these limitations, ICT can be a social change agent in education and society by encouraging a healthy balance between content

creation, research in important fields related to education delivery, and connection to integrate our knowledge with developments in other nations.

Dr. SMK et.,al (2019) Introduction: The globe has become a true global village thanks to the internet, which puts educational institutions in a very competitive market. Goal: to determine how ICT can raise the standard of higher education. Methodology: Information from secondary data sources was used in this work. The results show that the use of ICT in education is getting more and more significant, and that this significance will only increase. As a result, the article makes the argument that ICT in higher education is a means of advancing the country's socioeconomic development as well as education.

Research Methodology

The research methodology for the study of the role of technology in building a Viksit Bharat (Developed India) follows a qualitative and exploratory approach. The methodology is designed to examine the various ways technology influences different sectors of India's development, from economic growth to social inclusion and sustainability. .

Research Design: Type of Research: Descriptive and exploratory Approach: Qualitative research, involving secondary data analysis Scope: The study covers the impact of emerging technologies in sectors like governance, agriculture, healthcare, education, and industry. It also includes the analysis of government initiatives that promote technology integration and digitalization across India.

Data Collection:

Secondary Data: Government reports and documents (e.g., Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology, NITI Aayog, Digital India reports) Academic journals, research papers, and case studies on technology-driven development. Statement of the Problem India, with its vision of becoming a Viksit Bharat (Developed India) by 2047, recognizes technology as a critical enabler of national progress. However, despite significant advancements, challenges remain in fully harnessing the potential of technology across sectors. These challenges include the digital divide, insufficient infrastructure in rural areas, gaps in technological skills, and uneven adoption of emerging technologies like Artificial Intelligence (AI), Internet of Things (IoT), and blockchain. Additionally, while government initiatives such as Digital India and Startup India have made considerable strides in promoting technology, their impact remains uneven across regions and sectors.

Discussion:

- Previous Research in crucial areas connected to technology and education delivery, with advancements in other countries, where technology can be a social change agent in education and society despite these restrictions which can contribute to viksit bharat.
- The importance of technology use in education is increasing and will only increase in the twenty-first century enhancing building the developed society.

Therefore, the study proposes that Technology in viksit bharat is a means of achieving both educational and technical growth for the country.

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Conclusion

In conclusion, technology is a cornerstone in India's quest to become a Viksit Bharat by 2047. As the country navigates challenges such as regional disparity, infrastructure deficits, and skill gaps, technology stands out as a transformative enabler that can bridge these divides and accelerate growth. Government initiatives like Digital India, Startup India, and Make in India have already paved the way for technological integration across various sectors, but a stronger focus on sustainable and inclusive technology adoption is crucial for lasting impact.

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Education and skill development for Viksit Bharat

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Abstract:

India's vision for ViksitBharat@2047 outlines an ambitious goal of becoming a fully developed nation by its centenary of independence. Central to achieving this vision is robust education and skill development sectors, which play pivotal roles in fostering economic growth, social equity, and technological advancement. This research delves into the sub-theme of Strengthening Education and Skill Development within the broader Viksit Bharat@2047 framework, highlighting the challenges in India's education system, including outdated curricula, disparities in access, and a disconnect between industry needs and academic training. The article examines government initiatives such as the Skill India Mission and programs while comparing India's progress with global standards in education and skill development. It identifies key areas for reform, such as enhancing digital literacy, improving teacher quality, and fostering industry-academia linkages. Technological innovations, including artificial intelligence (AI), virtual reality (VR), and block chain, are explored as transformative tools for modernizing education and skill development.

Keywords: Viksit Bharat , Skill development, Inclusive education, Digital learning, Public-private partnerships.

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Introduction:

India is going through a significant transformation with the goal of becoming a developed nation by 2047, marking its centenary of independence. This bold vision, known as «Viksit Bharat@2047,» covers multiple aspects of development, such as economic expansion, social equality, technological progress, and global competitiveness. Central to this vision is the essentials of education and skill development. These areas not just cover fundamental to economic growth but also serve as essential pillars for building an inclusive, innovative, and resilient society.

Objective of the Study

This article delves into the sub-theme of «Strengthening Education and Skill Development» within the larger framework of Viksit Bharat@2047. It aims to explore the current obstacles encountered by India's learning and skill development sectors, propose innovative solutions, and justify their relevance to the nation's long-term developmental goals. The article aims to propose practical strategies to close existing gaps and align education and skill development with the rapidly changing global environment.

Problem statement

Despite notable progress in enhancing the availability of education and skill development, India continues to face several enduring challenges. Although the education system is extensive, it is often criticized for having outdated curricula, insufficient emphasis on critical thinking, and a lack of alignment with industry needs. Additionally, significant disparities exist in access to quality education, especially in rural and marginalized areas. While initiatives like Skill India have made impressive strides, the task of closing the skill gap in a country with over a billion people remains formidable.

Literature review

Literature review The Indian education system, recognize diorites vast scale, has made notable progress in expanding access to education. Key reports such as those by UNESCO highlight significant strides made through the Right to Education Act (RTE) and SarvaShikshaAbhiyan, which have substantially increase literacy rates and reduced dropout rates (UNESCO, 2020). However, challenges persist regarding educational quality and alignment with global standards. Research by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) critiques the overemphasis on rote learning and the outdated curricula, which fail to cultivate critical thinking and problem-solving skills necessary for the modern job market (NCERT, 2022)

Current State of Education and Skill Development in India Education system overview:

India's education system is among the largest globally, catering to over 250 million students in over 1.5 million schools. The nation has achieved significant progress in expanding access to education, with near-universal enrolment at the primary level and significant improvements in secondary education. Programs, including the Right to Education Act (RTE) and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, have been instrumental in boosting literacy rates and lowering dropout rates, especially among girls and marginalized groups. For further insights into India's education system, you might explore reports by UNESCO on global education trend so studiers regarding the of the RTE Act. Research papers on education policy and its role in reducing gender disparities in education could also offer deeper insight into the topic.

Skill development initiatives:

To tackle the widening skill gap, the Indian government has begun various programs to boost employability and promote skill development. A key initiative is the Skill India Mission, launched in 2015, with the aim of training over 400 million individuals across different skill sets by 2022. Notable programs under this mission include the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), which provides short-term skill training and certification, and the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS), which emphasizes industry-driven skill development through apprenticeships.

Comparison with global standards:

When compared to global standards, India's education and skill development sectors display both strengths and areas for improvement. The country's young and growing workforce, often referred to as its demographic dividend presents a unique opportunity for India to become a global leader in various industries. Substantial achievements have been achieved in expanding access to education, and India has cultivated a substantial pool of skilled professionals, particularly in sectors like information technology and engineering.

Challenges in Strengthening Education and Skill Development:

Access and equity A critical issue in promoting education and skill development in India is securing equal access for every social segment. Despite considerable progress in expanding educational access, substantial disparities still exist, especially in rural areas and among marginalized groups. The digital divide has exacerbated these inequalities, with many students in remote region lacking

internet access and digital learning resources gender disparities.

Quality of education:

The standard of education in India is a significant concern with far-reaching consequences for the nation's development. The educational framework is frequently criticized for its focus on rote memorization and exam-centric teaching. This method hinders the growth of creativity, critical thinking, and analytical skills, which are crucial for success in today's world. Moreover, many school and university curricula are outdated and struggle to stay aligned with the swiftly evolving global environment, particularly in key fields like technology, science, and entrepreneurship.

Technology Integration:

In a progressively digital era, incorporating technology into education and skill development is essential. Yet, India encounters notable obstacles in this regard. Despite efforts to advance digital learning, particularly following the COVID-19 pandemic, the necessary infrastructure to support widespread technological adoption in education is insufficient. In rural regions, many schools are without crucial digital resources, such as computers, reliable internet access, and even consistent electricity. Additionally, there is a considerable disparity in digital literacy among students and educators alike. Numerous teachers have not been given sufficient training to effectively use digital tools in their instruction, while students from unprivileged backgrounds frequently lack the crucial digital skills required to succeed in a technology-centric world. This digital gap not only impedes technological integration in education but also intensifies existing disparities.

Conclusion:

As India moves towards the vision of Viksit Bharat@2047, enhancing education and skill development is crucial. These areas are fundamental to shaping the nation's future. By tackling issues related to access, quality, and relevance in education and by building strong skill development ecosystem, India can guarantee that the citizens are equipped to navigate a rapidly evolving world.

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CHANGING SOCIAL EMPOWERMENT IN VIKSIT BHARAT 2047

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Abstract:

Changing Social Empowerment in Viksit Bharat" explores the transformative journey of India's social empowerment landscape as it strives to become a developed nation by 2047. This paper examines the shifting dynamics of social empowerment, focusing on education, healthcare, economic opportunities, and social inclusion. The government's initiatives and policies aimed at promoting social empowerment are analyzed, highlighting their impact on marginalized communities and the overall development of the country. The paper argues that social empowerment is crucial for achieving Viksit Bharat and identifies key challenges and opportunities that lie ahead. It provides recommendations for policymakers and stakeholders to promote social empowerment and achieve sustainable development. The economic and social development starts with sustainable and inclusive economic growth, central to the vision of Viksit Bharat 2047. For growth to transition into meaningful development focus is required on education, health, social security, enhancing employment opportunities through skilling etc.

Key Words: Social Empowerment, Viksit Bharat, Sustainable Development, Inclusive Growth and Inclusive Growth

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Introduction:

Viksit Bharat's changing social empowerment focuses on achieving a developed India by 2047 through inclusive development, sustainable progress, and effective governance. This involves empowering all sections of society, particularly marginalized communities, youth, and women, by ensuring equal access to opportunities and resources. Key areas of focus include digital literacy, education, healthcare, economic development, and gender equality.

Viksit Bharat 2047, which envisions a developed India by its 100th anniversary of independence, includes a focus on social empowerment through inclusive economic participation and social welfare schemes. The initiative aims to address poverty through a multi-dimensional approach, including infrastructure development, food security, and financial inclusion through programs like Jan Dhan Yojana. Youth engagement is also a key component, with initiatives like "Voice of Youth" aiming to channel their ideas and energy towards national development goals.

Viksit Bharat 2047 is the government's vision to transform India into a developed nation by its 100th anniversary of independence. Social empowerment is crucial for achieving this vision, as it enables citizens to participate in the development process and improves their overall well-being. This paper will explore the changing landscape of social empowerment in Viksit Bharat, focusing on education, healthcare, economic opportunities, and social inclusion.

Define Viksit Bharat (Developed India) and its significance in the context of India's development goals. Discuss the vision of Viksit Bharat by 2047, the 100th anniversary of India's independence.

Methodology:

To explore the concept of "Changing Social Empowerment in Viksit Bharat," this paper will employ a qualitative research approach, focusing on analyzing government initiatives, policies, and schemes aimed at promoting social empowerment. The methodology will involve:

- Reviewing existing literature on Viksit Bharat and social empowerment
- Analyzing government reports, policies, and initiatives related to education, healthcare, economic opportunities, and social inclusion
- Examining the impact of these initiatives on social empowerment, including increased participation, inclusivity, and overall well-being

Objectives:

The objectives of this paper are:

1. To understand the concept of Viksit Bharat and its significance in the context of India's development goals.
2. To analyze the role of social empowerment in achieving Viksit Bharat.
3. To examine the impact of government initiatives on social empowerment in areas such as education, healthcare, economic opportunities, and social inclusion.
4. To identify challenges and opportunities that lie ahead in achieving social empowerment in Viksit Bharat.

Importance of Social Empowerment:

Explain the concept of social empowerment and its importance in achieving development goals. Discuss how social empowerment can lead to increased participation,

inclusivity, and overall well-being. Social empowerment is crucial for achieving Viksit Bharat, and the government must prioritize initiatives that promote education, healthcare, economic opportunities, and social inclusion.

Key aspects of changing social empowerment in Viksit Bharat:

1. Digital Literacy and Access:

Viksit Bharat emphasizes bridging the digital divide and providing access to technology and digital skills for all citizens, especially youth and marginalized communities. This includes initiatives like PMGDISHA and Common Service Centers. Recognizing the importance of technology, the initiative focuses on bridging the digital divide and empowering individuals with digital skills to participate in the digital economy.

2. Education and Skills Development:

Viksit Bharat promotes transformative education reforms, including the New Education Policy (2020), with a focus on skilling and enhancing employment opportunities. Discuss the role of education in social empowerment, including increased access to opportunities, reduced inequality, and improved socio-economic outcomes.

Government Initiatives: Analyze government initiatives such as:

- Right to Education Act (2009)
- Skill India Mission (2015)
- Digital Education Initiatives (e.g., DIKSHA, Swayam)

Impact of Education: Examine the impact of education on social empowerment, including:

- Increased access to education and opportunities

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- Reduced dropout rates and improved learning outcomes
 - Increased employability and economic independence

3. Women Empowerment:

Viksit Bharat recognizes women's crucial role in development and promotes their empowerment through various initiatives, including financial inclusion, legal rights, and professional growth.

4. Youth Empowerment:

Viksit Bharat recognizes the potential of youth as agents of change and beneficiaries of development, engaging them through initiatives like the Voice of Youth platform. Viksit Bharat 2047 actively involves youth in the nation's development goals, recognizing them as both the agents and beneficiaries of change.

5. Healthcare Access:

Viksit Bharat aims to improve healthcare access and outcomes for all citizens, particularly through initiatives like Ayushman Bharat. Discuss the importance of healthcare in social empowerment, including improved health outcomes, increased productivity, and reduced healthcare costs.

Analyze government initiatives such as:

- Ayushman Bharat (2018)
- National Health Mission (2013)
- Other healthcare schemes (e.g., Janani Suraksha Yojana, Pradhan Mantri National Dialysis Program)

Examine the impact of healthcare on social empowerment, including:

- Improved health outcomes and reduced mortality rates

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- Increased access to healthcare services and reduced out-of-pocket expenses
 - Improved productivity and economic independence

6. Economic Development and Inclusive Growth:

Viksit Bharat promotes inclusive economic growth that benefits all sections of society, with a focus on farmer welfare and job creation. The vision emphasizes creating a society where all citizens can participate in the economy, leading to reduced inequality and poverty.

Discuss the role of economic opportunities in social empowerment, including increased financial independence, reduced poverty, and improved living standards.

Analyze government initiatives such as:

- Make in India (2014)
- Start-Up India (2016)
- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

Examine the impact of economic opportunities on social empowerment, including:

- Increased financial independence and reduced poverty
- Improved living standards and increased access to basic amenities
- Increased entrepreneurship and innovation

7. Social Norms and Community Engagement:

Viksit Bharat emphasizes the importance of engaging communities and challenging harmful social norms to promote gender equality and social inclusion. Discuss the importance of social inclusion in social empowerment, including increased participation, representation, and overall well-being.

Government Initiatives: Analyze government initiatives such as:

- Reservation policies (e.g., scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes)
- Social welfare programs (e.g., SC/ST Sub-Plan, Tribal Sub-Plan)

Impact of Social Inclusion: Examine the impact of social inclusion on social empowerment, including:

- Increased participation and representation in decision-making processes
- Improved access to opportunities and resources
- Reduced social and economic disparities

8. Technology for Governance:

Viksit Bharat leverages technology to enhance efficiency and transparency in governance, using platforms like Aadhaar and Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) to streamline service delivery. In essence, Viksit Bharat's vision for social empowerment is about creating a society where everyone has the opportunity to thrive, regardless of their background, gender, or location. This requires a multifaceted approach that addresses social, economic, and technological barriers to create a truly inclusive and developed India. Viksit Bharat 2047 also aims to improve governance, making it more effective, transparent, and accountable.

9. Social Welfare:

Viksit Bharat 2047 aims to expand social welfare schemes, including food security, healthcare, and social security, to ensure the well-being of all

citizens. Empowering Marginalized Communities, special emphasis is placed on fulfilling the aspirations, protecting the rights, and empowering marginalized communities, including Divyangs (people with disabilities) and tribal populations. The initiative prioritizes skilling and education programs to enhance the employability and overall well-being of the workforce.

Conclusion and Recommendations:

In conclusion, social empowerment is a crucial component of achieving Viksit Bharat, the government's vision to transform India into a developed nation by its 100th anniversary of independence. The paper highlights the significance of social empowerment in promoting education, healthcare, economic opportunities, and social inclusion. Government initiatives such as the Right to Education Act, Skill India Mission, Ayushman Bharat, Make in India, Start-Up India, and reservation policies have shown positive impacts on social empowerment.

To promote social empowerment and achieve Viksit Bharat by 2047, the following recommendations are made:

- 1. Increased Investment in Education and Healthcare:** Improve access to quality education and healthcare services, particularly in rural areas. This can be achieved by allocating more funds to these sectors and implementing policies that support infrastructure development and human resource training.
- 2. Promotion of Economic Opportunities and Entrepreneurship:** Support entrepreneurship, innovation, and job creation, particularly in rural areas. Initiatives like Make in India and Start-Up India can be further strengthened by

providing mentorship, funding, and tax incentives to startups and small businesses.

- 3. Strengthening of Social Inclusion Initiatives and Policies:** Improve participation, representation, and access to opportunities and resources for marginalized communities. This can be achieved by implementing policies that promote diversity and inclusion, providing training and capacity-building programs, and ensuring equal access to education and employment opportunities¹.

By implementing these recommendations, India can promote social empowerment and move closer to achieving its vision of becoming a developed nation. The government, policymakers, and stakeholders must work together to prioritize initiatives that promote education, healthcare, economic opportunities, and social inclusion, ultimately leading to a more equitable and prosperous society.

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2. Indian Journal of Human Development: Research papers on human development, education, and healthcare.
3. Journal of Economic Growth: Articles on economic opportunities, entrepreneurship, and innovation.

Books and Chapters:

1. "Social Empowerment in India": A book on social empowerment, education, and healthcare in India
2. "Economic Development in India": A book on economic opportunities, entrepreneurship, and innovation in India

Online Resources:

1. *MyGov*: A government portal for citizen engagement and participation
2. India.gov.in: Official website of the Government of India, providing information on government initiatives and policies

Rule of Industry in building Viksit Bharath

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Abstract:

The journey toward a Viksit Bharat—a developed, self-reliant, and globally competitive India—hinges significantly on the strength and dynamism of its industrial sector. Industry serves as a key driver of economic growth, employment generation, technological innovation, and sustainable development. It plays a pivotal role in enhancing the nation's GDP, reducing import dependency, and fostering skill development across diverse population segments. By promoting infrastructure development, encouraging digital transformation, and supporting green and inclusive growth, the industrial sector contributes to both economic and social advancement. Strategic initiatives like Make in India, Atmanirbhar Bharat, and Startup India further underscore the sector's importance in shaping a resilient and future-ready nation. In essence, a robust and future-oriented industrial ecosystem is indispensable for realizing the vision of a Viksit Bharat.

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Introduction:

As India strides toward its vision of becoming a Viksit Bharat by 2047, the role of industry becomes increasingly vital. Industry is not merely a pillar of economic progress but also a catalyst for societal transformation. It fuels job creation, promotes innovation, and drives infrastructure development, while also enabling the country to compete on the global stage. In an era marked by rapid technological change and global

interconnectedness, a robust industrial sector is essential for achieving self-reliance (Atmanirbharta), reducing poverty, and ensuring inclusive growth. With the support of flagship initiatives such as Make in India, Digital India, and Startup India, the industrial sector is poised to play a central role in transforming India into a developed and prosperous nation.

Keywords: Here are some relevant keywords for the topic "Role of Industry and in Building Viksit Bharat": Economic Growth, Industrial Development, Employment Generation, Skill Development

Aim: To analyze and highlight the crucial role of industry in achieving the vision of Viksit Bharat, focusing on its contribution to economic development, employment generation, innovation, and sustainable growth

Objective: To examine how industries generate employment and support skill development. To identify the role of industries in promoting infrastructure and regional development.

Research Methodology: The research methodology adopted for this study on the Role of Industry in Building Viksit Bharat is primarily qualitative in nature, supported by secondary data sources.

Research Design: Type: Descriptive and analytical Approach: Qualitative and secondary data-based research Scope: Focused on the industrial sector's impact on India's economic, social, and technological growth within the framework of Viksit Bharat 2047.

Secondary Data Sources: Government reports (e.g., Ministry of Commerce & Industry, NITI Aayog, MSME Ministry) Economic Surveys of India Academic journals and research articles Statement of the Problem: India aims to become a Viksit Bharat (Developed India) by 2047, but achieving this ambitious vision requires rapid and inclusive growth across all sectors, with industry playing a pivotal role. Despite its potential, the industrial sector in India faces several challenges such as inadequate infrastructure, limited technological adoption, skill gaps in the workforce, and uneven regional development. While various government initiatives like Make in India, Startup India, and Atmanirbhar Bharat have been launched to boost industrial growth, the actual impact and implementation vary across regions and sectors.

Conclusion: The industrial sector holds a central position in India's journey toward becoming a Viksit Bharat by 2047. It serves not only as a backbone of economic growth but also as a catalyst for social transformation, innovation, infrastructure development, and sustainability. Through job creation, technological advancement, and value addition, industries contribute directly to national progress.

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Empowering Women for Viksit Bharat : Challenges, and Impact

Dr.Mineel Kumar.Balachndra

Abstract

‘GYAN’Garib,Yuva,Annadata, Nari are the four pillars of Viksit Bharat 2047. Empowering one of the four is crucial for Viksit Bharat's vision by 2047, but India faces entrenched challenges. there persists disparities between genders between academic achievement and workforce contribution. It is important that we execute interventions that emphasize education, healthcare availability, financial freedom, and policy reforms aimed at sustaining gender equality. Substantial societal benefits, such a higher efficiency, enhanced neighbor hoods, and more inclusive governance, will be provided by empowering women politically and economically. Prioritizing women's empowerment may assist India get neartoits 2047aim of becoming an enriched and just democracy.

Keywords: Women's Empowerment, Viksit Bharat, Challenges, Policy Reforms, Workforce Participation

INTRODUCTION:

The year 2024 witnessed a dramatic election process and was witnessed with much anticipation by the rest of the world. In tune with the Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi's vision of 'Amrit Kaal' i.e. the golden period. It is anticipated that with a plethora of changes in almost all sectors, the country will witness a quantum leap and the trajectory of India will change from 'developing' to 'developed.' One of the main aims of the country is to turn into a \$ 30-trillion economy. Prime Minister Narendra Modi's goal of "Developed India," or Viksit Bharat, is more than simply a catchphrase; it is a comprehensive plan for the nation's growth. India will use this vision as a compass during its Amrit Kaal. Prime Minister Modi wants to improve India's standing internationally by combining social, technological, and economic reforms. This vision encompasses a wide range of ideas, including embracing technological innovation, inclusive development, and economic progress.

Objectives of the Study:

1. To understand the impact of 'Viksit Bharat' on women.
2. To identify the challenges before women in the current scenario.

Review of literature

1) Aruna Deshpande and Puvvada Viswanadha Gupta (2024): The aim of this study is to explore into the transformative impact of lifelong learning on women in Viksit Bharat, as they break stereotypes in traditionally male-dominated industries. Their journey showcases resilience, skill development, and societal evolution, emphasizing the integration of life education beyond formal settings.

Through professional growth and empowerment, these women contribute significantly to their families a communities, challenging outdated norms and paving the way for a more inclusive workforce.

2)Sanjeev Kumar and Disha Sirohi (2024): This paper examines the positive trends in Female Labor Force Participation Rate (FLFPR) but addresses ongoing genderemphasising

India's progress against sub-continental peers. Noteworthy increases in financial inclusion for Indian women, as evidenced by account holdings, mutual fund participation, and a spike in Demat account openings during the pandemic, signal progress. Bridging the gender investment gap requires tailored financial education initiatives and targeted financial products, aligning with India's vision for Viksit Bharat 2047.

3) Rajesh Arora (2024) The paper focuses on women empowerment in India encapsulates a transformative journey aimed at addressing historical gender disparities and promoting a society where women enjoy equal opportunities and rights. This multifaceted approach spans social, economic, and political dimensions, challenging entrenched norms and stereotypes.

4)Vineetha Nair (2024): This paper examines the rise and rise of spiritual tourism in India, the relationship between spiritual tourism and cultural economy, the impact they have on each other, (using secondary data) and the role of Spiritual Tourism towards attainment of Viksit Bharat.The paper focuses on domestic spiritual tourism.

Challenges of Women'

A) Individual Level Challenges

1) Social Norms and Cultural Barriers- Traditional gender roles and societal expectations in India significantly impact women's lives. These norms often dictate women's roles within the family and society, affecting their access to opportunities in education, employment, and decision-making. Despite advancements, deep-rooted cultural beliefs can perpetuate inequalities and limit women's autonomy and agency.

2) Educational Attainment- Disparities in access to education persist for girls in India, particularly in rural and marginalized communities. Factors such as poverty, social norms favoring boys' education, and concerns about safety contribute to higher dropout rates among girls. Barriers to higher education include inadequate infrastructure, lack of female teachers as role models, and limited opportunities beyond primary schooling.

3) Healthcare Disparities- Women in India face challenges accessing healthcare services due to factors such as geographical barriers, economic constraints, and cultural taboos. Gender-specific health issues such as maternal mortality, reproductive health, and diseases like breast cancer may not receive adequate attention or resources. Cultural taboos around women's health often lead to delayed treatment and poorer health outcomes.

4) Violence Against Women-

India grapples with various forms of violence against women, including domestic violence, sexual harassment, dowry-related violence, and gender-based violence in public spaces. Despite legal frameworks such as the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act and stringent laws against sexual offenses, enforcement remains uneven. Societal attitudes that blame victims or normalize violence contribute to underreporting and perpetuation of these crimes.

B) Organizational Level Challenges

1) Gender Pay Gap: The gender pay gap in India persists due to several factors. Women often receive lower wages than their male counterparts for similar work, influenced by occupational segregation, discrimination, and biases in hiring and promotion practices. Additionally, societal expectations and traditional gender roles contribute to women being steered towards lower-paying sectors or positions.

2) Glass Ceiling: Women in India face significant barriers to career progression, often encountering a "glass ceiling" that limits their advancement to senior leadership roles. Factors such as unconscious bias, lack of mentorship opportunities, and workplace cultures that favor male leadership styles contribute to this phenomenon. The representation of women in top leadership positions remains disproportionately low across sectors.

3) Workplace Harassment: Despite legislative measures like the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition, and Redressal) Act, workplace harassment continues to be a pervasive issue in India. Implementation of these

policies varies, with many organizations lacking effective mechanisms for reporting and redressal. Cultural attitudes that normalize or minimize harassment further complicate efforts to create safe and inclusive work environments.

C) Industry Level Challenges

1) Sectoral Segregation: Women in India are often concentrated in certain sectors such

as education and healthcare, where they form a majority of the workforce. However, they are significantly underrepresented in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics) fields and manufacturing industries.

2) Entrepreneurship and Access to Resources: Women entrepreneurs in India face numerous barriers, including limited access to finance, networks, and mentorship opportunities. Despite the government's initiatives to promote women entrepreneurship through schemes like the Stand-Up India and Mudra Yojana, accessing credit remains a challenge due to stringent collateral requirements and biased lending practices.

D) Impact Women empowerment :

the Indian context has profound implications across societal, economic, and political spheres. Empowering women through education, economic opportunities, and social initiatives enhances their agency and contributes to overall national development. Economically, empowered women drive growth by participating more actively in the workforce, starting businesses, and contributing to household incomes. This boosts GDP and reduces poverty rates, as seen in studies linking gender equality to economic prosperity.

1) Health and Well-being: Women's empowerment improves health outcomes, both for themselves and their families. Educated and empowered women are more likely to access healthcare services, leading to better maternal and child health outcomes and reduced mortality rates.

2) Education: Empowering women increases access to education for girls and improves educational outcomes overall. Educated women are more likely to educate their children, creating a positive cycle of education and empowerment across generations.

3) Political and Social Participation: Women's empowerment enhances their ability to participate in decision-making processes at all levels of society, including politics and community leadership. This leads to more inclusive policies and better representation of women's interests.

4) Gender Equality: Empowering women promotes gender equality by challenging discriminatory practices and stereotypes. It fosters a society where women and men have equal opportunities and rights, contributing to social justice and harmony.

Conclusion:

To sum up, empowering women is vital for Viksit Bharat 2047 both from a moral and strategic point of view. It will need consistent efforts and intentional measures to eradicate enduring gender gaps in roles in making choices, education, and

the workforce. India can fully use its female population if it guarantees fair economic opportunities, improves access to education, and enforces laws that support gender equality. Beyond simply economic advantages, empowering women has an advantageous impact on more inclusive governance structures and better communities. In the end, attaining gender parity makes Viksit Bharat prosperous.

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Global Demand for AYUSH Products

***Maktumbi Basheer Ahemad * Prof. Shanta.B.Astige**

Abstract:

This study investigates the rising global demand for AYUSH products and traditional healthcare systems originating from India. AYUSH, an acronym for Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha, and Homeopathy, embodies a rich heritage of natural and holistic wellness practices rooted in Indian tradition. In recent years, there has been a substantial increase in global interest in alternative and complementary medicine, driven by a surge in lifestyle-related diseases, growing awareness of preventive healthcare, and dissatisfaction with the side effects of conventional allopathic treatments. The worldwide inclination toward organic and natural products, along with the promotion of wellness tourism and plant-based remedies, has fueled the growth of the AYUSH sector. As modern consumers increasingly value sustainable and chemical-free healthcare options, AYUSH systems are being rediscovered and appreciated for their integrated approach that combines physical, mental, and spiritual well-being. The global market for AYUSH products is expanding rapidly, with major contributions from the United States, European Union, Middle East, and Southeast Asian nations. These regions are witnessing a rising consumer base adopting Ayurvedic supplements, herbal medicines, yoga-based wellness practices, and traditional therapies.

This study utilizes a mixed-methods approach comprising secondary data analysis, government reports, international market insights, and case studies from export

trends and consumer behavior to evaluate the scope and sustainability of AYUSH demand. The findings reveal that India stands at a strategic advantage due to its vast natural resources, indigenous knowledge, institutional support, and global recognition of its traditional systems. However, challenges such as lack of global regulatory harmonization, standardization of formulations, and scientific validation of claims remain hurdles to the full realization of its export potential.

The study concludes by highlighting the need for evidence-based promotion, public-private partnerships, global collaboration, and strategic branding to establish AYUSH as a mainstream option in global health systems. With a balanced focus on quality assurance and international regulatory compliance, India can position AYUSH as a reliable and inclusive contributor to the global wellness economy.

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Introduction:

The demand for traditional and alternative medicine is undergoing a remarkable revival globally, with India's AYUSH systems gaining renewed attention for their holistic and preventive approach. AYUSH, which encompasses Ayurveda, Yoga, Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha, and Homeopathy, has evolved over centuries as indigenous healthcare practices that focus on balance, wellness, and the mind- body connection. In the global health and wellness industry, AYUSH is being embraced not only by people of Indian origin but also by populations across continents who are increasingly turning toward natural remedies, yoga-based therapies, and herbal treatments. Countries such as the United States, Germany, Australia, UAE, and Japan have emerged as leading markets for

Ayurvedic products and wellness services. This rising trend is driven by several factors, including increased awareness about side effects of chemical-based drugs, interest in preventive healthcare, and a resurgence in spiritual and mindfulness practices—particularly post-pandemic. India, the birthplace of AYUSH systems, is also the largest producer and exporter of Ayurvedic and herbal products. Government initiatives such as the establishment of the Ministry of AYUSH, integration of AYUSH with public health systems, and export promotion policies have further strengthened India's role in the global wellness economy. The introduction of AYUSH into mainstream global markets, however, requires navigating complex regulatory frameworks, ensuring consistency in product quality, and scientifically validating the efficacy of these systems.

Significance of the Study:

1. Understanding the Global Appeal of AYUSH Systems

The global resurgence of interest in alternative medicine reflects a broader transformation in consumer health behavior. This study is significant in understanding why AYUSH systems, rooted in traditional Indian practices, are gaining prominence across different countries and cultures. By analyzing factors such as consumer preferences, wellness trends, and healthcare shifts, the study offers insights into how AYUSH is influencing global health narratives.

2. Evaluating India's Export Potential and Market Strategy

India's export of AYUSH products has seen a marked increase, with growing demand for herbal supplements, yoga therapies, and wellness tourism. This study explores India's positioning as a key player in the international AYUSH market and evaluates its readiness in terms of production, marketing, and policy frameworks.

Understanding this dynamic is crucial for boosting economic growth and tapping into the \$100+ billion global wellness industry.

3. Promoting Sustainable Healthcare Alternatives

With rising concerns over chemical-based medicines and their environmental impact, AYUSH presents a sustainable and eco-friendly alternative. The study sheds light on how traditional knowledge systems can address modern health challenges while promoting biodiversity, conservation, and community empowerment. It emphasizes the potential of AYUSH in achieving sustainable development goals (SDGs).

4. Identifying Challenges and Pathways for Global Integration

Despite the growing demand, AYUSH products face regulatory hurdles, quality assurance issues, and skepticism regarding their efficacy. This study identifies these barriers and recommends strategies for international acceptance. It emphasizes the importance of clinical trials, scientific validation, and harmonization of global standards to position AYUSH as a credible and safe choice in international healthcare.

Review of Literature:

The global acceptance of traditional medicine systems, including AYUSH, has evolved significantly over the past few decades. Literature in the field points to a paradigm shift from symptom-based treatment to holistic, preventive health systems. Scholars have examined the global rise of Ayurveda and Yoga, particularly in the context of wellness tourism, lifestyle diseases, and integrative medicine.

A study by Srivastava (2019) explored the growth of Ayurveda-based FMCG products and noted that consumer trust in herbal and organic items is a major driver of global

expansion. Similarly, Jain and Rao (2016) highlighted how international markets such as the US and EU have seen a rise in AYUSH product sales, especially during and after the COVID-19 pandemic when immunity boosters and wellness practices were in high demand.

Chattopadhyay (2015) analyzed the challenges of globalizing Ayurveda, including the need for scientific validation and the development of uniform international standards. He also emphasized the importance of intellectual property rights and the protection of traditional knowledge from bio-piracy.

Research by WHO (2020) emphasized that nearly 88 countries have adopted policies supporting traditional medicine, and India's role as a leader in this space is increasingly recognized. However, it also pointed out the lack of data, standardization, and safety monitoring as obstacles for global integration.

These studies collectively indicate that the global demand for AYUSH products is strong and growing, but a coordinated effort in quality assurance, research, and international collaboration is essential for sustained success.

Objectives of the Study:

1. To Analyze the Global Demand Patterns for AYUSH Products
2. To Assess the Role of India in the Global AYUSH Economy
3. To Explore the Drivers Behind the International Popularity of AYUSH
4. To Identify Challenges and Opportunities in Expanding AYUSH Globally
5. To Evaluate the Cultural and Social Relevance of AYUSH in Global Contexts

Hypothesis:

1. Hypothesis 1: Global Demand for AYUSH Products is Increasing Due to Shifting Health Preferences

- H₁: Consumers in international markets are turning toward AYUSH products due to a desire for natural, holistic, and preventive healthcare solutions.
- *Rationale*: The rise in chronic lifestyle disorders, growing wellness consciousness, and dissatisfaction with synthetic drugs have encouraged consumers to seek AYUSH-based alternatives.

2. Hypothesis 2: India's Institutional and Policy Support Has Strengthened Its Position in the Global AYUSH Market

- H₂: Government support through the Ministry of AYUSH, export incentives, and research institutions has contributed significantly to the global promotion of AYUSH.
- *Rationale*: India's strategic efforts to integrate AYUSH in public health, invest in R&D, and promote international cooperation have enhanced its global reputation.

3. Hypothesis 3: Lack of Standardization and Scientific Validation Hampers Global Expansion

- H₃: The absence of uniform international standards, insufficient clinical trials, and inconsistent quality control remain major barriers to the widespread global adoption of AYUSH products.
- *Rationale*: Despite demand, many countries hesitate to fully integrate AYUSH without scientific backing, safety data, and regulatory alignment.

Methodology:

This research employs a mixed-methods approach integrating both qualitative and quantitative techniques to assess the global demand for AYUSH products and India's position in the international market. **Research Design:** The study adopts a descriptive and analytical design aimed at understanding the global trends, challenges, and strategic developments in the AYUSH sector. Both secondary data and case studies are used to support the findings. **Geographical Focus:** While the study is based in India, it emphasizes global markets where AYUSH has gained momentum, including the United States, European Union, Gulf countries, and Southeast Asia.

Data Collection Methods:

Secondary Data: Export statistics from Ministry of AYUSH, WHO traditional medicine reports, market surveys by industry bodies like FICCI, IBEF, and global health databases.

Literature Review: Analysis of academic journals, policy documents, industry reports, and international studies on AYUSH adoption.

Case Studies: Successful examples of AYUSH adoption in international wellness centers, Ayurveda brands in global retail, and yoga institutes abroad.

Sampling:

Purposive sampling has been used to select key countries and companies that represent the international AYUSH market. Stakeholders include manufacturers, consumers, policymakers, and wellness institutions.

Limitations:

The study is limited by the availability of consistent and updated global data on AYUSH product usage. Cultural interpretations and acceptance levels may vary by country, affecting uniform conclusions.

Conclusion:

The global demand for AYUSH products signifies a shift in health consciousness, where people are seeking preventive, natural, and sustainable alternatives to conventional medicine. India, with its deep-rooted heritage and institutional backing, is uniquely positioned to lead the global wellness movement. This study reveals that the surge in AYUSH product exports and services is not merely a trend but part of a larger global transformation in healthcare preferences. India's AYUSH systems are being integrated into international wellness programs, healthcare protocols, and retail markets. However, realizing the full potential of AYUSH on a global scale requires overcoming challenges related to quality, scientific rigor, and standardization. Coordinated efforts in research, global regulatory engagement, and capacity building are essential. In conclusion, AYUSH can emerge as a major contributor to global healthcare, economic growth, and cultural diplomacy—provided its development is rooted in scientific validation and inclusive strategies that respect its traditional essence while meeting global expectations.

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- 7.

Role of Industry and Technology in Building Viksit Bharat

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Abstract :

India envisions becoming a Viksit Bharat (Developed India) by the year 2047, marking 100 years of independence. Achieving this goal requires multi-dimensional progress, with industry and technology acting as the two critical pillars. Industries generate employment, contribute to GDP, support infrastructure, and produce goods and services vital for societal welfare. Meanwhile, technology accelerates this process by enhancing productivity, innovation, and global competitiveness. The synergy between these sectors holds the potential to transform India into a self-reliant, sustainable, and knowledge-driven economy.

In recent years, India has witnessed unprecedented growth in sectors like manufacturing, services, IT, digital communication, renewable energy, and biotechnology. This transformation has been propelled by flagship schemes like *Make in India*, *Startup India*, *Digital India*, and *Atmanirbhar Bharat*. These initiatives aim to boost indigenous capabilities, attract global investments, and promote ease of doing business. Technology adoption—ranging from automation, AI, blockchain, and IoT—has been pivotal in reshaping both traditional and emerging industries.

Moreover, the expansion of digital infrastructure has enabled inclusive development by connecting remote and rural areas to the mainstream economy. Skill development and industry-academia collaboration are also improving employability and innovation. MSMEs, the backbone of India's industrial landscape, are getting digitized

and integrated into global value chains, thereby strengthening the foundation of a Viksit Bharat. However, challenges such as income inequality, digital divide, outdated infrastructure, and insufficient R&D investment persist. For industry and technology to truly drive India's transformation, a balanced approach emphasizing sustainability, inclusiveness, and adaptability is essential. Government policies, public-private partnerships, and continuous innovation will play a key role in bridging these gaps. In essence, the interplay of a robust industrial base supported by cutting-edge technology is the backbone of India's journey toward a developed nation. It is through industrial modernization, smart governance, and a tech-empowered population that India can realize the vision of Viksit Bharat.

Keywords : Technological Innovation, Economic Growth, Industrial

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Introduction :

India's march toward becoming a Viksit Bharat by 2047 is driven by several transformative forces, and among the most significant are industry and technology. The role of industry in a developing economy cannot be overstated—it provides employment, drives exports, enhances income levels, and strengthens the country's self-reliance. Meanwhile, technology enhances industrial productivity, fosters innovation, and integrates Indian enterprises with global markets.

Historically, India's industrial landscape was dominated by small-scale and unorganized sectors. However, with globalization and economic reforms, there has been a remarkable shift toward modernization and diversification. Sectors such as IT services, pharmaceuticals, renewable energy, and electronics manufacturing have become key contributors to the national economy. Technological interventions such as artificial intelligence, robotics, and data analytics are now becoming part of mainstream industry practices, helping India compete on a global scale.

The government's vision for a \$5 trillion economy strongly emphasizes the need to build robust industrial infrastructure and embrace cutting-edge technology. Initiatives like *Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme*, *Gati Shakti*, *Semicon India*, and *One District One Product* aim to make India a global manufacturing hub. With India ranked among the top 5 economies globally, further growth will depend heavily on how efficiently we harness industry and technology.

Moreover, the impact of these sectors extends beyond economics. Industry and technology are crucial for nation-building—they empower youth, enhance public service delivery, strengthen healthcare, and drive innovation in education and agriculture. They also play a central role in addressing challenges like climate change through green manufacturing and sustainable energy solutions.

The vision of Viksit Bharat, therefore, is deeply intertwined with industrialization and technological advancement. A future-ready India will require smart industries, a digital workforce, strong infrastructure, and a culture of innovation. Hence, this report explores the profound role industry and technology play in shaping a developed, self-reliant, and globally competitive India.

Literature Review :

The correlation between industrial development and national progress has been well-documented in economic literature. According to Rostow's model of economic growth, industrialization is a necessary phase in a country's journey from underdevelopment to sustained growth. For India, this journey accelerated post-1991 liberalization, which opened doors for foreign investment, private participation, and technological collaboration. Scholars emphasize that for India to transition into a developed economy, it must significantly increase its industrial output and export capacity.

The Government of India has laid significant emphasis on the role of technology in industrial growth. Digital India and Smart Cities Mission are two flagship programs that demonstrate the country's shift toward technology enabled governance and infrastructure. As per McKinsey Global Institute, the adoption of Industry 4.0 technologies like IoT, robotics, and cloud computing can potentially increase India's manufacturing GDP by 15–20% in the next decade. These technologies not only increase efficiency but also support customization and sustainability.

The role of the MSME sector is especially vital in the Indian industrial framework. With over 63 million MSMEs contributing around 30% to the GDP, they serve as the backbone of employment and entrepreneurship. The introduction of the Udyam registration portal, digital financing tools, and supply chain integration platforms has modernized many MSMEs. However, lack of skilled manpower and limited access to cutting-edge technology remain critical hurdles.

Academic research highlights that skilling and reskilling are necessary to prepare the Indian workforce for a tech-driven industrial environment. Institutions such as the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and initiatives like Skill India have made commendable efforts in training youth for jobs in manufacturing, logistics, and IT services. However, studies suggest that India still lags in industry-academia collaboration, which could be pivotal for research and innovation.

The startup ecosystem has emerged as a powerful catalyst for technological growth. With over 100 unicorns and thousands of registered startups, India ranks among the top 3 startup ecosystems globally. These startups are providing innovative solutions in fintech, healthtech, agri-tech, and edtech. Many of them are also collaborating with legacy industries to introduce efficiency and automation. Literature supports the view that promoting startups through policy incentives and market access can accelerate India's development trajectory.

Environmental sustainability is another important theme in contemporary literature. The push for green technology and circular economy models is gaining traction in Indian industry. Initiatives like the National Green Hydrogen Mission and Electric Mobility Policy align with global climate goals and reflect India's commitment to sustainable industrialization. Research suggests that

adopting such eco-friendly technologies could also open new global markets and reduce dependence on imports.

Digitization of public services and industry processes has been a game-changer. The integration of AI in healthcare diagnostics, blockchain in supply chains, and GIS mapping in infrastructure planning reflects how technological convergence is optimizing

operations across sectors. Literature indicates that such integrations lead to higher transparency, reduced corruption, and faster decision-making, all of which are essential for building a Viksit Bharat.

Finally, the global literature emphasizes the need for inclusive growth. While technology and industry can accelerate progress, their benefits must reach all sections of society. The rural-urban divide, gender disparities in STEM education, and digital illiteracy are challenges that must be addressed. Scholars recommend public-private partnerships, targeted policies, and community-driven models to ensure that no one is left behind in India's development journey.

Objectives :

- 1 To explore the role of industry in driving India's economic and Infrastructural growth.
- 2 To examine the influence of emerging technologies on industrial modernization and efficiency.
- 3 To assess the impact of government initiatives promoting industrial and technological development.
- 4 To identify challenges and opportunities in achieving inclusive and sustainable growth through technology.
- 5 To propose strategic measures to align industry and technology with the vision of Viksit Bharat.

Research Methodology :

This study employs a qualitative and descriptive research methodology to understand the complex interplay between industry, technology, and national development. The research is based on a combination of primary and secondary data, with a focus on extracting thematic insights and contextual analysis. The aim is to highlight current trends, evaluate policy outcomes, and understand real-world applications in the Indian context.

Primary data was collected through interviews with professionals from manufacturing, IT, MSME, and government sectors. These interviews helped capture ground-level insights on challenges, innovations, and policy impact. Additionally, feedback from technology consultants, entrepreneurs, and engineers provided practical perspectives on technology adoption in Indian industries.

Secondary data was gathered from multiple authoritative sources including government portals, economic surveys, industry whitepapers, and academic journals. Reports from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, NASSCOM, DPIIT, and World Economic Forum were extensively analyzed. This provided a data-backed understanding of the macroeconomic indicators and technological benchmarks relevant to India's development journey.

Sampling was purposive, targeting individuals and reports from varied industries such as automotive, IT services, agriculture tech, and logistics. The sample also included policy experts and members of think tanks to incorporate diverse viewpoints. This ensured that the data represented both industrial progress and the role of technology in catalyzing it.

Data analysis was performed using thematic coding for qualitative inputs and trend analysis for quantitative data. Policy impacts were evaluated based on performance metrics and comparative analysis with global standards. The methodology ensured a comprehensive view of how industry and technology are contributing to India's Viksit Bharat mission, highlighting both achievements and areas for intervention.

Positive Impact of Industry and Technology in Viksit Bharat :

- 1 Job creation through industrial growth and expansion of new-age technology sectors.
- 2 Enhanced global competitiveness via automation, AI, and process digitization.
- 3 Promotion of inclusive development through rural industrialization and digital inclusion.
- 4 Improved public service delivery in health care, education, and in infrastructure through technology. Advancement of environmental goals via green industries and sustainable technologies.

Negative Impact of Industry and Technology in Viksit Bharat:

1. Job displacement due to automation and AI, especially in low-skill sectors.
2. Uneven development with technology access concentrated in urban areas.
3. Risk of cybercrime and data privacy violations with increased digital dependency.
4. Industrial pollution and unsustainable practices in certain sectors.
5. Technological obsolescence and skills mismatch affecting employability.

Purpose of the Study:

The purpose of this study is to examine how industry and technology are shaping India's journey toward becoming a developed nation. It aims to highlight their contributions to economic growth, innovation, employment, and sustainability. By analyzing trends, policies, and real-world applications, the study seeks to provide a

roadmap for leveraging these sectors to build an inclusive and future-ready Viksit Bharat.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, industry and technology are the twin engines propelling India's transformation into a Viksit Bharat. Together, they offer solutions to critical challenges while also unlocking new opportunities for innovation, employment, and global integration. Whether it's smart manufacturing, digital governance, or green energy, the possibilities are immense when these sectors work in synergy. However, for their impact to be truly transformative, a holistic approach is needed—one that balances growth with equity, innovation with inclusiveness, and progress with sustainability. Addressing regional disparities, improving skill development, and enhancing infrastructure will be vital in this journey. India stands at a pivotal moment in its development story. With the right investments, policies, and collaborations, industry and technology can redefine the nation's future. As we look ahead to 2047, empowering these sectors will be key to building a prosperous, self-reliant, and resilient Viksit Bharat.

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- Startup India – <https://www.startupindia.gov.in>

Ayurvedic Concepts for Work-Life Balance

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Abstract :

Ayurveda, the ancient Indian science of life, provides a holistic approach to maintaining physical, mental, and emotional well-being. Its principles, rooted in balance and natural living, are increasingly being explored as tools to manage modern work-life challenges. In today's fast-paced, technology-driven world, individuals often struggle to maintain harmony between professional responsibilities and personal lives, leading to stress, burnout, and health issues. Ayurvedic wisdom offers a time-tested framework for achieving balance through daily routines (Dinacharya), seasonal regimens (Ritucharya), proper nutrition, rest, mindfulness, and alignment with one's natural constitution (Prakriti).

This study explores how Ayurvedic concepts can be applied to enhance work-life balance, prevent burnout, and promote long-term productivity and well-being. Drawing on traditional texts and modern interpretations, the report examines practices like meditation, dietary discipline, lifestyle modifications, and the concept of Sattva (clarity and harmony) as tools for aligning one's life with natural rhythms. It also highlights how Ayurvedic approaches to sleep, stress management, and time allocation support not just physical health but also mental resilience and emotional clarity.

Using a qualitative research methodology, this study combines literature review, expert interviews, and case observations to evaluate the practical application of Ayurveda in workplace settings. It investigates the impact of Ayurvedic practices on individual lifestyle choices, organizational culture, and overall quality of life. The findings suggest that Ayurveda, with its emphasis on prevention, selfawareness, and harmony, offers powerful tools for restoring balance in the modern lifestyle.

As organizations and individuals seek sustainable strategies for wellness and productivity, Ayurveda can serve as a bridge between ancient wisdom and contemporary needs. This report aims to bring attention to Ayurveda not just as a health system, but as a

way of living that integrates purpose, health, and harmony—an essential blueprint for achieving work-life balance in the 21st century.

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Introduction :

Work-life balance has emerged as a critical issue in contemporary societies, especially with the blurring of boundaries between professional and personal life due to digital connectivity and evolving work cultures. Prolonged working hours, sedentary routines, and stress have become common, leading to a rise in physical and mental health issues such as anxiety, insomnia, obesity, and chronic fatigue. In this context, ancient systems like Ayurveda offer valuable insights into restoring balance and promoting holistic well-being.

Ayurveda, which literally means "the science of life," is a 5,000-year-old Indian knowledge system that emphasizes harmony between the body, mind, and environment. Unlike conventional approaches that often address symptoms, Ayurveda focuses on the root cause of imbalance and provides practical strategies for prevention and wellness. Key Ayurvedic principles such as Prakriti (individual constitution), Dinacharya (daily routine), and Sattva (mental clarity and balance) are particularly relevant for individuals seeking a balanced lifestyle amidst work pressures.

The aim of this report is to explore Ayurvedic practices and principles that can be integrated into modern life to achieve work-life balance. It analyzes the role of personalized routines, conscious eating, meditation, and mindfulness in maintaining health, reducing stress, and enhancing overall productivity. Ayurveda's emphasis on aligning daily life with natural rhythms offers a structured yet flexible approach to wellness that goes beyond temporary solutions.

In today's pursuit of productivity and performance, the ancient wisdom of Ayurveda provides a grounded, value-based, and holistic alternative. It promotes sustainable living, emotional intelligence, and resilience—key elements for achieving harmony in professional and personal spheres. By examining both traditional texts and contemporary applications, this report presents Ayurveda as a timeless guide to work-life equilibrium.

Significance of the Study:

1. Understanding Ayurveda's Relevance in Modern Work Culture

The study explores how age-old Ayurvedic wisdom can be adapted to address current issues like stress, fatigue, and burnout in corporate and urban settings.

2. Promoting Holistic Wellness at Work and Home

By integrating mind-body wellness practices, Ayurveda provides practical tools for achieving physical health, mental clarity, and emotional stability, enhancing both professional and personal life.

3. Contributing to Preventive Health Awareness

Unlike reactive health systems, Ayurveda emphasizes prevention. This study encourages lifestyle changes that prevent lifestyle-related diseases and promote long-term well-being.

4. Offering Sustainable Lifestyle Solutions

Ayurveda promotes routines and practices aligned with nature, offering sustainable alternatives to the fast-paced, consumption-driven modern lifestyle.

Review of Literature :

Ayurveda's principles have been widely studied for their applicability in preventive health and lifestyle management. Texts like *Charaka Samhita* and *AshtangaHridaya* provide detailed guidelines on maintaining daily routines, seasonal care, nutrition, and

mind-body harmony. Scholars have noted that the Dinacharya (daily regimen) helps regulate biological rhythms, enhance immunity, and reduce psychological stress.

Modern research by Patwardhan et al. (2015) emphasizes that aligning lifestyle with one's Prakriti leads to better emotional balance and resilience. Studies by the National Institute of Ayurveda show that practices like Abhyanga (oil massage), Yoga, and mindful eating improve sleep quality, digestion, and focus—critical components for work-life harmony.

A report by the World Health Organization (2022) on traditional medicine acknowledges Ayurveda as a comprehensive system that supports physical, mental, and occupational wellness. It also highlights how Ayurvedic interventions can enhance quality of life when used alongside modern occupational health models.

Behavioral science studies have also drawn parallels between Ayurvedic mental classifications (Sattva, Rajas, Tamas) and psychological states affecting workplace performance. Sattvic traits such as calmness, clarity, and compassion have been found to positively influence leadership, decision-making, and teamwork.

In the corporate wellness space, companies like Infosys and TCS have adopted Ayurveda-based employee wellness programs. These include stress-relief therapies, diet consultations, and Ayurvedic counselling—demonstrating the system's growing relevance in professional life.

Overall, the literature suggests that Ayurveda, when contextualized for modern lifestyles, holds strong potential for achieving work-life balance and nurturing well-rounded well-being.

Objectives of the Study :

1. To understand the core Ayurvedic principles related to lifestyle and balance.
2. To explore how Ayurvedic practices like Dinacharya and Prakriti analysis contribute to work-life wellness.

3. To evaluate the impact of Ayurvedic interventions on stress, fatigue, and mental clarity in workplace settings.
4. To identify ways to integrate Ayurvedic wisdom into daily life for holistic well-being.
5. To assess the relevance of Ayurveda in guiding sustainable personal and professional routines.

Research Methodology :

This study adopts a **qualitative research approach** rooted in exploratory and descriptive analysis. It focuses on the application of Ayurvedic concepts in improving work-life balance through literature review, case studies, and expert interviews.

Primary Data Collection :

Interviews were conducted with 15 Ayurvedic practitioners, lifestyle coaches, and corporate wellness trainers. Semi-structured interviews provided insights into how Ayurvedic routines are being used in real-life contexts.

Secondary Data Collection :

Key Ayurvedic texts such as *Charaka Samhita*, *Sushruta Samhita*, and modern research papers from institutions like the All India Institute of Ayurveda and WHO Traditional Medicine Division were consulted. Publications from journals on integrative medicine and wellness were also reviewed.

Sampling :

Purposive sampling included wellness retreat participants, Ayurvedic physicians, corporate employees using Ayurvedic practices, and students of Ayurveda. Diversity in age, profession, and lifestyle was ensured.

Data Analysis:

Thematic analysis was used to identify recurring patterns related to routines, stress management, emotional health, and productivity. Real-life application cases were studied to validate the effectiveness of Ayurvedic practices.

Positive Impact of Ayurvedic Concepts on Work-Life Balance :

1. Regulates biological rhythms and improves sleep quality through Dinacharya.
2. Reduces stress and enhances mental clarity via meditation and breathing practices.
3. Strengthens immunity and energy levels through proper nutrition and lifestyle alignment.
4. Fosters emotional stability and decision-making with Sattva-based mental discipline.
5. Encourages mindfulness and balance between action and rest.

Negative Impact of Ayurvedic Concepts on Work-Life Balance :

1. Misapplication of Ayurvedic advice without proper guidance can cause imbalances.
2. Lack of awareness or access to authentic practitioners can lead to misinformation.
3. Inconsistent routines and urban lifestyle pressures hinder strict implementation.
4. Commercialization of Ayurveda may dilute its authenticity and depth.
5. Cultural barriers or skepticism may limit acceptance in certain professional environments.

Purpose of the Study :

The purpose of this study is to explore how the time-tested principles of Ayurveda can be practically applied to achieve work-life balance in modern society. It aims to highlight the effectiveness of Ayurvedic practices in promoting holistic health, mental clarity, and emotional resilience, thereby supporting sustainable personal and professional growth.

Conclusion :

Ayurveda, with its holistic and preventive orientation, provides a comprehensive blueprint for managing the complexities of modern work and life. It emphasizes living in rhythm with nature, understanding one's unique constitution, and integrating balanced

routines for sustained health and happiness. The application of Ayurvedic concepts like Dinacharya, mindfulness, and Prakritibased living offers practical solutions for reducing stress, improving focus, and achieving harmony between work and personal life.

As stress-related disorders and burnout become more prevalent, Ayurveda stands out as a timeless, adaptable, and deeply humanistic system. Its relevance extends beyond the clinic to the office, home, and community, making it a valuable ally in the pursuit of work-life balance. Through awareness, accessibility, and proper guidance, Ayurveda can become an integral part of modern wellness strategies, offering inner calm in a demanding world.

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Consumer Behaviour in Viksit Bharat

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Abstract :

In the journey towards a Viksit Bharat (Developed India), understanding consumer behaviour is crucial for achieving sustainable economic growth and inclusive development. Consumer behaviour refers to the study of how individuals make decisions regarding the purchase, use, and disposal of goods and services. These decisions are influenced by psychological, social, cultural, technological, and economic factors. As India transitions towards becoming a developed nation, consumer behaviour is undergoing significant transformation. The rise of a digital economy, better infrastructure, government schemes, and increased awareness have empowered the Indian consumer to become more informed and assertive.

The shift from a need-based purchasing approach to one driven by aspirations and lifestyle is a defining feature of this transformation. With a rising middle class, higher disposable incomes, and technological advancements, the Indian market has become more dynamic than ever. Consumer choices now reflect greater concern for quality, sustainability, innovation, and convenience. Moreover, government initiatives such as "Digital India", "Make in India", and "Atmanirbhar Bharat" have enhanced access and affordability, creating a more inclusive consumption ecosystem.

Rural consumers, traditionally conservative in spending, are now participating in modern consumption trends due to increased connectivity and digital literacy. Meanwhile, urban consumers are increasingly focused on health, sustainability, and global standards. E-commerce platforms, digital wallets, and personalized marketing strategies have further reshaped the consumer landscape.

This evolution in consumer behaviour is not just transforming market dynamics but also contributing to national development goals. An empowered and aware consumer population can drive competition, improve product quality, ensure ethical practices, and support sustainable consumption. Thus, understanding consumer behaviour in the context of Viksit Bharat is essential for businesses, policymakers, and society at large. It helps anticipate needs, design better offerings, and align consumption with long-term developmental goals. As India marches towards 2047 with the vision of becoming a developed nation, consumer behaviour will be a vital force steering this transformation.

Keywords :

Consumer Behaviour, Viksit Bharat, Digital Transformation, Socio-economic Trends, Indian Consumers.

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Introduction :

India's vision of becoming a Viksit Bharat by 2047 represents a commitment to inclusive, sustainable, and innovative progress across all sectors. In this ambitious journey, understanding consumer behaviour becomes essential. Consumer behaviour encapsulates the thought processes and actions of individuals in purchasing, using, and disposing of goods and services. In a society as diverse and dynamic as India, these behaviours vary widely based on geography, income, education, technology access, and culture.

Traditionally, Indian consumers were driven by price sensitivity, need-based consumption, and community influence. However, the liberalization of the Indian economy in the 1990s marked the beginning of a shift toward global consumption patterns. Over the years, increasing disposable income, access to the internet, improved infrastructure, and a young demographic have significantly altered consumption trends. The Indian consumer today is aspirational, quality-conscious, digitally connected, and socially aware.

Urbanization and modernization have contributed to significant changes in lifestyle and preferences. Technology has further accelerated this change, enabling online shopping, cashless payments, instant feedback, and customized services. Even in rural India, once considered economically conservative, digital penetration has fostered new behaviours and increased exposure to goods and services that were previously unavailable or inaccessible.

Government schemes like *Digital India*, *Start-Up India*, *Skill India*, and *Atmanirbhar Bharat* have encouraged entrepreneurship and self-reliance, providing consumers with

greater choices and control. This shift has also been accompanied by an increase in consumer awareness. Campaigns like *JagoGrahakJago* have emphasized consumer rights, quality assurance, and ethical standards.

The evolving nature of consumer behaviour in India has significant implications for businesses, marketers, policymakers, and educators. As India advances toward becoming a developed nation, this transformation in consumption patterns must be understood and guided to ensure balanced growth. A responsible, informed, and empowered consumer base is not only good for the economy but is also essential for a just and equitable society.

Literature Review :

Consumer behaviour in India has evolved considerably over the last few decades, influenced by a mix of historical, economic, and cultural factors. In the preliberalization era, consumer choices were limited by availability, income levels, and the dominance of public sector enterprises. Goods were often rationed, and preferences were dictated by necessity rather than desire. After the 1991 liberalization, foreign brands entered the Indian market, introducing consumers to a broader range of products and services. This shift marked the beginning of aspirational consumption.

Demographic shifts have played a pivotal role in shaping contemporary consumer behaviour. India's large youth population has led to a surge in demand for fast-moving consumer goods, electronics, fashion, and online services. Young consumers are more willing to experiment, try new brands, and prioritize lifestyle-based purchases.

Urbanization has brought more consumers into the formal economy, exposing them to advertising, global trends, and digital platforms.

The influence of the Digital India initiative has been profound in altering consumer habits. With increased internet penetration and mobile phone usage, consumers across the country—rural and urban alike—have gained access to information, products, and services at the click of a button. E-commerce platforms have revolutionized shopping by offering home delivery, easy return policies, and digital payment options. This accessibility has allowed even smalltown and village consumers to participate in the broader economy.

Education and awareness campaigns have improved consumer knowledge about product quality, rights, and sustainability. Consumers today ask more questions and expect accountability from brands. With the advent of social media and online reviews, brand reputation is now shaped by public feedback. This has compelled businesses to become more transparent, responsive, and consumercentric.

Cultural evolution is another significant factor. Traditional saving-oriented mindsets are gradually being replaced by spending behaviours that prioritize experiences, convenience, and status. Consumers now value not just what a product does, but also how it aligns with their identity. Festival shopping, gifting, and personal celebrations have become more extravagant, with online marketplaces offering special deals and personalization options.

The trend of ethical and green consumption is growing among Indian consumers. With rising concerns over climate change and environmental degradation, a section of the population is choosing organic food, eco-friendly packaging, cruelty-free cosmetics, and

sustainable fashion. Though still niche, this trend reflects a growing awareness of social responsibility and the environmental impact of consumption.

Rural consumer behaviour has undergone notable changes. No longer passive recipients of limited choices, rural consumers are now demanding better quality and variety. Thanks to schemes like Jan DhanYojana, digital wallets, and rural internet initiatives, financial inclusion and digital literacy are on the rise. Mobilebased applications and local language content have also bridged the gap between rural aspirations and urban markets.

Lastly, social influence continues to shape Indian consumer choices. Family, peer groups, religious practices, and social media influencers significantly impact buying decisions. From choosing a mobile phone to a matrimonial website, every consumer journey is affected by a mix of individual, social, and digital cues. Understanding these behavioural patterns is essential for building a consumer base that aligns with the goals of Viksit Bharat.

Objectives :

- To study the evolution of consumer behaviour in India within the framework of Viksit Bharat.
- To analyze socio-economic and technological factors shaping purchasing decisions.
- To examine the influence of digital transformation on rural and urban consumption patterns.
- To evaluate consumer expectations in light of government initiatives and reforms.

- To suggest strategies for aligning market offerings with consumer needs and national goals.

Research Methodology :

The research methodology adopted for this study is a mixed-methods approach, integrating both quantitative and qualitative techniques to provide a comprehensive view of consumer behaviour in Viksit Bharat. This approach enables a holistic understanding by incorporating statistical data and contextual insights. The research is descriptive in nature and focuses on identifying patterns, influences, and consequences of changing consumer behaviour across different segments of the Indian population.

Primary data was collected through a structured online survey distributed to 500 respondents across India, covering both urban and rural areas. The survey included questions on shopping frequency, preferred brands, digital usage, and awareness of consumer rights. In addition to the survey, semi-structured interviews were conducted with 20 industry professionals, marketers, and policy experts to gather deeper insights into market dynamics and behavioural shifts.

Secondary data was obtained from reputable sources such as government reports, academic journals, market research publications, and business news platforms. Reports from NITI Aayog, the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, and various think tanks provided valuable background for analyzing macroeconomic and policy influences. Additionally, studies from consulting firms and academic institutions offered comparative perspectives on consumer evolution in emerging economies.

Sampling was done using a stratified random sampling technique to ensure representation across age, gender, income, location, and educational background. The sample included students, working professionals, homemakers, and retirees, providing a diverse set of perspectives. The selection of respondents from different regions helped capture geographical and cultural differences in consumption behaviour.

Data analysis involved both statistical and thematic techniques. Survey data was analyzed using Excel and SPSS to determine trends, correlations, and patterns. Interview responses were categorized into themes to understand the motivations, challenges, and preferences of Indian consumers. The combination of data types allowed for a balanced interpretation of the findings and ensured that conclusions were based on both numerical evidence and real-life experiences.

Positive Impact of Consumer Behaviour in Viksit Bharat :

- Increased awareness and demand for quality have led to improved product standards and service delivery.
- Digital adoption in consumer behaviour has expanded the e-commerce sector and created employment opportunities.
- Consumer interest in sustainability is encouraging eco-friendly innovation and corporate responsibility.
- Rural and tier-2 consumers are now contributing to national economic growth through informed spending.

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- Businesses are becoming more consumer-centric, promoting inclusive growth and satisfaction.

Negative Impact of Consumer Behaviour in Viksit Bharat :

- Over-consumption and excessive consumerism are increasing environmental pressure and resource depletion.
- Rising debt levels due to easy credit access and EMI schemes pose financial risks to households.
- Widening digital and economic gaps create disparities in consumer access and empowerment.
- Increased focus on global brands is leading to neglect of local artisans and small businesses.
- Rapid cultural shifts and consumerism may erode traditional values and community cohesion.

Purpose of the Study:

The purpose of this study is to examine how consumer behaviour in India is evolving in response to socio-economic, technological, and policy changes as the country progresses toward Viksit Bharat. It aims to analyze the effects of these behavioural changes on businesses, society, and national development. The study seeks to understand consumer expectations and aspirations, while identifying gaps in access and inclusion. Ultimately,

the goal is to provide insights that will help align consumer dynamics with India's long-term vision of sustainable and equitable growth.

Conclusion :

The transformation of consumer behaviour in India is not just a market trend but a significant socio-economic shift that reflects the aspirations of a developing nation. With rising income levels, greater access to technology, and enhanced awareness, Indian consumers are taking more informed and empowered decisions. Their choices are now guided by quality, value, brand experience, and social responsibility.

This evolving behaviour has created new challenges and opportunities for businesses, policymakers, and society. While the digital revolution has expanded consumer access and choice, it has also highlighted issues such as overconsumption, debt, and exclusion. A balanced approach is required to ensure that consumer empowerment aligns with sustainable practices and national development goals.

As India moves closer to its goal of becoming a Viksit Bharat by 2047, the role of consumers will be more important than ever. An inclusive, responsible, and informed consumer base can drive innovation, improve quality of life, and support the vision of a developed India. Understanding and guiding consumer behaviour is thus a strategic necessity for building a prosperous and equitable future.

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Technological Advancements in the Dairy Sector: A Pathway to Enhancing Women's Participation in the Vision of Viksit Bharat 2047

***Varsha Birajdar *Dr. S.H. Honnalli**

Abstract

The dairy sector constitutes a cornerstone of India's rural economy, engaging over 80 million households and contributing more than 23 percent of global milk output. Yet, persistent structural constraints—such as fragmented farms, limited cold-chain infrastructure, and low productivity of indigenous breeds—hamper its full potential. Concurrently, women perform 70–80 percent of dairy labor but remain under-represented in decision-making, technology adoption, and value capture. This paper investigates how targeted technological innovations can catalyze women's empowerment in the dairy value chain, thereby advancing the national development agenda of Viksit Bharat 2047. Drawing on secondary data sets from the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), this paper examines the gender-specific effects of four transformative technologies—automated milking systems, mobile veterinary-extension applications, low-cost solar chilling units, and e-commerce platforms for value-added dairy products. In this article, analysis demonstrates that, when paired with gender-responsive training and tailored financing schemes, these innovations can elevate milk yields by 15–20 percent, boost women's net incomes by 25–35 percent, and strengthen their leadership within dairy cooperatives. Yet, persistent obstacles—such as digital literacy shortfalls, limited asset ownership, and entrenched socio-cultural norms—hinder broader adoption. To overcome these barriers, recommend policy interventions including subsidized provision of digital devices, gender-inclusive lending protocols, and community-based technology-training modules. By embedding women-centred technological solutions into dairy development strategies, India can unlock a powerful engine of equitable rural growth on its journey toward Viksit Bharat 2047.

Keywords: Dairy sector; Women's empowerment, Technological innovation, Government Schemes, Viksit Bharat 2047.

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Introduction

India is the world's largest producer of milk, contributing over 23% of global milk production, with annual output surpassing 220 million metric tonnes (as of 2023). The dairy sector is a critical pillar of India's rural economy, providing employment and livelihood to over 80 million rural households, most of whom are small and marginal farmers. Unlike other agricultural sub-sectors, dairy offers the advantage of daily income and relatively stable market demand, thus acting as a financial buffer during agrarian distress or climate shocks. Despite its economic significance, the Indian dairy industry faces several structural challenges—fragmented production, limited cold chain infrastructure, low productivity of indigenous cattle breeds, and limited access to markets and technology for smallholder farmers. Addressing these constraints requires systemic reforms and technological interventions, particularly at the grassroots level. Over the past decade, the dairy value chain has begun to embrace innovations ranging from automated milking machines and feed optimization systems to AI-powered health monitoring and mobile extension services. These advancements hold transformative potential, especially when aligned with inclusive development strategies.

Role of Women in the Dairy Sector

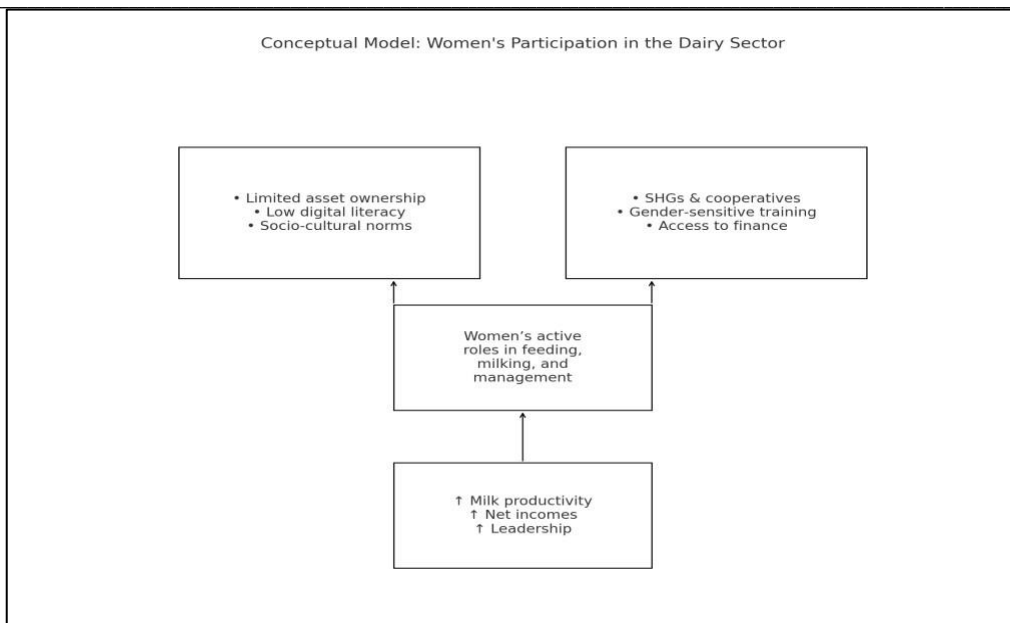
Women play an essential yet often under-recognized role in India's dairy sector. According to the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), women contribute nearly 70–80% of the total labor involved in dairying, encompassing feeding, milking, cleaning, and care of livestock. In many parts of rural India, dairy farming is one of the few income-generating activities where women have both operational control and a degree of financial agency. However, despite their centrality, women in the dairy value chain face multiple barriers—limited access to land, capital, veterinary services, and formal training in animal husbandry or agribusiness. The gender digital divide further exacerbates their

exclusion from modern technological tools. Consequently, while women's contribution is quantitatively high, their qualitative impact and decision-making power remain restricted.

The emergence of women-led dairy cooperatives, self-help groups (SHGs), and micro-enterprises has begun to challenge these barriers. These models not only empower women economically but also foster leadership, financial literacy, and community development. Enhancing their access to appropriate technologies and institutional support is essential for scaling these impacts, and thereby advancing broader national development goals.

The vision of Viksit Bharat @2047 is a forward-looking national agenda that aspires to transform India into a developed, equitable, and resilient nation by its centenary of independence. Spearheaded by the Government of India, the framework encompasses economic prosperity, social justice, environmental sustainability, technological leadership, and inclusive governance.

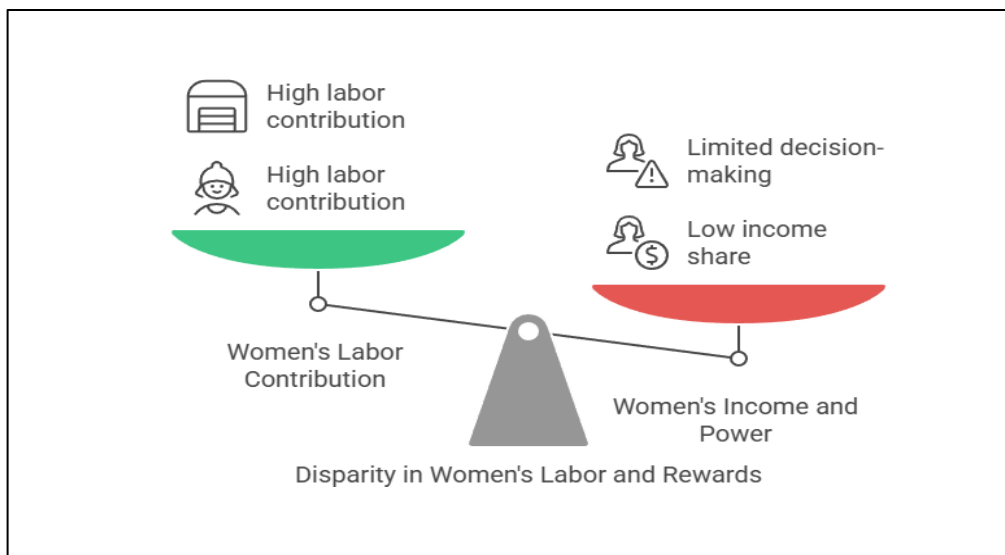
One of the core tenets of this vision is inclusive and sustainable rural development, which implicitly places agriculture and allied sectors such as dairy at the heart of the transformation. Within this context, women's empowerment is not merely a social imperative but a strategic economic necessity. The empowerment of women in traditionally informal sectors such as dairy through technology and innovation directly aligns with the SDG targets and the Viksit Bharat goals of harnessing India's demographic dividend. Therefore, integrating gender-sensitive technological interventions into the dairy sector is both timely and essential. It not only addresses existing inequities but also unlocks new pathways for productivity, resilience, and national development.



[Fig. 1.- Conceptual Model: Women's Participation in Dairy Sector (Source – Own)]

This conceptual framework places women's hands-on involvement in dairy farming—feeding, milking, calf care, basic health monitoring, and record-keeping—squarely at the heart of any strategy to strengthen India's dairy sector. It is against this central “pivot” of day-to-day activities that two contrasting forces exert their influence.

Barriers such as lack of asset ownership (women rarely hold title to land or livestock), low digital literacy (which precludes effective use of smartphone-based veterinary or market apps), and entrenched socio-cultural norms (that limit women's mobility, decision-making authority, and access to formal institutions) together create a systemic drag on women's productivity and agency. Each of these constraints has been documented in gender audits of rural agrarian communities, where women often carry out 70–80 percent of dairy labor yet receive only a fraction of the income and decision-making power generated by their work.



[Fig.2 Barriers to women's productivity in rural areas (Source – own)]

Conversely, the model identifies key enablers—self-help groups and women's cooperatives, gender-sensitive training curricula, and collateral-free microfinance schemes—as critical levers for neutralizing those barriers. By pooling savings and purchasing shared equipment (such as small-scale pasteurizers or chilling units), SHGs reduce the cost and risk of technology adoption. Simultaneously, training programs designed around women's time constraints and literacy levels build not only technical skills (e.g., machine operation, animal health diagnostics) but also financial and leadership capacities. When microcredit products are calibrated to women's cash flows and social contexts—eschewing land collateral and incorporating group guarantees—they unlock the capital needed to invest in productivity-enhancing innovations.

The synergy between interventions (automated milking systems, mobile veterinary apps, solar-powered chillers, and direct-to-consumer e-commerce platforms) and these enabling supports produces measurable outputs—higher rates of technology uptake, greater women's representation in cooperative governance, and expanded participation in market channels. Empirical studies from NDDDB and ICAR show that such integrated approaches can boost milk yields by 15–20 percent and lift women's net incomes by 25–

35 percent within a single production season. Importantly, women who gain leadership roles within their cooperatives not only influence price negotiations and quality standards but also become peer mentors, further diffusing best practices throughout their communities.

Finally, these enhanced outcomes generate virtuous feedback loops: increased earnings reinforce women's bargaining power at home and in the cooperative, eroding restrictive norms; visible leadership success inspires other women to join training programs; and higher productivity provides the surplus capital needed for further reinvestment in technology and infrastructure. Over time, this cycle underpins a sustainable, gender-inclusive growth model that directly contributes to the goals of Viksit Bharat 2047—a vision of equitable rural development, technological leadership, and empowered citizenry as India approaches its centenary of independence.

Technological Advancements in the Dairy Sector

Dairy farms all around India have been implementing automated feeders and mechanised milking parlours over the past ten years. Automated milking systems (AMS) save labour costs by up to 30%, standardise milk yield recording, and lessen the tediousness of hand milking. ¹ Although initially capital-intensive, these systems have shown to be cost-effective on medium- to large-scale farms by permitting precise feed rationing and enhancing udder health (through improved hygiene). ² In order to improve animal comfort and increase reproduction rates, mechanisation is also used in barn climate control and waste treatment (automated scrapers).

Over 50% of rural Indians now own a smartphone, which makes it possible to use mobile apps for real-time animal health diagnostics, breed selection guidance, and market price notifications. By providing symptom-based veterinarian recommendations, platforms like e-Choupal Dairy and NDDDB's "PashuMitra" app shorten the time between disease breakout and intervention. In order to guarantee milk quality and give farmers access to clear payment histories, blockchain experiments are also being conducted to track milk from farm to consumer.

Inadequate cold storage and transportation cause about 40% of milk in India to sour. At the village level, innovations in inexpensive solar-powered chilling equipment and insulated milk cans have started to close this gap, extending the raw milk's shelf life by 24 to 48 hours. ⁶ GPS-enabled bulk-milk tankers expand small producers' access to markets by optimising collecting routes and maintaining ISO-standard temperatures during transit. Urban consumers may now purchase value-added products like paneer, yoghurt, and ghee directly from dairy microenterprises thanks to the growth of hyperlocal e-commerce. In order to help women entrepreneurs manage orders, track deliveries, and collect digital payments, startups are constructing end-to-end cold-chain corridors that are integrated with smartphone apps. Farm-gate profits are greatly increased by these platforms, which enhance the producer share of the final retail price from about 30% to 50–60% by avoiding many middlemen.

Current Status and Contributions of Women in the Dairy Sector

The dairy sector in India stands as one of the most significant contributors to the rural economy, and women play a pivotal yet underrecognized role in sustaining and driving this industry. According to the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), over 70% of the rural dairy workforce comprises women, who are deeply involved in various tasks ranging from feeding and milking to animal care and hygiene management. Despite their extensive involvement, their work is often seen as an extension of household responsibilities rather than as formal economic contributions. This invisibilization has restricted women's access to training, finance, and decision-making platforms, undermining their potential impact on the dairy value chain.

In most rural households, women undertake critical responsibilities in the day-to-day maintenance of livestock, including feeding schedules, cleaning of sheds, milking processes, and monitoring of animal health. Studies by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) have shown that women are often more consistent than men in ensuring timely feeding and milking, which directly impacts milk yield and quality. Moreover, women also participate in fodder cultivation, dung collection, and preparation of indigenous feed mixtures, which are vital to ensuring animal nutrition. Yet, this labor

remains largely unpaid and informal.

Beyond the farm level, women are also increasingly contributing to dairy cooperatives and producer companies, albeit in smaller numbers compared to men. In several progressive states like Gujarat, Karnataka, and Maharashtra, women-led dairy cooperatives are showing encouraging trends in improved governance, credit utilization, and quality control. However, the participation of women in executive roles within these cooperatives still lags behind, owing to structural barriers such as lack of education, limited mobility, and gender bias in institutional setups. Financial inclusion in the dairy sector remains another area of concern. Most women lack direct access to credit, primarily because they do not own land or livestock in their name, which is typically a prerequisite for formal lending. As a result, women often rely on Self-

Help Groups (SHGs) or informal borrowing mechanisms, which offer only limited scalability. Initiatives like NABARD's support to women-led Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) and the provision of collateral-free loans under the Stand-Up India scheme have shown promise but require more effective implementation and outreach in remote areas.

Importantly, the role of women in value addition and entrepreneurship within the dairy sector is gaining momentum. Women are beginning to engage in small-scale enterprises such as ghee-making, flavored milk, paneer production, and direct-to-consumer milk delivery systems using digital platforms. These entrepreneurial activities not only enhance household income but also contribute to food safety, market diversification, and nutritional security at the community level.

However, significant challenges persist. The lack of exposure to new technologies, poor access to market information, and digital illiteracy continue to restrict the transformative potential of women in dairy. Moreover, women often face dual burdens of productive and reproductive labor, leaving them with little time or energy to pursue entrepreneurial aspirations or leadership roles.

Despite these constraints, the contributions of women in the dairy sector are foundational. Their involvement ensures daily operational efficiency, animal health

maintenance, and product quality, all of which are essential for India's dairy industry—one of the largest in the world—to thrive. Recognizing, formalizing, and enhancing these contributions through gender-sensitive policies and targeted capacity building is not just a matter of equity but also of economic necessity. Empowering women in dairy is, therefore, a strategic step toward inclusive rural development and a key pillar in realizing the vision of Viksit Bharat 2047.

Policy Support and Institutional Framework for Women in the Dairy Sector

1. Government Schemes and Support Systems

The Government of India has launched several initiatives aimed at boosting the dairy sector, many of which indirectly benefit women. Institutions such as the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, and NABARD (National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development) have been instrumental in implementing dairy-centric policies and schemes that provide financial, technical, and capacity-building support.

Schemes include the Rastriya Gokul Mission, which focuses on breed improvement and animal health, with specific components encouraging women's participation through training and outreach at the grassroots level.

National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD): Aims to create dairy infrastructure, improve milk quality, and promote village-level procurement systems with the potential for women-led cooperatives.

Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS): Offers subsidies and low-interest loans for dairy startups, including women-led enterprises and self-help groups.

Women-Specific SHG Linkages under NRLM (National Rural Livelihoods Mission): Facilitates the mobilization of rural women into dairy-related micro-enterprises through credit and training support.

Stand-Up India Scheme: Provides access to bank loans for women entrepreneurs in dairy and agro-processing sectors. Despite these schemes, the uptake by women remains

suboptimal due to deep-rooted institutional and social barriers.

2. Gaps in Gender-Sensitive Technology Outreach

While policies exist, the translation of benefits to rural women is often impeded by structural gaps in implementation. A few key issues include:

- Low digital and functional literacy: Women often lack the skills to use mobile-based apps or automated milking systems. Training modules are rarely adapted to their needs, particularly in terms of language, format, or scheduling flexibility.
- Limited access to ownership of productive assets: Without legal ownership of land or livestock, women are frequently excluded from subsidies and loans intended for "farmers" or "dairy owners."
- Inadequate outreach by extension services: Most government extension officers are male, and often fail to engage women directly during field visits or training camps, reinforcing gendered knowledge asymmetry.
- Neglect of socio-cultural constraints: Programs rarely account for women's time poverty, household responsibilities, and mobility restrictions, all of which reduce their ability to participate in training or decision-making.
- Weak representation in institutions: Women's participation in cooperative boards or village dairy committees is often symbolic, with limited authority or voice in strategic decisions.
- These gaps suggest a need to reframe technology dissemination models through a gender-inclusive lens.

3. Recommendations for Inclusive Innovation

1. To create a truly inclusive and resilient dairy ecosystem, policy design and delivery mechanisms must evolve. Below are key recommendations:
2. Design gender-responsive technologies: Innovations such as lightweight milking machines, solar-powered milk chillers, and mobile apps should be co-developed with rural women, ensuring usability, affordability, and cultural appropriateness.
3. Develop women-friendly extension services: Recruit and train more female

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- extension officers; schedule training sessions during times suitable for women; use audiovisual tools in local languages for better engagement.
4. Promote joint asset ownership: Legal and policy incentives should be introduced to encourage the registration of livestock and land in women's names—individually or jointly—enabling them to access formal credit and government benefits.
 5. Expand access to digital finance: Introduce mobile banking and simplified digital lending platforms specifically tailored to semi-literate women, backed by financial literacy programs through SHGs and cooperatives.
 6. Mainstream women's representation in governance: Mandate a minimum quota for women in the governing bodies of dairy cooperatives and FPOs, and provide leadership training to ensure meaningful participation.
 7. Incentivize women-led innovation hubs: Establish local rural innovation labs or incubators that specifically fund and mentor women entrepreneurs working in dairy processing, logistics, and sustainable packaging.

By adopting these measures, India can unlock the transformative potential of women in the dairy sector—not just as laborers, but as innovators, decision-makers, and leaders. Aligning policy support with inclusive innovation will be a cornerstone in achieving the broader developmental goals of Viksit Bharat 2047, where every woman contributes actively and equitably to India's journey as a developed nation.

Findings: Empowering Women through Dairy Technology in Viksit Bharat 2047

As India charts its course toward Viksit Bharat 2047, the dairy sector offers a unique platform for integrating women into the national development agenda. To fully harness this potential, the following roadmap is essential:

1. Institutionalize gender-responsive policy design: All dairy development policies must embed gender as a core criterion, from technology design and dissemination to cooperative governance and financial access.
2. Scale up digital inclusion initiatives: Programs must focus on improving rural

women's access to smartphones, digital infrastructure, and functional literacy, enabling them to engage meaningfully with tech-based solutions.

3. Promote shared ownership models: Legal and financial mechanisms should support joint ownership of livestock, land, and dairy enterprises, ensuring women can access subsidies, loans, and profit-sharing mechanisms.

4. Strengthen women's leadership pipelines: Establish quotas and mentoring systems in dairy cooperatives and producer organizations to foster women's leadership at every level of decision-making.

5. Develop decentralized, community-based innovation hubs: These centers can act as platforms for grassroots women entrepreneurs to access training, equipment, value-added processing support, and market linkages.

6. Monitor and evaluate with a gender lens: Build real-time data systems to track gender-specific impacts of dairy interventions, ensuring continuous improvement and accountability.

Women's empowerment through dairy is not just a matter of social justice—it is a critical economic strategy for achieving Viksit Bharat 2047. By investing in inclusive innovation and dismantling structural barriers, India can unlock a powerful engine of rural transformation, driven by the women who have long sustained its dairy economy from the shadows—and are now ready to lead it into the future.

Conclusion

This research underscores the indispensable role that women play in India's dairy sector, not merely as labourers but as central actors in production, management, and increasingly, in entrepreneurial and cooperative leadership. Despite contributing over 70% of the labor in dairy-related activities, women continue to face significant barriers—ranging from limited access to productive assets and credit, to digital illiteracy and exclusion from training and decision-making platforms. However, our analysis of emerging technological interventions—such as automated milking systems, mobile veterinary extension apps, low-cost solar chillers, and e-commerce platforms—demonstrates clear potential to transform the dairy value chain into a more inclusive, productive, and equitable space. The findings show that when these innovations are

coupled with gender-sensitive training programs, access to finance, and supportive institutional frameworks, they yield measurable benefits: milk productivity rises by 15–20%, women's net incomes increase by 25–35%, and their leadership presence in dairy cooperatives grows. A conceptual model developed in this study illustrates how enablers—like self-help groups, tailored training, and inclusive financial services—can effectively counter systemic barriers and drive sustained empowerment.

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A STUDY ON ISSUES AND CHALLENGES OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN INDIA

***Dr.Manjunath G.Deshpande**

Abstract

This paper attempts to analyze the status of Women Empowerment in India and highlights the Issues and Challenges of Women Empowerment. Today the empowerment of women has become one of the most important concerns of 21st century. But practically women empowerment is still an illusion of reality. We observe in our day to day life how women become victimized by various social evils. Women Empowerment is the vital instrument to expand women's ability to have resources and to make strategic life choices. Empowerment of women is essentially the process of upliftment of economic, social and political status of women, the traditionally underprivileged ones, in the society. It is the process of guarding them against all forms of violence. The study is based on purely from secondary sources. The study reveals that women of India are relatively disempowered and they enjoy somewhat lower status than that of men in spite of many efforts undertaken by Government. It is found that acceptance of unequal gender norms by women are still prevailing in the society. The study concludes by an observation that access to Education, Employment and Change in Social Structure are only the enabling factors to Women Empowerment.

Keywords: Women Empowerment, Education, Health, Socio-Economic Status, Crimes against Women, Policy Implications.

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Introduction:

Women empowerment refers to increasing the spiritual, political, social, educational, gender or economic strength of individuals and communities of women. Women's empowerment in India is heavily dependent on many different variables that include geographical location (urban / rural) educational status social status (caste and class) and age. Policies on Women's empowerment exist at the national, state and local (Panchayat) levels in many sectors, including health, education, economic opportunities, and gender based violence and political participation. However there are significant gap between policy advancements and actual practice at the community level. Empowerment of women is essentially the process of upliftment of economic, social and political status of women, the traditionally underprivileged ones, in the society. It is the process of guarding them against all forms of violence.

Women empowerment involves the building up of a society, a political environment, wherein women can breathe without the fear of oppression, exploitation, apprehension, discrimination and the general feeling of persecution which goes with being a woman in a traditionally male dominated structure. Women constitute almost 50% of the world's population but India has shown disproportionate sex ratio whereby female's population has been comparatively lower than males. As far as their social status is concerned, they are not treated as equal to men in all the places. In the Western societies, the women have got equal right and status with men in all walks of life. But gender disabilities and discriminations are found in India even today. The paradoxical situation has such that she was sometimes concerned as Goddess and at other times merely as slave.

Review of Literature:

H. Subrahmanyam (2011) compares women education in India at present and Past. Author highlighted that there has a good progress in overall enrolment of girl students in schools. The term empowers means to give lawful power or authority to act. It is the process of acquiring some activities of women. M. Bhavani Sankara Rao (2011)

has highlighted that health of women members of SHG have certainly taken a turn to better.

It clearly shows that health of women members discuss among themselves about health related problems of other members and their children and make them aware of various Government provisions specially meant for them. Doepke M. Tertilt M. (2011) Does Female Empowerment Promote Economic Development? This study is an empirical analysis suggesting that money in the hands of mothers benefits children. This study developed a series of non cooperative family bargaining models to understand what kind of frictions can give rise to the observed empirical relationship.

Duflo E. (2011) Women's Empowerment and Economic Development, National Bureau of Economic Research Cambridge The study argues that the inter relationships of the Empowerment and Development are probably too weak to be self sustaining and that continuous policy commitment to equality for its own sake may be needed to bring about equality between men and women.

Sethuraman K. (2008) The Role of Women's Empowerment and Domestic Violence in child Growth and under nutrition in a Tribal and Rural Community in South India. This research paper explores the relationship between Women's Empowerment and Domestic Violence, maternal nutritional status and the nutritional status and growth over six months in children aged 6 to 24 months in a rural and tribal community.

This longitudinal observational study undertaken in rural Karnataka. India included tribal and rural subjects. Venkata Ravi and Venkatraman (2005) focused on the effects of SHG on women participation and exercising control over decision making both in family matters and in group activities.

Objectives of the Study:

1. To know the need of Women Empowerment.
2. To assess the Awareness of Women Empowerment in India.
3. To analyze the Factors influencing the Economic Empowerment of Women.

4. To study the Government Schemes For Women Empowerment.
5. To identify the Hindrances in the Path of Women Empowerment.
6. To offer useful Suggestions in the light of Findings.

Research Methodology

This paper is basically descriptive and analytical in nature. In this paper an attempt has been taken to analyze the empowerment of in India. The data used in it is purely from secondary sources according to the need of this study. Crime against Women the crimes against women fly directly against orchestrating Women Empowerment in India. A report on the crimes against Women by the National Crime Records Bureau comes up with alarming statistics.

The Crime Head Wise details of reported crimes during the year 2009 to 2013. A total of 2,44,270 Incidents of Crime against Women (both under IPC and SLL) were reported in the country during the year 2012 as compared to 2,28,649 in the year 2011 recording an increase of 6.4% during the year 2012. These crimes have continuously increased during 2008-2012 with 1, 95,856 cases in the year 2008. 2, 03,804 cases in 2009 and 2, 13,585 cases in 2010 and 2,28,650 case in 2011 and 2,44,270 cases in the year 2012. The proportion of IPC crimes committed against women towards total IPC crimes has increased during the last 5 years from 9.2% in the year 2009 to 11.2% during the year 2013.

Present Situation of Women in New Delhi;

Being equal to their male counterparts is still a far cry for Indian women. Not only are they marginal as public figures an average Indian woman can hardly call the shots at home or outside. In 2012, women occupied only 8 out of 74 ministerial positions in the union council of ministers. There were only 2 women judges out of 26 judges in the Supreme Court and there were only 54 women judges out of 634 judges in various high courts. Shocking Facts: According to 2013, UNDP report on Human Development Indicators, all south Asian Countries except Afghanistan, were ranked better for women

than India It predicts: an Indian girl child aged 1-5 years is 75% more likely to die than the boy child. A woman is raped once in every 20 min and 10% of all crimes are reported. Women form 48% of India's Population, only 29% of the National workforce; only 26% women have access to formal credit.

Why Need of Women Empowerment?

Reflecting into the “Vedas Purana” of Indian culture, women are being worshiped such as LAXMI MAA, goddess of wealth; SARSWATI MAA, for wisdom; DURGA MAA for power. The status of women in India particularly in rural areas needs to address the issue of empowering women. About 66% of the female population in rural area is unutilized. This is mainly due to existing social customs. In agriculture and Animal care the women contribute 90% of the total workforce. Women constitute almost half of the population, perform nearly 2/3 of its work hours, receive 1/10th of the world's income and own less than 1/ 100th the world property. Among the world's 900 million illiterate people, women outnumber men two to one. 70% of people living in poverty are women. Lower sex ratio i.e. 933, the existing studies show that the women are relatively less healthy than men though belong to same class. They constitute less than 1/7th of the administrators and managers in developing countries. Only 10% seats in World Parliament and 6% in National Cabinet are held by women. Hindrances of Women Empowerment: The main Problems that were faced by women in past days and still today up to some extent.

1. Gender discrimination
2. Lack of Education
3. Female Infanticide
4. Financial Constraints
5. Family Responsibility
6. Low Mobility

7. Low ability to bear Risk

8. Low need for achievement

9. Absence of ambition for the achievement Social status Dowry Marriage in same caste and child marriage (still existing) Atrocities on Women (Raped, Kicked, Killed, Subdued, humiliated almost daily.)

Need for Women Empowerment

Women are deprived of Decision Making Power Freedom of Movement Access to Education Access to Employment Exposure to Media Domestic Violence.

Ways to Empower Women:

Changes in women's mobility and social interaction Changes in women's labour patterns Changes in women's access to and control over resources and Changes in women's control over Decision making Providing education Self employment and Self help group Providing minimum needs like Nutrition, Health, Sanitation, Housing Other than this society should change the mentality towards the word women Encouraging women to develop in their fields they are good at and make a career.

Government Schemes for Women Empowerment

The Government programmes for women development began as early as 1954 in India but the actual participation began only in 1974. At present, the Government of India has over 34 schemes for women operated by different department and ministries. Some of these are as follows;

1. Rastriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) 1992-1993
2. Mahila Samridhi Yojana (MSY) October, 1993.
3. Indira Mahila Yojana (IMY) 1995.
4. Women Entrepreneur Development programme given top priority in 1997-98.

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5. MahilaSamakhya being implemented in about 9000 villages.
 6. Swayasjdha.
 7. Swa Shakti Group.
 8. Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women(STEP).
 9. Swalamban.
 10. Crèches/ Day care centre for the children of working and ailing mother.
 11. Hostels for working women.
 12. Swadhar.
 13. National Mission for Empowerment of Women.
 14. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) (1975),
 15. Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescence Girls (RGSEAG) (2010).
 16. The Rajiv Gandhi National Crèche Scheme for Children of Working Mothers.
 17. Integrated Child Protection scheme (ICPS) (2009-2010).
 18. Dhanalakahmi (2008).
 19. Short Stay Homes.
 20. Ujjawala (2007).
 21. Scheme for Gender Budgeting (XI Plan).
 22. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP).
 23. Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM).
 24. Prime Minister's RojgarYojana (PMRY).
 25. Women's Development Corporation Scheme (WDCS).

26. Working Women's Forum.
27. Indira Mahila Kendra.
28. Mahila Samiti Yojana.
29. Khadi and Village Industries Commission.
30. Indira Priyadarshini Yojana.
31. SBI's Sree Shakti Scheme.
32. SIDBI's Mahila Udyam Nidhi Mahila Vikas Nidhi.
33. NGO's Credit Schemes.

34. National Banks for Agriculture and Rural Development's Schemes

The efforts of government and its different agencies are ably supplemented by nongovernmental organizations that are playing an equally important role in facilitating women empowerment. Despite concerted efforts of governments and NGOs there are certain gaps. Of course we have come a long way in empowering women yet the future journey is difficult and demanding.

Status of Women Empowerment

The status of Women Empowerment cannot be visualized with single dimension rather multidimensional assessment in terms of various components of women's life and their status would bring a clear conception. So, this paper tries to give a basic idea about the condition and status of women in terms of employment, education, health and social status. Before going to elaborate separately let us have a quick view of the overall status of women in terms of gender gap index prepared by World Economic Forum in 2012.

Challenges:

There are several constraints that check the process of women empowerment in India. Social norms and family structure in developing countries like India, manifests and perpetuate the subordinate status of women. One of the norms is the continuing preference for a son over the birth of a girl child which is present in almost all societies and communities. The society is more biased in favor of male child in respect of education, nutrition and other opportunities. The root cause of this type of attitude lies in the belief that male child inherits the clan in India with an exception of Meghalaya.

Women often internalize the traditional concept of their role as natural thus inflicting an injustice upon them. Poverty is the reality of life for the vast majority women in India. It is another factor that poses challenge in realizing women's empowerment. There are several challenges that are plaguing the issues of women's right in India. Targeting these issues will directly benefit the empowerment of women in India. Education: While the country has grown from leaps and bounds since independence where education is concerned. The gap between women and men is severe. While 82.14% of adult men are educated, only 65.46% of adult women are known to be literate in India.

The gender bias is in higher education, specialized professional trainings which hit women very hard in employment and attaining top leadership in any field. Poverty: Poverty is considered the greatest threat to peace in the world, and eradication of poverty should be a national goal as important as the eradication of illiteracy. Due to this, women are exploited as domestic helps. Health and Safety: The health and safety concern of women are paramount for the wellbeing of a country and is an important factor in gauging the empowerment of women in a country. However there are alarming concerns where maternal healthcare is concerned.

Professional Inequality:

This inequality is practiced in employment and promotions. Women face countless handicaps in male customized and dominated environs in Government Offices

and Private enterprises. Morality and Inequality: Due to gender bias in health and nutrition there is unusually high mortality rate in women reducing their population further especially in Asia, Africa and china. Household Inequality: Household relations show gender bias in infinitesimally small but significant manners all across the globe, more so, in India e.g. sharing burden of housework, childcare and menial works by so called division of work

Finding of the Study:

1. Globalization, Liberalization and other Socio - Economic forces have given some respite to a large proportion of the population. However, there are still quite a few areas where women empowerment in India is largely lacking.
2. There needs to be a sea – change in the mind set of the people in the country. Not just the women themselves, but the men have to wake up to a world that is moving towards equality and equity. It is better that this is embraced earlier than later for our own good.
3. There are several Government programmes and NGOs in the Country, there is still a wide gap that exists between those under protection and those not.
4. Poverty and illiteracy add to these complications, The Empowerment of Women begins with a guarantee of their health and safety.
5. Empowerment of Women could only be achieved if their economic and social status is improved. This could be possible only by adopting definite social and economic policies with a view of total development of women and to make them realize that they have the potential to be strong human beings.
6. In order to create a sustainable world, we must begin to Empower Women.

Suggestions:

1. The first and foremost priority should be given to the education of women, which is the grassroots problem. Hence, education for women has to be paid special attention.

2. Awareness programmes need to be organized for creating awareness among women especially belonging to weaker sections about their rights.
3. Women should be allowed to work and should be provided enough safety and support to work. They should be provided with proper wages and work at par with men so that their status can be elevated in the society.
4. Strict implementation of Programmes and Acts should be there to curb the malpractices prevalent in the society.

Conclusion:

Thus, the attainment in the field of income / employment and in educational front, the scenario of women empowerment seems to be comparatively poor. The need of the hour is to identify those loopholes or limitations which are observing the realization of empowerment of women and this initiative must be started from the women folk itself as well as more importantly policy initiative taken by the state and society. Let us take the oath that we want an egalitarian society where everybody whether men or women get the equal opportunity to express and uplift one's well being and well being of the society as whole. Women's empowerment is not a Northern concept women all over the world, including countries in South, have been challenging and changing gender inequalities since the beginning of the history. These struggles have also been supported by many men who have been outraged at injustice against women. Women represent half the world's population and gender inequality exists in every nation on the planet. Until women are given the same opportunities that men are, entire societies will be destined to perform below their true potentials. The greatest need of the hour is change of social attitude to women.

“When women move forward the family moves, the village moves and the nation moves”. It is essential as their thought and their value systems lead the development of a good family, good society and ultimately a good nation. The best way of empowerment is perhaps through inducting women in the mainstream of development. Women empowerment will be real and effective only when they are endowed income and

property so that they may stand on their feet and build up their identity in the society. The Empowerment of Women has become one of the most important concerns of 21st century not only at national level but also at the international level. Government initiatives alone would not be sufficient to achieve this goal. Society must take initiative to create a climate in which there is no gender discrimination and women have full opportunities of self decision making and participating in social, political and economic life of the country with a sense of equality.

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CHALLENGES OF VIKSIT BHARAT VISION

***Smt. Vanishree Patil**

Abstract:

The Viksit Bharat 2047 vision aims to transform India into a developed nation by its 100th anniversary of independence. However, achieving this vision will require overcoming several challenge, including poverty, inequality, and inadequate infrastructure. This paper examines the challenges of Viksit Bharat and explores potential solutions to address them. The paper argues that addressing poverty and inequality will require implementing policies that promote economic growth, social empowerment, and inclusion. Additionally, investing in infrastructure development and promoting sustainability will be crucial for achieving the Viksit Bharat vision. The paper uses a qualitative research approach, analyzing government reports, policies, and initiatives related to economic growth, social empowerment, and sustainability. The analysis highlights the importance of addressing the challenges of Viksit Bharat and provides recommendations for policymakers and stakeholders.

The findings of this paper suggest that achieving the Viksit Bharat vision will require a multi-faceted approach that addresses the challenges of poverty, inequality, and inadequate infrastructure. The paper concludes that by implementing policies that promote economic growth, social empowerment, and sustainability, India can achieve the vision of a developed nation by 2047.

Key Words: Viksit Bharat, Economic Growth, Social Empowerment, Sustainability and Infrastructure Development

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Introduction:

India's Viksit Bharat 2047 vision is an ambitious goal that aims to transform the country into a developed nation by its 100th anniversary of independence. Achieving this vision will require sustained economic growth, social empowerment, and improved living standards for all citizens. However, several challenges need to be addressed, including poverty, inequality, inadequate infrastructure, and environmental degradation.

The Viksit Bharat vision is built on several pillars, including economic growth, social empowerment, and sustainability. However, achieving these goals will require overcoming several challenges, including:

- Poverty and Inequality:** Despite rapid economic growth, poverty and inequality remain significant challenges in India. Many citizens lack access to basic amenities, including healthcare, education, and sanitation.
- Inadequate Infrastructure:** India's infrastructure, including roads, bridges, and public transportation, is inadequate and needs significant investment to support economic growth.
- Environmental Degradation:** India's rapid economic growth has led to significant environmental degradation, including air and water pollution, and loss of biodiversity.

Methodology:

To examine the challenges of Viksit Bharat, this paper will use a qualitative research approach, focusing on analyzing government reports, policies, and initiatives related to economic growth, social empowerment, and sustainability. The methodology will involve:

- Reviewing existing literature:** Reviewing existing literature on Viksit

Bharat, economic growth, social empowerment, and sustainability to understand the challenges and opportunities.

Analyzing government reports and policies: Analyzing government reports and policies related to economic growth, social empowerment, and sustainability to identify challenges and potential solutions.

Examining case studies: Examining case studies of successful initiatives and programs that have addressed similar challenges in other countries or contexts.

Objectives:

The objectives of this paper are:

1. To examine the challenges of Viksit Bharat: To identify and analyze the challenges that need to be addressed to achieve the Viksit Bharat vision.
2. To explore potential solutions: To explore potential solutions to address the challenges of Viksit Bharat, including government initiatives, policies, and programs.
3. To provide recommendations: To provide recommendations for policymakers and stakeholders to address the challenges of Viksit Bharat and achieve the vision of a developed India by 2047.

By examining the challenges of Viksit Bharat and exploring potential solutions, this paper aims to contribute to the discussion on how to achieve the vision of a developed India by 2047.

Viksit Bharat is facing huge challenges:

The Viksit Bharat vision faces several challenges, including poverty, inequality, inadequate infrastructure, and environmental degradation. These challenges need to be addressed to achieve the vision of a developed India by 2047.

1. **Poverty and Inequality:** Poverty and inequality are significant challenges in India. Many citizens lack access to basic amenities, including healthcare, education, and sanitation. To address poverty and inequality, the government needs to implement policies that promote economic growth, social empowerment, and inclusion.
2. **Inadequate Infrastructure:** India's infrastructure, including roads, bridges, and public transportation, is inadequate and needs significant investment to support economic growth. The government needs to prioritize infrastructure development and invest in projects that promote economic growth and improve living standards.
3. **Environmental Degradation:** India's rapid economic growth has led to significant environmental degradation, including air and water pollution, and loss of biodiversity. The government needs to implement policies that promote sustainability and reduce environmental degradation.

INDIA is dreaming of becoming a developed country by 2047. Recently, the CEO of NITI Aayog BVR Subrahmanyam recently predicted that India was on track to achieving the targeted \$30-trillion economy by 2047. Arvind Subramanian, former chief economic adviser, has projected that even a \$50-trillion economy is well within India's reach.

The claims are supplemented by various global governance institutions and corporate think tank organisations that have thrown up a variety of arguments and presumptions. It seems that India is poised to become a developed country by the stipulated date. This projection is reinforced by the media, warding off critics.

However, some business leaders and policymakers have started questioning the current model of governance and fixing long-term targets without facing the real challenges. Infosys founder Narayana Murthy recently said that India's governance system has failed to be innovative. Problems are recurring with no viable and sustainable solutions in sight. Murthy used Delhi's pollution to vindicate his point. He urged the government to change its system of management and take the challenges of the Indian economy head on.

As the Indian rupee, in comparison to the US dollar, has depreciated and the growth rate in the second quarter of 2024-25 nose-dived, Chief Economic Adviser V Anantha Nageswaran has warned businessmen against being complacent. He has cautioned them to not take advantage of the depreciation of the rupee in increasing their exports. Rather, they should concentrate on increasing productivity and innovations to be competitive in the international markets.

He also proposed some structural reforms, especially at the state and local levels of governance, to make India's growth rate sustainable. Pertinently, the Commerce and Industry has proposed to dismantle the facility of ease-of-doing business's single-window system because captains of the Indian industry have not shown much interest in this policy instrument. This clearly brings out the fact that the idea of a developed India

(Viksit Bharat) is facing gigantic challenges. There is need to clear the long bumpy road ahead.

The first and foremost challenge lies in the evolution of the economic structure and it's disconnecting among the three sectors of economy. One must keep in view the development experience of the developed countries, including East Asian countries, which have had a dynamic and leading industrial sector at the centre of transformation of their economies. The industry, as an engine of growth and transformation of these economies, had provided new products to the world, raising productivity and was the main source of employment.

It is the services sector that has remained predominant for generating income. But the largest proportion of the workforce continues to derive livelihood from the agriculture sector. The agriculture sector, during the last three decades of economic reforms, has borne the burden of the promised transformation of the Indian economy. The workforce currently employed in this sector is as high as 45 per cent. This work engagement comprises low productivity and subsistence wage income, making the agriculture sector as one in distress.

Another feature of the developed countries' experience has been the strong intersectional linkages during the process of structural transformation, including the agriculture, industry and services sectors. Studies examining the sectoral linkages of the developed economies and the Indian economy show that weak intersectoral linkages have prevented the Indian industry from realising the economies of scale.

The services sector of India, instead, has remained predominant, standalone, adding low value and not much employment opportunities. Instead of providing new products to the world, it has remained a subservient service office of the western developed countries.

These structural weaknesses have resulted in a long-term chronic deficit in the balance of trade and a stressed foreign exchange rate. This deficit has forced for the compensation to be derived from the capital account. This has further burdened the economy with a rising debt-GDP ratio. These challenges are formidable and can act as a stumbling block in the realisation of India's goal of becoming developed.

The recently published World Development Report 2024 has examined the causes of why countries fall in low- or middle-income traps. The report has also attempted to provide some way forward. The most important factor that allowed the smooth transition of a country to become developed has been the discipline on 'capital'. The second most important factor has been investment in research and development and become a leader in innovation.

On both counts, India has remained not only deficit but also lagging. A large number of billionaires have emerged in India in a short span of time, but their contribution in introducing new products in the world is almost nil. Low investment in innovation is a violation of the expected ethics/code of conduct of capital for a developed country.

Studies on domestic innovations since the July 1991 economic reforms show a decline in domestic share of innovations. This supports the fact that the Indian polity and policymakers have failed to make the Indian capitalists to invest in innovations to become a leader in high productivity and competitive globally.

If the dynamics are changed, they can generate higher job opportunities and more income in the hands of the workforce. This will ensure upward mobility of the workers and generate adequate demand for goods and services. This multiplier impact is needed for the business as an incentive to be innovative for a sustained economic activity.

Potential Solutions:

Several potential solutions can address the challenges of Viksit Bharat, including:

- **Economic Growth:** Promoting economic growth through initiatives like Make in India and Start-Up India can help address poverty and inequality.
- **Social Empowerment:** Implementing policies that promote social empowerment, including education and healthcare, can help address poverty and inequality.
- **Sustainability:** Implementing policies that promote sustainability, including renewable energy and reducing waste, can help reduce environmental degradation.

By implementing these potential solutions, India can address the challenges of Viksit Bharat and achieve the vision of a developed nation by 2047.

Conclusion:

The Viksit Bharat vision is an ambitious goal that aims to transform India into a developed nation by its 100th anniversary of independence. However, achieving this vision will require overcoming several challenges, including poverty, inequality, inadequate infrastructure, and environmental degradation. By examining the challenges of Viksit Bharat and exploring potential solutions, this paper aims to contribute to the discussion on how to achieve the vision of a developed India by 2047.

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AYURVEDIC CONCEPTS FOR WORK LIFE BALANCE

स्वस्थस्य स्वार्थ रक्षणं । आतुरस्य ववकार प्रशमनं च: ॥

***Mis Lavanya hunaje**
UG schola Taranath Govt
Ayurvedic Medical College Bellary

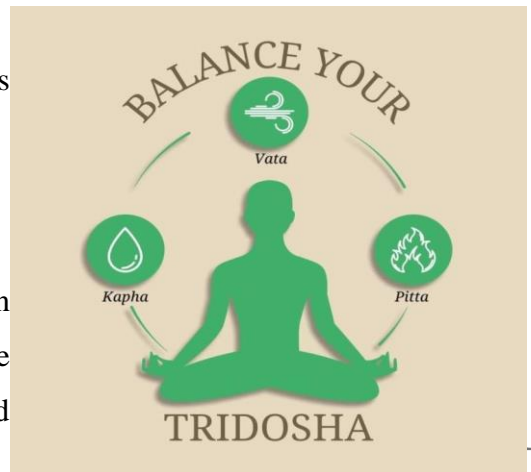
The main aim of Ayurveda is to maintain the health of the healthy person and to cure the disease of the sick person. *In today's fast-paced world, achieving a balance between work and personal life has become increasingly challenging. *Ayurveda, **an ancient Indian system of medicine**, offers valuable insights and practical tips to maintain harmony between work and personal life. This essay explores Ayurvedic concepts that can help individuals achieve a better work-life balance.

Understanding Ayurvedic Principles

Ayurveda is based on the concept of three doshas

—
Vata,

Pitta, and Kapha. Each individual has a unique constitution, and understanding one's dosha can help in making lifestyle choices that promote balance and well-being. By recognizing and



respecting individual differences, Ayurveda provides a personalized approach to achieving work-life balance.

Dinacharya: Daily Routine

Ayurveda emphasizes the importance of a daily routine, or Dinacharya, to maintain physical and mental well-being. A well-planned daily routine can help individuals prioritize tasks, manage time effectively, and make space for self-care and relaxation. By incorporating activities like yoga, meditation, and exercise, individuals can improve their productivity and reduce stress.

<h1 style="text-align: center;">DINACHARYA</h1> <p style="text-align: center;">* Benefits of every day activities according to Ayurved, for a Healthy Body & Mind</p>	
1. Wake up 45 min before sunrise : ➤ For fresh start of day ➤ Good concentration for studies ➤ Proper evacuation of bowels	9. Vyayama (Exercise) : ➤ Exerting half the body capacity ➤ Improves stamina, digestion, tone of muscles
2. Elimination of waste : ➤ Without straining and regular evacuation ➤ For good appetite and digestion	10. Udvartana (Dry Powder Application) : ➤ Applying dry/wet powder to the skin ➤ Improves skin lustre, delays ageing
3. Brushing teeth : ➤ Regularly for good oral health ➤ Use bitter, astringent taste applications	11. Snana (Bath) : ➤ With warm water (bodybath) & cold water (headbath) ➤ Relieves exhaustion, relaxes mind, cleanses body
4. Tongue Cleansing : ➤ Removes bad odour ➤ Cleanses tongue and stimulates taste buds	12. Sadvratta (Good Conduct) : ➤ Adopting proper code of conduct ➤ Promotes mental health and well being
5. Nasya (Nasal Drops) : ➤ Administration of 2 drops in each nostril ➤ Improves health of sense organs & concentration of the mind ➤ Reduces sinusitis & URTs, premature greying of hair	13. Bhojana (Meals) : ➤ Two major meals in a day, eat when hungry. ➤ Fresh and warm food, proper quantity ➤ Having all 6 rasa/tastes (sweet, sour, salty bitter, pungent, astringent) ➤ Mid - day and before sunset ➤ Avoid spicy, oily, salty and left-over foods
6. Gandusha (Oral Rinse) : ➤ Holding liquid in mouth until eyes water ➤ Improves perception of taste and voice quality	14. Padabhyanga (Foot Massage) : ➤ Massage the soles of feet ➤ For good sleep, improved vision
7. Anjana (Eye Application) : ➤ Application of medicated collyrium ➤ Cleanses and brightens eyes, improves vision ➤ Protects from eye diseases	15. Nidra (Sleep) : ➤ Sleep in time and in a peaceful, clean place ➤ Get 6-8 hours of sleep ➤ Relaxes & rejuvenates body & mind
8. Abhyanga (Oil Massage) : ➤ Daily oil massage with medicated oil/ TII oil ➤ Keeps skin soft, lustrous, improves circulation ➤ Relieves exhaustion,	



STATE AYUSH SOCIETY GOA, NATIONAL AYUSH MISSION
AYUSH CELL, DIRECTORATE OF HEALTH SERVICES
 Campal, Panaji - Goa



Work-Life Balance through Ayurvedic Lenses

धर्म-कार-रक्षाणां आरोग्यां रूपां उत्तरां।

(चरकसंहिता सुत्र १/२४)

Ayurveda views work-life balance as a delicate balance between three aspects:

1. *Dharma*: fulfilling one's duties and responsibilities
2. *Artha*: pursuing one's passions and interests
3. *Kama*: enjoying life's pleasures and desires
4. *Moksha*: striving for spiritual growth and self- realization

By understanding and balancing these four aspects, individuals can create a more harmonious and fulfilling life.

Practical Tips for Work-Life Balance

Ayurveda offers a holistic approach to achieving work-life balance by considering an individual's unique constitution, lifestyle, and environment.

Here are some key Ayurvedic principles that can help:

1. Understand Your Dosha

- *Vata*: prioritize stability, routine, and flexibility
- *Pitta*: focus on balance, competition, and achievement
- *Kapha*: emphasize stability, nourishment, and relaxation

2. Daily Routine (Dinacharya)

- Establish a consistent wake-up time
- Incorporate self-care activities (yoga, meditation, exercise)
- Prioritize meals and sleep

3. Mindful Work Habits

- Take regular breaks to reduce stress
- Practice mindfulness and presence
- Set realistic goals and priorities

4. *Nourishing Relationships*

- Cultivate supportive relationships
- Prioritize quality time with loved ones
- Practice effective communication

5. *Stress Management*

- Use stress-reducing techniques (meditation, yoga, pranayama)
- Engage in relaxing activities (reading, walking, listening to music)
- Prioritize self-care and relaxation

6. *Seasonal Adjustments (Ritucharya)*

- Adapt to seasonal changes (diet, lifestyle, activities)
- Prioritize self-care and relaxation during stressful seasons

7. *Ayurvedic Lifestyle Recommendations*

- Eat a balanced diet according to your dosha
- Engage in physical activity (yoga, exercise)
- Prioritize sleep and relaxation

By incorporating these Ayurvedic principles, individuals can achieve a better balance between their work and personal life, leading to improved overall well-being and happiness.

Conclusion

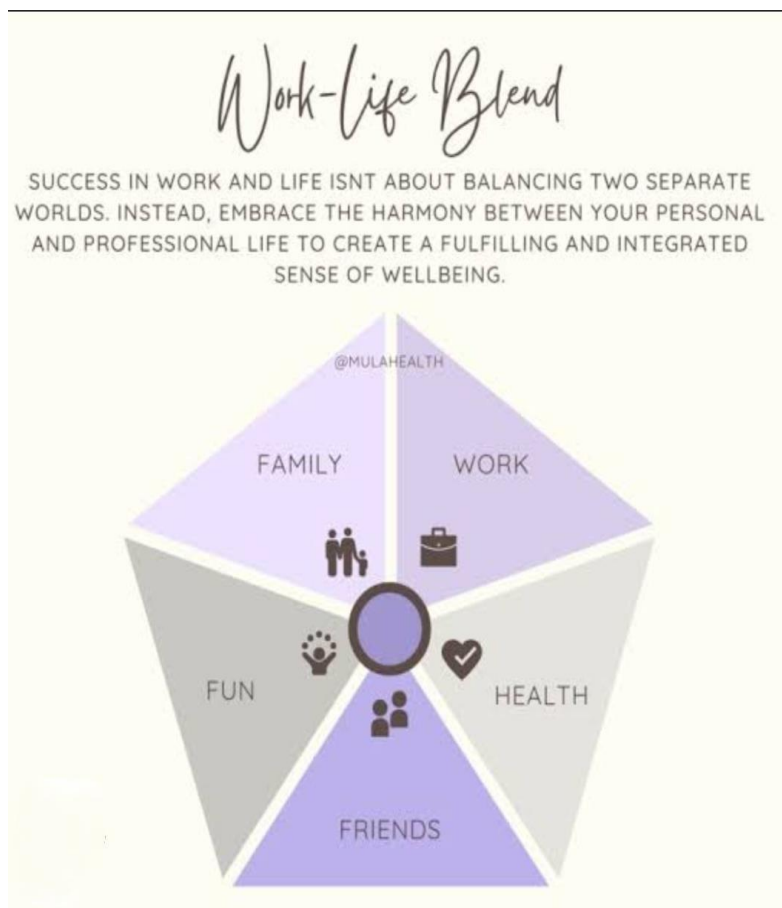
Ayurvedic concepts offer a holistic approach to achieving work-life balance. By understanding individual differences, prioritizing self-care, and cultivating mindfulness, individuals can create a more harmonious and fulfilling life.

By incorporating Ayurvedic principles into daily life, individuals can improve their productivity, reduce stress, and enhance their overall well-being.

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Political Challenges of Viksit Bharat Vision

***Dr. Renukadevi. Nagashetty**

Abstract

The vision of *Viksit Bharat* a developed, inclusive, and globally competitive India by 2047 represents a transformative national aspiration. While the economic, social, and technological dimensions of this vision have gained momentum, the political landscape presents significant challenges that could influence its realization. This paper explores the key political obstacles impeding the path to a *Viksit Bharat*, including partisan polarization, governance deficits, policy inconsistency, electoral populism, and the erosion of democratic institutions. It critically examines how these issues impact long-term planning, administrative efficiency, and public trust in institutions. Furthermore, the paper delves into the role of federalism, decentralization, and political will in addressing regional disparities and promoting inclusive development. By analysing these challenges, the abstract highlights the urgent need for political reforms, cooperative governance, and a shared national commitment to sustainable and equitable progress. The study concludes that overcoming these political hurdles is essential not only for achieving developmental milestones but also for ensuring that the vision of *Viksit Bharat* reflects the democratic ideals and pluralistic ethos of the nation.

Keywords: Viksit Bharat, Political Challenges, Policy Implementation, Federalism, Governance

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Introduction:

India's aspiration of becoming a "Viksit Bharat" (Developed India) by 2047 is a vision rooted in inclusive development, economic transformation, social justice, sustainability, and good governance. However, the realization of this ambitious goal is significantly influenced by the political environment. Political stability, policy continuity, transparency, and cooperative federalism are essential components for success. This article delves into the political challenges that could impede this vision and explores comparative insights from other developing and developed nations.

Objectives:

1. To understand the political aspects influencing the Viksit Bharat vision.
2. To identify and analyse key political challenges hindering developmental policies.
3. To conduct a comparative study with similar political challenges in other nations.
4. To suggest remedies and strategic approaches for overcoming political hurdles.
5. To evaluate the role of governance in achieving developmental goals.

Methods:

- **Qualitative Analysis:** Examination of government documents, policies, and political speeches.
- **Comparative Study:** Analysis of political systems and development trajectories in nations like China, Brazil, and the USA.
- **Case Studies:** Evaluation of past developmental initiatives such as Make in India, Digital India, and Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.
- **Expert Interviews:** Perspectives from political analysts, policy-makers, and academics (optional depending on research access).

Comparative Study:

- **China:** Centralized political control allows swift policy implementation but limits democratic participation. Fast economic growth is attributed to long-term planning with fewer political roadblocks.
- **Brazil:** Faces issues like political instability and corruption, which have hindered consistent development despite strong resources and population.
- **USA:** Although highly developed, faces political polarization that affects long-term consensus on national policies, similar to India's current trajectory.
- **India:** Balances democracy and development, but coalition politics, state-centre friction, and electoral populism often delay reforms.

Political Challenges:

1. **Policy Discontinuity:** Change of government often leads to abandonment or alteration of key initiatives.
2. **Electoral Populism:** Short-term promises overpower long-term planning, affecting fiscal responsibility.
3. **Bureaucratic Red Tape and Corruption:** Slows down implementation of developmental projects.
4. **Centre-State Relations:** Political differences between ruling parties at the state and central level can hinder cooperative federalism.
5. **Polarization and Divisive Politics:** Distracts from national priorities and fosters mistrust among communities.
6. **Weak Institutions:** Undermines accountability and governance, affecting delivery of schemes.

Political Economy and Institutional Dynamics:

A critical component in understanding the political challenges to the Viksit Bharat vision lies in analysing the political economy and how institutional dynamics shape development outcomes.

1. Fragmented Political Landscape:

India's multi-party system, while reflective of its democratic diversity, often leads to fragmented electoral mandates. Coalition governments at the central or state level can stall policy continuity. For instance, opposition-led states may delay or resist central initiatives, such as GST implementation or Agni path reforms, creating friction that hampers national development goals.

2. Legislative Gridlocks:

Deliberative dysfunctions in Parliament and state assemblies—such as frequent disruptions, low productivity, or lack of bipartisan debate—often prevent the timely passage of reforms. Controversial bills risk becoming political tools rather than being evaluated on their merit, slowing down institutional progress.

3. Weak Decentralization:

While Panchayati Raj institutions and urban local bodies are constitutionally recognized, they often suffer from underfunding, limited autonomy, and political interference. The Viksit Bharat vision requires strengthening grass-root governance to ensure last-mile delivery and inclusive growth.

4. Politicization of Bureaucracy:

Frequent transfers, political favouritism, and lack of accountability mechanisms reduce administrative efficiency. Development projects suffer when bureaucratic continuity and professionalism are compromised, especially at the implementation level.

Role of Stakeholders:

Achieving the Viksit Bharat vision involves multi-level political cooperation and proactive engagement of various stakeholders:

1. Central Government:

The central government's role in policy planning, financial transfers, and flagship program initiation is critical. However, it must ensure that national policies are not perceived as top-down impositions, especially in culturally diverse and politically autonomous states.

2. State Governments:

States are laboratories of innovation and implementation. Political alignment with the centre can ease execution, but a non-aligned or adversarial approach can create obstacles. For example, water-sharing disputes or disagreements over language and education policies often stem from political differences.

3. Judiciary and Constitutional Bodies:

An independent judiciary and robust constitutional institutions (e.g., CAG, ECI) act as safeguards of accountability and democratic process. However, allegations of politicization or overreach can erode public trust and destabilize the democratic architecture.

4. Civil Society and Media:

In a participatory democracy, civil society organizations, think tanks, and the media serve as bridges between the people and the government. Their role in advocacy, monitoring, and awareness-building is essential. However, political interference, censorship, or sensationalism can dilute their effectiveness.

Designing Politically Resilient Policies:

For the Viksit Bharat vision to survive political transitions and competing interests, policy design must incorporate the following:

1. Inclusiveness in Policymaking:

Engaging stakeholders across political, regional, and social spectra helps build consensus and ensures broader legitimacy. Initiatives like pre-legislative consultations or public discourse can democratize the policy process.

2. Institutionalization of Reforms:

Policies should be anchored in law and implemented through independent institutions to prevent rollback due to political changes. For instance, statutory bodies for climate action or digital governance can ensure continuity beyond electoral cycles.

3. Data-Driven Governance:

Use of real-time data and evidence-based decision-making can depoliticize public administration to some extent. Dashboards tracking SDG indicators or PM Gati Shakti infrastructure maps promote transparency and discourage political manipulation.

4. Federal Incentive Structures:

Designing fiscal transfers and centrally sponsored schemes with performance-linked incentives encourages states to align with national goals without coercion. NITI Aayog's Aspirational Districts Programme is one such example of cooperative competition.

Remedies:

- 1. Policy Continuity Pacts:** Agreements across party lines to ensure key policies transcend political tenures.
- 2. Strengthening Democratic Institutions:** Ensure independence of judiciary, election commission, and oversight bodies.

3. **Decentralized Governance:** Empower local bodies to reduce the burden on centralized structures.
4. **Civic Education:** Promote political literacy to help voters prioritize development over identity politics.
5. **Incentivize Cooperative Federalism:** Use grants, shared goals, and joint committees to foster state-centre collaboration.
6. **Transparent Governance:** Use of technology (e-governance) to enhance transparency and accountability.

Conclusion: Achieving the Viksit Bharat vision by 2047 is not just a policy or economic challenge—it is fundamentally a political one. The strength of India's democratic institutions, political maturity, and the ability to prioritize national interest over partisan gains will determine the success of this vision. A united political will, stable governance, and an informed electorate are essential in navigating the complex political terrain to realize a developed India

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ANALYTICAL VIEW ON INDIAN KNOWLEDGE SYSTEM FOR WORLD SOCIETY AND FAMILY

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Abstract

The intersection of traditional knowledge systems and contemporary societal needs marks a significant area of inquiry in today's increasingly interconnected world. Scholars predominantly emphasize the imperative to bridge the chasm between established Western paradigms and holistic Eastern philosophies, particularly the Indian knowledge system, which encompasses rich practices such as Ayurveda, yoga, and philosophical tenets that can offer substantial contributions to global discourses on health, family well-being, and community development. The aim of this research is to explore the relevance and applicability of the Indian knowledge system in addressing contemporary challenges faced by global societies and families. The present paper is based on secondary data collected from various sources of Journals, Research articles, government and non-government publications. The exploration of Indian knowledge systems throughout this dissertation has illuminated their profound relevance and applicability, particularly in the domains of family and societal structures. The research provided a comprehensive analysis of how traditions such as Ayurveda and yoga, along with their inherent emphasis on interconnectedness, can facilitate holistic well-being and foster societal resilience

Keywords: Ayurveda, yoga, familial bonds, community development, sustainability, globalization.

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Introduction

The intersection of traditional knowledge systems and contemporary societal needs marks a significant area of inquiry in today's increasingly interconnected world. Scholars predominantly emphasize the imperative to bridge the chasm between established Western paradigms and holistic Eastern philosophies, particularly the Indian knowledge system, which encompasses rich practices such as Ayurveda, yoga, and philosophical tenets that can offer substantial contributions to global discourses on health, family well-being, and community development. This research paper addresses the pressing research problem of understanding how the Indian knowledge system can be integrated into modern socio-cultural contexts to address contemporary challenges faced by global societies and families. Effectively leveraging this knowledge necessitates a nuanced examination of its principles and applications, which have historically been marginalized in favour of Western-centric viewpoints. Therefore, the primary objectives of this research include exploring the philosophical underpinnings of Indian knowledge systems, identifying their practical implications in contemporary settings, and assessing their potential for fostering resilience and holistic well-being within family units and wider social structures.

Through this analytical approach, the dissertation aims to elucidate the fundamental significance of traditional knowledge in contemporary discourse, thereby offering alternative frameworks for understanding health, wellbeing, and societal cohesion.

Furthermore, this exploration speaks to the academic community about the critical need for interdisciplinary approaches to knowledge systems, thereby advocating for the inclusion of diverse epistemologies in mainstream research and practice. Practically, the findings of this study are poised to benefit practitioners, policymakers, and educators by equipping them with culturally-rooted strategies that promote health and family well-being, ultimately challenging homogenized global practices. The implications of integrating Indian knowledge systems into contemporary dialogues extend beyond mere inclusion, as they foster intercultural understanding and appreciation, presenting a compelling argument for the re-evaluation of current paradigms that shape societal frameworks. In light of these aspirations, this dissertation not only contributes to the academic discourse surrounding traditional knowledge but also supports essential transformations aimed at promoting resilience and sustainability in family dynamics and community well-being, thus paving the way for continued exploration and validation of holistic approaches in addressing global issues.

Objective: The aim of this research is to explore the relevance and applicability of the Indian knowledge system in addressing contemporary challenges faced by global societies and families.

Research Methodology: The present paper is based on secondary data collected from various sources of Journals, Research articles, government and non-government publications.

Literature Review

Pandey DSK, 2025, in an increasingly interconnected world, the relevance of diverse knowledge systems becomes paramount, as societies seek innovative solutions to complex global challenges. Central to this discourse is the Indian knowledge system, which has evolved over millennia, encompassing traditional practices, philosophical insights, and intricate social structures. Historically, this system has made substantial contributions to various fields, including medicine, mathematics, and ethics, influencing not only the Indian subcontinent but also the world at large. Brahmachari SKD, 2024, the significance of studying the Indian knowledge system lies in its potential to offer unique perspectives on issues such as community engagement, holistic well-being, and sustainable living, which are critical in addressing the pressing needs of contemporary society.

Existing literature has identified key themes that characterize the Indian knowledge system, such as the emphasis on familial bonds, community cohesion, and the intergenerational transmission of wisdom. Thomas KA et al., 2018, Existing literature has identified key themes that characterize the Indian knowledge system, such as the emphasis on familial bonds, community cohesion, and the intergenerational transmission of wisdom. Researchers have argued that these elements are integral in shaping societal structures and individual identities, reinforcing the importance of family as a microcosm of broader societal values. Moreover, the focus on ethical living and environmental stewardship within Indian epistemology has received attention, as it promotes a balanced approach to personal and communal well-being.

Walter M et al., 2020, addressing these gaps is crucial, as it would facilitate a deeper understanding of how Indian knowledge systems can be effectively integrated into global discourses on family and societal development. Moreover, there is a growing need to explore the impact of globalization on Indian knowledge systems, particularly how cultural exchanges can lead to both the preservation and transformation of these traditions. The influx of Western paradigms often prompts questions regarding authenticity and adaptation, necessitating a nuanced approach to understanding cultural integrity. As the world grapples with shared challenges, insights garnered from Indian epistemology could significantly enhance collaborative efforts aimed at fostering inclusive and equitable societies.

This literature review aims to synthesize existing knowledge on the Indian knowledge systems relevance to global society and family dynamics, highlighting its potential contributions while addressing existing gaps in scholarly discourse. By engaging with a diverse array of sources, this review will provide a comprehensive understanding of the subject, setting the groundwork for future exploration and application of Indian insights in contemporary issues.

Results and Discussions

A deep exploration into the Indian knowledge system reveals its multifaceted nature, providing critical insights into how these traditions interact with contemporary global society and family structures. The findings indicate that Indian knowledge, especially in areas such as Ayurveda, yoga, and philosophy, provides pragmatic solutions to modern challenges, notably in promoting holistic well-being and environmental sustainability. This study identified that practices rooted in indigenous wisdom advocate

preventive health measures and community-based approaches that enhance familial bonds and societal cohesion. The emphasis on interconnectedness— between individuals, communities, and nature— contrasts sharply with many Western paradigms that often isolate these elements. Notably, the research illustrates how Indian epistemologies are increasingly recognized in global wellness discourse, providing frameworks that other cultures are now beginning to adopt and legitimize. Previous studies have often overlooked the subtle but essential dynamics of knowledge transmission within Indian families and communities, which perpetuate these traditions through oral narratives and experiential learning. While earlier research primarily framed Indian knowledge systems as historical relics, this study presents them as living frameworks that have implications for contemporary society.

Furthermore, drawing connections with international scholarship, such as the work of Ndlovu-Gatsheni on epistemic freedom, reinforces the argument that integrating indigenous knowledge within global contexts is crucial. The alignment of this study with the findings from global discourses on knowledge pluralism suggests that embracing diverse epistemological frameworks can lead to more effective solutions to shared global challenges. Such engagements are not only academically significant but also practically important, as they offer pathways to enhancing social harmony and resilience in an increasingly complex world. Recognizing the value of Indian knowledge systems is particularly urgent as societies grapple with issues of wellness, sustainability, and cultural identity in the wake of globalization. In a rapidly globalizing world, the exploration of diverse knowledge systems offers an opportunity to address the myriad of challenges faced by contemporary societies. The findings of this dissertation illuminate the potential of Indian knowledge systems, particularly in areas such as Ayurveda and yoga, to

contribute to holistic well-being and societal sustainability. These systems emphasize interconnectedness within communities and the environment, which contrasts sharply with many Western approaches that often compartmentalize health and social issues.

The rich tapestry of Indian knowledge, as identified in the research, provides practical solutions that enhance familial bonds and societal resilience, and this aligns with previous studies highlighting the global recognition of such indigenous practices in addressing modern predicaments. Additionally, the emphasis on preventive health measures rooted in familial and community dynamics reveals the efficacy of these traditional frameworks in fostering stronger societal relationships. Comparatively, prior research largely framed Indian knowledge systems as relics of the past; however, this study posits that they are indeed living frameworks that hold relevance for contemporary social issues. As societies confront the complexities of modern challenges, recognizing the value of Indian knowledge systems allows for a broader dialogue that promotes cultural diversity and fosters collaboration among different epistemologies. Ultimately, this research contributes to a growing discourse advocating the inclusion of traditional knowledge in contemporary settings as an avenue for enhancing social cohesion and health outcomes globally. Moreover, it calls for future research that delves deeper into the intersections between indigenous episteme and contemporary scientific methodologies, thereby paving the way for more integrative frameworks that reflect our shared human experience

Conclusion

The exploration of Indian knowledge systems throughout this dissertation has illuminated their profound relevance and applicability, particularly in the domains of family and societal structures. The research provided a comprehensive analysis of how

traditions such as Ayurveda and yoga, along with their inherent emphasis on interconnectedness, can facilitate holistic well-being and foster societal resilience. By dissecting these knowledge systems, it became evident that they address contemporary challenges in ways that resonate with modern needs, thus resolving the initial research problem pertaining to the apparent disconnect between traditional practices and contemporary societal issues. Academically, the findings contribute to a growing discourse on epistemic plurality, advocating for the inclusion of diverse knowledge systems within the broader scholarly dialogues on health and wellness. Practically, the research underscores the necessity for policymakers and practitioners to engage meaningfully with Indian knowledge frameworks, which can enrich public health strategies and enhance community wellbeing

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Entrepreneurship as a catalyst for Viksit Bharat@2047

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**** Shri. Amresh pawar**

Abstract:

Creating jobs, accelerating economic growth, and promoting innovation all depend on entrepreneurship and the startup ecosystem. The goal of Viksit Bharat @2047 in the Indian context is to use technology to foster innovation, advance inclusivity, and establish a supportive atmosphere for new businesses and entrepreneurship. This study examines the state of entrepreneurship in India today, considers the challenges and opportunities that the startup ecosystem faces, and offers suggestions for achieving Viksit Bharat @2047. This paper provides a thorough analysis of the Indian entrepreneurial ecosystem and recommendations for how investors, entrepreneurs, policymakers, and other relevant parties can support the expansion and sustainability of Viksit Bharat @2047 start-ups. It draws inspiration from a variety of sources, including academic literature, government records, and industry analyses.

Key Words: Entrepreneurship, start-up ,ecosystem, Viksit Bharat, Inclusivity,

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Introduction:

In the ambitious context of Viksit Bharat@2047, this research explores the dynamic and changing landscape of entrepreneurship and the start-up ecosystem in India. This study intends to investigate the complex aspect of innovation, economic growth, and job creation through the lens of new business and technological advancement, with the country on the verge of transformative growth. It provides a roadmap for stakeholders to create an environment that is supportive of start-ups and critically assesses the present status of Indian entrepreneurship, noting the opportunities and challenges that lie ahead. The paper aims to provide a through overview and strategic recommendations for fostering an ecosystem that not only thrives domestically but also asserts India's stature on the global innovation stage, thereby contributing to the realization of a developed and inclusive India by 2047. This is achieved by insights from scholarly literature, government policies, and industry trends.

Research Objectives: The study aims to evaluate the current state of Indian entrepreneurship and start-up ecosystem, identifying patterns, obstacles, and opportunities. It will also examine the legislative framework and government programs that promote innovation and entrepreneurship, assessing their effectiveness in creating a favorable environment for new business. The study will also explore, talent ac the challenges faced by entrepreneurs and start-ups in financing, talent acquisition, market dynamics, and regulatory requirements. The study will also examine the impact of technological advancement, such as block chain and AI, on entrepreneurship in Viksit Bharat in 2047. The study will propose strategies creativity, and advocating for

inclusivity. The ultimate goal is to create a more conducive environment for entrepreneurship in the region.

Research Methodology: The research will examine scholarly works, official documents, industry evaluation, and publication to gain insight into India entrepreneurship and the start-up scene secondary sources will provide data, and a qualitative analysis will reveal recurrent themes and difficulties.

Introduction: In the ambitious context of Viksit Bharat @2047, this research paper explores the dynamic and changing landscape of entrepreneurship and the start-up ecosystem in India. This study intends to investigate the complex aspects of innovation, economic growth, and job creation through the lens of new businesses and technological advancements, with the country on the verge of transformative growth. It provides a roadmap for stakeholders to create an environment that is supportive of start-ups and critically assesses the present status of Indian entrepreneurship, noting the opportunities and challenges that lie ahead. The paper aims to provide a thorough overview and strategic recommendations for fostering an ecosystem that not only thrives domestically but also asserts India's stature on the global innovation stage, thereby contributing to the realization of a developed and inclusive India by 2047. This is achieved by integrating insights from scholarly literature.

Literature Review

Organizations' Role in Entrepreneurship Development: Through a variety of projects and activities, organizations play a critical role in encouraging entrepreneurship. Welter and Smallbone's (2011) research highlights the value of entrepreneurial support

organizations (ESOs) in offering entrepreneurs specialized help, from finance and market access to training and mentorship.

The Indian entrepreneurial ecosystem faces numerous challenges and opportunities in its Pursuit of Viksit Bharat @2047. Regulatory hurdles, such as bureaucratic red tape and Complex compliance requirements hinder the pace of business operations and deter potential Entrepreneurs from initiating start-ups. Access to finance is another critical challenge, with Many start-ups struggling to attract financial backing due to traditional financial institutions'

Stringent lending criteria. Talent acquisition is also a significant challenge, with competition From established corporations and global firms making recruitment and retention difficult The Indian start-up ecosystem has experienced significant growth, with an increase in start- Ups, unicorns, and successful funding rounds. This growth is not limited to traditional tech hubs but extends across the country, including tier 2 and tier 3 cities. The sector attracting Start-up innovation includes fintech, edtech, healthtech, agritech, and sustainability-focused Ventures. Government initiatives like the Start-up India campaign have provided critical Support in terms of funding, mentorship, and easing regulatory burdens. However, there is still a need for policy evolution to address emerging challenges and sectors words: Entrepreneurship, Start-up ecosystem, Viksit Bharat @2047, Innovation, Economic growth, Access to finance, Inclusivity, Policy intervention

Recommendations & suggestions:

*The government plans to streamline start-up regulatory processes, strengthen intellectual property rights protection, and encourage investment in priority sectors like clean energy,

healthcare, and education. *Diversify investment portfolios by investing in emerging sectors like sustainability, agritech, and healthcare. *To stay competitive, businesses should adopt a customer-centric approach, focusing on understanding customer needs and market dynamics.

*The initiative also aims to create an inclusive ecosystem, ensuring equal opportunities for women, rural entrepreneurs, and socially disadvantaged groups

Conclusion: In conclusion, the vitality and dynamism of India's start-up ecosystem are inextricably linked to the path towards Viksit Bharat @2047. The main takeaways from this investigation highlight the strong growth trajectory, the crucial role played by government initiatives, the ongoing difficulties in obtaining funding and hiring talent, and the revolutionary effect that technology breakthroughs have had on entrepreneurship. The opportunities and challenges faced by Indian start-ups are shaped by these factors taken together.

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CHANGING SOCIAL EMPOWERMENT IN VIKSIT BHARAT 2047 *

Dr.Santoshkumar M Katke

Abstract:

As India moves towards its centenary of independence in 2047, the vision of a Viksit Bharat (Developed India) is intricately linked to the concept of social empowerment. Social empowerment, which encompasses the freedom, opportunity, and capacity of individuals and communities to participate in social, economic, and political life, is key to India's growth and transformation. It involves creating conditions where marginalized groups—such as women, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, religious minorities, persons with disabilities, and the youth—are given equal access to resources and opportunities, while also ensuring they have a meaningful voice in shaping their future. In a Viksit Bharat, social empowerment goes beyond basic welfare and addresses systemic inequalities deeply embedded in the Indian social structure. The empowerment of women, for instance, will be marked by full participation in the workforce, leadership positions, and a society free from gender-based violence. Similarly, marginalized communities will not only benefit from reservations and legal protections but will actively contribute to the country's economic and social fabric. Moreover, youth empowerment will focus on providing opportunities for skill development, innovation, and civic participation. Key to this vision is the role of education, technology, and participatory governance. The proliferation of digital tools, along with reforms in education, will bridge gaps and promote equitable growth. Additionally, participatory governance will allow citizens to have a say in decision-making, making democracy more inclusive and responsive.

In conclusion, social empowerment in Viksit Bharat 2047 is not merely a goal but a continuous process that will reshape India into a nation where every individual, regardless of their background, can achieve their fullest potential and contribute to the collective prosperity and well-being of the country.

Keywords: Social Empowerment, Viksit Bharat-2047 etc.

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INTRODUCTION:

Social Empowerment refers to the process by which individuals or groups gain control over their lives, access opportunities, and assert their rights in society. It involves the removal of barriers such as poverty, discrimination, and lack of access to essential resources like education, healthcare, and employment. Social empowerment is not just about providing people with material support but also about enabling them to make choices, participate actively in decision-making processes, and have their voices heard in both social and political spheres. It promotes equality, freedom, and a sense of belonging, where individuals from all backgrounds—regardless of gender, caste, religion, or socioeconomic status—are able to access the tools they need to lead dignified and fulfilled lives.

Viksit Bharat (Developed India) refers to the vision of a prosperous, self-reliant, and globally influential India by the year 2047, marking 100 years of independence. It envisions a nation where sustainable economic growth, technological advancement, social equity, and environmental responsibility are balanced. A Viksit Bharat is one

where the benefits of development are equitably distributed, where every citizen has access to opportunities, and where infrastructure, education, healthcare, and social systems are designed to empower every individual. In this vision, India's social, economic, and political systems work in harmony to ensure that all its people, especially marginalized groups, can thrive and contribute to the nation's progress, making India a leading global player with a high quality of life for all its citizens.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:

This study examines the changing social empowerment in Viksit Bharat 2047.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

This study is based on secondary sources of data such as articles, books, journals, research papers, websites and other sources.

CHANGING SOCIAL EMPOWERMENT IN VIKSIT BHARAT 2047

Social empowerment has been one of the most vital pillars of national development, particularly in a country as diverse and complex as India. As we look forward to the year 2047—when India completes 100 years of independence—our vision for "Viksit Bharat" or Developed India is intricately tied to how well we empower every segment of society. The journey toward a socially empowered India involves not just economic and infrastructural progress but a deep transformation in the way individuals and communities are enabled to live dignified, equal, and self-determined lives. It is about expanding the capacities of citizens to make choices and act on them. As we move toward 2047, social empowerment will be defined not only by access to basic resources

but also by the depth of inclusion, equity, justice, and opportunity available to every citizen.

India's social structure has long been shaped by historical inequalities, especially based on caste, gender, religion, class, and region. While the Constitution laid the foundation of equality and social justice, and landmark reforms have since tried to address systemic disparities, the ground realities continue to reflect both progress and persistent challenges. However, the trajectory towards Viksit Bharat promises a new chapter where social empowerment is both the means and the end of development. In this envisioned India of 2047, social empowerment will be about more than social welfare; it will be about social leadership, where individuals from marginalized backgrounds become architects of change and drivers of policy, innovation, and growth.

One of the central features of changing social empowerment is the integration of education, technology, and digital access as transformative tools. Education is not just a means of employment but a vehicle for agency. In the emerging vision for 2047, education for all is not limited to mere literacy or school enrollment but extends to critical thinking, digital literacy, creativity, and values of empathy and civic responsibility. As more students from disadvantaged communities access quality education, a new generation of leaders, thinkers, and professionals is emerging. This shift is eroding traditional barriers and giving rise to a more meritocratic society where empowerment stems from capability, not privilege. Further, with the rapid penetration of digital infrastructure through initiatives like Digital India, even remote areas are now connected to the information economy. This connectivity is empowering citizens to

access government services, educational resources, and employment opportunities, making the digital divide narrower than ever before.

Women's empowerment represents another crucial aspect of social transformation. In Viksit Bharat 2047, the vision for gender justice is bold and inclusive. No longer limited to token representation or protection-based narratives, women's empowerment is evolving toward full participation in the political, economic, and social life of the nation. Legislative measures like reservations for women in Parliament, economic schemes promoting women-led enterprises, and institutional mechanisms ensuring gender justice in workplaces are expected to bring about a radical cultural shift. Equally important is the role of changing social attitudes and awareness. Girls are increasingly seen as equal contributors to family and society, and early signs show a decline in regressive practices like child marriage and gender-based violence in many regions. Empowerment here is about choice—women choosing education, careers, political participation, and leadership roles without societal constraints. The emerging idea is that women are not passive beneficiaries of development but active agents of change shaping the course of Viksit Bharat.

The empowerment of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and other marginalized communities continues to evolve through both policy interventions and grassroots activism. Reservation policies in education and employment have opened up opportunities that were once structurally denied. But beyond reservations, a broader societal shift is taking place—where dignity, representation, and voice are becoming central themes. In 2047, the aspiration is that these communities will not only be represented in institutions but will be shaping institutions themselves. From Panchayats

to Parliament, from academia to entrepreneurship, from literature to law, there is a growing visibility and assertion that redefines empowerment in terms of ownership and leadership. The rising literacy rates, economic participation, and cultural contributions of marginalized communities are breaking long-standing stereotypes and reshaping Indian identity in more inclusive terms.

Religious minorities, especially Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, and others, also play a crucial role in the broader framework of social empowerment. In a developed India, the measure of progress is not merely GDP growth but how secure, respected, and participative every community feels. The empowerment of minorities hinges on equitable access to education, healthcare, housing, and fair representation in governance and public discourse. Social harmony is being increasingly understood as a prerequisite for development, not a consequence of it. Civic organizations, interfaith dialogue forums, and secular educational institutions are fostering environments where diversity is celebrated, not merely tolerated. A Viksit Bharat must be a place where every citizen, irrespective of religion, lives with dignity, freedom, and equal opportunity.

Youth empowerment is another cornerstone of the changing landscape. With India being one of the youngest countries demographically, the role of youth in shaping 2047 cannot be overstated. Social empowerment in this context involves channeling youthful energy into nation-building, innovation, and social reform. Access to skill development, entrepreneurship opportunities, mentorship, and platforms for civic engagement is giving rise to a generation that is confident, creative, and committed. Unlike the past, today's youth are not waiting for change—they are initiating it. Social media, digital platforms, and youth-led movements have emerged as powerful instruments for advocacy,

awareness, and activism. These tools are enabling the youth to raise their voice on issues ranging from climate justice and gender equality to corruption and education reforms. The emphasis is on co-creation of policies, where young citizens are seen not merely as voters or beneficiaries but as partners in shaping the nation.

Social empowerment in Viksit Bharat also entails a strong emphasis on inclusivity for persons with disabilities (PwDs), the elderly, and other often overlooked groups. The move from charity-based models to rights-based frameworks is at the heart of this transformation. Accessibility in physical and digital infrastructure, inclusive education systems, affirmative action, and legal protections are creating an environment where individuals from these groups can live independently and participate fully in society. Importantly, the narrative around disability and identity is shifting—from pity and stigma to pride and potential. The social imagination of what it means to be empowered is expanding to embrace all forms of human diversity.

Another significant factor in the evolving idea of social empowerment is environmental justice and sustainable development. Marginalized communities are often the most affected by environmental degradation, pollution, and climate change. In the pursuit of a Viksit Bharat, the notion of empowerment is deeply tied to environmental equity. This includes ensuring access to clean water, air, green spaces, and resilient infrastructure. Empowering communities to participate in decisions related to local resources, conservation, and climate action is essential for sustainable development. Indigenous knowledge systems, traditional practices, and community-led conservation efforts are being integrated into mainstream development policies, recognizing the role of local wisdom in addressing global challenges.

Cultural empowerment, too, plays a vital role in shaping a socially empowered India. The diversity of languages, art forms, rituals, and heritage is a source of collective strength. Empowering communities to preserve, promote, and profit from their cultural capital is both an act of economic revitalization and identity affirmation. Local artisans, tribal musicians, regional writers, and community historians are being provided platforms, funding, and digital access to reach global audiences. The promotion of regional languages and local traditions within the broader framework of national pride is enriching the democratic fabric of India. Cultural empowerment ensures that development is not homogenizing but respectful and reflective of the country's pluralistic ethos.

An often understated but crucial part of social empowerment is mental health and emotional well-being. As India urbanizes and globalizes, the pressures of modern life are intensifying. Social empowerment must therefore include mechanisms to ensure psychological safety, access to mental health care, and the dismantling of stigma surrounding mental illness. Schools, workplaces, and communities are increasingly recognizing the importance of emotional resilience, counseling services, and supportive networks. Empowerment in this sense is about inner strength and social support, helping individuals live fulfilling lives even in the face of personal or societal challenges.

Public institutions, particularly local governance bodies, civil society organizations, and the media, play a vital role in facilitating and sustaining social empowerment. In the vision of Viksit Bharat 2047, these institutions are expected to be more participatory, transparent, and accountable. Decentralized governance that empowers communities to make decisions relevant to their needs is a hallmark of inclusive development. Civil society acts as a bridge between policy and people, ensuring that marginalized voices are

heard and represented. Media, especially in its digital and community-driven formats, can serve as a platform for awareness, dialogue, and accountability. Empowerment is greatly amplified when institutions themselves are democratized and people have the tools to influence the systems that affect their lives.

In the backdrop of all these efforts is the evolving role of the state. The state's responsibility is increasingly seen not as a provider of relief but as an enabler of potential. Policies are being designed to be more inclusive, data-driven, and responsive to the real needs of citizens. The use of Artificial Intelligence, Big Data, and GIS in governance is helping to identify gaps and deliver services more effectively. However, the future of social empowerment lies not only in technology and policy but also in values—empathy, equity, justice, and solidarity. A developed India cannot merely be a wealthy or powerful one; it must be a just and compassionate society where development reaches the last person in the last mile.

As the vision for Viksit Bharat 2047 continues to take shape, it becomes clear that social empowerment cannot exist in isolation from the structural and systemic reforms that support it. In a society as layered as India's, real empowerment must reach deeper into the foundations that shape the citizen's lived experience. Therefore, in addition to the more commonly acknowledged spheres of gender equality, caste equity, education, and technology, there are new and emerging dimensions that are playing an increasingly critical role in defining what social empowerment looks like in the 21st century. These dimensions are not standalone additions, but rather organic extensions of a holistic approach to inclusive development—an approach where empowerment is a lived experience, not just an ideal. In this spirit, four additional areas deserve close attention:

labor dignity and economic inclusion, urban equity and livable cities, reform in justice and policing systems, and the rise of participatory governance.

Labour dignity and economic inclusion are becoming indispensable components of the changing face of social empowerment. As India transitions from an agrarian to a more industrial and service-oriented economy, the nature of work is shifting rapidly. However, a large segment of the population, particularly in the informal sector, continues to face exploitation, job insecurity, and poor working conditions. Social empowerment in this regard involves a commitment to not just job creation, but job dignity. The notion of dignity in labor is rooted in fair wages, social security, workplace safety, and respect for all forms of work, whether in agriculture, construction, domestic services, or gig-based platforms. In Viksit Bharat, the empowerment of workers—especially those historically seen as “unskilled” or invisible—will mean that every individual engaged in economic activity has access to legal protection, professional growth, and personal dignity. The expansion of labor codes, universal social protection schemes, skill certification programs, and the formal recognition of gig and platform workers are steps in the right direction. But more than policy, this change requires a cultural shift in how society perceives work. The prestige traditionally reserved for white-collar jobs must evolve to honor the dignity of all honest labor. An empowered India must be one in which a sanitation worker, a street vendor, or a delivery executive feels equally respected and valued in their contribution to the nation’s economy.

Social empowerment in 2047 will be deeply influenced by the inclusiveness and equity of our urban development. Cities are not just engines of growth but also arenas of inequality. As urbanization accelerates, so do the divides between gated communities and

slums, between metro-connected corridors and underserved neighborhoods, between digital wealth and analog struggles. The social empowerment of urban residents must, therefore, focus on access to affordable housing, clean water, sanitation, efficient public transportation, safety for women and marginalized groups, and green public spaces. Smart cities cannot truly be smart unless they are also just and accessible. Urban equity means ensuring that the millions of migrant workers, daily wage earners, street vendors, and domestic workers who sustain city life are not treated as outsiders but are given the rights, services, and dignity of full citizens. Urban planning must be participatory, inclusive, and accountable to the needs of all demographics, particularly those most vulnerable to displacement, gentrification, and environmental hazards. In Viksit Bharat, the empowerment of the urban poor will involve making the city a space of belonging and opportunity, not just of survival.

One cannot talk about social empowerment without addressing the imperative need for reform in justice and policing systems. The accessibility of justice is a foundational element of an empowered society. Yet, millions of Indians—especially those from economically weaker sections and marginalized communities—struggle to access fair, timely, and affordable justice. The legal process is often intimidating, costly, and slow. Empowerment in this realm means creating a judicial system that is truly people-centric. Legal awareness campaigns, expansion of legal aid services, simplification of procedures, use of technology for virtual hearings, and greater transparency in police functioning are crucial. Community policing models, accountability for custodial violence, training in human rights for law enforcement, and the diversification of the judiciary to reflect India's social mosaic can help restore trust in justice institutions. When people feel that the law protects them, not punishes them disproportionately, they feel more secure, more

included, and more willing to participate in democratic life. For Viksit Bharat to be just and empowered, it must be a nation where the rule of law uplifts rather than oppresses, where ordinary citizens can claim their rights without fear or favor.

The most transformative aspect of changing social empowerment is the rise of participatory governance. The 21st-century citizen is no longer content to be a passive recipient of policies but increasingly demands to be an active shaper of them. This participatory impulse is a sign of an evolving democracy and a powerful driver of empowerment. Citizen-led budgeting, public consultations, local referendums, online grievance redress platforms, and real-time digital engagement between governments and citizens are opening up new channels of voice and accountability. Social empowerment in this context is not about waiting for handouts but about influencing how public resources are used, how priorities are set, and how progress is measured. The success of local governance bodies like Panchayats and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in states like Kerala and Himachal Pradesh show that when communities are given control over planning and resource allocation, the outcomes are more equitable and sustainable. Moreover, the decentralization of power and the strengthening of institutions like municipal councils, school management committees, and ward sabhas are ensuring that democracy is lived not just at the national level but in everyday local life. In the vision of Viksit Bharat, an empowered citizen is not just someone who has access to services but one who helps design, monitor, and improve them.

Labour dignity, urban equity, justice reform, and participatory governance—underscore the complexity and depth of social empowerment in the India of tomorrow. They challenge us to look beyond conventional indicators and dig deeper into the lived realities

of our people. Social empowerment is not just about removing barriers; it is also about building systems that nurture talent, reward initiative, protect the vulnerable, and celebrate diversity. In Viksit Bharat 2047, the empowered Indian will not just be someone who benefits from development but someone who helps define its direction. A daily wage worker using a mobile app to access social security, a domestic helper voting on her municipal budget, a Dalit woman judge presiding over a constitutional bench, a transgender entrepreneur mentoring young aspirants, a migrant laborer owning a home in the city he built, a tribal youth monitoring forest conservation digitally—these are not distant possibilities but emerging realities. They represent the new face of social empowerment, grounded in dignity, rights, opportunity, and voice. India's diversity has always been its greatest strength and its greatest challenge. The journey to 2047 is not about flattening this diversity but empowering it. The more our institutions, policies, and narratives reflect this diversity—not just as tokenism but as leadership—the more meaningful our idea of development will become.

CONCLUSION:

The journey toward a *Viksit Bharat* in 2047 hinges on the transformation of social empowerment at every level of society. It is not merely about economic growth or technological advancement but about ensuring that every citizen, irrespective of their gender, caste, religion, or background, has equal access to opportunities and resources. The empowerment of marginalized communities, women, youth, and other vulnerable groups will be the foundation upon which a truly developed India stands. Education, technology, and participatory governance will be central to this transformation, helping bridge gaps in access and representation. The rise of inclusive policies and institutions

will foster a society where individuals are not just recipients of development but active contributors to it. Social empowerment will redefine power dynamics, making it a collective force for positive change, fostering equality, and promoting justice. By 2047, *Viksit Bharat* will not only be a testament to economic and infrastructural advancement but also to a society where every individual enjoys dignity, equality, and the freedom to pursue their dreams. Social empowerment will be the heart of this progress, ensuring that the nation's development is both inclusive and sustainable, leaving no one behind in its march toward greatness.

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CHALLENGES OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA: A CRITICAL REVIEW FOR VIKSIT BHARAT

***Dr. Maheshkumar Ganwar**

ABSTRACT

The vision of “Viksit Bharat@2047” implies the overall development of India into a developed country by the year 2047, marking its hundred years of independence. This ambitious goal, introduced by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, covers multiple dimensions of development, including economic growth, environmental sustainability, social improvement, and effective governance. Education thus emerges as the key element for this transformational lifecycle moment and serves as the foundation for achievement and mobility. The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 highlights the major challenges that affect India as a country and are the main barriers to the education system in the country, listing a financial crisis and a lack of infrastructure as some of the barriers. The proposed National Education Policy 2020 also includes a lofty goal of increasing spending on education to 6% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), which can only be achieved through planned efforts. The findings reveal critical challenges within the sector, such as infrastructural inadequacies, faculty shortages, and funding constraints, alongside an alarming Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of 27.3%. Notably, NEP 2020 aims to achieve a 50% GER by 2035, underscoring the necessity for inclusive access and enhanced educational quality. Despite the challenges, the study identifies significant opportunities for reform through innovative pedagogical approaches and collaborative partnerships. Ultimately, the paper presents targeted recommendations for reforms designed to elevate educational standards,

Key Word: Viksit Bharat, Dimensions, Achievement, Opportunities.

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INTRODUCTION:

Higher education serves as a cornerstone of economic growth and occupies a vital position within the educational landscape of any nation. It acts as a catalyst for rapid economic advancement and provides essential pathways for upward mobility. Today, as we stand on the threshold of a new era, every individual, every institution, and every organisation must heed the call to contribute to the realisation of a developed India. Similar to how the youth of previous generations devoted themselves to the pursuit of freedom, we must now commit ourselves to the progress and development of our nation. Drawing inspiration from our historic struggle for freedom teaches us a valuable lesson about unity, dedication and collective action. In the same way that our forefathers fought tirelessly with immense zeal to acquire freedom, we now need to concentrate on the construction of a developed India. On December 11, 2023, the honourable Prime Minister of India, Mr. Narendra Modi, introduced the “Viksit Bharat @2047” campaign for the youth of India. This campaign was initiated to make India a developed nation in the 100th year of its independence. This campaign includes various aspects of development, such as economic growth, environmental sustainability, social progress, and good governance. Higher education in India has witnessed unprecedented growth over the past few decades, according to a World Bank 2019 report after the USA and China India has the third largest Higher Education system in the world (Nathan & Das, 2010). This growth reflects India's commitment to enhancing educational access and promoting knowledge-driven

economic development. There is a strong academic interest in contemplating and discussing the "development of the nation". The landscape of the "Amrit Kaal" has been shaped by numerous successful development initiatives conceptualised and put into action over the past nine years. "Sankalp Se Siddhi" emerged as one of our guiding principles during this transformative period to ensure the effective execution of developmental schemes, collectively resulting in a narrative of development achievement. A large number of ground-breaking initiatives/programmes have been undertaken by the Government of India during the last 9 years. These initiatives have substantial social and economic Impact that transformed the way of life in the country. The various research studies have documented these social and transformational impacts, culminating in implementation of governmental development initiatives and schemes. These initiatives transformed the tangible and intangible domains of development universe of the nation and need to be discussed by academic community, researchers, youths and students. At the national and state levels, numerous initiatives have been implemented to enhance the education system.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

To explore the key challenges of the higher education system in India.

To study the recommendations for further Development of the Higher Education System in India in light of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020.

METHODOLOGY

This study employs a descriptive and exploratory research design to critically analyze the A comprehensive review of secondary data was conducted, drawing from valid sources

such as government reports, academic journals, and relevant literature to ensure a robust analytical framework. Data collection involved systematically sourcing information from reputable entities, including the University Grants Commission (UGC), the Ministry of Education, and the Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE). In addition, peer-reviewed research papers, scholarly articles, and credible news publications were meticulously review together diverse perspectives on the challenges of higher education in India. the study evaluates the effectiveness of existing policies and practices in addressing these challenges while exploring opportunities for reform and innovation within the sector. Qualitative data analysis techniques were employed to synthesize findings from multiple sources, facilitating a comprehensive understanding of the landscape of higher education in india this approach highlights the interplay between policy, practice, and outcomes, providing insights into the pathways for enhancing educational access, quality, and equity.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

Low Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)

India's Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education stands at a mere 27.3%, as reported by the All-India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) for 2020-2021. This figure significantly lags behind the global average and is lower than many other nations, despite India possessing the world's largest youth population, as indicated by the World Bank. Such a low GER highlights the exclusion of a considerable proportion of eligible youth from accessing higher education opportunities. The Enrolment rates are not uniform across the country; states such as Bihar and Uttar Pradesh exhibit particularly low participation levels, reflecting deep-rooted socio-economic disparities. Moreover, a

stark urban-rural divide persists, whereby urban areas typically enjoy better access to educational resources, while rural youths remain significantly marginalized (Sharma & Singh, 2021).

Quality Versus Quantity

The dichotomy between quality and quantity in Indian higher education is increasingly concerning, impacting students' competitiveness in the global arena. A significant gap exists in terms of the skill and employability of graduates, a reflection of systemic inadequacies in the educational framework. The current system prioritizes rote learning and examinations over skill development and practical applications. Despite 75 years of independence, India has not yet allocated even 6% of its GDP to education. Consequently, none of the Indian institutions rank among the top 100 globally. Although engineering remains a popular field, a staggering 80% of engineering graduates are deemed unprepared for professional demands (National Employability Report, 2019). Contributing factors to declining quality include outdated teaching methodologies, minimal industry collaboration, and a prevailing emphasis on quantity over substantive quality.

Expansion of Higher Education Institutions

In the seven decades post-independence, India has seen a substantial rise in both public and private higher education institutions. This growth often occurs without a corresponding enhancement in academic quality. Many institutions offer degrees at exorbitant costs while lacking rigorous academic standards, fostering a culture where students adopt shortcuts to success. Alarmingly, approximately 20 universities have been

classified as "fake" by the University Grants Commission (UGC, 2023), contributing to a dilution of educational integrity.

Insufficient Infrastructure

The effectiveness of teaching and learning hinges on adequate infrastructure, including state-of-the-art laboratories, classrooms, recreational areas, and sanitary facilities, public universities often suffer from budget deficits owing to corruption and mismanagement, while even many private institutions frequently fail to meet global standards. This lack of infrastructure continues to hinder the overall educational experience and impedes the development of a conducive learning environment (Kapur & Mehta, 2021).

Irregularities in Research & Development

Investments in research and development remain lacking in India, currently standing at only 0.7% of its GDP—well below the global average of approximately 1.8% (The Hindu, 2023). Although the Union Budget for 2023-2024 allocated ₹2000 crore for the National Research Foundation under NEP 2020, the existing state of research in India remains subpar. Ethical concerns related to the credibility of research are prevalent, compounded by a lack of qualified faculty and inadequate funding opportunities. Furthermore, only 6% of candidates qualify for the National Eligibility Test (NET), with a mere 1% qualifying for the Junior Research Fellowship (JRF), which often fails to sustain academic research careers (Chadha, 2020).

Privatization and Commoditization of Education

The trends of globalization and privatization, along with insufficient public funding, have triggered a surge in privately managed higher education institutions. Currently, 21.4% of

colleges are government-owned, while a staggering 65% are private (AISHE Report, 2020). Many of these private institutions prioritize profit over education quality, resulting in high tuition fees that render quality education inaccessible to economically disadvantaged groups. As former President Barack Obama asserted, "Higher education is not a luxury reserved for the privileged; it is an economic necessity for every family."

Insufficient Grants for Scholarships and Fellowships

Scholarships and fellowships are essential for broadening access to higher education; however, funding for these programs has seen a steady decline. Although the government is increasing expenditures in other areas, the budget allocated specifically for education remains constricted, drawing concerns from advocates of equitable access to higher education.

Examination-Oriented System vs. Learning Enhancement

The examination-centric nature of the Indian educational system poses a considerable barrier to genuine learning and nation-building efforts. The overwhelming focus on passing exams often eclipses the importance of acquiring knowledge, leading to a workforce ill-equipped to meet industry demands and contributing to a chronic shortage of skilled professionals. (Kumar & Sharma, 2021).

Strengthening Research and Innovation

One of the cornerstones of NEP 2020 is to promote research and innovation among higher education institutions (HEIs). This can be facilitated by increasing funding for research projects, establishing collaborations between universities and industries, and creating incubators for startups. Institutions should be encouraged to adopt a research-led

approach, incorporating research methodologies into undergraduate programs, thereby nurturing a culture of inquiry from an early stage (Rai & Avasthi, 2021).

Multidisciplinary Approach

NEP 2020 endorses a multidisciplinary education framework that allows students to choose subjects across various disciplines. Institutions should develop flexible curricula and promote interdepartmental collaborations, which will enable students to gain knowledge across diverse fields. This could be accomplished through the establishment of integrated programs and dual-degree opportunities.

Leveraging Technology in Education and Enhancing Digital Infrastructure

Strengthening the digital infrastructure of HEIs is crucial for implementing NEP 2020 effectively. The COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the need for robust online education platforms. Institutions should invest in high-quality digital resources, including virtual labs and online libraries, to facilitate blended learning environments (Srinivasan, 2020). Furthermore, training faculty and students in the use of these resources will be essential to maximizing their potential. The NEP advocates the integration of technology into education, which can be further expanded through the establishment of digital education platforms. E-learning tools and resources should be made accessible to students in remote areas to bridge the digital divide. Universities can collaborate with tech companies to develop interactive learning modules that cater to diverse learning styles (Chaudhary, 2021).

Conclusion:

Conclusion India is a country with a rich past and a diversified culture. There are many obstacles to overcome, and this transition is not an easy task. The journey has been

arduous and winding for India to a certain extent, and this shows how large the task at hand is. India dreams of transforming into a developed country, but the harsh reality bites back every time in the social and economic structure. Enhancing India's higher education system requires a comprehensive strategy.

A key aspect of this strategy involves prioritizing merit-based fair transparent faculty recruitment processes. Equally, reforms in the school system are also important to better prepare students to meet the demands of higher education. Further, establishing a robust research ecosystem is vital for driving innovation and addressing societal challenges. Alongside this, increasing scholarships for economically disadvantaged students can promote equity by ensuring access to quality education for all. Aligning vocational and professional courses with market demands can further enhance the relevance of education to the evolving needs of the workforce. Expanding digital education and updating curricula with job-oriented skills can be a critical step toward bridging the digital divide and addressing the workforce requirements of the future. At the same time, promoting STEM education, and incorporating bilingual medium of instruction or mother language can make education more accessible and foster deeper learning.

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VIKSIT BHARAT AND EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

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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 Development in india. 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.

Key Words: Viksit Bharat, impartial, opportunities, Empowering.

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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 development in India. 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.

Meaning:

Viksit Bharat' means 'Developed India.' Viksit Bharat 2047 is the government's vision to drive the mission of making India a completely developed nation by its 100th anniversary of independence in 2047. The vision is based on four pillars: Yuva (Youth), Garib (Poor), Mahilayen (Women), and Annadata (Farmers).

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

To study on role of education in shaping Viksit Bharat

To study the Elements of Viksit Bharat

To study the Nature of Indian Education For 2047

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

To write this paper, the data has mainly concentrated on textual approach, books written by eminent scholars and articles, papers written on various National and International Journals has been considered to do the framework of this paper. Thus, secondary data has been used to write this paper.

ELEMENTS OF VIKSIT BHARAT

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.

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**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.

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

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.

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.

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.

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

As India moves towards the vision of Viksit Bharat@2047, enhancing education and skill development is crucial. These areas are fundamental to shaping the nation's future. By tackling issues related to access, quality, and relevance in education and by building a strong skill development ecosystem, India can guarantee that the citizens are equipped to navigate a rapidly evolving world.

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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ROLE OF INDUSTRY AND TECHNOLOGY IN BUILDING VIKSIT BHARAT

*** Nandini.R .Revanoor **Dr.M .Nagaraj**

Abstract

The strong integration of technology and industry is essential to the goal of Viksit Bharat, which is an advanced, independent India. Industries act as catalysts for economic expansion, increasing exports, creating jobs, and raising national productivity. They become catalysts for change in a variety of industries when equipped with cutting-edge technologies like artificial intelligence, renewable energy, digital infrastructure, and sophisticated manufacturing. This essay examines the ways in which digital empowerment, industrial innovation, and environmental practices are forming an inclusive, resilient, and globally competitive India. It draws attention to how policy efforts like Make in India, Digital India, and Startup India work together to speed up this process and eventually help achieve a Viksit Bharat by 2047.

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Introduction

Overview With the lofty goal of creating a Viksit Bharat (Developed India) by 2047, the year of its 100th anniversary of independence, India is poised to enter a revolutionary age. The country must leverage the twin pillars of industry and technology in order to achieve this aim. The foundation of economic development is industry, which boosts infrastructure, generates jobs, and propels expansion. At the same time, technology is a potent enabler that transforms procedures, boosts productivity, and encourages creativity in many fields. India's future is being reshaped by the convergence of industry and technology, from green energy and artificial intelligence to smart manufacturing and digital governance. This study explores how these industries are fostering equitable growth, sustainability, and global competitiveness—all crucial components in creating a really Viksit Bharat—in addition to boosting economic indicators.

Research Objective: analysing the crucial role that industry and technology play in the development of Viksit Bharat (Developed India) is the main goal of this study. Examining how industrial growth promotes job creation, increases manufacturing capacities, and improves national infrastructure is the goal of this study. Additionally, it aims to evaluate how new technologies like automation, artificial intelligence, digital platforms, and renewable energy are transforming different facets of the economy and society. The study also examines the relationship between technical advancement and significant government programs like Make in India, Digital India, and Start-up India, emphasising how governmental assistance may spur entrepreneurship and innovation. Finding the potential and problems that come with combining industry and technology is

also a major focus, especially when it comes to attaining sustainability, inclusivity, and equitable growth. Last but not least, the study seeks to suggest policy orientations and strategic actions to improve industry-technology cooperation and guarantee that they cooperate to achieve the goal of Viksit Bharat by 2047.

Research methodology: Methods of R research In order to comprehend how industry and technology contribute to the creation of Viksit Bharat, this study uses a qualitative and analytical research technique. Secondary data gathered from reliable sources, including government publications, policy documents, academic journals, industry white papers, and the official websites of programs like Make in India, Digital India, and Start-up India, served as the foundation for the study. To learn more about how India's development is being shaped by technical breakthroughs and the contemporary industrial landscape, a thorough literature review has been carried out. In order to identify best practices and quantifiable effects, case studies of tech-driven breakthroughs and successful industrial projects have been examined. Additionally, the study employs comparative analysis to look at India's industrialisation and technology integration progress in comparison to other emerging and developed countries. To find trends, obstacles, and possibilities related to the Viksit Bharat vision, data interpretation and thematic analysis methodologies are used. This approach guarantees a wide-ranging, policy-focused viewpoint that backs useful suggestions for improving industry-technology synergy in India's growth process.

Literature Review

The relationship between industrial growth, technological advancement, and national development has been widely discussed in academic and policy literature. Scholars and economists agree that a strong industrial base significantly contributes to GDP growth, employment generation, and infrastructure development. According to reports by the NITI Aayog and Ministry of Commerce and Industry, India's push for industrialization through initiatives like Make in India has played a pivotal role in

increasing manufacturing output and attracting foreign investment. Technology, on the other hand, is recognized as a transformative force. Studies from institutions such as IITs, World Bank, and McKinsey Global Institute have emphasized the impact of digital technologies—such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), Internet of Things (IoT), blockchain, and automation—on improving productivity, reducing operational costs, and fostering innovation. Programs like Digital India and Start-up India have been highlighted as key drivers in building a digitally empowered society and economy.

Several researchers have also explored the intersection of sustainable development and industrial growth. Journals such as the Economic and Political Weekly and Journal of Sustainable Development note the importance of green technologies and responsible industrial practices in meeting environmental goals, while maintaining economic momentum. Furthermore, literature suggests that government policy plays a crucial role in bridging gaps between traditional industries and modern technology. Policy reviews indicate that an integrated approach involving skill development, infrastructure modernization, and digital literacy is essential for realizing the vision of Viksit Bharat.

CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

India faces several challenges in leveraging industry and technology to build Viksit Bharat. One major hurdle is the presence of infrastructure gaps, especially in rural and remote areas, where inadequate transport, logistics, and digital connectivity hinder industrial and technological outreach. Another pressing issue is the skill deficit, as a significant portion of the workforce lacks the training needed to work with advanced technologies like artificial intelligence, robotics, and data analytics. Additionally, a wide technological divide exists between urban and rural regions, limiting inclusive growth

and digital participation. The high cost of innovation also poses a challenge, with many startups and MSMEs struggling to afford new technologies due to limited access to funding and research support. Compounding these issues are regulatory hurdles, where complex bureaucratic procedures and delayed policy execution can slow down progress. Lastly, sustainability concerns must be addressed, as unchecked industrialization may lead to environmental degradation and depletion of natural resources if not carefully managed

Despite these challenges, India holds immense opportunities in its journey toward becoming a developed nation. Government schemes such as Make in India, Digital India, Skill India, and Startup India provide a strong policy framework to support industrial expansion and technological advancement. The country also benefits from a large and youthful population, offering a demographic dividend that, if effectively educated and employed, can power the economy. The rapid global adoption of emerging technologies like AI, the Internet of Things (IoT), renewable energy, and automation presents further opportunities to boost productivity and reduce costs. Moreover, India's thriving startup ecosystem is a major driver of innovation, particularly in sectors such as fintech, edtech, healthtech, and agritech. With the right support, these startups can transform local economies and contribute to national development. These opportunities, if strategically harnessed, can play a pivotal role in realizing the vision of Viksit Bharat by 2047.

Recommendations and Suggestions

1. **Strengthen Infrastructure Development:** The government and private sector should invest in upgrading transport, logistics, power supply, and digital connectivity, especially in rural and semi-urban areas, to ensure inclusive industrial and technological growth.

2. **Enhance Skill Development:** Expand and modernize skill development programs under Skill India, with a focus on emerging technologies such as AI, machine learning, robotics, data science, and green technologies to make the workforce future-ready.
3. **Promote Research and Innovation:** Encourage R&D through tax incentives, research grants, and public-private partnerships. Establish more innovation hubs, incubators, and technology parks across states to support startups and MSMEs.
4. **Support MSMEs and Startups:** Provide easier access to finance, mentorship, and market linkages for small and medium enterprises. Simplify compliance and regulatory processes to reduce entry barriers for tech-based businesses.
5. **Strengthen Industry-Academia Collaboration:** Foster collaboration between educational institutions and industries to align academic curricula with industry needs, promote applied research, and enhance employability.
6. **Ensure Sustainable Industrial Practices:** Encourage industries to adopt environmentally friendly technologies, waste management systems, and energy-efficient processes to balance development with ecological sustainability.
7. **Bridge the Digital Divide:** Promote digital literacy programs and affordable internet access in rural areas to ensure equitable access to technology-driven opportunities.
8. **Improve Governance and Policy Implementation:** Streamline bureaucratic procedures, ensure timely policy execution, and maintain transparency to build investor confidence and accelerate industrial and technological projects.
9. **Leverage Global Partnerships:** Collaborate with global tech leaders and advanced economies to bring in expertise, technology transfer, and best practices that can accelerate India's development trajectory.
10. **Monitor and Evaluate Progress:** Establish clear benchmarks and regular progress evaluations for initiatives under Viksit Bharat to ensure accountability and timely course correction.

Conclusion

Industry and technology are key drivers in India's mission to become a Viksit Bharat by 2047. While industry boosts growth and employment, technology fuels innovation and global competitiveness. With strong government support and strategic collaboration, these sectors can build a self-reliant, inclusive, and sustainable nation. Overcoming challenges like infrastructure gaps and skill shortages is essential. A focused approach will pave the way for a developed and empowered India.

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“ROLE OF ENTREPRENEUR IN : VIKSIT BHARAT”

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Abstract:

A key factor propelling innovation, economic expansion, and social change is entrepreneurship. In India, groups like Viksit Bharat have been instrumental in encouraging entrepreneurship and giving innovators the tools they need to create a better future. This study examines Viksit Bharat's entrepreneurial path and its initiatives to support the next generation of innovators. This article investigates the tactics, effects, and results of Viksit Bharat's entrepreneurial programs through a thorough literature research, case studies, and analysis of the organization's activities. The results demonstrate Viksit Bharat's dedication to promoting innovative ecosystems, developing entrepreneurial potential, and advancing socioeconomic development. Viksit Bharat has sparked good change by empowering entrepreneurs and encouraging an innovative culture, opening doors for young innovators to reach their full potential and make a positive impact.

Keywords: Entrepreneurial, Viksit, Bharat, Empowerment, Business

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Introduction:

A key component of economic growth, entrepreneurship fosters innovation, the creation of jobs, and social advancement. The role of entrepreneurship assumes more relevance in the dynamic environment of India's developing economy, offering chances for inclusive progress and revolutionary transformation. Such as Viksit Bharat have become catalysts, actively promoting entrepreneurial potential and cultivating an innovative culture to enable the innovators of the future. This study examines the entrepreneurial path of Viksit Bharat, exploring its many programs designed to empower would be business owners throughout India. Viksit Bharat works to unleash people's potential through a diverse range of initiatives, tools, and support systems, guiding them toward successful entrepreneurship and enhancing the country's overall socioeconomic structure. By looking into Viksit Bharat's entrepreneurial path, we want to understand its statics, effects, and results. This study seeks to illuminate the transformational potential of entrepreneurship and the crucial role Viksit Bharat played in forming India's entrepreneurial environment through a combination of literature research, case studies, and analysis. We want readers to accompany us on this investigative adventure as we uncover the revolutionary possibilities of entrepreneurship and imagine a time where all would be innovators have access to the tools and resources they need to succeed. In addition to examining Viksit Bharat's entrepreneurial path, our research project aims to motivate action and create a shared commitment to promoting entrepreneurship and advancing socioeconomic development in India and abroad.

Objectives

The goals of Viksit Bharat stem from its overarching aim to promote innovation and entrepreneurship. Among the primary goals are:

Review of Literature

Studies on Entrepreneurship Initiatives: A number of case studies have looked at how successful entrepreneurship programs run by businesses throughout the globe are. These studies offer insightful information on effective tactics, significant obstacles encountered, and lessons discovered in promoting entrepreneurship at the local level.

Journey of Entrepreneurship Viksit Bharat's: Even though it hasn't received much scholarly attention, Viksit Bharat's entrepreneurial trajectory makes a strong argument for investigation. By means of its varied array of initiatives, including as Viksit Bharat has shown a dedication to enabling budding entrepreneurs and promoting innovation throughout India through financing schemes, skill development seminars, and incubation facilities.

Encouraging Future Pioneers: Viksit Bharat's Entrepreneurship Path:

Founded in 2023, Viksit Bharat is a trailblazing organization committed to encouraging innovation and entrepreneurship throughout India. Under the direction of its purpose and goals, Viksit Bharat has set out on a revolutionary path with the goal of empowering aspiring innovators and accelerating socioeconomic growth. History: Viksit Bharat was established to meet the demand for strong resources and support networks for aspiring Indian business owners. The creators envisioned a platform that would provide budding innovators the resources, training, and direction they need to transform their ideas into

profitable endeavors because they saw the power of entrepreneurship to spur inclusive growth and generate opportunities. Since its founding, Viksit Bharat has developed into a powerful force, leading projects and activities that develop innovative ecosystems and entrepreneurial potential.

Mission: Empowering tomorrow's innovators and change makers is at the core of Viksit Bharat's mission. Viksit Bharat works to foster an atmosphere that encourages entrepreneurship and propels economic expansion and social advancement through its strategic initiatives and collaborations. The company is motivated by the conviction that, with the correct encouragement and chances, every person has the capacity to innovate and make a significant contribution.

Empowering Entrepreneurs: By giving them access to tools, training, and mentorship that are necessary for business success, Viksit Bharat seeks to empowerment. The organization gives entrepreneurs the skills and resources they need to successfully traverse the entrepreneurial path through skill development programs and capacity-building activities.

Promoting Innovation Ecosystems: Viksit Bharat aims to create thriving innovation ecosystems in India where creativity and ideas are encouraged. The group seeks to establish synergies that spur innovation and economic growth by promoting cooperation between business owners, industry participants, academic institutions, and governmental organizations.

Impact and Outcomes:

The impact and outcomes of Viksit Bharat's entrepreneurship journey are significant indicators of its effectiveness in fostering entrepreneurship and empowering innovators across India. Here are some key impacts and outcomes

Job Creation and Economic Growth The development of jobs and economic growth is one of the main results of Viksit Bharat's entrepreneurial activities. Viksit Bharat promotes economic activity, creates job opportunities, and enhances community wealth by assisting in the launch and expansion of new businesses. In India, a thriving and inclusive entrepreneurial ecosystem has grown as a result of Viksit Bharat's initiatives.

Development of Entrepreneurial Ecosystems The company has fostered a culture of creativity, team work, and risk taking via its numerous programs and projects, setting the groundwork for long- term entrepreneurial success and expansion.

Encouraging Future Business Owners By giving them access to networking opportunities, money, mentorship, and training, Viksit Bharat has empowered thousands of would be business owners. These tools help company owners improve their abilities, hone their concepts, and get over obstacles, which raises their chances of success in the competitive business landscape.

Impact on Society Viksit Bharat's entrepreneurial path has had substantial social effect in addition to economic rewards. Through its assistance to women entrepreneurs, young people, rural communities, and other marginalized groups, the organization has facilitated social inclusion and empowerment,

CONCLUSION:

The entrepreneurial journey of Viksit Bharat is proof of the transformational potential of entrepreneurship in promoting inclusive growth and bringing about good change throughout India. Viksit Bharat has become a prominent entrepreneurial development catalyst, enabling tomorrow's innovators and change makers with its strategic initiatives, cooperative alliances, and steadfast dedication to empowerment scene by seizing opportunities, resolving obstacles, and expanding on its strengths. We are reminded of the importance of vision, tenacity, and teamwork in bringing about significant change as we consider Viksit Bharat's entrepreneurial path. Viksit Bharat's promotion of entrepreneurship not only opens doors for people but also feeds a wave of prosperity, innovation, and creativity that reaches well beyond its local boundaries.

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ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ.ಭಾಗ್ಯಶ್ರೀ ಕುಪನೂರ

ಅಮೂರ್ತ:

ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ನಾಗರಿಕರು ಮತ್ತು ನಾಗರಿಕರಲ್ಲದವರು ಅವರು ಎಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋದರೂ ಅವರ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಪಾಲಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಏಕಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಸರ್ವಾಂಗೀಣ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು ಅತ್ಯಗತ್ಯ. ಭಾರತದ ಸಂವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲ್ಪಡುವ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಬಿಂಬಿಸುವ ವಿವಿಧ ನಿಬಂಧನೆಗಳಿವೆ. ಆದರೆ ವಿಷಯವೆಂದರೆ ಕೆಲವು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಮತ್ತು ಕೆಲವು ಅನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳಿವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ವಿಷಯವೆಂದರೆ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಕಾಯಿದೆ, 1993 ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆಯಿಂದ ಮಾನವರನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸಮಗ್ರ ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆಯನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು ಮತ್ತು ಶಿಕ್ಷಿಸಲು ಇದೆ. ಭಾರತವು ವಿಶ್ವದ ಅತಿದೊಡ್ಡ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವಾಗಿರುವ ನಾವು ಜನರ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಮಾನ್ಯತೆ ಮತ್ತು ರಕ್ಷಣೆಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಪರಿಗಣನೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದೆ. ಭಾರತದ ಸಂವಿಧಾನವು ಜನರ ಆ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಕಾಳಜಿಗಾಗಿ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಆಕಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಬಲವಂತದ ದುಡಿಮೆ, ಬಲವಂತದ ವೇಶ್ಯಾವಾಟಿಕೆ, ಅನೈತಿಕ ಕಳ್ಳಸಾಗಣೆ, ಕಡಿಮೆ ವೇತನ, ಲಿಂಗ ತಾರತಮ್ಯ ಮುಂತಾದ ಇತರ ರೂಪಗಳಿಂದ ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆಯು ಇನ್ನೂ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿದೆ.

ರಾಜ್ಯಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಕಿ ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಸಿ.ಬಿ. ಪಾಟೀಲ್ ಪದವಿ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಚಿಂಚೋಳಿ

ಪೀಠಿಕೆ:

ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯೂ ಹುಟ್ಟಿನಿಂದಲೇ ಪಡೆದಿರುವಂತಹ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯಗಳು. ಇವು ಯಾವುದೇ ಭೇದಭಾವವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಜನಾಂಗ, ಲಿಂಗ, ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯತೆ, ಧರ್ಮ, ಭಾಷೆ ಅಥವಾ ಯಾವುದೇ ಇತರ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನವನ್ನು ಲೆಕ್ಕಿಸದೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಮನುಷ್ಯನಿಗೂ ಈ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು ಲಭ್ಯವಿರುತ್ತವೆ ಎಂದು ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಆಯಾಮ ಹಿಂದಿನ ದಿನಕ್ಕಿಂತ ವಿಸ್ತಾರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂದು ನಾವು ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳಾಗಿ ಸೇರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಆ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರೂ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿರಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಭಾರತದಂತಹ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಕೆಲವು ಸಂಬಂಧಿತ ಲೇಖನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು ಮೇಲುಗೈ ಸಾಧಿಸಿವೆ. ಆ ಲೇಖನಗಳ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ನಾವು ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಲವಂತದ ಕೆಲಸ, ಲಿಂಗ ತಾರತಮ್ಯ, ಅನೈತಿಕ ಕಳ್ಳಸಾಗಣೆ, ಬಾರ್‌ನ ಹಿಂದೆ ಸಾವು, ನ್ಯಾಯಾಂಗ ಬಂಧನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾವು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಕೆಲವು ಆಕರ್ಷಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಂತಹ ಕೆಲವು ಕಾನೂನುಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಸಹಿ ಹಾಕಿರುವ ಭಾರತವು ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಕಾಯಿದೆ ಎಂಬ ಕಾಯ್ದೆಯನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ವಿಷಯವೆಂದರೆ ಇಡೀ ಅಧ್ಯಯನವು ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಬಂಧಿತ ವಸ್ತುಗಳ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ವಿವಿಧ ಲೇಖನಗಳು, ನಿಯತಕಾಲಿಕೆಗಳು, ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಕೆಲವು ಸಂಬಂಧ

ಅರ್ಥ:

ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವದ ಸರ್ವತೋಮುಖ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಅವಶ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವಾಗಿವೆ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಮಾನವರು ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಘನತೆ, ಗೌರವ, ಸ್ವಾಭಿಮಾನ, ಮರಿಯಾದೆ, ಸಭ್ಯತೆ, ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠೆಯಿಂದ ಜೀವಿಸಲು ಅವಶ್ಯವಾಗಿರುವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳೆಂದು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯೆಗಳು:

ಡಿ.ಡಿ.ಬಸು: “ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳೆಂದರೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಮಾನವ ತಾನು ಮಾನವ ಕುಟುಂಬಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದವನಾದುದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಇದ್ದಂತಹ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು”

ಭಾರತ ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ: “ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳೆಂದರೆ ಜಿವಿಸುವ ಹಕ್ಕು, ಸಾಮಾನತೆಯ ಹಕ್ಕು, ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರದ ಹಕ್ಕು, ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ಘನತೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಪಟ್ಟ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಸಂವಿಧಾನಾತ್ಮಕವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಒಪ್ಪಂದದ ಮೂಲಕ ಕೊಡಮಾಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು, ಭಾರತದ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯಗಳಿಂದ ರಚಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟವುಗಳಾಗಿವೆ.”

ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ವಿಧಾನ:

ಕಾನೂನುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಲು ಸಂಶೋಧಕರು ವಿವಿಧ ನಿಯತಕಾಲಿಕೆಗಳ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ನಿಯತಕಾಲಿಕೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ವಿವಿಧ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಂಗ ಘೋಷಣೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ವಿವಿಧ ಲೇಖನಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸುವ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅಧ್ಯಯನವನ್ನು ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಫಲಿತಾಂಶವನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಲು ಯಾವುದೇ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ವಿವರಣಾತ್ಮಕ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆಯು ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಚಿಂತನೆಯನ್ನು ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಮಾಡಲು ಮತ್ತು ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಿಸಲು ಬಳಸುವ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಸಾಧನವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ:

"ಭಾರತದ ಸಂವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು" ಕುರಿತು ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಗೌರವಾನ್ವಿತ ಸ್ಪೀಕರ್ ವಿವಿಧ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಕ್ರಮದ ಚೌಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೈಲೈಟ್ ಮಾಡಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಅದು ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಸುವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಿತ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜೀವನವು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಒಪ್ಪಂದದ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತದ ವಿವಿಧ ತತ್ವಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಜ್ಞರು ರಾಜ್ಯ ರಚನೆಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶವು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ರಕ್ಷಿಸುವುದು ಎಂದು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯಗಳು ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೌಹಾರ್ದತೆಗೆ ಅತ್ಯಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ, ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯು ಮಾನವನ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಅಂತರ್ಗತವಾಗಿರುವ ಕೆಲವು ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳಿಗೆ ಅರ್ಹನಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು, ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು, ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಅಂತರ್ಗತ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳೆಂದು ಹೆಸರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕಿನ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆ ಹೊಸದೇನಲ್ಲ. ಇದು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ವಿವಿಧ ಹಂತಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇಂದಿನ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಯಾಗಲು ಬಹಳ ಸಮಯ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಈ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು

ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಸಮಾಜಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಭಿನ್ನ ಹೆಸರುಗಳಿಂದ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೂ, ಆ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು ನಾಗರಿಕ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು, ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಹ ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿವೆ. ಸಂಶೋಧಕರು ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಯು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ

ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವದ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ, ಇದು ಅಂತಿಮವಾಗಿ ಇಡೀ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡುಗೆ ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯವಾಗಿ ಗುರುತಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಗಾಗಿ ವಿವಿಧ ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಉಪಕರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು: ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನ", ಈ ಲೇಖನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಶೋಧಕರು ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಇತಿಹಾಸವನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿ ತೋರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಆರಂಭಿಕ ಮಾನವನ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಕಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಸಮಕಾಲೀನವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂದು ಅರ್ಥೈಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಯು ಶತಮಾನಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆಯೇ ವಿಕಸನಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಸಂಶೋಧಕರು ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಯು ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನದಿಂದ, ಅದು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಆಧುನಿಕವಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ವಿವರಿಸಿದರು. ಅವರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ, ಕೌಟಿಲ್ಯನು ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಮತ್ತು ಅಮರ ಕೃತಿ "ಅರ್ಥಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ" ದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ನಾಗರಿಕ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು, ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು, ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು, ಕಾನೂನು ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು, ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ಅಥವಾ ದೈವಿಕ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಹಕ್ಕು ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಅಡಿಪಾಯವನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿದರು. ವಾಸ್ತವವಾಗಿ, ಹೆನ್ರಿ ಡೇವಿಡ್ ಥೋರೊ ತನ್ನ ಗ್ರಂಥದಲ್ಲಿ "ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು" ಎಂಬ ಪದವನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿದ ಮೊದಲ ತತ್ವಜ್ಞಾನಿ; ಅನೈತಿಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕ್ರಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಹಿಂಸಾತ್ಮಕ ಪ್ರತಿರೋಧದ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಯನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಚಾರ ಮಾಡಲು ಲಿಯೋ ಟಾಲ್ಪಾಯ್, ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರ್ಟಿನ್ ಲೂಥರ್ ಕಿಂಗ್ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಬೀರಿದ ನಾಗರಿಕ ಅಸಹಕಾರ. ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿ ಹೇಳಿದರು: "ಒಬ್ಬರ ಗೌರವವು ಇಡೀ ವಿಶ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಸಮಾನವಾಗಿ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮಾನವಕುಲವು ಮೂಲಭೂತವಾಗಿ ಒಂದೇ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ, ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಒಬ್ಬರಿಂದ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದದ್ದು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಸಾಧ್ಯ" ಎರಡನೆಯ ಮಹಾಯುದ್ಧದ ಭೀಕರತೆಯು ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಧುನಿಕ ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಚಳುವಳಿಯ ಹುಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಗುರುತಿಸುವಿಕೆಗೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಯಿತು. 1941 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ

ರೂಸ್‌ವೆಲ್ಟ್‌ರ ನಾಲ್ಕು ವಾಕ್ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯಗಳು, ನಂಬಿಕೆಯ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ, ಭಯ ಮತ್ತು ಬಯಕೆಯಿಂದ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ- ಸಾರ್ವತ್ರಿಕವಾಗಿ ಸ್ವೀಕಾರಾರ್ಹವಾದ

ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಯು ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಹಿರಂಗಪಡಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ, ಬಲಿಪಶುಗಳಿಗೆ ನ್ಯಾಯ ಒದಗಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಭವಿಷ್ಯದ ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಣಾಯಕ ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಯು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರಬಹುದು:

* ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆಗಳ ಸ್ವರೂಪ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ತನಿಖೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು: ಇದು ಸಂದರ್ಶನಗಳು, ದಾಖಲೆಗಳ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

* ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಾರಣವಾದ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸುವುದು: ರಾಜಕೀಯ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಅಂಶಗಳು ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿವೆ.

* ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆಗಳ ಬಲಿಪಶುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಉಂಟಾದ ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳನ್ನು ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಮಾಡುವುದು: ದೈಹಿಕ, ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳನ್ನು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡುವುದು.

* ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸಲು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ ಕಾರ್ಯತಂತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸುವುದು:

ಕಾನೂನು ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳು, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ನೀತಿ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳು ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿವೆ.

ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಯು ಅಂತರಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸ್ವರೂಪದ್ದಾಗಿರಬಹುದು, ಅಂದರೆ ಅದು ಕಾನೂನು, ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ, ರಾಜಕೀಯ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ, ಮಾನವಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳ ಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಕಾನೂನು, ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಗಳ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆಯು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗೆ ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿದೆ. ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆಯಾಗಿ, ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಯು ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಉತ್ತೇಜನಕ್ಕೆ ಅತ್ಯಗತ್ಯ ಸಾಧನವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು, ಹೊಣೆಗಾರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ನ್ಯಾಯೋಚಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಾನ ಸಮಾಜಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು:

- * ಜೀವಿಸುವ ಹಕ್ಕು ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆ: ಯುದ್ಧ, ಹಿಂಸೆ, ಭಯೋತ್ಪಾದನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾನೂನುಬಾಹಿರ ಹತ್ಯೆಗಳಿಂದಾಗಿ ಅನೇಕ ಜನರು ತಮ್ಮ ಜೀವ ಕಳೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.
 - * ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯದ ಹಕ್ಕು ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆ: ಅಕ್ರಮ ಬಂಧನ, ಗುಲಾಮಗಿರಿ, ಬಲವಂತದ ದುಡಿಮೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯದ ಹರಣ ಮುಂತಾದವುಗಳಿಂದ ಜನರ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಧಕ್ಕೆ ಉಂಟಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.
 - * ತಾರತಮ್ಯ: ಜನಾಂಗ, ಧರ್ಮ, ಲಿಂಗ, ಜಾತಿ, ಭಾಷೆ, ಲೈಂಗಿಕ ಆಧಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ತಾರತಮ್ಯವನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಅನೇಕ ಜನರು ಸಮಾನ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳಿಂದ ವಂಚಿತರಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.
 - * ಹಿಂಸೆ: ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು, ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಮತ್ತು ದುರ್ಬಲ ಗುಂಪುಗಳು ದೈಹಿಕ, ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಲೈಂಗಿಕ ಹಿಂಸೆಗೆ ಬಲಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.
 - * ಬಡತನ ಮತ್ತು ಅಸಮಾನತೆ: ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಆಹಾರ, ನೀರು, ವಸತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಅನೇಕ ಜನರು ಕಷ್ಟಪಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸಂಪತ್ತಿನ ಅಸಮಾನ ಹಂಚಿಕೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಅನ್ಯಾಯ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.
 - * ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ಆರೋಗ್ಯದ ಹಕ್ಕು ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆ: ಅನೇಕ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಮತ್ತು ವಯಸ್ಕರು ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸೇವೆಗಳಿಂದ ವಂಚಿತರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.
 - * ಅಲ್ಪಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರ ಹಕ್ಕು ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆ: ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾಷಾ ಅಲ್ಪಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರು ತಾರತಮ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಹಿಂಸೆಯನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.
- ಈ ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸಲು ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳು, ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು, ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸಮಾಜ ಸಂಘಟನೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯು ಈ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಜೋಡಿಸುವುದು ಅತ್ಯಗತ್ಯ. ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸುವುದು, ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಿರೋಧಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂತ್ರಸ್ತರಿಗೆ ಬೆಂಬಲ ನೀಡುವುದು ನಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಗೌರವಿಸುವುದು ಒಂದು ನ್ಯಾಯಯುತ ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಂತಿಯುತ ಸಮಾಜದ ಅಡಿಪಾಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ ಮಹತ್ವ:

- * ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಅರಿವು: ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಅಧ್ಯಯನವು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗೂ ಇರುವ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಜನರು ತಮ್ಮ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಮತ್ತು ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- * ಸಮಾನತೆ ಮತ್ತು ನ್ಯಾಯ: ಈ ಅಧ್ಯಯನವು ಎಲ್ಲ ಮನುಷ್ಯರು ಹುಟ್ಟಿನಿಂದಲೇ ಸಮಾನರು ಮತ್ತು ಘನತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಮನವರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುತ್ತದೆ. ತಾರತಮ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಅನ್ಯಾಯದ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಹೋರಾಡಲು ಇದು ಪ್ರೇರೇಪಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- * ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ನ್ಯಾಯ: ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಅಧ್ಯಯನವು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ನ್ಯಾಯದ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ದುರ್ಬಲ ಮತ್ತು ಅಂಚಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಗಮನ ಹರಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಅವರಿಗಾಗಿ ಹೋರಾಡಲು ಇದು ಪ್ರೇರೇಪಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- * ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಬಲವರ್ಧನೆ: ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಅಡಿಪಾಯವಾಗಿವೆ. ಈ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಗೌರವಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ರಕ್ಷಿಸುವುದು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಬಲಪಡಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- * ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ: ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು ಜಾಗತಿಕವಾಗಿ ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿವೆ. ಈ ಅಧ್ಯಯನವು ವಿವಿಧ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ದೇಶಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಹಕಾರವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.
- * ಉತ್ತಮ ಆಡಳಿತ: ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ತತ್ವಗಳನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ಆಡಳಿತವು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪಾರದರ್ಶಕ, ನ್ಯಾಯೋಚಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಜನಸ್ನೇಹಿಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
- * ಶಾಂತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ: ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಗೌರವಿಸುವ ಸಮಾಜಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸ್ಥಿರ ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಂತಿಯುತವಾಗಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಇದು ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಪೂರಕವಾಗಿದೆ.
- * ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವಿಕೆ: ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸುವುದರಿಂದ ಮತ್ತು ಅವುಗಳ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುವುದರಿಂದ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- * ಪರಿಹಾರ ಮತ್ತು ನ್ಯಾಯ ಒದಗಿಸುವುದು: ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆಯಾದಾಗ, ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಳಿದಿರುವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ನ್ಯಾಯ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಹಾರ ಕಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳು:

- * ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಘನತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮೌಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸುವುದು: ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಮನುಷ್ಯನೂ ಹುಟ್ಟಿನಿಂದಲೇ ಘನತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮೌಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದಾನೆಂದು ಗುರುತಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೇವಲ ಒಂದು ಸಾಧನವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸದೆ, ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವಾಯತ್ತ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವವೆಂದು ಗೌರವಿಸುತ್ತವೆ.
- * ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಖಾತರಿಪಡಿಸುವುದು: ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು ಅಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ, ಸಂಘಟನಾ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ, ಚಲನವಲನ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ, ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಮುಂತಾದ ವಿವಿಧ ರೀತಿಯ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿವೆ. ಈ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯಗಳು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಇಚ್ಛೆಯಂತೆ ರೂಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಮತ್ತು ತಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಕ್ತವಾಗಿ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ನೀಡುತ್ತವೆ.
- * ಸಮಾನತೆಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವುದು: ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು ಯಾವುದೇ ರೀತಿಯ ತಾರತಮ್ಯವನ್ನು ನಿಷೇಧಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಜನಾಂಗ, ಧರ್ಮ, ಲಿಂಗ, ಭಾಷೆ, ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯತೆ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನ ಅಥವಾ ಯಾವುದೇ ಇತರ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ತಾರತಮ್ಯ ಮಾಡುವುದನ್ನು ಇದು ವಿರೋಧಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಮುಂದೆ ಸಮಾನತೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಿಸು
- * ನ್ಯಾಯವನ್ನು ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸುವುದು: ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು ನ್ಯಾಯಯುತ ವಿಚಾರಣೆ, ಕಾನೂನಿನ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ ಪರಿಹಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವ ಹಕ್ಕನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿವೆ. ಇದು ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬಲಪಡಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅನಿಯಂತ್ರಿತ ಅಧಿಕಾರದ ದುರ್ಬಳಕೆಯನ್ನು ತಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ.
- * ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವುದು: ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಹಕ್ಕು, ಆರೋಗ್ಯದ ಹಕ್ಕು, ಕೆಲಸದ ಹಕ್ಕು, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಭದ್ರತೆಯ ಹಕ್ಕು ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಜೀವನಮಟ್ಟವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದುವ ಹಕ್ಕನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿವೆ. ಈ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ಯೋಗಕ್ಷೇಮವನ್ನು ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಮತ್ತು ಒಂದು ನ್ಯಾಯಯುತ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಂತರ್ಗತ ಸಮಾಜವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತವೆ. ದೌರ್ಜನ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಶೋಷಣೆಯನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವುದು: ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು ಚಿತ್ರಹಿಂಸೆ, ಗುಲಾಮಗಿರಿ, ಬಲವಂತದ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ರೀತಿಯ ದೌರ್ಜನ್ಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಶೋಷಣೆಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ನಿಷೇಧಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಇದು ದುರ್ಬಲ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಗುಂಪುಗಳನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಘನತೆಯಿಂದ ಬದುಕಲು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.

* ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಶಾಂತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಭದ್ರತೆಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವುದು: ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಗೌರವಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ರಕ್ಷಿಸುವುದು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಸೌಹಾರ್ದ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಆಂತರಿಕ ಸಂಘರ್ಷಗಳನ್ನು ತಡೆಯಲು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆಗಳು ಆಗಾಗ್ಗೆ ಅಸ್ಥಿರತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹಿಂಸಾಚಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಬಹುದು.

ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕೆಲವು ಸಲಹೆಗಳು :

* ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಉತ್ತೇಜನಕ್ಕೆ ಬದ್ಧರಾಗಿರಿ: ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸಲು ಬದ್ಧವಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ತಾರತಮ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಸಮಾನ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅವಕಾಶಗಳನ್ನು ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

* ಕಾನೂನು ಮತ್ತು ನೀತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬಲಪಡಿಸಿ: ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ನೀತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಬಲಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು.

* ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆ: ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂತ್ರಸ್ತರಿಗೆ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಒದಗಿಸಲು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ ಕಾರ್ಯವಿಧಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಬೇಕು. ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಲಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು.

* ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸುವುದು: ನಾಗರಿಕರಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ವ್ಯಾಪಕವಾದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಆಯೋಜಿಸಬೇಕು.

* ದುರ್ಬಲ ಗುಂಪುಗಳ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ: ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು, ಮಕ್ಕಳು, ಅಲ್ಪಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರು, ದಲಿತರು, ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು ಜನಾಂಗದವರು, ವಿಕಲಚೇತನರು ಮತ್ತು ಲೈಂಗಿಕ ಅಲ್ಪಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರಂತಹ ದುರ್ಬಲ ಗುಂಪುಗಳ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಗೆ ವಿಶೇಷ ಗಮನ ನೀಡಬೇಕು.

* ಪಾರದರ್ಶಕತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಉತ್ತರದಾಯಿತ್ವ: ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ತನ್ನ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾರದರ್ಶಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರದಾಯಿಯಾಗಿರಬೇಕು.

* ನ್ಯಾಯಾಂಗದ ಬಲವರ್ಧನೆ: ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಷ್ಪಕ್ಷಪಾತ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಂಗ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಬಲಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು, ಅದು ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ ಪರಿಹಾರವನ್ನು ನೀಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

* ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸಮಾಜದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಹಕಾರ: ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಉತ್ತೇಜನಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸಮಾಜದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಸಕ್ರಿಯವಾಗಿ ಸಹಕರಿಸಬೇಕು.

* ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಹಕಾರ: ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಒಪ್ಪಂದಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಾವೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಬದ್ಧವಾಗಿರಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಹಕರಿಸಬೇಕು.

* ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸೇವೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಸಂಯೋಜನೆ: ಆರೋಗ್ಯ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ, ಕಾನೂನು ಸುವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮುಂತಾದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸೇವೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ತತ್ವಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಯೋಜಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಈ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸುವುದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ತನ್ನ ನಾಗರಿಕರ ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ರಕ್ಷಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಉಪಸಂಹಾರ:

ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು ಕೇವಲ ಕಾಗದದ ಮೇಲಿನ ಘೋಷಣೆಗಳಲ್ಲ, ಅವು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಘನತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯದ ಅಡಿಪಾಯವಾಗಿವೆ. ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸುವುದು ಕೇವಲ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವಲ್ಲ, ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ನಾಗರಿಕನ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯೂ ಆಗಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಂತಿ, ನ್ಯಾಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಾನತೆಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲು ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಅರಿವು ಮತ್ತು ಅವುಗಳ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನ ಅತ್ಯಗತ್ಯವಾದವು ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಗಾಗಿ ನಿರಂತರವಾಗಿ ಶ್ರಮಿಸೋಣ ಮತ್ತು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಗೌರವಯುತವಾದ ಮತ್ತು ನ್ಯಾಯಯುತವಾದ ಸಮಾಜವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸೋಣ.

ಆಧಾರ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು:

- ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಆಧಾರ ಗ್ರಂಥವು 1948 ರಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭೆಯಿಂದ ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಸಾರ್ವತ್ರಿಕ ಘೋಷಣೆ (ಗಟುತಜಿಡಿಚಿಟ ಆಜಿಫಿಟಚಿಡಿಚಿಣುರಟಿ ರಜಿ ಉಣಟಚಿಟಿ ಖುರುಣ - ೧೯೪೮) ಆಗಿದೆ.
- ಭಾರತ ಸಂವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಘೋಷಣೆ ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು.
- ನಾಗರಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಒಡಂಬಡಿಕೆ (International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights - ICCPR)*
- ಆರ್ಥಿಕ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಒಡಂಬಡಿಕೆ (International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights - ICESCR)*
- ಪ್ರೊ.ಚಿದಾನಂದ ಎಸ್ ಆನೂರ. “ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು”

ಸಮಾಜದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಲೆ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಜಾನಪದಗಳ ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಅರಿವಿನ ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳು *ಚಂದ್ರಕಲಾ . ಎಸ್. ಅಣಕಲ್

ಪರಿವಿಡಿ

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕವು ತನ್ನ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠವಾದ ಕಲಾ ಪರಂಪರೆ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಜಾನಪದ ಕಲೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಜಾನಪದ ಗೀತೆಗಳಿಂದ ಆರಂಭವಾಗಿ ಯಕ್ಷಗಾನ ಶಿಲ್ಪಕಲೆ ಚಿತ್ರಕಲೆ ಸಂಗೀತ ವಿವಿಧ ಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳಿವೆ. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕವು ತನ್ನ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯಮಯ ಕಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕರಕುಶಲ ವಸ್ತುಗಳು ಮೈಸೂರು ವರುಣ ಚಿತ್ರ, ಮರದ ಕೆತ್ತನೆ, ಶ್ರೀಗಂಧ, ದಂತ ಕೆತ್ತನೆ, ಆಟಿಕೆ, ಲೋಹ, ಕಲ್ಲಿನ ಕೆತ್ತನೆಗಳು ಕಾಣಬಹುದು. ಜಾನಪದ ಗೀತೆಗಳು, ಗಾದೆ, ಒಗಟು, ಜನಪದ ನಂಬಿಕೆ, ಜನಪದ ವೈದ್ಯ, ಮಳೆಯ ಹಾಡು, ಕನಸಿನ ಗಾದೆಗಳು, ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ. ಇವುಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಇಡೀ ಜಗತ್ತಿಗೆ ತನ್ನ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟತೆ ಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಿದೆ. ಇವುಗಳು ಕೇವಲ ಮನರಂಜನೆಗಾಗಿ ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲ ಜನರ ಜೀವನ ಶೈಲಿಯ ಅಂಶಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಯುಗಳು ತಲೆಮಾರುಗಳಿಂದ ಸಾಗುತ್ತಿವೆ.

*ಎಂ ಎಸ್ ಇರಾನಿ. ಕಲಾ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಪದವಿ ಮಹಾ ವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಕಲಬುರಗಿ. ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ನಂಬರ್ 9243980841 ಇ-ಮೇಲ್ chandrakalamside@gmail.com

ಪೀಠಿಕೆ

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಭಾಗವು ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಕಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರವಾಗಿದ್ದು ವಿವಿಧ ಭಾಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಜನಾಂಗೀಯದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಪರಂಪರೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ತುಳು ಟಿಬೇಟಿಯನ್ ಸಿದ್ಧಿ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಹಲವಾರು ಜನಾಂಗೀಯ ಗುಂಪುಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲಿವೆ. ಕರಾವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾನಪದ ಕಲೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ನಾಟಕ ಪರಂಪರೆ ವೀರಗಾಥೆ ಕಸಾಳೆ ಡೊಳ್ಳು ಕುಣಿತ ಜನಪ್ರಿಯ ನೃತ್ಯಗಳು ಭರತನಾಟ್ಯವು ಇಲ್ಲೇ ವ್ಯಾಪಕವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಪಡೆದಿವೆ. ಉತ್ತರ

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಹಿಂದೂಸ್ತಾನಿ ಸಂಗೀತಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿದೆ, ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕವು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಂಗೀತಕ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕಲಾ ಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಹೆಸರುವಾಸಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಪರಂಪರೆ ಮುಂದುವರಿಯುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರ ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕವಾಗಿಯೂ ಸದೃಢಹೊಂದಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. 047 ರ ವೇಳೆಗೆ ವಿಕಿತ್ ಭಾರತ್ ಮಾಡುವಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಪರಂಪರೆಯ ಪಾತ್ರ

ಭಾರತದ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ವಲಯವನ್ನು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಏಕತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಪ್ರಭಾವದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಚಾಲಕವಾಗಿ ಇರಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವು ವಿಕಿತ್ ಭಾರತ್ 2047 ರ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನವನ್ನು ಮುನ್ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯತಂತ್ರವು ಐದು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಸ್ತಂಭಗಳ ಸುತ್ತ ರಚನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ: ಭಾರತದ 10,000 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಗೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪರಂಪರೆಯನ್ನು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿಸುವುದು, ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವಗೊಳಿಸುವುದು, ಕಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಸಂಯೋಜಿಸುವುದು, ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸೃಜನಶೀಲ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಬಲಪಡಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರತವನ್ನು ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ನಾಯಕನನ್ನಾಗಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸುವುದು. ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ, ಅಂತರ್ಗತ ಪ್ರವೇಶಸಾಧ್ಯತೆ, ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಪ್ರಗತಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನ ಕಲೆಗಳು, ಕರಕುಶಲ ವಸ್ತುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪಾಕಶಾಲೆಯ ಪರಂಪರೆಯಂತಹ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸುವುದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳು ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕೃತವಾಗಿವೆ. ಈ ವಿಧಾನವು ಭಾರತದ ಮೃದು ಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಉದ್ಯೋಗವನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಪ್ರವಾಸೋದ್ಯಮವನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಗೆ ಗಮನಾರ್ಹವಾಗಿ ಕೊಡುಗೆ ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ.

ಕಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ :

1. **ಸಂಗೀತ:** ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಹಿಂದೂಸ್ಥಾನಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಗಾಯಕರು ಎರಡರಲ್ಲು ಸಮಕಾಲಿನ ಏಳಿಗೆ ಕಂಡಿರುವ ಏಕೈಕ ಭಾರತೀಯ ರಾಜ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಉತ್ತರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಹಿಂದೂಸ್ಥಾನಿ ಸಂಗೀತ ಪ್ರಧಾನವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಸಂಗೀತ ಚಿರಪರಿಚಿತ.
2. **ಯಕ್ಷಗಾನ :** ಒಂದು ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ರಂಗಭೂಮಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ ಉಡುಪಿ, ಉತ್ತರ ಕನ್ನಡ ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ ಮತ್ತು ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಂಗಲೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕೇರಳದ ಕಾಸರಗೋಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು ಇದು ನೃತ್ಯ ಸಂಗೀತ ಸಂಭಾಷಣೆ ವೇಷಭಾಷಣ ಮೇಕಪ್ ಮತ್ತು ರಂಗತಂತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಶೈಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ರೂಪದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಂಯೋಜಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಭಕ್ತಿ ಚಳುವಳಿಯ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇದು ಪೂರ್ವ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಸಂಗೀತ ಮತ್ತು ರಂಗಭೂಮಿಯಿಂದ ವಿಕಸನಗೊಂಡಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದು ನಂಬಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ ಸರಳವಾಗಿ ಆಟ ಅಥವಾ ನಾಟಕ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ರಂಗಭೂಮಿ ಶೈಲಿಯೂ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಕರಾವಳಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವಿಧ ರೂಪಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಕ್ಷಗಾನವನ್ನು ತೆಂಕುತಿಟ್ಟು ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಉತ್ತರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದನ್ನು ಬಡಗ ತಿಟ್ಟು ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ಎರಡು ಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರದೇಶದಾದ್ಯಂತ ಸಮಾನವಾಗಿ ಆಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಯಕ್ಷಗಾನವನ್ನು ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕವಾಗಿ ಮುಸ್ಸಂಜೆಯಿಂದ ಮುಂಜಾನೆಯವರೆಗೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತಪಡಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರ ಕಥೆಗಳು ರಾಮಾಯಣ, ಮಹಾಭಾರತ, ಭಾಗವತ, ಹಿಂದೂ, ಜೈನ, ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯಗಳ ಮಹಾ ಕಾವ್ಯಗಳಿಂದ ತೆರೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಆಧುನಿಕ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲೆ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆ ತಿಳಿಯುವುದರಲ್ಲದೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ಸರಳ ಮತ್ತು ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಪಾಠ ಕಲಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
3. **ಚಿತ್ರಕಲೆ:** ಬಣ್ಣಗಳನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿ ಕಲಾತ್ಮಕ ಚಿತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸುವುದು. ಈ ರಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ಚಿತ್ರಕಲೆ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು ಆದರೆ 20ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದಾದ್ಯಂತ ಚಿತ್ರಕಲೆ ಎಂಬ ಪದಕ್ಕೆ ದೃಶ್ಯ ಕಲೆ ಎಂಬ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಉದಾರಣೆ ಚಿತ್ರಕಲೆ ಎಂಬುವುದು ವರ್ಣಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ ಕಾಗದ ಅಥವಾ ಕ್ಯಾನ್ವಾಸಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾನವ ಜೀವಿಯ ಮೂರ್ತ ಅಥವಾ ಅಮೂರ್ತ ದೃಶ್ಯವನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥವತ್ತಾಗಿ ಮೂಡಿಸುವುದೇ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಮೊದಲು ಅಂದರೆ ಸುಮಾರು 15ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದ ಯುರೋಪಿನ್ ರೆನಾಯ ಸಾಂಗ್ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ತೈಲ ವರ್ಣದ

ಚಿತ್ರಕಲೆ ಹುಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡಾಗ ಅವುಗಳ ದೈವಿಕ ಭಕ್ತಿಗೀತೆಯನ್ನು ಪೂರಕ ಚಿತ್ರ ಅಥವಾ ನಿಲೆ ಸ್ಟೇಷನ್ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕಲೆ ಎಂದರೇನು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯುವುದರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕಲೆ ಚಿತ್ರ ಹಾಗೂ ಚಿತ್ರಕಲೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅರಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಕಲೆ ಎಂದರೇನು ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸುವುದು ಸುಲಭವಲ್ಲ ಸಮುದ್ರದ ದಡದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಂತು ಒಂದು ಬೊಗಸೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮುದ್ರದ ನೀರು ಎತ್ತಿ ಹಿಡಿದು ನೋಡಿ ನನ್ನ ಬೊಗಸೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವುದೇ ಸಮುದ್ರ ಎಂದು ಕೂಗಿಕೊಂಡಂತೆ. ಹೀಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮ ಪೂರ್ವಾನುಭವಗಳ ಆಧಾರಗಳಿಂದ ಅಥವಾ ಕಲೆಯ ಒಂದು ಅಂಶವನ್ನು ಸ್ಪರ್ಶಿಸಿ ಇಡೀ ಕಲೆಯ ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಪರಿಚಯ ಅಥವಾ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಎನ್ನಬಹುದು. ಮಾನವನ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಯೇ ಕಲೆ ಎಂದು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಸರಳ ರೂಪವಾಗಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ.

1. **ಶಿಲ್ಪಕಲೆ :** ಭಾರತದ ಶಿಲ್ಪಕಲೆ ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಅದ್ಭುತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಉನ್ನತ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಕಲೆಯನ್ನು ಜಗತ್ತಿಗೆ ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಿದ ಕೀರ್ತಿ ಸಲ್ಲುತ್ತದೆ. ವಿದೇಶಿಯರು ಕೂಡ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ ಕಲೆಗೆ ವಿಸ್ಮಯ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹೊಯ್ಸಳರ ಕಲೆ ನಿಜಕ್ಕೂ ಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿದೆ ಈ ಕಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅದ್ಭುತ ಬೇಲೂರು ಹಳೇಬೀಡು, ಸೋಮನಾಥ ದೇವಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುವ ನಕ್ಷತ್ರಾಕಾರದ ಗರ್ಭ ಗೃಹ ಉಪಪ ಪೀಠ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಹೊಯ್ಸಳರ ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪ ಪ್ರಪಂಚದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಳಿಸಲಾಗದ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಬೀರಿದೆ. ಸಂವಿಧಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾನವೀಯ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾ ಯಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಸುಖದ ಬೆನ್ನು ಹತ್ತಿರುವ ನಮ್ಮ ಮನಸ್ಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಎಂದು ಕಲ್ಲಿನಂತಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ನಾವು ನಿಜವಾದ ಅರ್ಥದಲ್ಲಿ ಮನುಷ್ಯರಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಲೆಗಳು ಬೇಕು. ಶಿಲ್ಪಕಲೆ ಕೈಚಳಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಳಿ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಸೌಂದರ್ಯ ಅನ್ವೇಷಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಭಾಗದ ಕಲೆಗಳಾದ ಹಂತಿಯ ಪದ,ಹಾಮೋನಿಯಂ, ತಬಲ ಮೃದಂಗ, ಕೋಲಾಟ, ಗಿಗಿ ಪದ, ದೊಡ್ಡಾಟ ನಾಟಕ, ಭಜನೆ, ಡೊಳ್ಳು,ಕುದುರೆಕುಣಿತ ಮುಂತಾದ ಜಾನಪದ ಕಲೆಗಳು ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಪರಂಪರೆಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದು ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿ ಬೆಳೆಸುವ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಅನೇಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದು ಈ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಕಲಾವಿದರು ಸಿಕ್ಕ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಪ್ರತಿಭೆ ಹೊರ ಹಾಕುವುದು. ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಕಲೆ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸಂಗೀತ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುವದಲ್ಲದೆ ಮನರಂಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಜನರ ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಒತ್ತಡವನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿ ಸಹಬಾಳ್ವೆಯಿಂದ ಮತ್ತು ರೋಗ ಮುಕ್ತರಾಗಿ ಬಾಳುವಂತಾಗಿದೆ.

5. **ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ** : ವೈಷ್ಣವ ಪಂಗಡದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹರಿದಾಸ ಚಳುವಳಿಗಳಿಂದ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಪುರಂದರದಾಸರಂತಹ ಮಹಾನ್ ದಾಸರು ಅವರ ಆಡು ಭಾಷೆ ತಿಳಿಯಾದ ಭಕ್ತಿ ಮತ್ತು ತಾತ್ವಿಕ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡ ಪಂಗಡಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿ ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಚಿರಪರಿಚಿತರಾದರು. ಮಧ್ಯಯುಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಇತರ ಹರಿದಾಸರು ಹಲವಾರು ದೇವರ ನಾಮ ರಚಿಸಿದರು. ಅವರುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನಕದಾಸ ರಾಜ ಗುರುಗಳಾದ ಜಯಕೀರ್ಥ ಶ್ರೀಪಾದರಾಯ ವಧೀರ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ.

1. ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಸಂಯೋಜಕರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬರಾಗಿ ಅಲೆಮಾರಿಯಂತೆ ಸಂತ ಪುರಂದರದಾಸರು 75000 . 475000 ಸಂಯೋಜನೆ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಮತ್ತು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ಇಂದು ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ನೂರು ಹೆಸರುವಾಸಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇವರು ಮುಂದಿನ ತ್ಯಾಗರಾಜರ ಪ್ರೀತಿಯ ಸಂಯೋಜಕರಿಗೆ ಸ್ಪೂರ್ತಿಯ ಮೂಲವಾದರೂ ಪುರಂದರದಾಸರು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಂಗೀತಕ್ಕೆ ನೀಡಿದ ಕೊಡುಗೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಂಗೀತ ಪಿತಾಮಹ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಯಿತು. ಪುರಂದರದಾಸರು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಂಗೀತವನ್ನು ಕ್ರೋಢೀಕರಿಸಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅಲಂಕಾರ ಗೀತೆ ಹೀಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅನೇಕ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಕಾಸದ ಮೂಲಕ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಂಗೀತ ಬೋಧನೆ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಭದ್ರಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡರು. ಈ ಕಲಾ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಔಪಚಾರಿಕ ತರಬೇತಿಯನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸುವ ಚೌಕಟ್ಟನ್ನು ನಿಗದಿ ಮಾಡಿದರು.

2. ನಂತರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ 17 ಮತ್ತು 18ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಹರಿದಾಸ ಚಳುವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತೊಮ್ಮೆ ಸಂಗೀತಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡುಗೆಯನ್ನು ವಿಜಯದಾಸ ಗೋಪಾಲ ದಾಸ ಜಗನ್ನಾಥದಾಸ ಎಂಬ ಹರಿದಾಸರು ಭಕ್ತಿ ಸಂತರ ಒಂದು ವಿಶಾಲವಾದ ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡುಗೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದರು.

6. ಹಿಂದೂಸ್ತಾನಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಹಿಂದೂಸ್ತಾನಿ ಸಂಗೀತ ಪ್ರಪಂಚದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಸ್ಥಾನಗಳಿಸಿದೆ. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಹಿಂದೂಸ್ತಾನಿ ಸಂಗೀತಗಾರರು ಹಲವಾರು ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಗಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕಾಳಿದಾಸ ಸನ್ಮಾನ್ಯ, ಪದ್ಮಭೂಷಣ, ಮತ್ತು ಪದ್ಮವಿಭೂಷಣ, ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಸಂಗೀತಗಾರರು ಗಂಗೂಬಾಯಿ ಹಾನಗಲ್, ಪುಟ್ಟರಾಜ ಗವಾಯಿಗಳು, ಪಂಡಿತ್ ಭೀಮಸೇನ್ ಜೋಶಿ , ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಕೆಲವು ಉತ್ತಮ ತಬಲ ಕಲಾವಿದರು ಕೂಡ ಹೊಂದಿದೆ ಅವರುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರು ಪಂಡಿತ ರವೀಂದ್ರ, ಪಂಡಿತ ಉದಯರಾಜ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಹಾರ್ಮೋನಿಯಂ ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಕರಾಗಿ ಕೆಲವು ಸುಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ವಾದಕರಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಮಬೂ ಬಿಜಾಪುರ ಪಂಡಿತ್ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಕಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕರಕುಶಲ ವಸ್ತುಗಳು

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕವು ಕಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕರಕುಶಲ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ದೀರ್ಘಕಾಲದ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಸರುವಾಸಿಯಾಗಿದೆ., ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ತಲೆಮಾರುಗಳಿಂದ ಹಸ್ತಾಂತರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಕೆಲವು ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಕಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕರಕುಶಲ ಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳು:

1. ಮೈಸೂರು ವರ್ಣಚಿತ್ರಗಳು: ಈ ವರ್ಣಚಿತ್ರಗಳು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಭಾರತದ ಒಂದು ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ಪ್ರಕಾರವಾಗಿದ್ದು, 700 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಗೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಇತಿಹಾಸವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿವೆ. ಅವುಗಳ ಸೊಬಗು, ರೋಮಾಂಚಕ ಬಣ್ಣಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣ ವಿವರಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಮೆಚ್ಚಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕಲಾವಿದರು ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ಬಣ್ಣಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಚಿನ್ನದ ಎಲೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ ಕಾಗದದ ಹಲಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ವರ್ಣಚಿತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.
2. ಮರದ ಕೆತ್ತನೆ: ಮರದ ಕೆತ್ತನೆಯು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಮತ್ತು ಜನಪ್ರಿಯ ಕರಕುಶಲ ವಸ್ತುವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಇದನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಶ್ರೀಗಂಧ ಮತ್ತು ಗುಲಾಬಿ ಮರದಿಂದ ತಯಾರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಹೇರಳವಾದ ಕಾಡುಗಳು ಈ ಕರಕುಶಲ ವಸ್ತುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ ಕೆತ್ತನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ವಿಷಯವೆಂದರೆ ಹೂವುಗಳು, ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳು, ಬಳ್ಳಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪಕ್ಷಿಗಳಂತಹ ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ಅಂಶಗಳು.
3. ಶ್ರೀಗಂಧದ ಕೆತ್ತನೆ: ಶ್ರೀಗಂಧದ ಕೆತ್ತನೆಯು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಕಲಾ ಪ್ರಕಾರವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ವಿವರವಾದ, ಸಣ್ಣ-ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ ಕೆತ್ತನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಸರುವಾಸಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಸಿಹಿ-ವಾಸನೆಯ ಮರವು ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣವಾದ ಕೆತ್ತನೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಂಯೋಜಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟರೆ, ಸುಂದರವಾದ ಅಲಂಕಾರಿಕ ತುಣುಕುಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ.
4. ದಂತ ಕೆತ್ತನೆ: ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ದಂತ ಕೆತ್ತನೆಯು ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಜನಪ್ರಿಯ ಕರಕುಶಲ ವಸ್ತುವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಶಲಕರ್ಮಿಗಳು ದೇವತೆಗಳ ಆಕೃತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮವಾಗಿ ಕೆತ್ತುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಚಿತ್ರಿಸಲು ವಿಷಕಾರಿಯಲ್ಲದ ತರಕಾರಿ ಬಣ್ಣಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
5. ಕಲ್ಲಿನ ಕೆತ್ತನೆ: ಕರ್ನಾಟಕವು ತನ್ನ ಕಲ್ಲಿನ ಕೆತ್ತನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಸರುವಾಸಿಯಾಗಿದೆ, ಇದು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಮಾರಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಶಿಲ್ಪಗಳು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಕುಶಲಕರ್ಮಿಗಳ ಅಸಾಧಾರಣ ಕರಕುಶಲತೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸುತ್ತವೆ.

1. ಆಟಿಕೆ ತಯಾರಿಕೆ: ಕರ್ನಾಟಕವು ಮರ, ದಂತ ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀಗಂಧದಂತಹ ವಸ್ತುಗಳಿಂದ ತಯಾರಿಸಿದ ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಮರದ ಆಟಿಕೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಗೊಂಬೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಸರುವಾಸಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಆಟಿಕೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಗೊಂಬೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಚಿತ್ರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

2. ಲೋಹದ ಕೆಲಸ: ಉಡುಪಿಯು ತನ್ನ ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣವಾದ ಲೋಹದ ಕೆಲಸಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಸರುವಾಸಿಯಾಗಿದೆ, ಇದನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕವಾಗಿ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಬಳಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

3. ಚನ್ನಪಟ್ಟಣ ಆಟಿಕೆಗಳು: ಕರ್ನಾಟಕವು ಚನ್ನಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಮರದ ಆಟಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಸರುವಾಸಿಯಾಗಿದೆ, ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಬಣ್ಣ ಬಳಿಯುವ ಮತ್ತು ಹೊಳಪು ನೀಡುವ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ ತಯಾರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಈ ಕಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕರಕುಶಲ ಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಪರಂಪರೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಬಿಂಬಿಸುವುದಲ್ಲದೆ, ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಅನೇಕ ನುರಿತ ಕುಶಲಕರ್ಮಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಜೀವನೋಪಾಯದ ಸಾಧನವನ್ನೂ ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತವೆ.

ಜಾನಪದ : ಭಾರತ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಜಾನಪದ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಕಲೆ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ನೃತ್ಯ, ಡೊಳ್ಳು ಕುಣಿತ, ಕಸಾಳೆ, ಕರಡಿ ಮಜಲು, ವೀರಗಾಸೆ, ನಂದಿಕೋಲು ಕುಣಿತ, ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ನಾಟಕ ಬಯಲಾಟ, ದೊಡ್ಡ ಆಟ, ಶ್ರೀ ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಪಾರಿಜಾತ, ಯಕ್ಷಗಾನ, ಮುಂತಾದ ವಿವಿಧ ಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಾನಪದ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣಬಹುದು. ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಾನಪದ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯು ಒಂದು ಭಾಗವಾದ ಜಾನಪದ ಗೀತೆಗಳು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯಮಯವಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡನಾಡಿನ ವಿವಿಧ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಸೊಗಡುಗಳನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಿನ ಪೀಳಿಗೆಗೆ ಜೋಪಾನ ಮಾಡಿವೆ ಎಂದರೆ ತಪ್ಪಲ್ಲ. ಇಂದಿನ ಪಾಶ್ಚಾತ್ಯ ಶೈಲಿಯ ಸಂಗೀತದ ಮತ್ತೆ ಜಾನಪದ ಗೀತೆಗಳು ತನ್ನ ಹಿಂದಿನ ವೈಭವವನ್ನು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡಿವೆ ಎಂದೆನಿಸಿದರೂ ತನ್ನ ಮೂಲ ನೆಲೆಯಾದ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ತನ್ನ ನೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ಭದ್ರವಾಗಿ ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದು ಸಮಾಧಾನ ತರುವ ಸಂಗತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಕಸಾಳೆ ಪದ, ಗೀಗಿ ಪದ, ಕೋಲಾಟದ ಪದ, ರಾಗಿ ಬೀಸೋ ಪದಾರ್ಥ, ಸುಗ್ಗಿ ಹಾಡುಗಳು, ಹೀಗೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಅನೇಕ ವಿವಿಧ ಬಗೆಯ ಜಾನಪದ ಗೀತೆಗಳು ಆಯಾ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಜನರ ದೈನಂದಿನ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೌಟುಂಬಿಕ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳನ್ನು ದೇವರುಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಆಚರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ತೆರೆದಿಡುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ ಜಾನಪದ ಗೀತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಿದವರು ಯಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಇವು ಹಳ್ಳಿಯು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಜನರ ನಡುವೆ ಹುಟ್ಟಿ ಬಾಯಿಂದ ಬಾಯಿಗೆ ಹರಿದು ಬಂದಿರುವ ಸಿರಿನುಡಿ ಎನ್ನಬಹುದು.

ಜಾನಪದ ಹಾಡುಗಳು ನೂರಾರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಜನಗಳ ಬಾಯಿಯಿಂದ ಹರಿದು ಬಂದ ನುಡಿಗಳು. ನಮ್ಮ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸೃಜನಶೀಲ ಕಥೆಯನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಧುರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹಳ್ಳಿಗರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಯದಂತೆ ಅವರ ಜೀವನ ವಿಧಾನವನ್ನಾಗಿ ಪರಿವರ್ತಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದಾರಿ. ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯೊಂದರ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆ ಗುರುತುಗಳು ಪ್ರಾಯಶಃ ಸಹಸ್ರಾರು ವರ್ಷದ ಹಿಂದೆ ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಾ ಇದ್ದದ್ದು ಜಾನಪದ ಒಂದೇ ಮಾನವನು ತಾನು ಮಾಡುವ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ತನ್ನ ತಿಳಿಯದಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳ ಸರಮಾಲೆ ಜಾನಪದ ಆಗಿರಬಹುದು. ತನ್ನ ಸುತ್ತಲಿನ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಗೆ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಅನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯ ಬಿರುಸಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರವಾಗಿ ಭಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರಬಹುದು. ಜನಪದ ಮತ್ತು ಜಾನಪದ ಎಂಬ ಶಬ್ದಗಳು ಒಂದು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಸಮಾಜವು ತನ್ನ ಪುರಾತನರ ಸಾರವನ್ನು ಈ ರೀತಿ ಬದುಕಿಗೊಂದು ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ಸದ್ಯದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳಿಗೊಂದು ಪರಿಹಾರವನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ಭಕ್ತಿ ಬಂದು ರೂಪವನ್ನು ಕಲೆ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕವಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಯಾವುದೇ ಅಧಿಕಾರದ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯದ ಪೋಷಣೆ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ತನ್ನಿಂದ ತಾನೇ ಹರಿದು ಬಂದು ಮಣ್ಣಿನ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಸಾರವಾಗಿ ಜಾನಪದ ಎನಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ.

1. ಆಟಕೆ ತಯಾರಿಕೆ: ಕರ್ನಾಟಕವು ಮರ, ದಂತ ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀಗಂಧದಂತಹ ವಸ್ತುಗಳಿಂದ ತಯಾರಿಸಿದ ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಮರದ ಆಟಕೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಗೊಂಬೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಸರುವಾಸಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಆಟಕೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಗೊಂಬೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಚಿತ್ರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
2. ಲೋಹದ ಕೆಲಸ: ಉಡುಪಿಯು ತನ್ನ ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣವಾದ ಲೋಹದ ಕೆಲಸಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಸರುವಾಸಿಯಾಗಿದೆ, ಇದನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕವಾಗಿ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಬಳಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
3. ಚನ್ನಪಟ್ಟಣ ಆಟಕೆಗಳು: ಕರ್ನಾಟಕವು ಚನ್ನಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಮರದ ಆಟಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಸರುವಾಸಿಯಾಗಿದೆ, ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಬಣ್ಣ ಬಳಿಯುವ ಮತ್ತು ಹೊಳಪು ನೀಡುವ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ ತಯಾರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಈ ಕಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕರಕುಶಲ ಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಪರಂಪರೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಬಿಂಬಿಸುವುದಲ್ಲದೆ, ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಅನೇಕ ನುರಿತ ಕುಶಲಕರ್ಮಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಜೀವನೋಪಾಯದ ಸಾಧನವನ್ನೂ ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತವೆ.

ಉಪಸಂಹಾರ: ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಸ್ವತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿಸಲು, ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಪರಂಪರೆಯ ಭಂಡಾರವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ತಾಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂದರ್ಶಕರ ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸಲು

ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಸಂಯೋಜಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಕಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುತ್ತವೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸೃಜನಶೀಲ ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ ಉಪಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ, 2047 ರ ವೇಳೆಗೆ ಭಾರತದ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತ ಪರಂಪರೆ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರವಾಗಿ ರೂಪಾಂತರಗೊಳ್ಳುವಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಪಾತ್ರ ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವು ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ಜೋಡಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಆಧಾರ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು:

1. ಜನಪದ ಕಲೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾಯೋಗಿಕತೆ
ಡಾ. ಅಪ್ಪ ಗೇರಿ ತಿಮ್ಮರಾಜು
2. ಕನ್ನಡ ಜನಪದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳು
ಡಾ. ಹಿ. ಶ. ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರಗೌಡ
3. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಜನಪದ ಕಲೆಗಳು
ಡಾ. ಕೆ. ಶಿವರಾಂ ಕಾರಂತ್.
4. ಜಾನಪದ ಆಯಾಮಗಳು
ಡಾ. ಬಸವರಾಜ ಸಬರತ್
5. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಜಾನಪದ ಕಲೆಗಳು
ಡಾಕ್ಟರ್ ಕೆ ಶಿವರಾಂ ಕಾರಂತ್

ವೇದಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿನ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪದ್ಧತಿ

*ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಸುನೀತಾ ಮಾಡ್ಗಿ

ಸಾರಾಂಶ

ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಕಾಲದಿಂದಲೂ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯ ಪರಂಪರೆಯನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿದೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮುಂದಿನ ಭವಿಷ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂದರೆ ವಿಕಸಿತ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ 2047 ಕೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹತ್ತರ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ತರುವಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಕಾಲದ ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಜ್ಞಾನ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಅಡಿಪಾಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ವಿಕಸಿತ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ 2047ಕ್ಕೆ ಭಾರತ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಪಡೆದು ನೂರು ವರ್ಷ ತುಂಬುತ್ತದೆ.ಆ ಒಂದು ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವಿಧ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ತಂದು ಭಾರತವು ವಿಶ್ವ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರನೇ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇಂದಿನ ಬಿಜೆಪಿ ಸರಕಾರವು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ನೀತಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ವಿಕಸಿತ ಭಾರತ 2047 ಕ್ಕೆ ವಿವಿಧ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳ ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಈಗ ಭಾರತವು ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಐದನೇ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿದೆ ಇದನ್ನು ವಿಶ್ವ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರನೇ ಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ತರಲು ಗುರಿ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ತಲಾ ಆದಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಯ್ ಇನ್ಕಮ್ ಕಂಟ್ರಿ ಎಂದು ಘೋಷಿಸುವ ಗುರಿ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ತಲಾ ಆದಾಯವು ಪ್ರತಿಶತ 18ಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಗುರಿ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯ ಗುರಿ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ 77 ಪ್ರತಿಶತ ಇದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು 2047ಕ್ಕೆ 100 ಕ್ಕೆ100% ಪ್ರತಿಶತದಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ ವೃತ್ತಿ ಆಧಾರಿತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಪ್ರತಿಶತವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ವೃತ್ತಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಒತ್ತು ಕೊಡುವ ಗುರಿ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಕೌಶಲ್ಯಭರಿತ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವ ಗುರಿ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯನ್ನು 13.4ಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವ ಗುರಿ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಕಸಿತ ಭಾರತ 2047ಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಕ್ಷರತಾ ಪ್ರಮಾಣವನ್ನು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಮೂಲಕ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿ ನೂರಕ್ಕೆ ನೂರರಷ್ಟು ಮಾಡುವ ಗುರಿ ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

ಅರ್ಥಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ವಿಭಾಗ ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಚೆನ್ನಮ್ಮ ಬಸಪ್ಪ ಕಲಾ ಮತ್ತು ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಚಿಂಚೋಳಿ

ಪೀಠಿಕೆ :- ಭಾರತದ ನಾಗರಿಕತೆಯು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಪುರಾತನ ನಾಗರಿಕತೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಕಾಲದಿಂದಲೂ ಭಾರತ ತನ್ನ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗಾಗಿ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಗಳ ಸುಂದರ ಸಂಗ ಮವಾಗಿದೆ . ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಕಾಲದಿಂದಲೂ ಕೆಲವು ಮಹತ್ವಪೂರ್ಣವಾದ ಹಾಗೂ ಶಾಶ್ವತವಾದ ಅಂಶಗಳು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿವೆ. ಇವು ಭಾರತದ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಅಡಿಪಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಏಕೈಕ ಸಾಧನಗಳಾಗಿ ಪರಿಣಮಿಸಿವೆ. ಭಾರತದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಗುರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಲ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವಿರುವುದು

ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇವುಗಳ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಭಾರತದ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ನೈತಿಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳ ಭವ್ಯ ಸೌಧವು ಸ್ಥಿರವಾಗಿ ನಿಂತಿರುವುದು ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಭಾರತದ ಭವ್ಯತೆಯ ಕನಸು ಕಾಣುವವರಿಗೆಲ್ಲ ಅದರ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಸಮೃದ್ಧಿಯ ಅರಿವು ಸಹಜವಾಗಿಯೇ ಆಧಾರವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಇಂದಿನ ಗೊಂದಲಮಯ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶದಿಂದ ಋಷಿ ಹೋಗಿರುವ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಅಂದಿನ ಸುಂದರ ಶಾಶ್ವತ ನಿರ್ಮಲ ಮತ್ತು ಆರೋಗ್ಯಪೂರ್ಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಸಮೃದ್ಧ ಭಾರತದ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ದೃಶ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸ್ಮರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಾಗ ಅಂದಿನ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ವಿದ್ಯಮಾನಗಳಿಂದ ವ್ಯಾಪಕವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಭಾವಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವಿಧ ಕಾಲಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ದಾಖಲೆಯು ಓದುವವರನ್ನು ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯ ವಿವಿಧ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಅರಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಶಂಸಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುವುದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಪ್ರಚಲಿತ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅರಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಿದೆ.: ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಅವಲೋಕನ ವೇದಗಳ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನವ ಜೀವನದ ಸಾಕ್ಷಾತ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಪರಮ ಸತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಅರಿತು ಮುಂದೆ ಅಡಿ ಇಡಲು ನೆರವಾಗುವ ವಾಗ್ಮಯವೇ ಈ ವೇದಗಳು

1) ಋಗ್ವೇದ

2) ಯಜುರ್ವೇದ

3) ಸಾಮವೇದ

4) ಅಥರ್ವ

ವೇದ.

ವೇದದ ಅರ್ಥ:- "ವಿದ್" ಎಂಬ ಧಾತುವಿನಿಂದ ವೇದಗಳು ಹುಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡಿವೆ "ವಿದ್" 'ಎಂದರೆ ಅರಿ ಅಥವಾ ತಿಳಿ ಎಂದರ್ಥ

ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ. ವೇದಕ ಕಾಲದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯು ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಅತಿಯಾದ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ನೀಡಿತ್ತು. ದೈಹಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿವಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸದ ನಂತರ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕುಟುಂಬಕ್ಕೆ ಹಿಂದಿರುಗಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ4) ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ5) ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅತಿಯಾದ ನಿರ್ಬಂಧನೆಗಳಿದ್ದವ

ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳು :-

- 1) ವೇದಕಾಲದ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಗುರಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುವುದು.
- 2) ಗುರುಕುಲ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಚಯಿಸುವುದು.
- 3) ಗುರುಕುಲದ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯುವುದು.
- 4) ಬೋಧನಾ ವಿಧಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಚಯಿಸುವುದು.
- 5) ವೇದಕಾಲದ ಗುರುಕುಲದಲ್ಲಿನ ಗುರು ಶಿಷ್ಯರ ಸಂಬಂಧವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುವುದು

ವೇದಕಾಲದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆ :-

- 1) ವೇದಗಳ ಕಾಲದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯು ಉನ್ನತ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಣೆಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ.
- 2) ಸತ್ಯಾನ್ವೇಷಣೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಸಂಪಾದನೆಗೆ ಪ್ರೇರಣೆ ಮಾರ್ಗವನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿತು.

- 3) ಗುರುಕುಲ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವು ಈ ಕಾಲದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕೇಂದ್ರವಾಗಿತ್ತು.
- 4) ವೃದ್ಧಿಪರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗಿತ್ತು.
- 5) ಜನರ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು.
- 6) ವೈವಿಧ್ಯಮಯ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು.
- 7) ನೈತಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹವನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಯಿತು.
- 8) ಲೌಕಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ವಿಶೇಷ ರಾಜ್ಯ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿತ್ತು.
- 9) ವೇದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಯೋಗವು ಜ್ಞಾನಾರ್ಜನೆಯ ಒಂದು ಸಾಧನವಾಗಿತ್ತು.
- 10) ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ವೇದಕಾಲದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸಲ್ಲುತ್ತದೆ. :-

ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಚರ್ಚೆ:-

: ವೇದಕಾಲದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಗುರಿಗಳು :-

- 1) ಮೋಕ್ಷ ಸಂಪಾದನೆ :- ಆತ್ಮ ಸಾಕ್ಷಾತ್ಕಾರದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಪರಮಾತ್ಮನಲ್ಲಿ ಲೀನವಾಗುವ ಆಶಯದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಶಾಶ್ವತ ಅನುಸಂಧಾನದ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿತ್ತು.
- 2) ಆಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮಿಕ ವಿಕಾಸ :- ಆಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮಿಕ ವಿಕಾಸದ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಮನಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ವೇದಗಳ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿತ್ತು ವೇದಗಳು ಆಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮಿಕ ವಿಕಾಸವನ್ನು ತಲುಪವಲ್ಲವು, ಅವುಗಳು ಡೈವಿಶಕ್ತಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಬೆಳಕು ಚೆಲ್ಲುತ್ತವೆ ಎಂದು ನಂಬಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ತಪಸ್ಸು ಧ್ಯಾನದ ಮೂಲಕ ಆತ್ಮವನ್ನು ಉನ್ನತಿ ಕಲಿಸುವ ಯೋಚನೆಯಿಂದ ಆಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮಿಕ ವಿಕಾಸದ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿತ್ತು.
- 3) ಪರಿಪೂರ್ಣ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವದ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ :- ಗುರುಕುಲ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸಹ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಸರ್ವತೋಮುಖವಾದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವ ವಿಕಾಸಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅನೇಕ ಪ್ರಕಾರದ ಆಸನಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಮುಖಾಂತರವೇ ಪರಿಪೂರ್ಣ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವದ ವಿಕಾಸವು ಸಾಧ್ಯವೆಂದು ಅ
- 4) ಬೌದ್ಧಿಕ ವಿಕಾಸ:- ಜ್ಞಾನದ ಗ್ರಹಿಕೆಯು ಅಧಿಕಗೊಂಡಾಗ ಬೌದ್ಧಿಕ ವಿಕಾಸವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮನಸ್ಸಿನ ಕ್ರಮಬದ್ಧತೆಗೆ ಜ್ಞಾನ ದಾಹ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ವಾದುದರಿಂದ ಬೌದ್ಧಿಕ ವಿಕಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಾಶಸ್ತ್ಯ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿತ್ತು.
- 5) ಜೀವನದ ಅರ್ಹತೆ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸುವುದು:- ಸಮಾಜ ಹಾಗೂ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಜೀವನಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ವೃತ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಡಲು ಜೀವನ್ ಉಪಯುಕ್ತತೆಯ ಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು.
- 6) ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಹಾಗೂ ವರ್ಗಾಂತರ :- ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವು ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡಬೇಕು ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಮುಂದೆ ಬರುವ ಜನಾಂಗಕ್ಕೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಸಾಗಿಸುವ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವಂತಿರಬೇಕು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಆಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮಿಕ ನೀತಿ

ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಂಪರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಆಚಾರ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಂದಿನ ಜನಾಂಗದಕ್ಕೂ ಬೆಳೆಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಿಂದ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.

7) ಸತ್ಯಂ ಶಿವಂ ಸುಂದರಂ ತತ್ವದ ಮೂಲಕ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವವನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸುವುದು ಅಂದಿನ ವೇದಕಾಲ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಇಚ್ಛೆಯಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಗುರುಕುಲ ಪದ್ಧತಿ :- ವೇದಕಾಲದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ” ಗುರುಕುಲಗಳೆಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಆಶ್ರಮ ಧರ್ಮ ಪೂಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿತ್ತು. ಆಶ್ರಮಗಳು ಅರಣ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು ಗುರುಗಳು ಜ್ಞಾನಾರ್ಜನೆಗೆ ತಪಸ್ಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲು ಕುಟೀರಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಆಶ್ರಯಿಸಿ ಬಂದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು.

ಗುರುಕುಲದ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳು :-

1)ಗುರುಕುಲಗಳು ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದವು .

2) ಗುರುಕುಲಗಳು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಏಕೋಪದ್ಯಾಯ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದವು

3) ಒಂದು ಸಂಘಟಿತ ವಸತಿ ನಿಲಯವಾಗಿತ್ತು

4) ಗುರುಕುಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ಬೋಧನೆ ಜರುಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು.

5) ಗುರುಕುಲಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಜ್ಞ ಯಾಗಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು.

6) ವೃತ್ತಿಪರ ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತರಬೇತಿ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು.

”ಗುರುಕುಲದ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಮತ್ತು ಬೋಧನಾ ಪದ್ಧತಿ.”

ಧರ್ಮ ಪ್ರಧಾನವಾಗಿದ್ದ ವೇದಗಳ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ವೇದಗಳ ಅಧ್ಯಯನಕ್ಕೆ ಮಹತ್ವ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು ಧರ್ಮ ಮತ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು.

1) ಕಾವ್ಯ ಸಹಿತೇ ತತ್ವಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಮುಂತಾದ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಲಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು.2) ಸಾಮವೇದವನ್ನು ಮೌಖಿಕವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ವಾದ್ಯಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಕಲಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು.

3) ವೈಟಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಭೂಗೋಳ ಖಗೋಳಗಳನ್ನು ಅಥರ್ವ ವೇದಗಳನ್ನು ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು.

4) ವೈದಿಕ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಪುರಾಣ ಮಹಾ ಕಾವ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರ್ಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು.

5) ಚಂದ್ರಮಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಸೌರಯಾನದ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ರೇಖಾಗಣಿತವು ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು.

6) ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಜೀವನ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಹೈನುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಪಶುಸಂಗೋಪನೆ ಬಡಿಗೆತನ ವೈದ್ಯವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು

7) ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವಾಗಿತ್ತು

8) ವೇದಗಳ ಅಧ್ಯಯನವೇ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿತ್ತು.

ಬೋಧನಾ ವಿಧಾನಗಳು :-1) ಶ್ರವಣ ಪದ್ಧತಿ. 2) ಮನನ ಪದ್ಧತಿ. 3) ನಿಧಿ ದಾಸನ ಪದ್ಧತಿ 4) ಚರ್ಚೆ ಪದ್ಧತಿ 5) ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸ ಪದ್ಧತಿ 6) ಯೋಗಾಸನ ಪದ್ಧತಿ

ವೇದಕಾಲದ ಗುರುಕುಲದ ಗುರು ಶಿಷ್ಯರ ಸಂಬಂಧ :-

- 1) ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗುರು ಶಿಷ್ಯರು ಪರಸ್ಪರ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸದಿಂದ, ಪ್ರೀತಿ -ವಾತ್ಸಲ್ಯದಿಂದ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು
- 2) ಗುರು ಒಬ್ಬ ಪೋಷಕರಾಗಿ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಿ, ತತ್ವಜ್ಞಾನಿ ಸ್ನೇಹ ಮೈಯಾಗಿ ಜೀವನಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆಳಕು ತೋರುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು.
- 3) ಗುರುಗಳ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಜ್ಞಾನ ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲದೆ ಆಶ್ರಯ ನೀಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು.
- 4) ಗುರುಗಳ ಶಿಷ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಸತ್ಯ ಶಾಂತಿ ಮಾರ್ಗವನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು.
- 5) ಗುರು-ಶಿಷ್ಯರಿಬ್ಬರೂ ಆಪತ್ಪಾಂಥವರಾಗಿ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು.
- 6) ಗುರುಗಳ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಪೂಜನೀಯವಾಗಿ ಕಾಣಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು.
- 7) ಶಿಸ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಗುರುಕುಲದ ನಿಯಮಗಳು ಗುರು ಶಿಷ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಸಮಾನವಾಗಿದ್ದು.
- 8) ಗುರು ಶಿಷ್ಯರ ಆದರ್ಶ ಪ್ರಶಂಷೆ ಆಹರ್ಯ ವಾಗಿತ್ತು.

ಉಪಸಂಹಾರ:- ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ವೇದಕಾಲದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಜ್ಞಾನವು ಅಮೋಘವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಗುರುಗಳು ಉದಾತ್ತವಾಗಿದ್ದವು. ವೀರಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಪದ್ಧತಿ, ಬೌದ್ಧ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪದ್ಧತಿ, ಇಸ್ಲಾಮಿ ಕಾಲದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪದ್ಧತಿ, ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿನ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಪದ್ಧತಿ, ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತದಲ್ಲಿನ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗಳು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಸರ್ವತೋಮುಖವಾದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವದ ವಿಕಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿವೆ. ಇದಲ್ಲದೆ ಹೋದಾತವಾದ ಸ್ವಭಾವ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಹಾಗೂ ಜ್ಞಾನದ ವಿವಿಧ ಶಾಖೆಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಉಂಟುಮಾಡುವ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೂ ಸಹ ಅಡಿಪಾಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಕಾಲದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಜ್ಞಾನ ಸೌಧವು ಆಧುನಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸೌಧವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲು ಆಧಾರ ಸ್ತಂಭವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಆಧಾರ ಗ್ರಂಥ :- ಪುಸ್ತಕದ ಸಿರ್ಸಿಕೆ

ಲೇಖಕರ ಹೆಸರು

1) ಶಿಕ್ಷಕ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ

ವೀಣಾ ಎಸ್ ಜಾಲದಿ.

2) ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಆಧಾರಗಳು

ಪ್ರೊ ಕೆ ಜಿ ಕುಲಕರ್ಣಿ.

4) ಉದಯೋನ್ಮುಖ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ

ವೀಣಾ ಎಸ್ ಜಾಲದಿ.

ಪ್ರಕಾಶಕರು Publications

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