

Shaping a Developed India by 2047: The Influence of the National Education Policy on Education and Skill Development

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Abstract:

This research paper examines the challenges Viksit Bharat faces in building its human capital to achieve its vision of becoming a global economic powerhouse. Despite recent progress, significant obstacles remain in education and skill development. Key issues include limited access to quality education, especially in rural and underserved areas, poor infrastructure, socio-economic inequalities, and a mismatch between educational outcomes and job market demands. Using data and existing studies, the paper identifies these challenges and suggests comprehensive solutions. It emphasizes the importance of improving infrastructure, enhancing teacher training, reforming curricula, and fostering collaboration between industry and education. Promoting inclusivity and equal access to education and skills training is also crucial to ensure no one is left behind in the country's economic growth.

By implementing evidence-based policies and encouraging collaboration among stakeholders, Viksit Bharat can effectively develop its human capital and strengthen its position in the global economy. This paper offers practical recommendations for policymakers, educators, and stakeholders to address these challenges and support the nation's development goals.

Keywords: *Socio-economic inequalities, Industry-education collaboration, Evidence-based policies, Collaboration among stakeholders, Economic growth.*

1. Introduction

Investing in human capital, particularly through education and skill development, is essential for the socio-economic growth of any nation. For Viksit Bharat, the importance of developing its human capital is even more significant. As the country aspires to become a global economic powerhouse, it recognizes that human capital is central to achieving long-term prosperity and sustainable development goals. The nurturing and effective use of human capital can serve as a strong foundation for social and economic progress, making it crucial for Viksit Bharat's growth trajectory.

The concept of human capital investment, as described by economists such as Gary Becker (1964) and Theodore Schultz (1961), underscores the value of education and skill development in enhancing individual productivity and contributing to broader economic success. Education, as the cornerstone of human capital, provides individuals with knowledge, skills, and critical thinking abilities, all of which are essential for participating meaningfully in the workforce and society (Smith & Becker, 1986). However, Viksit Bharat's path to harnessing its human capital faces several challenges. Despite the progress made in expanding access to education, significant obstacles remain in terms of both quality and inclusivity. Issues such as inadequate infrastructure, outdated teaching methods, and disparities in access to education, particularly in rural and underserved areas, contribute to widening inequalities and prevent many individuals

from reaching their full potential (Rao, 2019; Desai & Bhatt, 2020).

In addition, the global economy's dynamic nature demands that Viksit Bharat reassess its approach to skill development. The mismatch between the skills taught in schools and those required by evolving industries is a serious challenge. This skills gap limits economic growth and job creation, hindering the nation's ability to compete globally and foster innovation (Kumar & Chatterjee, 2018). To address these issues, the quality of education must be improved, and skill development programs must be realigned with the needs of the job market. Strengthening education infrastructure, enhancing teacher training, updating curricula, and facilitating greater collaboration between the education system and industry are critical steps to ensuring that Viksit Bharat's workforce is adequately prepared for the challenges of the future (Verma & Gupta, 2021).

This research paper examines the barriers that hinder the effective investment in human capital in Viksit Bharat. It delves into the challenges of education and skill development, proposing practical solutions to overcome them. By addressing these challenges, the paper aims to contribute to the creation of an environment where human capital can thrive, driving inclusive growth and social development. Viksit Bharat's future as a global economic powerhouse hinges on its ability to fully leverage its human capital. Education and skill development must not only be individual goals but collective efforts that shape the nation's socio-economic

fabric (Sen, 1999). As such, policymakers, educators, and stakeholders must work together to overcome the challenges embedded in the education and skill development sectors.

The quality of education remains a primary concern. Despite efforts to expand educational access, persistent challenges such as resource shortages, outdated curricula, and a lack of qualified teachers continue to undermine the potential for providing high-quality education to all (Bhatia & Rana, 2017). These challenges, if left unaddressed, will hinder Viksit Bharat's ability to foster innovation and compete globally (Mishra & Mohanty, 2019). Additionally, the traditional approach to skill development is often insufficient, as it fails to equip individuals with the skills required in today's rapidly changing job market. This misalignment between education and industry needs poses a significant barrier to economic growth and the development of a skilled workforce (Dwivedi & Varma, 2020).

To overcome these challenges, a collaborative approach is required, one that enhances access to education, promotes lifelong learning, and ensures a strong link between academia and industry. Policies promoting vocational training, entrepreneurship, and industry-academia collaboration are essential in aligning skill development programs with market demands (Sharma & Jain, 2021). This research aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of the challenges and propose solutions that can help Viksit Bharat fully utilize its human resources, paving the way for sustained socio-economic growth and prosperity. By addressing the complexities of human capital investment, this paper provides insights that can guide policymakers and stakeholders in shaping a future where education and skill development are central to the country's progress.

2. Objective:

1. To examine the critical role of investment in human capital in facilitating skill development and its impact on economic growth and socio-economic advancement.
2. To analyse the various issues and challenges confronting the country in its pursuit of transforming into a developed India by 2047..
3. To formulate and recommend policy strategies aimed at guiding the development of Viksit Bharat by 2047..

3. Methodology

The present study based on a descriptive research design, utilizing secondary data to examine the impact of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 on India's education and skill development. Secondary data sources, including academic journals, government reports, policy documents, and media articles, are analyzed to assess how NEP 2020 promotes holistic

education, skill development, and vocational training.

Data is collected from reliable secondary sources, such as official government reports (e.g., NEP 2020 document), academic papers, books, news articles, and statistical reports. The study based on qualitative analysis techniques.

4. Literature Review

The concept of human capital investment has been extensively studied as a fundamental driver of economic development and social progress. Schultz (1961) and Becker (1964) emphasized that human capital, particularly education and skills, significantly contributes to economic growth by enhancing labor productivity and fostering innovation. This foundational work laid the groundwork for subsequent studies exploring the multifaceted impact of human capital on development.

Human Capital and Economic Growth

Barro (1991) highlighted the positive correlation between educational attainment and economic growth, demonstrating that countries with higher levels of education tend to experience faster economic development. Similarly, Hanushek and Woessmann (2010) underscored the importance of cognitive skills over mere years of schooling, suggesting that quality education is a critical determinant of economic outcomes.

Challenges in Human Capital Development

Despite the acknowledged importance of human capital, several challenges persist, particularly in developing countries. According to UNESCO (2015), access to quality education remains uneven, especially in rural and marginalized communities. Infrastructure deficiencies, inadequate teacher training, and socio-economic disparities further exacerbate these challenges, as noted by Glewwe and Muralidharan (2016). These obstacles contribute to a significant mismatch between the skills acquired through education and the demands of the labor market, a phenomenon explored by McKinsey Global Institute (2017).

Policy Interventions and Solutions

Research has identified various policy interventions to address these challenges. Psacharopoulos and Patrinos (2018) advocated for increased investment in early childhood education, which yields high returns in terms of future productivity and earnings. Furthermore, the World Bank (2019) emphasized the role of public-private partnerships in enhancing educational outcomes and aligning them with industry needs.

Towards Viksit Bharat by 2047

The vision of Viksit Bharat by 2047 requires a strategic focus on human capital development. NITI Aayog (2021) proposed a comprehensive approach involving curriculum reforms, skill development initiatives, and

fostering industry-academia collaboration.

Additionally, inclusive policies that address socio-economic inequalities are crucial to ensuring that all segments of society benefit from the country's economic progress.

5. Discussion

5.1 Importance and Scope:

Investing in human capital is vital for Viksit Bharat's socio-economic growth and long-term sustainability, with education and skill development serving as critical drivers. The significance and reach of this investment are far-reaching, affecting various aspects of the nation's development. First, human capital is a cornerstone of economic progress, directly

impacting productivity and competitiveness. By equipping individuals with the necessary skills and knowledge, Viksit Bharat can strengthen its workforce, drive innovation, attract investments, and foster long-term, sustainable economic growth. A skilled and educated population will be better positioned to contribute to a thriving economy, ensuring Viksit Bharat's integration into the global market. Moreover, the rapidly evolving global job market demands a workforce capable of adapting to new technologies and industries. By strategically investing in education and skill development, Viksit Bharat can equip its citizens with the competencies required to secure meaningful employment, navigate technological advancements, and excel in various sectors. This adaptability ensures that individuals can thrive in a constantly changing labor landscape, while also contributing to the nation's workforce productivity. Access to quality education and skill development opportunities is also essential for breaking the cycle of poverty and promoting social mobility. By empowering individuals with education and practical skills, Viksit Bharat can increase income levels, reduce inequality, and promote social inclusion. An educated and skilled populace is more likely to access better opportunities, leading to broader socio-economic equality and allowing marginalized communities to participate more fully in society. Furthermore, investments in human capital foster creativity, entrepreneurship, and innovation. A skilled workforce capable of addressing emerging challenges and driving technological breakthroughs can position Viksit Bharat as a hub for research, development, and innovation. This not only boosts national competitiveness but also supports industries in adapting to global economic demands, contributing to sustained economic progress. In addition, education and skill development are closely linked to improved public health outcomes. A well-educated population is more likely to make informed health decisions, adopt healthier lifestyles, and utilize healthcare services efficiently. By investing in human capital, Viksit Bharat can improve

overall health, reduce the burden on the healthcare system, and enhance the quality of life for its citizens.

Education also plays a pivotal role in fostering social cohesion and civic engagement. By prioritizing education and skill development, Viksit Bharat can strengthen social bonds, promote civic responsibility, and cultivate a more inclusive society. A well-educated and engaged populace contributes to national stability and resilience, enhancing unity in diversity.

Lastly, focusing on human capital investment is essential for Viksit Bharat's global competitiveness and sustainable development. By prioritizing education and skill development, the country can contribute to global development goals, including the United Nations Sustainable

Development Goals (SDGs). A skilled, educated population will be crucial in driving the nation's progress toward a sustainable, competitive, and prosperous future.

Investing in human capital through education and skill development is vital not only for Viksit Bharat's economic growth but also for advancing social inclusion, fostering innovation, and achieving sustainable development. Addressing existing challenges in these areas will unlock the nation's full potential, creating a path toward a prosperous and inclusive future for all its citizens. Prioritizing this investment will ensure that Viksit Bharat remains on a trajectory of continuous growth, adaptability, and global relevance.

5.2 ACCESS TO QUALITY EDUCATION:

Investing in human capital and addressing the challenges of education and skill development in Viksit Bharat necessitates ensuring access to quality education for all. While significant efforts have been made to improve educational access, there remain substantial gaps, particularly for underprivileged and rural populations. This section explores the complex issues related to access to quality education in Viksit Bharat and proposes strategies to foster inclusivity and equity.

One of the key issues is the rural-urban disparity in access to education. In Viksit Bharat, quality education is often unevenly distributed, with rural regions struggling to provide the necessary infrastructure, including schools, classrooms, and educational resources. The shortage of qualified teachers in these areas further exacerbates the problem, undermining the quality of education available to students. To address these disparities, targeted interventions are essential, including improving infrastructure and attracting qualified educators to rural areas. Socio-economic factors also play a critical role in creating barriers to education. Families experiencing poverty and inequality often face financial difficulties that prevent them from affording school supplies, uniforms, and other education-related costs. This may lead to early withdrawal from school, further perpetuating educational inequalities. Moreover, deeply

ingrained social norms and cultural beliefs may restrict girls' access to education, reinforcing gender disparities in educational attainment. Overcoming these socio-economic challenges requires comprehensive solutions, such as financial assistance programs, public awareness campaigns, and community-driven initiatives to promote broader access to education.

Inadequate infrastructure is another significant hurdle. Many schools in Viksit Bharat suffer from poor infrastructure, including overcrowded classrooms, insufficient educational resources, and a lack of basic amenities like clean water and sanitation. These deficiencies not only hinder the learning environment but also contribute to high dropout rates and subpar educational outcomes. To address these issues, substantial investments in infrastructure development are essential, including the construction of new schools and the renovation of existing facilities to create conducive learning environments. Teacher quality and training are pivotal to the effectiveness of education in Viksit Bharat. However, many schools, particularly in remote and rural areas, face a shortage of qualified and trained teachers. Enhancing teacher quality is vital to ensure equitable access to education for all students. This can be achieved through comprehensive teacher training programs, continuous professional development, and incentives to encourage teachers to work in underserved areas.

Addressing access to quality education is crucial for overcoming the challenges of human capital investment in Viksit Bharat. By tackling infrastructure deficiencies, improving teacher quality, reducing rural-urban disparities, and addressing socio-economic barriers, policymakers can create a more inclusive and equitable education system. Such efforts will empower individuals to reach their full potential, laying the foundation for a skilled and capable workforce. This, in turn, is essential for driving sustainable economic growth and social development in the country.

5.3 SKILL MISMATCH AND EMPLOYABILITY

Skill mismatch and employability are critical challenges in the context of human capital investment in Viksit Bharat. Despite ongoing efforts to improve skill development programs, there remains a significant disconnect between the skills employers seek and the abilities workers possess. This section explores the complexities of skill mismatch and presents strategies to improve employability in Viksit Bharat.

One of the key issues is the dynamic nature of the job market. Viksit Bharat's job market is rapidly evolving, driven by emerging industrial trends and technological advancements. However, the skills taught in formal education often struggle to keep pace with these changes, resulting in a gap between the abilities of job seekers and the demands of employers. To

address this skill mismatch, a proactive approach is needed—one that anticipates future skill needs and realigns education and training programs to meet these demands.

Another challenge is the disconnect between academia and industry. Traditional educational institutions in Viksit Bharat often operate in isolation from the practical demands of the job market. As a result, many graduates lack the hands-on experience and industry-specific knowledge necessary to succeed in their careers. Strengthening collaboration between educational institutions and industries is crucial to bridge this gap. Initiatives such as internships, apprenticeships, and industry-academia partnerships can provide students with real-world experience and increase their employability.

Technological disruption is also transforming the skills required in the workforce. The rise of automation, artificial intelligence, and other disruptive technologies is creating both opportunities and challenges. While these technologies offer the potential for increased efficiency and innovation, they also make certain existing skills obsolete, while increasing the demand for new competencies. To ensure a workforce that is resilient and adaptable, education and skill development programs must prioritize the cultivation of transferable skills such as critical thinking, problem-solving, and digital literacy.

Lifelong learning is essential for overcoming skill mismatches and boosting employability. Given the rapid pace of change in the job market, individuals must continuously update and enhance their skills throughout their careers. Encouraging a culture of lifelong learning and providing flexible, accessible training opportunities will ensure that the workforce remains competitive and adaptable in an ever-evolving landscape.

In conclusion, addressing skill mismatch and improving employability are central to maximizing the benefits of human capital investment in Viksit Bharat. By recognizing the dynamic nature of the job market, fostering stronger connections between academia and industry, adapting to technological disruptions, and promoting lifelong learning, policymakers can create an environment conducive to skill development and economic growth. With targeted interventions and strategic initiatives, Viksit Bharat can equip its workforce with the skills necessary to thrive in the 21st-century economy.

5.4 INFRASTRUCTURE DEFICIENCIES:

Investing in human capital in Viksit Bharat is significantly hindered by inadequate infrastructure, particularly in the realms of education and skill development. Despite ongoing efforts to expand educational access, infrastructure deficiencies remain a major barrier to delivering quality education and

fostering skill development. This section delves into the key infrastructure challenges in Viksit Bharat and proposes strategies for addressing these issues to enhance human capital investment.

A major challenge is the shortage of educational facilities, including schools, colleges, and vocational training centers, especially in remote and underserved areas. Many students are forced to travel long distances to access educational institutions, resulting in lower attendance and higher dropout rates. To ensure equitable access to education across the country, significant investments are required to build new educational institutions and expand existing ones, particularly in rural and remote regions.

In addition to the shortage of facilities, inadequate classroom infrastructure is another major concern. Even in schools and colleges where educational facilities are available, overcrowded classrooms, lack of proper ventilation, and insufficient seating arrangements severely hamper the learning environment. These infrastructure deficiencies negatively impact students' concentration and academic performance, as well as their overall well-being. Renovating and modernizing classroom infrastructure is essential to creating conducive learning environments that support effective teaching and enhance student outcomes.

Poor sanitation and hygiene facilities also pose a significant challenge. Many educational institutions in Viksit Bharat lack basic sanitation amenities, such as clean toilets, handwashing stations, and safe drinking water. This not only poses health risks to students but also contributes to increased absenteeism and dropout rates, especially among girls. Improving sanitation and hygiene infrastructure is critical for promoting student health, enhancing attendance, and supporting academic success. Addressing these infrastructure deficiencies will ensure a healthier, more productive learning environment for all students.

In conclusion, addressing infrastructure deficiencies is a crucial step in unlocking the potential of human capital investment in Viksit Bharat. By investing in educational facilities, modernizing classroom infrastructure, and improving sanitation and hygiene, the country can create an environment conducive to learning and skill development. These improvements will

not only enhance educational outcomes but also contribute to a more equitable and prosperous society.

5.5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC DISPARITIES:

Socio-economic inequalities pose a significant barrier to human capital investments, particularly in education and skill development in Viksit Bharat. These disparities take various forms, such as unequal access to educational resources, limited opportunities, and socio-cultural barriers, all of which hinder the equitable development of human capital. This section explores the

socio-economic disparities in Viksit Bharat and proposes strategies to address them, fostering a more inclusive approach to human capital investment.

One of the major socio-economic challenges is financial constraints, which often limit access to quality education and skill development for individuals from low-income families. Many people in economically disadvantaged situations prioritize meeting basic living expenses over investing in education, which leads to higher dropout rates and lower academic performance. To mitigate these financial barriers, targeted financial assistance programs such as scholarships, stipends, and tuition fee waivers should be implemented to help disadvantaged students access higher education and skill-building opportunities.

Another manifestation of socio-economic disparities is unequal access to educational resources. Students from wealthier backgrounds typically have access to better-equipped schools, textbooks, learning materials, and technological tools, which gives them an academic advantage. In contrast, students from lower socio-economic backgrounds often lack these essential resources, impeding their educational progress. To address this imbalance, policymakers must focus on equitable distribution of resources, particularly to schools in underserved areas. This will improve educational quality and ensure that all students have an equal opportunity to succeed.

Gender disparities further exacerbate socio-economic inequalities in education and skill development in Viksit Bharat. Cultural norms and societal expectations often restrict girls' access to education, contributing to lower literacy rates and reduced educational attainment among females. To combat these challenges, targeted interventions such as campaigns promoting girls' education, incentives for female participation, and the creation of safe,

inclusive learning environments are essential for advancing gender equality in education and skill development.

Occupational segregation is another key aspect of socio-economic disparities, where individuals from lower socio-economic backgrounds are often confined to low-skilled, low-paying jobs with few opportunities for career advancement. To address this issue, investing in skill development programs that equip individuals with the necessary skills for higher-paying, career-advancing roles is crucial for breaking the cycle of poverty and reducing occupational segregation.

Addressing socio-economic disparities in Viksit Bharat requires a comprehensive approach that includes targeted interventions, policy reforms, and community-driven initiatives. By empowering marginalized communities, creating an inclusive educational environment, and advocating for equal access to education and skill development, Viksit Bharat can

unlock the full potential of its human capital. This will lay the foundation for sustained economic growth and social progress, ensuring that all citizens can contribute to and benefit from the nation's development.

5.6 POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS:

Policy Recommendation: Policy Recommendations: Strengthening Human Capital through Education and Skill Development in Viksit Bharat

1. **Increased Funding for Education:** Significantly increase public investment in education to bridge infrastructure gaps, improve teacher training programs, and elevate the quality of education at all levels. Ensure the equitable allocation of resources, focusing on underserved regions and marginalized communities to reduce educational disparities.
2. **Enhancement of Vocational Education:** Expand and enhance vocational education programs to equip students with practical, industry-aligned skills. Collaborate with businesses to co-create curricula and offer apprenticeship opportunities, facilitating smoother transitions for students from education to gainful employment.
3. **Comprehensive Teacher Training and Development:** Roll out extensive teacher training programs aimed at improving teaching quality and student engagement. Focus on incorporating modern teaching methods, integrating technology (ICT), and providing pedagogical training to ensure educators are well-equipped to meet diverse student needs.
4. **Incentives for Teachers in Rural Areas:** Introduce attractive incentives such as higher pay, housing support, and professional growth opportunities to recruit and retain qualified teachers in rural and remote areas. Create a conducive working environment that supports educators in challenging contexts; ensuring quality education is accessible to all students.
5. **Expansion of Digital Infrastructure:** Invest in digital infrastructure to ensure widespread access to technology-enabled learning resources and online education platforms. Address the digital divide by equipping schools and students in rural and underserved areas with computers, internet access, and ICT training.
6. **Inclusive Education Policies:** Implement policies that promote inclusive education and tackle socio-economic disparities in access to education. Provide targeted support for marginalized groups, including girls, children with disabilities, and socio-economically disadvantaged communities, ensuring equal opportunities for all.
7. **Industry-Academia Collaboration:** Strengthen collaboration between educational institutions and

industries to align curricula with market demands and enhance students' employability. Create industry advisory boards, internship programs, and skill development initiatives to bridge the gap between education and the workforce.

8. **Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms:** Establish robust monitoring and evaluation systems to assess the effectiveness of education and skill development initiatives. Regularly measure learning outcomes, employment rates, and student satisfaction to identify areas for improvement and support evidence-based policymaking.
9. **Public Awareness Campaigns:** Launch public awareness campaigns to highlight the importance of education and skill development for individual advancement and national prosperity. Engage key stakeholders, including parents, communities, and civil society organizations, to advocate for human capital investment and foster a culture of lifelong learning.
10. **Public-Private Partnerships:** Encourage public-private partnerships to harness resources, expertise, and innovation in addressing education and skill development challenges. Collaborate with private sector companies, NGOs, and philanthropic foundations to implement targeted interventions and scale successful initiatives.

By adopting these policy recommendations, Viksit Bharat can overcome the challenges of human capital investment, creating an inclusive, equitable, and sustainable education system that empowers individuals and drives socio-economic development across the nation.

Investing in human capital through education and skill development is essential for Viksit Bharat's socio-economic growth and long-term prosperity. The following discussion explores the challenges encountered in this process and presents strategies to overcome them, highlighting the importance of collaborative efforts among all stakeholders.

6. Key Findings:

1. **Education Quality:** Viksit Bharat faces significant challenges in maintaining consistent and high-quality education standards. Issues such as inadequate infrastructure, teacher shortages, and outdated curricula hinder students' learning outcomes and limit their future opportunities, affecting the overall educational experience.
2. **Skill Mismatch:** There is a noticeable gap between the skills provided through formal education and the skills demanded by the rapidly evolving job market. This skill mismatch leads to high rates of unemployment and underemployment, causing economic inefficiencies and hindering the overall development of Viksit Bharat.

3. Access Disparities: Socio-economic disparities, including the rural-urban divide and gender inequalities, continue to affect access to education and skill development opportunities. Marginalized communities, particularly those facing financial constraints, lack of infrastructure, and social norms, experience significant barriers that restrict their ability to participate fully in the workforce.

4. Infrastructure Deficiencies: Inadequate infrastructure, including a shortage of educational facilities, poor sanitation, and limited access to technology, undermines the quality of education and hampers skill development efforts in Viksit Bharat. These deficiencies further contribute to the challenges faced by students and educators alike.

7. Conclusion:

In conclusion, the challenges surrounding education and skill development in Viksit Bharat are complex and require immediate action from a range of stakeholders, including policymakers, educators, employers, and civil society organizations. The key findings from

this research highlight several critical issues: Viksit Bharat is facing significant challenges in education quality, with inadequate infrastructure, teacher shortages, and outdated curricula undermining students' learning outcomes. Furthermore, there is a considerable mismatch between the skills taught in formal education and the demands of the job market, resulting in widespread unemployment and underemployment. Finally, socio-economic disparities continue to limit access to education and skill development, with marginalized communities facing barriers such as financial constraints, lack of infrastructure, and gender inequalities. Addressing these issues through collaborative efforts is crucial for fostering sustainable human capital development and ensuring equitable opportunities for all.

Prioritizing human capital investment is crucial for Viksit Bharat's achievement of its sustainable development goals and fostering inclusive growth. Human capital is the foundation of economic prosperity, social cohesion, and individual well-being. By focusing on education and skill development, Viksit Bharat can unlock the full potential of its population, drive innovation, and ensure long-term socio-economic success. To tackle these challenges effectively, a collaborative approach is required. Policymakers must design comprehensive policies and allocate adequate resources to improve education quality, promote vocational training, and address access disparities. Educators need to adopt modern teaching methods and instill a culture of lifelong learning. Employers should invest in upskilling and reskilling their workforce to meet the evolving demands of the job market. Civil society organizations play a vital role in advocating for

equitable access to education and skill development opportunities for all.

Ultimately, unlocking the full potential of Viksit Bharat's human capital demands concerted efforts from all sectors. By working together, policymakers, educators, employers, and civil society organizations can create an environment that empowers individuals, fosters inclusive growth, and steers Viksit Bharat towards a brighter, more prosperous future.

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