

Viksit Bharat- Education and Health Care for all Citizens

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Abstract

The "Viksit Bharat - Education and Health care for all Citizens" abstract emphasizes the need of ensuring that all citizens have access to healthcare and education in order to achieve a developed India by the year 2047. These two areas are considered to be essential components of growth in society. Important approaches encompass utilizing technology in order to enhance access and results, encouraging inclusive growth via the development of skills, and taking use of both government programs such as Ayushman Bharat and private sector innovation in order to establish a society that is equal and in which every individual has the opportunity to prosper. The "Viksit Bharat" goal for 2047 included a pledge to provide education and healthcare as fundamental rights for all residents. Broadening access to education and healthcare, irrespective of socioeconomic condition, is fundamental to this aim. Employing technical breakthroughs to enhance the delivery, efficiency, and accessibility of services, such as telemedicine, is essential. Promoting inclusive growth via programs that enhance skill development, vocational training, and lifelong learning enables citizens to engage in and reap the benefits of economic advancement. Collaborating with the business sector and other stakeholders is crucial for fostering innovation and ensuring the healthcare and education systems are resilient and adaptive. Prominent programs like Ayushman Bharat aim to deliver health insurance and healthcare access to at-risk communities, whilst further initiatives concentrate on improving educational chances via innovative learning platforms. This concept emphasizes that attaining "Viksit Bharat" beyond mere economic growth; it involves fostering a society in which every individual may realize their full potential via universal access to fundamental amenities such as education and healthcare.

1. Introduction

The "Viksit Bharat" (Developed India) 2047 vision aims to revolutionize healthcare and education by providing universal access to high-quality treatment, enhancing infrastructure, and incorporating digital integration. The most important tactics are raising the amount of money that the government spends on health and education, bolstering public health systems with programs such as e-Sanjeevani, and making sure that every kid has access to a high-quality education. The ability to provide accessible and efficient healthcare and education services, combined with an emphasis on the development of skills and lifelong learning, is predicted to be driven by technological breakthroughs, including artificial intelligence and machine learning. The idea of a developed India by the year 2047 that the government has envisioned is a concept that connects "Viksit Bharat" and "social." This concept places a strong emphasis on the advancement of society and the expansion of inclusivity in addition to economic development. The achievement of important social objectives includes the provision of universal and quality education, the improvement of healthcare access, gender equality, women's empowerment, and assistance to farmers, the poor, and the underprivileged in order to build a society that is more egalitarian and compassionate. The implementation of programs that emphasize social development, the establishment of a culture that emphasizes compassion, and the

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empowerment of groups who have been disadvantaged are all expected to contribute to the accomplishment of this goal.

The year 2047 is of particular significance to the nation of India since it marks the one-hundredth anniversary of the country's independence. In that year, the Indian government hopes to have achieved its goal of turning India into a developed country, a goal that is captured in the phrase "Viksit Bharat 2047." The vision encompasses a wide range of developmental elements, including economic growth, social advancement, environmental sustainability, and the implementation of sound governance. In order to make India Viksit Bharat by the year 2047, it is necessary to conduct a tremendous amount of effort in a mission manner. Education is a significant component in the lives of human beings. It is the process of accumulating experiences, which we may then utilize to alter our behavior; hence, it is the most important method for shaping our actions. As a result of this, it aids in the development of a citizen who acts in a responsible manner within the country. Having access to education is considered to be a human right, and it is also the most important factor in the development of human resources. It serves as the foundation for both the economic and cultural growth of a nation. In order to achieve sustained development, peace, and stability both inside and in relation to other nations, education is of the utmost importance. In general, the advancement of a nation is assessed based on the level of education that is accessible to its citizens, the availability of work possibilities, the sustainability of income, the balance of the population, the standard of life, and other factors. Education is a vital barometer of progress since it represents an investment for the future and is a tool for effectuating change.

Investing in education, from an Indian societal perspective, is an investment in India's future; it gives future generations the tools they need to create a prosperous, fair, and welcoming country. India has the potential to equip its people with the ideals, education, and experience to create a Viksit Bharat. To envision a "Viksit Bharat" is to picture an educated, prosperous, and advanced India. An inclusive education system that prepares all Indians to meet the problems and seize the possibilities of the modern world is what we must envision. For students to be ready for what the real world has in store, there has to be a mix of classroom theory and hands-on experience. Ideas for a Viksit Bharat: Education in the year 2047 are the subject of this article. This research intends to investigate the part that education plays in creating Viksit Bharat, and it is imperative that all aspects of education be thoroughly investigated in order to ascertain their combined impact on creating an empowered and vibrant India by the year 2047. The study employs both descriptive and analytical methods. Journal articles, reports, newspapers, and other official government websites make up the bulk of this study's secondary sources.

2. Viksit Bharath and Education

Viksit Bharat 2047 is a governmental goal for India to attain developed nation status by its centenary of independence, emphasizing an educational strategy that transitions from rote memorization to a comprehensive, skill-oriented framework. Essential elements encompass cultivating critical thinking, creativity, and emotional intelligence; guaranteeing universal access to excellent education; advocating for lifelong learning; and utilizing technology such as AI and VR to provide a contemporary, accessible, and inclusive educational environment. The objective is to cultivate a future-ready workforce by closing the divide between education and employment via entrepreneurship, vocational training, and an emphasis on upskilling.

Key Focus Areas for Education

- **Holistic and skill-based learning:** Going above and beyond the limits of rote memorization and cultivating critical thinking, creativity, teamwork, and emotional intelligence via the incorporation of integrated arts, sports, and social service.
- **Universal access and inclusivity:** Attaining complete literacy and enrollment by ensuring educational accessibility via official institutions, adaptable alternatives, and digital platforms. Particular emphasis will be placed on underprivileged populations and children with disabilities.
- **Lifelong learning:** Establishing a culture in which people are able to constantly improve their skills and adjust to a reality that is in constant flux, with encouragement for lifelong learning and career advancement

- **Technology integration:** Employing technology, including artificial intelligence and virtual reality, to customize learning, improve accessibility, and render education more participatory. This encompasses advocating for the proper utilization of technology and equipping educators with digital literacy competencies.
- **Teacher development:** To ensure that educators are in step with the most recent instructional strategies and technological advancements, it is imperative that they prioritize ongoing professional development and skill acquisition.
- **Bridging the skills gap:** Emphasizing skill acquisition, entrepreneurship, and vocational training to synchronize education with labor market requirements and guarantee substantive employment.
- **Outcome-based accountability:** concentrating on tracking and holding schools responsible for student results at critical phases like Class 5, Class 8, and Class 10, rather than controlling inputs (such as school schedules and fees).

3. Viksit Bharath and Health Care

By the year 2047, Viksit Bharat aspires to have made the provision of universal, affordable, and fair access to high-quality care available to every single Indian. Among the essential tactics are the improvement of currently operating programs, such as the Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY), so that they may provide coverage for all elderly persons, the encouragement of innovation via the collaboration of the public and private sectors, and the advancement of public health infrastructure and digital systems. This involves extending basic, secondary, and tertiary care facilities, enhancing surveillance for illnesses, and creating indigenous medical technology.

Major Strategies and Initiatives in India

- **Ayushman Bharat (PM-JAY):** The largest health assurance program globally offers coverage to the lowest 40% of the population. The government has recently broadened AB-PMJAY to encompass all senior people aged 70 and older, irrespective of income, therefore assuring equal access to healthcare.
- **Infrastructure development:** The vision places a strong emphasis on the enhancement and expansion of healthcare infrastructure at all levels, ranging from primary care centers to tertiary hospitals, with a particular focus on the geographical distribution of dispensaries in order to guarantee that no community is excluded.
- **Digital public infrastructure:** A movement is underway to establish a "healthcare equivalent of UPI" and federated data platforms to enhance data integration and efficiency in patient care and diagnostics, therefore fortifying the digital infrastructure of healthcare.
- **Innovation and R&D:** One of the primary objectives is to promote innovation, and this is accomplished via various programs such as the creation of public-private partnerships that are aimed at the development and dissemination of indigenous medical innovations. The India MedTech Expo is an example of the kind of event that may serve as a platform for bringing stakeholders together in order to demonstrate progress and cooperate on solutions.
- **Disease surveillance and preparedness:** The concept involves enhancing disease monitoring systems, especially for zoonotic illnesses, by integrating data from human, animal, and wildlife populations. This is essential for pandemic readiness, particularly with climate change.
- **Equity and access:** One fundamental premise is that healthcare should be available to everyone, irrespective of their socioeconomic situation or geographic location. This goal is being accomplished by implementing programs such as the Niramaya Health Insurance Scheme, which is designed to benefit those with disabilities, and the extension of the Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY).

- **Public health programs:** Initiatives such as the Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) emphasize holistic care for children to facilitate their optimal development.
- **Increased health expenditure:** One of the objectives is to enhance the quality and accessibility of healthcare services by increasing the percentage of gross domestic product (GDP) that is spent on health by the government.

4. Conclusion

The goal of the Viksit Bharat 2047 initiative is to transform India into a developed country by the year 2047. It plans to accomplish this objective by emphasizing the importance of education and health as fundamental elements that would enable the nation to achieve inclusive progress. The most important projects are to guarantee that all students are enrolled in school, to enhance the quality and availability of education by utilizing technology and skill development, and to offer all residents access to comprehensive healthcare, with a particular emphasis on upgrading rural infrastructure and raising the amount of money spent in each of these areas. To summarize, there is a promising outlook for the future of education in India. The National Education Policy acknowledges the significant role that technology plays in the development of an education system that is prepared for the future and equips students with the skills they need to face the challenges of an increasingly dynamic world. By integrating 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, it is possible to improve learning outcomes and prepare students for the challenges that lie ahead in the future. One of the defining characteristics of Viksit Bharat is the widespread availability of basic education. The overwhelming bulk of the population in India consists of individuals who reside in rural regions. The country will not be able to progress if they continue to be uneducated. Since the time of the country's independence, the government of India has placed a high level of priority on the issue of education throughout the nation. The primary objective of the nation was to increase the number of educational institutions that were accessible to all citizens and to employ these institutions as a means of rebuilding the country. Equal opportunity in the sphere of education without any discrimination is guaranteed under the Constitution of India. As a consequence, the government is obligated to fulfill its obligation and take on the responsibility of ensuring that every person has access to education. The Indian Constitution has set provisions for the provision of free and compulsory elementary education for all children between the ages of six and fourteen. In the year 2002, with the passing of the 86th amendment to the Constitution, it became a basic right for every kid.

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