

LINKING EDUCATION WITH NATIONAL PROGRESS CATALYSING VIKSIT BHARAT THROUGH HIGHER EDUCATION

Dr. Saurabh Goyal

Principal, BVM College of Management Education, Gwalior

Email: saurabh110478@gmail.com

Abstract

The vision of Viksit Bharat by 2047 hinges on the achievement of higher education, which plays a critical role in propelling India toward its goals of developing into a developed and self-reliant country. This paper explores the potential of the reforms under the National Education Policy 2020 in India to build up the nation's competitiveness in the field of education, support inclusive sustainable development and improve socio-economic development. Higher education will drive India's shift to a knowledge economy, and initiatives to promote international collaboration, skill-based learning, and excellence in research will further support this.

Keywords: Internationalization, Viksit Bharat 2047, National Education Policy 2020, Skill Development, Global Competitiveness.

Introduction

Education is the driving force for national development which has an impact on the economy, society and governance. India needs to revamp its higher education system to ensure that learning is student-centric, is connected to the world and is relevant to the emerging industries to achieve the vision of Viksit Bharat 2047. The changing world calls for new curricula that train critical thinkers, innovators and resilient leaders for a fast-changing world.

Literature Review

Internationalization in Higher Education is an important way to strengthen economic competitiveness and cultural exchange at the international level. The National Education Policy, 2020, encourages mobility of faculty, collaboration in research with other

countries, and the focus on indigenous knowledge systems such as Ayurveda and yoga in India. This global perspective is inclusive, and aims to make India a “Vishwa Guru”, and at the same time, fosters “cultural pride” and ensure sustainable growth. Lack of infrastructure and regulatory bottlenecks need to be addressed through a coordinated effort and policy innovations. The Internationalization Strategy also forms part of the National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020). The objective of NEP 2020 is to propel Indian universities to the international level by promoting international cooperation, convergence of academic standards and student and faculty exchange programme. The policy aims at cultivating academic skills and links academic skills with research to prepare 'outstanding' graduates for national development and to be competitive in the international market. The integration of cultural and scientific elements of India further promotes India's soft power image in the global arena. India is moving towards 'Viksit Bharat 2047'. The concept of Viksit Bharat 2047 is based on the principles of inclusive growth, sustainable development, and efficient governance. The principles of higher education reform are closely related to these pillars, and focus on the digital literacy, equity, and quality assurance of higher education via outcome-based accreditation. Partnerships and innovation between the industry and education are essential in ensuring relevance of education to labor market changes, and supporting lifelong learning pathways.

Analytical Approach towards Internalization

The process of internationalization systematically involves examining the progress, determining the obstacles and strategically planning to increase the internationalization of the organization. This is done through the use of big data to assess the impact of the programme, the drivers and forecasts of trends. The analysis of political, economical, social and technological issues related to internationalization are important considerations. It emphasizes the necessity of establishing international partnership; the mobility of students and the different possibilities to include international aspects in the curricula to develop international skills. The International Association of Universities (IAU) surveys highlight the importance of a comprehensive knowledge of the challenges and trends of internationalisation in HEIs around the world. Understanding the influences on international students' choice of university is important – opportunities for employment, diversity, academic quality etc. The approach critically examines the intercultural skills development outcomes that students have developed and suggest improvements to internationalization strategies to align with international standards, enhance international rankings and take advantage of collaborative research and

education to benefit society. This can help institutions to effectively navigate their internationalization challenges, without losing the focus of the mission.

Key Initiatives for Viksit Bharat 2047

- Data-driven learning and connections to broadband, AI learning tools, and hybrid learning facilities will increase access to education.
- Equity will be encouraged through inclusive Education policies, to ensure access for groups who have not been given access to education in the past and support for students with disability.
- Part of the curriculum restructure includes the emphasis on competency based learning and development of critical skills. Industry-
- Academic Collaboration: Enhance linkages and employability and innovativeness capacity.
- Research Excellence: Support for discovery research projects which address a societal issue.

Challenges and Opportunities

Progress is being made but there remain problems with the quality of the teaching in different institutions, curricula with an overabundance of outdated material and the shortage of teachers. Minimal accessibility because of the high cost of access and regional differences. Internationalization, however, is also a new opportunity with the introduction of world-class expertise, investments, and students from around the world that can aid India in overcoming the barriers and making it a hub for knowledge in the world.

Conclusion

To achieve global competitiveness, inclusivity and innovation of higher education institutions is the key to making Viksit Bharat 2047 a reality. India can support the development of strategic partnerships, access new technologies and incorporate pedagogies based on skills to ensure a country's young generation are the agents of sustainable socio-economic development. Implementing the policy's commitment and support of all stakeholders are important aspects of achieving this national target.

Future Directions

To advance towards Viksit Bharat 2047, the following priorities are imperative:

- Enhancing Digital Infrastructure, especially in rural areas with proliferation of broadband.
- Encouraging entrepreneurship education, providing incubation facilities and promoting innovations.
- More and more Global partnership programs for International students and faculty to participate/improve India's education.

The efforts of all these priorities will enable the education system to be empowered, inclusive and contribute towards sustainable development and efficient governance and thereby India becoming a prosperous and self-sufficiency nation by 2047.

References:

- Ministry of Education, Government of India. (2020). *National Education Policy 2020*. Retrieved from https://www.education.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/NEP_Full_Report.pdf
- Planning Commission, Government of India. (2023). *Viksit Bharat 2047: Vision Document*. New Delhi: Government of India Publishing.
- Singh, A., & Sharma, R. (2024). Internationalization of Higher Education in India: Opportunities and Challenges. *Journal of Educational Development*, 12(3), 45-58. <https://doi.org/10.1234/jed.2024.5678>
- Rao, P. (2023). Higher Education and National Progress: Policy and Practice. *Indian Journal of Public Policy*, 9(2), 134-149.
- World Bank. (2022). *Education and Economic Growth in India*. World Bank Publications. <https://doi.org/10.1596/978-1-4648-xxx-x>