

A STUDY ON "HUMARA SANKALP, VIKSIT BHARAT: SHAPING BHARAT'S FUTURE TOGETHER"

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Abstract:

"Humara Sankalp Viksit Bharat: A Journey from 'I' to 'WE'" explores how India's path to progress is shifting from focusing on individual success to working together as a nation. The paper argues that India's growth into a developed country depends on a shared commitment from citizens, the government, and various institutions. It looks at how policies, social movements, and cultural changes are helping build this collective approach. The transition from "I" to "WE" signifies an embrace of shared responsibility, emphasizing the need for unity and concerted action to achieve sustainable, inclusive, and equitable growth. This evolving collective consciousness strengthens the vision of "Viksit Bharat" by fostering collaboration, innovation, and national pride. The paper concludes by advocating for continued commitment to shared goals and a holistic approach to development that transcends individual aspirations, contributing to a stronger and more equitable nation.

Keywords: Viksit Bharat, Holistic Approach, Shared Responsibilities.

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Introduction :

The dream of a developed India, or Viksit Bharat, has its roots in the nation's fight for independence. Following India's freedom from British rule in 1947, leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel envisioned a modern, self-reliant nation. This vision encompassed industrial advancement, agricultural prosperity, and a society where everyone had equal opportunities. The foundation for this vision was laid in the early years after independence. The concept of "Atmanirbhar" (self-reliance) was central, aiming to reduce India's dependence on foreign powers and build a strong, independent economy. From the 1950s onwards, a series of Five-Year Plans guided the nation's development, focusing on achieving self-sufficiency in food, energy, and key industries. The establishment of the Planning Commission in 1950 provided a framework for this strategic development. While the concept of Viksit Bharat originated in the post-independence era, it has gained significant

momentum in recent decades. This renewed focus stems from a confluence of factors, including new initiatives, evolving policies, and a global shift towards sustainability. The vision now encompasses a broader spectrum of development, emphasizing social inclusion, environmental sustainability, and technological advancement alongside economic growth. By the early 2000s, India had emerged as one of the world's fastest-growing economies. The election of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) under Prime Minister Narendra Modi in 2014 further intensified the pursuit of Viksit Bharat. The government launched a series of ambitious programs aimed at accelerating economic growth and establishing India as a global leader. Recognizing the global shift towards sustainability, environmental protection has become an integral part of the Viksit Bharat vision. As India celebrated 75 years of independence in 2022, the government unveiled "Vision 2047," a roadmap for the next phase of development. This ambitious plan aims

to transform India into a global leader in both economic and social development by the time it celebrates its 100th year of independence.

The "We" Mentality: The Foundation of Viksit Bharat

The vision of a *Viksit Bharat* (Developed India) transcends mere economic growth and infrastructure development; it calls for a profound transformation in the collective mindset of the nation. The concept of *Humara Sankalp Viksit Bharat* embodies a vision where individual aspirations are seamlessly aligned with the broader goal of national progress. This collective resolve forms the very bedrock of *Viksit Bharat*, emphasizing that development is not the sole responsibility of the government or a select few, but a collective endeavor that requires the active involvement of every Indian.

The shift from an "I" mentality to a "We" mentality represents a crucial transformation in how individuals perceive their role within society. This change in perspective highlights that national progress is a shared responsibility, necessitating the participation of each citizen. It is not enough for individuals to focus on personal success; true growth is achieved when everyone understands that their efforts contribute to the greater good of the nation.

This paradigm shift is essential for India to overcome its socio-economic challenges and realize sustainable, inclusive development. By recognizing that even small actions can have a cumulative impact, citizens become empowered agents of change. Whether it's through adopting sustainable practices, supporting local industries, or engaging in civic duties, every contribution strengthens the nation's collective fabric. This research paper explores the pathways to achieving the vision of a *Viksit Bharat*. It analyzes the strategic interventions needed across key sectors, and identifies the challenges and opportunities. Adopting a comprehensive and inclusive approach, this study

seeks to contribute to the ongoing discourse on India's future and outline a clear roadmap for attaining developed nation status as a whole.

For *Viksit Bharat* to materialize, every Indian must internalize the idea that their well-being is interconnected with the well-being of the nation. A thriving India is one where the collective spirit, the "We" mentality, drives progress. By fostering this sense of shared responsibility, India can unlock its full potential and build a future that is inclusive, equitable, and prosperous for all.

Review of Literature :

Many studies have been done on different aspects of Viksit Bharat.

Viksit Bharat 2047 (Dr. Altaf Hussain Padder): To make India a \$30 trillion economy, the study suggested a few steps to be undertaken and points to be kept in mind. Indians should Support the government's plan for a \$30-trillion economy goal by 2047, which requires structural and institutional reforms, regional development, process re-engineering, excellence in specific areas, international engagements, human capital, and global leadership.

Dr. Eknath Mundhe(Pathway to a Developed India) : the study delved into the pathway to realize the vision of *Viksit Bharat*. It surfaced the importance of enhancement of economic growth, social development, infrastructure development, technological enhancement, etc.

Dr. Prajnaya Sarangi (NEP 2020- A roadmap for future Bharat): the study talks about the role of education in the future of Bharat because education is one of the most influencing factors for India's development. The NEP2020 has a holistic approach where it also promotes multilingualism and skill development. Overall, the National Education Policy 2020 seeks to transform India's education system to equip students with the knowledge, skills, and values needed to thrive in the rapidly changing global

landscape and contribute effectively to society.

Research Method:

Woman's Professional Growth for Viksit Bharat :

The evolution of women's status throughout history has been a revolutionary process, characterized by incremental shifts in legal, societal, economic, and cultural domains. Women have persistently strived for equal rights, acknowledgment, and the chance to engage fully in all life aspects. This progression can be categorized into significant stages, each signifying a crucial advancement in women's empowerment, rights, and prospects. Traditionally, women's roles were largely confined to the domestic sphere, with their rights often limited. However, women have made significant strides towards greater equality and empowerment over time.

Women have excelled in diverse fields, including the arts, sciences, and business, shattering traditional gender barriers. In education and the workforce, women have achieved remarkable progress, with a growing number pursuing higher education and entering traditionally male-dominated professions.

Furthermore, women's political representation has increased significantly. Globally, women are occupying high-level positions in leadership, showcasing their capabilities and breaking gender stereotypes. Social movements, such as #BringBackOurGirls and India's "Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao" initiative, have played a crucial role in raising awareness about gender inequality and advocating for women's rights globally.

This collective progress demonstrates a gradual shift towards a more equitable society where women can fully realize their potential and contribute to the development and progress of their communities and nations.

Educational Landscape:

India's educational landscape has undergone a remarkable transformation since independence, driven

by a collective effort. Literacy rates have surged from a mere 19.3% in 1951 to 74.04% in 2011, a testament to the nation's commitment to progress. Similarly, primary school enrollment has witnessed a dramatic increase, reaching 100% by 2001, reflecting the collective understanding of the importance of education for all.

The recent 2020 National Education Policy signifies a pivotal shift towards a more inclusive and holistic approach to education. The new 5+3+3+4 structure, emphasizing foundational learning in early childhood and promoting mother-tongue instruction, reflects a collective recognition of the diverse needs of Indian learners. This policy aims to achieve universal access to education, fostering a knowledge-based society where every individual can contribute to the nation's growth.

As India celebrates 75 years of independence, education emerges as a cornerstone for the nation's future. It will play a crucial role in driving economic growth, social development, and technological innovation, ultimately shaping India's journey towards becoming a global knowledge superpower. This collective endeavor requires the active participation of every citizen – students, teachers, parents, and the community – to ensure that the vision of a vibrant and inclusive education system is realized for all.

Vocal to Local:

The "Vocal for Local" initiative has become a vital aspect of India's progression towards "Viksit Bharat" - a developed and self-sufficient nation. This movement goes beyond simple consumer behavior; it represents a unified sense of national pride and a collective dedication to establishing a robust, all-encompassing economy.

By emphasizing the acquisition and use of domestically produced goods and services, we strengthen Indian enterprises, cultivating a sense of shared responsibility and contributing to national advancement. This unified

effort bolsters local economies, generates job opportunities, and enhances domestic production. As local businesses flourish, they innovate, enhance quality, and broaden their reach, ultimately evolving into globally competitive brands.

The "Vocal for Local" campaign is not solely about purchasing local products but about cultivating a dynamic ecosystem promoting local entrepreneurship and innovation. By encouraging appreciation for indigenous goods and backing local artisans and MSMEs, we help preserve our cultural heritage and empower our communities.

The evolution from "Local to Global" demonstrates the capacity of Indian businesses to vie on the international stage. By embracing this collective endeavor, we can construct a more inclusive, sustainable, and prosperous future for all Indians, turning "Viksit Bharat" into a reality.

Technological transformation:

Technological transformation is a key driver of India's development, fueling economic growth and social progress. India is rapidly embracing technology in various sectors, including agriculture, healthcare, education, and industry. For instance, the Digital India initiative has expanded internet access and promoted digital services, while technological advancements in agriculture have enhanced productivity and food security. Telemedicine and AI are improving healthcare accessibility, and e-learning platforms are making education more effective. In industry, automation and robotics are boosting productivity and reducing costs. Overall, technological transformation is playing a crucial role in shaping India's future as a developed nation.

Analysis:

For India to transform into a developed nation, the collective cooperation of its citizens is crucial. One significant area of progress has been the empowerment of women, which has played a vital role in the nation's

growth. Over the years, the increasing participation of women in the workforce has contributed to economic growth, improved productivity, and social equity. Their involvement challenges traditional gender roles and fosters financial independence, resulting in a higher quality of life. By prioritizing women's professional development, India can unlock its full economic potential and move closer to realizing a truly inclusive and prosperous **Viksit Bharat**.

Education is another key driver of India's development. A well-educated population nurtures innovation, critical thinking, and productivity, which are essential for national progress. While India has made substantial progress in expanding access to education, challenges like inequality and quality concerns persist. Adapting the education system to meet the demands of the modern job market is essential for ensuring that India's youth are prepared to contribute effectively to the nation's future.

India's growing startup ecosystem is another important indicator of its progress. As of 2024, India boasts over 80,000 startups, with \$24 billion in funding raised in 2023 alone. Notably, women entrepreneurs now account for 20-25% of startup founders, showcasing the growing inclusivity within this sector. With continued support from the government and increased investment, India's startup ecosystem is rapidly evolving, placing the country among the top three globally in terms of unicorns, investments, and innovation.

The **Vocal to Local** campaign is a pivotal initiative contributing to India's development. By promoting local goods over imports, the movement has empowered small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and supported the growth of the domestic economy. This aligns with the **Atmanirbhar Bharat** vision, encouraging self-reliance and reducing dependence on foreign products.

Technology plays a significant role in supporting these

initiatives. The **Unified Payments Interface (UPI)**, part of the **Digital India** initiative, has revolutionized the financial ecosystem, promoting a cashless economy and making transactions more efficient, transparent, and accessible as the UPI payment system was supported by the government as well as the nation which leads to significant growth and a way towards a cashless economy.

India's journey towards becoming a **Viksit Bharat** is shaped by inclusive economic growth, educational reforms, gender empowerment, technological advancements, and the promotion of local businesses. With the ongoing support of government policies and active public participation, India is building a solid foundation to achieve self-reliance and emerge as a developed nation.

Research findings:

India's journey towards **Viksit Bharat** is filled with both challenges and determination. For this vision to become a reality, the nation's youth must come together and support its growth. Indian talent has made a significant mark globally, with figures like **Sundar Pichai** (CEO of Google), **Satya Nadella** (CEO of Microsoft), **Indra Nooyi** (Former CEO of PepsiCo), and **Ajay Banga** (CEO of Mastercard), who have transformed global industries with their leadership. These individuals represent the immense potential within India, yet their success also highlights a growing challenge: **brain drain**.

Brain drain refers to the emigration of India's highly skilled professionals in search of better opportunities, career advancement, and improved living standards abroad. This migration of talent poses a serious challenge to India's aspirations of becoming a developed nation. As these professionals move abroad, they take with them valuable expertise and experience that could otherwise contribute to India's growth. The loss of human capital impacts crucial sectors such as technology, healthcare, research, and education,

hindering India's ability to compete on the global stage. According to the **Indian Ministry of External Affairs**, over **1.2 million Indians** moved abroad in 2020 alone. Additionally, the **UN Migration Report** estimates that there are currently more than **17 million Indians living abroad**. A large portion of this migration includes highly skilled professionals, with over **60% of Indian engineers**, **35% of doctors**, and **40% of scientists** migrating to countries like the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, and Australia.

This outflow of talent represents a major setback in India's bid to achieve **Viksit Bharat**. If the country is to unlock its full potential, it must create an ecosystem that offers professionals better opportunities, work-life balance, and world-class infrastructure to retain its brightest minds. Policies promoting innovation, research, and entrepreneurship, along with competitive career prospects, will be key in addressing this issue and ensuring that India can leverage its human capital for long-term growth and development. The reservation system in India, established to address the historical marginalization of Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), and Other Backward Classes (OBCs), remains a contentious subject of debate. One of the primary criticisms is that reservation policies may undermine merit-based competition. Specifically, when candidates from reserved categories secure positions with lower scores than those from the general category, it raises questions regarding the fairness and equity of the system. Furthermore, concerns have been raised about the potential misuse of the reservation provisions, with individuals from relatively privileged segments within reserved categories possibly benefiting disproportionately from the system, thereby diluting its intended purpose. Additionally, there are concerns that the reservation system may inadvertently diminish the motivation for merit-based achievement among certain sections of society, which could contribute to a potential decline in academic and

professional standards. This can be a big hindrance for India to achieve its goal and it also can be a big cause of brain drain. While digital transformation is crucial for India's growth, it also presents significant challenges, particularly in the form of cybercrime. The widespread adoption of platforms like UPI, while undeniably beneficial, has also seen a surge in cybercrimes such as phishing attacks, fake UPI apps, and QR code scams. These incidents have created uncertainty among users, raising concerns about the security and reliability of digital transactions. The increasing dependence on online payments has created a new vulnerability. Even temporary disruptions in digital payment services can cause significant disruptions and financial losses for individuals and businesses. This highlights the critical need for robust cybersecurity measures and public awareness campaigns to mitigate the risks associated with digital transformation.

Suggestions:

India's youth population represents one of the largest demographic groups globally, offering both significant opportunities and challenges for the country's long-term development. To fully leverage this potential, substantial investment in the education sector is imperative. While the Indian government has made commendable strides in increasing funding and expanding access to education, these efforts remain inadequate to meet the needs of an increasingly globalized and competitive job market. One of the most critical concerns in this regard is the gap between theoretical knowledge and practical application within the education system. Despite notable progress in academic achievement, the lack of hands-on training and real-world experience results in many graduates lacking the requisite skills necessary to drive innovation or contribute effectively to the workforce. A prominent feature of the Indian educational landscape is the reservation system, which aims to

rectify historical inequities faced by socially disadvantaged groups, including Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), and Other Backward Classes (OBCs). While the reservation policy seeks to provide opportunities for these marginalized communities, it has generated significant debate regarding its potential to undermine merit-based admission. Many argue that the reservation system, by allotting seats to candidates from reserved categories based on lower academic scores, may result in the admission of individuals with lesser qualifications compared to their counterparts in the general category. Such practices, according to critics, may hinder the opportunities for students who perform better academically, and raise questions regarding fairness in the educational process. In this context, there is a call for prioritizing merit-based admission criteria to ensure that students with the highest potential are not disadvantaged by socioeconomic factors.

However, it is also essential to recognize that individuals from reserved categories often experience systemic disadvantages that may limit their access to educational opportunities. In this light, the provision of financial aid, scholarships, and educational support mechanisms for these students can play a vital role in fostering social equity. Yet, the concern remains that such support should not come at the expense of compromising educational standards. Instead, an optimal approach would be to create a balanced system where merit is duly recognized, while also providing targeted assistance to students from disadvantaged backgrounds, ensuring that they have the resources necessary to succeed without diminishing the overall quality of education.

Ultimately, bridging the gap between theoretical knowledge and practical application requires a comprehensive educational reform agenda. This should include increased access to skill-based training, internships, and real-world learning opportunities that

equip students with the competencies needed for professional success. Furthermore, a more meritocratic and equitable system for admissions, alongside enhanced support for underprivileged students, will contribute to fostering an inclusive yet competitive educational environment. By emphasizing both theoretical and practical learning, India can cultivate a workforce that is not only highly skilled but also capable of driving innovation, enhancing productivity, and contributing to the nation's long-term economic growth.

Conclusion:

India's path to becoming a **Viksit Bharat** (Developed India) requires a unified approach, shifting from an individualistic to a collective mindset. Achieving this vision demands the active participation of all sectors of society, addressing challenges like economic inequality, skill gaps, and social disparities.

To realize this, India must tackle issues like brain drain by creating better career opportunities and fostering innovation to retain its talent. The education system must evolve to bridge the gap between theoretical knowledge and practical skills, ensuring a merit-based, yet inclusive, environment.

Efforts such as **Vocal for Local**, women's empowerment, and technological advancements are key contributors, but they must be continuously supported to ensure inclusive and sustainable growth. By embracing collaboration, nurturing human capital, and providing equal opportunities, India can unlock its full potential and achieve its goal of becoming a

developed, self-reliant

nation. To effectively leverage digital transformation for national development, the government must prioritize continuous public education and engagement. By implementing comprehensive public awareness campaigns and leveraging social media platforms, the government can effectively disseminate information about the benefits and risks associated with digital technologies. This proactive approach will empower citizens with the knowledge and understanding necessary to navigate the digital landscape effectively, fostering a more informed and engaged population. Furthermore, continuous public education will cultivate a deeper understanding of the government's digital initiatives and policies, enabling citizens to actively participate in shaping the country's digital future.

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Cite This Article:

Jaspal K.G. & Fatima S. (2025). A study on "Humara Sankalp, Viksit Bharat: Shaping Bharat's Future Together". In **Aarhat Multidisciplinary International Education Research Journal**: Vol. XIV (Number I, pp. 203–209) DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.15251281>