

## FROM POVERTY TO PROSPERITY: A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY ON YOUTH ENGAGEMENT IN GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES FOR INCLUSIVE GROWTH IN VIKSIT BHARAT

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### Abstract:

*The paper "From Poverty to Prosperity: A Descriptive Study on Youth Engagement in Government Initiatives for Inclusive Growth in Viksit Bharat" investigates the vital part young people play in India's growth toward becoming a developed country by 2047. It tackles social concerns like poverty, healthcare, and education as well as economic ones like inflation, unemployment, and the budget deficit. The study highlights the need for improved implementation, federal cooperation, and inclusive policies while identifying obstacles including bureaucratic inefficiency and corruption that impede the successful execution of programs. With suggestions to increase awareness, remove social barriers, improve governance, and encourage youth innovation to promote inclusive growth. The study concludes the importance of active youth participation for sustainable development for national success. Keywords: Youth Engagement, National Prosperity, Governance, Inclusive Growth.*

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### Introduction:

Hamara Sankalp Viksit Bharat is a national initiative to increase awareness through outreach in order to attain the saturation point of Indian government programs. The government's goal of making the country a developed nation by the year 2047, when it celebrates its 100th independence, is embodied in Viksit Bharat 2047, with over half of its population being young, India—known as a young nation—depends on them. The transition from poverty to prosperity can be sped up by this youth power. India is currently on the path to becoming a developed country, but this progress will only be effective if all segments of society, particularly the youth, actively engage in the government's programs and efforts.

Any society is ensnared in a vicious cycle of poverty that impedes progress. In order to break this, inclusive growth that gives everyone equal chances is required. Young people's excitement and curiosity can not only help these projects succeed but also benefit all facets of

society. Youth involvement extends beyond economic growth; social consciousness and moral responsibility play a significant role as well. Through their involvement in fields like health and education, they may strengthen society.

This study looks at how young people are tackling three important aspects of development issues in order to comprehend this shift:

- 1. Economic challenges, such as the fiscal imbalance, inflation, and unemployment.**
- 2. Social issues challenges, such as healthcare, education, and poverty.**
- 3. Government challenges, such as federalism, bureaucratic inefficiency, and corruption.**

With their limitless energy, creative ideas, and flexibility, young people are essential in tackling **economic challenges** like inflation, unemployment, and budget deficits. They can dramatically lower unemployment rates by promoting skill development and entrepreneurship as means of producing jobs,

which would increase economic stability. Additionally, their new ideas can bring forward novel ways to manage inflationary pressures, guaranteeing stable and fair economic growth.

Youth involvement is equally important in addressing **social challenges**, their involvement in educational programs can help close the literacy gap and guarantee that all societal segments have fair access to high-quality education. They can increase access to healthcare services, especially in underserved areas, by supporting health awareness campaigns and participating in community health programs. Additionally, they actively participate in initiatives aimed at reducing poverty, which helps to address one of the most important problems facing society and gives disadvantaged groups access to possibilities for a higher standard of living.

Corruption, ineffective bureaucracy, and federal complexity are some of the **government challenges** that frequently impede policy execution and impede growth. Youth can promote accountability, efficiency, and transparency in governance because of their

proactive attitude and digital literacy. They can get beyond these obstacles by encouraging cooperation amongst governmental levels and simplifying procedures. They ensure that resources are used efficiently by empowering communities to demand improved governance through social awareness and activism. Therefore, youth engagement is essential to realizing the government's goal of sustainable and inclusive development, which turns obstacles into chances for advancement.

The biggest change in the journey from poverty to prosperity comes when the feeling of "I" changes to "we". When the youth, who are the future leaders of the country, rise above their personal interests and work in the interest of society and the country, then the dream of a developed and prosperous India is realized.

#### Review of Literature:

The Review of Literature is a summary of existing studies and research related to a specific topic. It helps identify knowledge gaps, connects past studies to the current research, and provides a foundation for the study's purpose and direction.

Author	Review of literature	Research gap
Singh and Gauba (2024)	Highlight the obstacles youth face in sectors such as education, healthcare, government and innovation. They focus on skill enhancement, entrepreneurship, and technology to realize the Viksit Bharat@2047.	While their analysis outlines challenges and solutions broadly, it does not specifically explore how youth interact with government programs. My study investigates the direct role of youth in these initiatives for inclusive growth.
Virmani (2023)	Through initiatives like digital inclusion, skill development, and welfare programs to lessen inequality, the Bharatiya Model of Inclusive Development emphasizes economic liberalization, empowerment, and pragmatism.	This model provides a macroeconomic strategy but lacks a focus on youth-specific government initiatives. My research concentrates on evaluating youth-centric programs and their effectiveness in driving inclusive development.
Nadda and Sharda (2024)	Suggest combining traditional values like Gurukul learning with modern education systems. They stress financial literacy, AI-led innovation, and political engagement as ways to empower youth for national transformation.	The study is conceptual, proposing strategies but lacking a practical analysis of youth participation in government schemes. My research addresses this by assessing the real-world impact of such programs on youth empowerment.
Jaiswal (2015)	Proposes youth empowerment as a solution to address unemployment, poverty, and educational challenges. Policies like	The study broadly examines empowerment but does not evaluate government schemes targeting youth. My research focuses on how these initiatives contribute to inclusive growth.

	vocational training and ICT integration are central to their recommendations.	
Yadav and Singh (2024)	Viksit Bharat@2047 as a pathway for making India a developed and inclusive nation. The study discusses systemic reforms to overcome challenges like inequality, unemployment, and infrastructure deficits.	The youth's role in overcoming issues is not explored in detail. My research bridges this gap by analyzing how youth engagement in government programs can address these concerns.
Mohapatra and Pohit (2024)	Provide a comprehensive strategy for India's economic transformation by 2047, with an emphasis on technological advancements, green energy, and leveraging the country's demographic dividend.	While their work focuses on economic and environmental reforms, it overlooks youth-specific contributions. My research investigates youth participation in government schemes aimed at inclusive growth.

### Reserch Methodology:

#### ❖ Research Objective

- ✓ To measure the contribution of Government initiative towards Enhancement of entrepreneurship among the youth.
- ✓ To identify the social barriers limiting Youth Participating in government initiative for Inclusive growth.
- ✓ To analyze the Gaps between Policy design and on ground execution of Government Programmer targeting youth.

#### ❖ Research Design

This research employs a mixed-method approach through the use of a descriptive research design. It is believed that a combination will offer profound understanding of the youth participation in policies and also allow for the patterns and relationships analysis. Thus, such an approach offers an average both graphical data as well as extensive narration that compliments the exploration of the research problem.

#### ❖ Research Methods

For the purpose of a youth engagement, the adopted research methods are intended to be both qualitative and quantitative. The qualitative approaches consist of some coding in order to identify certain themes and patterns that could be used to understand perception and motivation. The quantitative

approaches include more sophisticated statistical techniques like **questionnaire reliability test, ANOVA, CHI SQUARE** to analyze engagement and its extent and different relationships. In combination, these approaches add a depth of validity to the study by ensuring less fragmentation of the subject matter and more systemic analysis of the issue.

#### ❖ Population And Sampling

The target population for this research is youth between 18-40 years, who are participating in government efforts. In a bid to be representative and to minimize bias, a **simple random sampling** technique was used. The technique would be useful in providing an all-inclusive list of participants across all demographics. This sampling strategy provides a sample size of 62 participants to maintain workability without compromising on data reliability. Such a sampling approach will be adequate in establishing youth engagement.

#### ❖ Limitation of the Study:

- **Geographical Limitation:** - This research is limited to a specific region such as Mumbai metropolitan region.
- **Sample Size:** - The sample size used in the study may not represent the entire youth population, which could limit the generalizability of the findings.

- **Time Constraints:** - Limited time for data collection and analysis may affect the depth of the research and its ability to explore all aspects of youth engagement in government initiatives.
- **Response Bias:** - The data collected from survey may be influenced by the respondents' personal biases or perceptions, which may not fully represent the reality of youth participation.
- **Access to Accurate Data:** - Some data, especially regarding the effectiveness of government programs, may be difficult to obtain or measure accurately, affecting the reliability of the findings.
- **Limited Scope of Variables:** -The study may not account for all potential factors influencing youth engagement, such as cultural or regional differences, which could impact the results.
- **Dependence on Self-Reported Data:** - Since the study relies on surveys, the accuracy of the findings may be limited by respondents' honesty or willingness to disclose certain information.

## ❖ Variables:

INDEPENDENT VARIABLE	CODE	DEPENDENT VARIABLE	CODE	CATEGORY
Age	P01	Unemployment	V01	Economic Challenge
Qualification	PQ	Inflation	V02	Economic Challenge
Gender	PG	Fiscal Deficit	V03	Economic Challenge
		Poverty	V04	Social Challenge
		Education	V05	Social Challenge
		Healthcare	V06	Social Challenge
		Corruption	V07	Government Challenge
		Bureaucratic Inefficiency	V08	Government Challenge
		Federalism	V09	Government Challenge

Moderating variables	Explanation
Viksit Bharat	Moderates the relationship between independent variables (age, qualification gender) and dependent variables by providing a framework of policies and initiatives that influence economic, social and government outcomes
Youth Engagement	Strengthens or weakness the impact of independent variables on dependent variables by driving active participation.

**Data Analysis:**

## ➤ PRIMARY DATA INSIGHTS

## • Reliability Test

**Summary:**

	N	%
Cases Valid	62	100.0
Excluded <sup>a</sup>	0	.0
Total	62	100.0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

**Reliability Statistics**

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.728	.720	18

**Summary Item Statistics**

	Mean	Minimum	Maximum	Range	Maximum / Minimum	Variance	N of Items
Item Means	2.315	1.339	3.194	1.855	2.386	.501	18
Item Variances	.670	.228	1.048	.820	4.604	.106	18
Inter-Item Correlations	.125	-.282	.501	.783	-1.773	.023	18

The current research study has conducted the Cronbach's Alpha test using SPSS software which show the value of 0.728 on the scale which indicate highly reliable.

**1. ANOVA "Analysis of Variance"**

The technique of analysis of variance is an extension of the test used to test the equality of several means. In this section results are presented in suitable hypothesis with relevant interpretations of analysis of variance performed between different personal classification viz gender, age, & educational qualification of respondents on the following aspects.

**ANOVA- PG WITH V06**

Anova: Single Factor						
SUMMARY						
Groups	Count	Sum	Average	Variance		
P01	62	97	1.564516	0.249868		
{V4}	62	83	1.33871	0.227657		
H0: There is no significant association between gender and benefiting from government healthcare schemes.						
H1: There is a significant association between gender and benefiting from government healthcare schemes.						
ANOVA						
Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Between Groups	1.580645	1	1.580645	6.620155	0.011281	3.9188
Within Groups	29.12903	122	0.238763			
Total	30.70968	123				
Reject the null hypothesis						
Source: Primary Data						

The acceptance of the alternative hypothesis indicates that the benefiting from government healthcare schemes varies significantly across genders, suggesting that gender influences how individuals access and benefit from these initiatives.

**ANOVA- PA WITH V02**

Anova: Single Factor						
SUMMARY						
Groups	Count	Sum	Average	Variance		
PA	62	112	1.806452	0.912745		
{V02}	62	141	2.274194	0.956372		
H0: The perception of how inflation impacts family purchasing power does not significantly vary across different age groups. H1: The perception of how inflation impacts family purchasing power varies significantly across different age groups.						
ANOVA						
Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Between Groups	6.782258	1	6.782258	7.257179	0.008057	3.918816
Within Groups	114.0161	122	0.934558			
Total	120.7984	123				
<b>Reject the null hypothesis</b>						
source: primary data						

The acceptance of the alternative hypothesis indicates that age significantly affects how individuals perceive the impact of inflation on their family's purchasing power, suggesting that different age groups experience inflation differently.

**ANOVA- PQ WITH V01**

Anova: Single Factor						
SUMMARY						
Groups	Count	Sum	Average	Variance		
PQ	62	160	2.580645	0.772078		
{V01}	62	195	3.145161	0.978583		
H0: The effectiveness of government initiatives reducing unemployment does not significantly vary across different educational qualifications. H1: The effectiveness of government initiatives reducing unemployment significantly vary across different educational qualifications.						
ANOVA						
Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Between Groups	9.879032	1	9.879032	11.28606	0.001043	3.9881
Within Groups	106.7903	122	0.875331			
Total	116.6694	123				
<b>Reject the null hypothesis</b>						
Source: Primary Data						

The acceptance of the alternative hypothesis indicates that the effectiveness of government programs in reducing unemployment varies significantly across different educational qualifications, suggesting that individuals with different levels of education perceive or benefit from these programs in diverse ways.



## ANOVA- PQ WITH V02

Anova: Single Factor						
SUMMARY						
Groups	Count	Sum	Average	Variance		
PQ	62	160	12.5806445	0.772078		
{ V02 }	62	181	2.919355	1.026177		
H0: Educational qualification has no impact on the perception of how well government schemes address inflation-related issues.						
H1: Educational qualification impacts the perception of how well government schemes address inflation-related issues.						
ANOVA						
Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Between Groups	3.556452	1	3.556452	3.955448	0.048958	3.918816
Within Groups	109.6935	122	0.899127			
Total	113.25	123				
Reject the null hypothesis						
source: primary data						

The acceptance of the alternative hypothesis indicates that educational qualification impacts how individuals perceive the effectiveness of government schemes in addressing inflation-related issues, suggesting that people with different educational backgrounds may have varied views on the success of these schemes.

**II.CHI-SQUARE:** - The chi-square test is a statistical method to determine if there is a significant relationship between categorical variables by comparing observed and expected frequencies.

## (PG WITH P04)

## Data Entry

	B <sub>1</sub>	B <sub>2</sub>	B <sub>3</sub>	B <sub>4</sub>	B <sub>5</sub>	Totals
A <sub>1</sub>	1	6	18	1	1	27
A <sub>2</sub>	1	1	19	8	6	35
A <sub>3</sub>	----	----	----	----	----	----
A <sub>4</sub>	----	----	----	----	----	----
A <sub>5</sub>	----	----	----	----	----	----
Totals	2	7	37	9	7	62

Reset

Calculate

Chi-Square	df	P
11.78	4	0.0191
Cramer's V = 0.4359		

(H<sub>0</sub>): There is no significant association between **gender** and perceptions of the significance of **youth engagement in alleviating poverty**.

(H<sub>1</sub>): There is a significant association between **gender** and perceptions of the significance of **youth engagement in alleviating poverty**.

**(PG WITH V06)***Data Entry*

	B <sub>1</sub>	B <sub>2</sub>	B <sub>3</sub>	B <sub>4</sub>	B <sub>5</sub>	Totals
A <sub>1</sub>	4	6	15	2	0	27
A <sub>2</sub>	1	0	18	13	3	35
A <sub>3</sub>	----	----	----	----	----	----
A <sub>4</sub>	----	----	----	----	----	----
A <sub>5</sub>	----	----	----	----	----	----
Totals	5	6	33	15	3	62

Reset

Calculate

Chi-Square	df	P
18.41	4	0.001
Cramer's V =		0.5449

**(H<sub>0</sub>):** Gender does not affect perceptions of how effective govt. healthcare initiatives are in addressing youth health issues.

ACCEPT THE (H<sub>1</sub>): - The p-value is below 0.05, the outcome is unlikely to be due to random variation. The Cramér's V value of 0.4359 reflects a moderate effect size, underscoring the practical importance of this connection. This relationship suggests that gender plays a role in shaping perceptions of youth engagement in alleviating poverty, providing useful insights for developing focused strategies and making informed decisions relevant to the study's context.

**(H<sub>1</sub>):** Gender affects perceptions of how effective govt. healthcare initiatives are in addressing youth health issues.

ACCEPT THE (H<sub>1</sub>): - The p-value, being well below 0.05, confirms that the association is statistically significant. The Cramér's V value of 0.5449 indicates a moderate to strong effect size, suggesting that gender plays an important role in shaping these perceptions. This finding highlights the need for gender-sensitive approaches in healthcare policies targeting youth.

## ➤ SECONDARY DATA INSIGHTS

- ✓ The India Skills Report 2025 shows that the country's employability rate has risen to 54.81%, a significant increase from 51.25% in 2024.
- ✓ Startup India Impact: As of 2023, the Startup India project had acknowledged over 92,000 startups, making a substantial wage contribution.
- ✓ A report published in 2022 by Transparency International revealed that 30% of recipients of the PM Awas Yojana said they encountered corruption or bribery when applying.
- ✓ The Ministry of Finance reports that as of March 2023, the Mudra Yojana has disbursed loans to nearly 24 crore beneficiaries, 68% of whom were female entrepreneurs.

- ✓ The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) Report on PMKVY brought to light bureaucratic inefficiencies, including low placement rates and fund disbursement delays.

## Research Findings:

- Young people's ability to actively participate in government efforts is still hampered by societal conventions, financial constraints, and gender inequity. This is especially true for women. The efficacy of initiatives aiming at equitable growth is diminished by these obstacles.
- Young people believe that government healthcare programs are mediocly successful, yet they observe gender-based inequalities. Although access



has increased, education programs still struggle to fairly reach underserved communities.

- Developing and Implementing Policies voids Youth-centric programs are difficult to implement smoothly because of bureaucratic inefficiencies, corruption, and a lack of cooperation between the federal and state governments. Complex application procedures and money disbursement delays deter participation even further.
- Perception of Employment and Inflation relation based on the views of how government programs handle unemployment and inflation differ by age group and educational attainment. Higher educated people are more inclined to think these programs have an impact.
- The role that young people play in social innovation has become increasingly important in tackling issues like as unemployment and poverty. They have demonstrated their capacity to be change agents in attaining inclusive growth by participating in community-based projects that are backed by government programs, resulting in localized solutions that have an immediate impact on their communities.

**Recommendations:**
**IGNITE AWARENESS**

**Explanation:** To ensure more youth benefit from government programs like Skill India and Startup India, it's important to spread the word, especially in rural and less informed areas.

**How:** Use social media, mobile apps, and local community outreach programs to share information about these initiatives, and involve local influencers or schools to reach more people.

**BREAK SOCIAL BARRIERS**

**Explanation:** Removing barriers like gender inequality or financial challenges can help more young people, especially women and disadvantaged groups, participate in government initiatives.

**How:** Create programs with financial help, scholarships, and mentorship for youth from underserved communities, so they feel supported to join and benefit from these schemes.

**STREAMLINE IMPLEMENTATION**

**Explanation:** Reducing delays in government processes makes it easier for youth to access the benefits of these programs without unnecessary wait times.

**How:** Simplify application processes through online platforms and set up local service centers where youth can easily apply for and access government schemes.

**IMPROVE FEDERAL COORDINATION**

**Explanation:** Better coordination between central and state governments ensures that all regions have equal access to youth-focused programs, no matter where they live.

**How:** Hold regular meetings between central and state government officials to align policies, so states can customize the initiatives to local needs while keeping national standards.

**MONITOR AND EVALUATE**

**Explanation:** Regular monitoring of government programs helps understand how well they are working, so adjustments can be made to improve outcomes for youth.

**How:** Use online tools to track the progress of initiatives and collect feedback from participants to identify any challenges and make necessary improvements.

**Conclusion:**

The research highlights the positive impact of government initiatives like Startup India and Skill India on youth entrepreneurship, though regional disparities persist. Social barriers such as gender inequality and financial constraints limit participation, particularly for women. Gaps between policy design and execution, including corruption and bureaucratic inefficiencies, hinder program effectiveness. While progress has been

made in education and healthcare access, challenges like unemployment and poverty remain critical. Improved federal coordination and robust governance are essential to address regional disparities and enhance inclusive growth. Overall, the study underscores the need for holistic, equitable, and efficient implementation of youth-focused initiatives. This journey from poverty to prosperity is incomplete without the participation of the youth. They not only show a new path but also create history by walking on that path.

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