VISION INDIA @2047

An exercise to envision India@2047 is being undertaken by the Government of India under the rubric of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav to meet the following aspirations:

- attaining new heights of prosperity of the country
- Making best facilities available both in the villages and the cities
- Eliminating unnecessary interference by the Government in the lives of citizens
- Building world's most modern infrastructure.

In this regard, the following themes have identified for rural development sectors on which action may need to be taken. Inputs on ONE or MANY of the Following themes on ANY OTHER theme are requested. The following note is only indicative – free thinking is encouraged. The views/comments/propositions may be sent to kalyani.mishra@nic.in and sn-mishra@nic.in.

LIST OF THEMES

(i) Social Development

- ➤ Whether the present social service delivery pattern and social security is adequate?
- ➤ How should this change as India reaches 2047?
- ➤ What should be the shape and architecture of social security?
- ➤ What should be the role of the panchayats and local governments and the strategy to achieve this?

(ii) Rural Infrastructure

- ➤ Whether the basic rural infrastructural facilities in villages, like, schools, water supply & sanitation facilities, IT & communication, health, good quality sustainable roads connecting to basic facilities, like PHC, school, market etc. are adequate?
- ➤ Whether the current efforts of the Government in providing rural housing with environmentally efficient designs with focus on use of solar power, wind energy to meet energy requirements is adequate?
- ➤ What should be the strategy to achieve these futuristic objectives as India reaches 2047?

(iii) Environmental concerns

- ➤ Considering the current pace of climatic change, what should be the strategy to reduce green house effects and carbon emission and how to achieve these objectives as India reaches 2047?
- What should be the areas which would be focused to achieve these objectives?

(iv) Growing Population & Urbanisation

- ➤ At the present rate of increase in population, what should be our strategy to manage population growth and reduce the load on urban areas?
- ➤ What should be our strategy for urbanization of villages?

(v) Agriculture & Allied activities and Development of Rural Industries

- ➤ The Agriculture sector of the country is gradually shifting from traditional method to modernization. However, each system has its positive and negative aspects. What should be the shape of our Agricultural activities our country to meet the demand?
- ➤ What would be our strategy to ensure the quality of agricultural produce?
- ➤ India has an important place in production of traditional handicraft, cottage and food processing industries etc. What should the strategy adopted to nurture these efforts?

(vi) Employment & Changes in Occupational Structure

- ➤ Currently, agriculture sector contributes 18% to the GDP while it employs about 40% of the workforce. What should be the potential avenues where our workforce could be meaningfully engaged?
- ➤ What should be our strategy to impart knowledge-based skills and encourage female participation in rural employment sector?

(vii) Technological issues

➤ It is expected that the digital eco-system is going to rise in the rural areas. India's large population, provide an opportunity to pioneer the development of *hybrid online-offline systems* for Social services, government services, finance, and business services. What should be our strategy so that India will be a leading digital economy in the World by 2047?

(viii) Energy

➤ How to address the requirement of energy to the villages by making available the alternative source of energy viz. wind energy, solar energy etc., wherever feasible?

(ix) Building of Institutional expertise and Centres of Excellence

- ➤ What should be our strategy to achieve convergence between ministries & departments for building the right set of expertise?
- ➤ For creating global leaders in our private and public set of companies, the market place needs to be analyzed first especially for rural India based traditional industries. How should be our strategy in this regard?

(x) Balanced Regional Development

➤ India is not observing a balanced growth throughout the country. What should be the strategy to reduce disparities across Regions and States?

(xi) Quality Assurance & Regulatory Activities

➤ Rule of law and good governance is a precondition of economic, social and educational development. What should be the regulatory changes required to achieve this objectives?

(xii) Research & Development

➤ India is lagging in R&D Activities as compared to most developed countries. Concern may be given to R&D activities in rural areas for its holistic development in every sphere of rural life viz. social and economic. What should be our strategy in this regard?





INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

(KERALA REGIONAL BRANCH)

8

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE & PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE, ANCHAL, KERALA, INDIA



INDIA@2047 KERALA YOUTH SURVEY

MAJOR FINDINGS

NAME OF STUDENT	COLLEGE			
AARON MATHEW OOMMEN	St John's College, Anchal			
AISWARYA RAJ	St John's College, Anchal			
AJMI J S	St John's College, Anchal			
ALFIYA H S	St John's College, Anchal			
ALTHIYA J P	St John's College, Anchal			
AMINA H	St John's College, Anchal			
ANCY SAMUEL	St John's College, Anchal			
ANFALA FIROZ	St John's College, Anchal			
ANIJITH A J	St John's College, Anchal			
ANNIE M BABU	St John's College, Anchal			
AARDRA P. MANOJ	St John's College, Anchal			
ARUN S.	St John's College, Anchal			
ASWATHY P	St John's College, Anchal			
ASWATHY KRISHNAN	St John's College, Anchal			
BALAGOPIKA A	St John's College, Anchal			
FLAVIYA MARIYM RAJU	St John's College, Anchal			
HARSHIYA M	St John's College, Anchal			
HIBA LATHEEF P T	Maharaja's College, Ernakulam			
JINCY SHAJU	St John's College, Anchal			
MUHAMMED ASLAM S	St John's College, Anchal			
SIVA J JAYAN	St John's College, Anchal			
SHIRIN REGI	St John's College, Anchal			
SNEHA V R	St John's College, Anchal			
SUMMAYYA N	St John's College, Anchal			
SURYALEKSHMI S B	St John's College, Anchal			
SREEHARI P R	MECT B Ed College, Manjappara			
SREEJITH B	FMN College, Kollam			
VISHNU J S	University College,			
	Thiruvananthapuram			
VRINDA S LAL	St John's College, Anchal			
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IIPA Faculty Team	St. John's Faculty Team
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Dr. R.K.SURESHKUMAR, Chairman, IIPA-KRB Dr. RONIE THOMAS

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Dr. ABRAHAM MATHEW, Vice Chairman, IIPA-KRB Mr. THOMAS MOHAN

Dr. RAJEEVAN R, Joint Secretary, IIPA-KRB Ms. GOURI NAIR S

Ms. SILDIA THOMAS

Mr. ASHWIN EASO JAMES

Transforming India into a 'developed nation' in the next 25 years has turned out to be a key policy priority as the country celebrates the centenary year of its Independence in 2047. India is an amazingly young country where 66 percent of the population is below the age of 35. The lives of today's youth — who hold the future key leadership positions in politics, business, governance and society — are influenced and shaped by the emerging policy frameworks and national priorities. It is, therefore, essential to understand their attitudes, opinions and perceptions for evidence-based and informed policy-making.

This online survey is conducted by the Department of Political Science & Public Administration, St. John's College, Anchal (affiliated to University of Kerala) as part of an Advanced Certificate Course offered in collaboration with the Kerala Regional Branch of Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi. The questionnaire is prepared in accordance with the twelve themes outlined in the VISION INDIA @2047 document during a student workshop held at St. John's College, Anchal on 27th June 2022. The survey is conducted among 1000 under-graduate and post-graduate students of various educational institutions inside and outside Kerala. This survey is purely academic in nature and the data collected would not be used for any other purposes. The anonymity of the respondents is completely maintained.

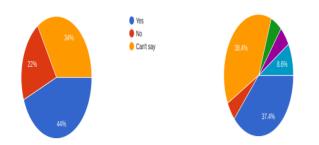
As part of the survey, background information was collected from the respondents. The background variables identified for the survey included gender, community, economic status, place of residence, board of schooling, present course of study and location of college/ university. A total of 1038 responses were received for the survey which consisted of 25 questions. When considering the background variable of gender, out of 1038 respondents, 69.9 percent were female, 30 percent were male, 0.1 percent were others. In the second background variable, which is community, 47.3 percent of responses were from the OBC category, 43.6 percent from general category and 9.1 percent from SC/ST category. When analysing the economic status of the respondents, 69.1 percent belonged to the APL status whereas 30.9 percent are in BPL status. While examining the place of residence of the respondents, it was observed that 63.1 percent resided in rural areas and 36.9 percent lived in urban areas. It is found that 73. 2 percent of the respondents studied under the State syllabus whereas 26.8 percent have done their schooling from CBSE/ ICSE/NIOS. Nearly 73.8 percent of the respondents were students pursuing non-professional courses such BA/BSc/BCom and MA/MSc/MCom compared to the other 26.1 percent of respondents who were studying professional courses such B.Tech/MBBS /LLB /MBA/ Nursing. The survey showed that 86.3 percent of respondents are studying in colleges/universities inside Kerala while the remaining 13.7 percent are studying outside Kerala.

SURVEY RESULTS

B1. Do you believe that India will become a developed country by 2047 B2. What is the most important challenge that the Government should when the country celebrates 100th anniversary of its independence? address to transform India into a developed country by 2047?

1,038 responses





B3. According to Good Governance Index published by NITI AAYOG, South Indian states perform better than other states in India. What is the most important factor that led to the better performance of South Indian states?

B4. Which sector should be the prime focus of the Indian Government for promoting development in the rural areas?

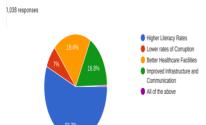
Political and Bureaucratic

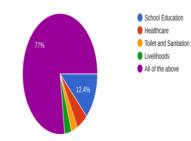
Infrastructural Constraints

Corruption

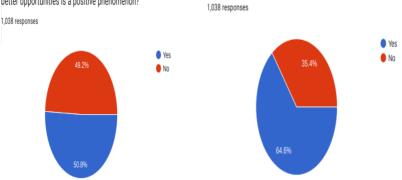
Unemployment
Lack of Technological
Innovations
Communalism and Terrorism
Climate Change and Natural
Disasters

1,038 responses



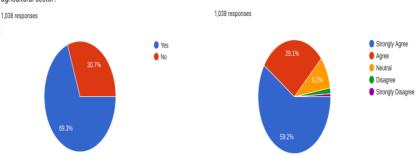


B5. Do you think that people from Indian villages migrating to cities for B6. Do you think that cities provide 'a better life' for the youth? better opportunities is a positive phenomenon?

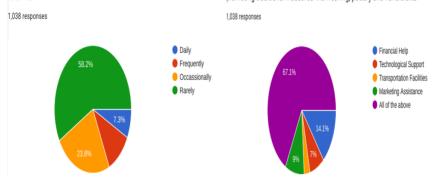


the urban youth (particularly those living in metropolitan cities) to the agricultural sector?

B7. Do you think that the introduction of modern technologies can attract B8. 'The government should promote more start-ups in the villages for providing employment to the rural women.' Do you agree with this statement?

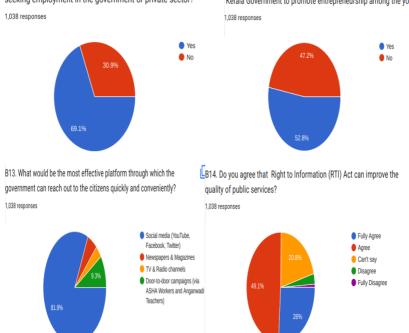


B9. How often do you use khadi products like clothes, ornaments and B10. How can the private sector partner with the government for footwear? promoting traditional industries like weaving, pottery and handicrafts?



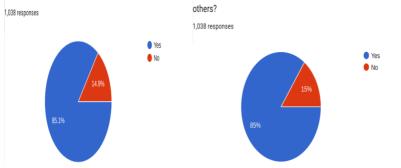
B11. Are you interested in starting your own enterprise instead of B12. Are you aware of the Young Innovators Programme (YIP) by the seeking employment in the government or private sector?

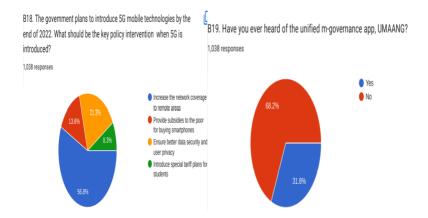
Kerala Government to promote entrepreneurship among the youth?

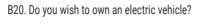


B15. Do you think that the government should partner with the privateB17. Do you think that the government should increase the amount of sector to implement various development projects?

pensions provided to vulnerable groups like widows, senior citizens and

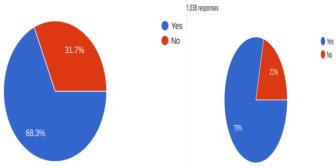






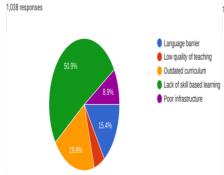


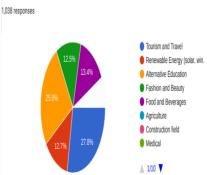
B21. If given an opportunity, would you migrate to a foreign country for higher studies?



B22. What is the most serious challenge faced by the higher education system in India?

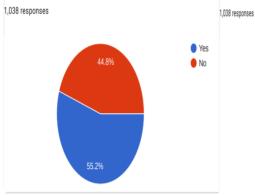
B23. If you have an opportunity to launch a start-up, which sector would you choose?

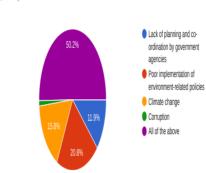




implementation of a two-child norm for families in India?

B24. Do you think that the Government should consider the B25. What is the most important reason for the frequent occurrence of natural disasters like floods, droughts and landslides in India?





Major Findings

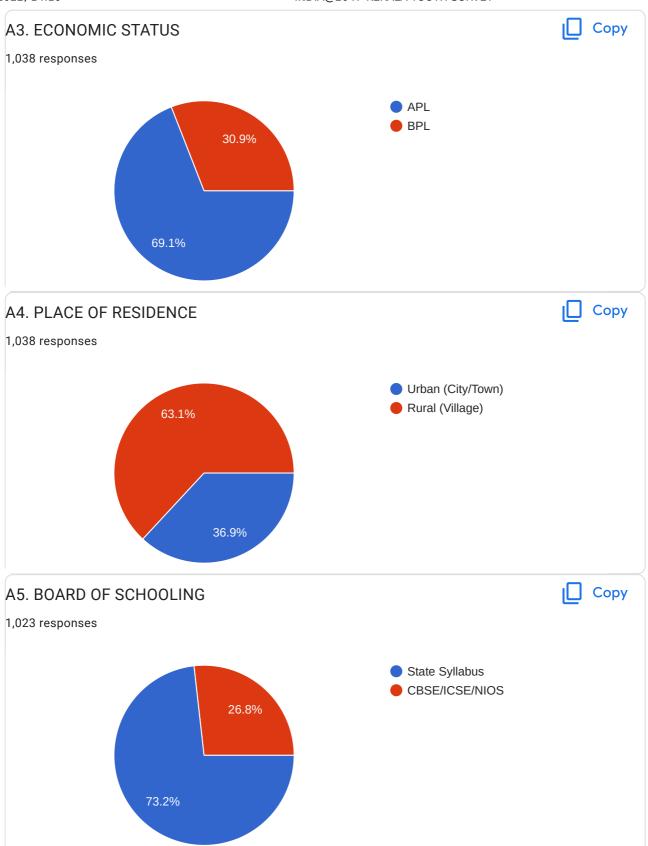
- The Survey shows that only 44 percent of the Kerala youth believes that India will become a
 developed country by 2047. Unemployment and corruption are identified as the predominant
 challenges that the government should address in order to transform India into a developed
 country.
- High literacy rate among the population is identified as the major reason for the high performance of South Indian states in the Good Governance Index prepared by NITI AYAOG.
- Nearly half of the respondents stated that people from Indian villages migrating to cities for better opportunities is a positive phenomenon and 64.6 percent of the respondents believe that cities provide a 'better life' for the youth.
- Nearly 70 percent of respondents opined that the introduction of modern technologies can attract the urban youth (particularly those living in metropolitan cities) to the agricultural sector.
- Even though 69.1 percent of the respondents are interested in starting their own enterprises
 instead of seeking employment in the government or private sector, only 52.8 percent have
 some awareness of the Young Innovators Programme (YIP) by the Kerala Government to
 promote entrepreneurship among the youth.
- One of the key findings from the survey is that 81.9 percent of the respondents consider social
 media to be the most effective platform through which the government can reach out to the
 citizens quickly and conveniently. Only 9.3 percent consider door-to-door campaigns through
 ASHA Workers and Anganwadi Teachers as the best method.
- According to the survey, 85.1 percent of the youth responded that the government should
 partner with the private sector to implement various development projects. Interestingly
 enough, 85 percent of the respondents felt that the government should increase the amount
 of pensions provided to vulnerable groups like widows, senior citizens and others. It shows
 the young population prefer a Scandinavian social welfare model and not relentless
 privatisation.
- The survey found that increasing network coverage to remote areas should be the key policy priority when 5G technology is introduced.
- The survey also found that 68.3 percent of the respondents wish to own an electric vehicle.
- If given an opportunity, 79 percent of the respondents wish to migrate to a foreign country for higher studies. Around fifty percent of the respondents consider that the lack of skill based learning as the most serious challenge faced by the higher education system in India.
- If given an opportunity to launch a start-up, tourism and alternative education were identified by the respondents as the potential sectors.

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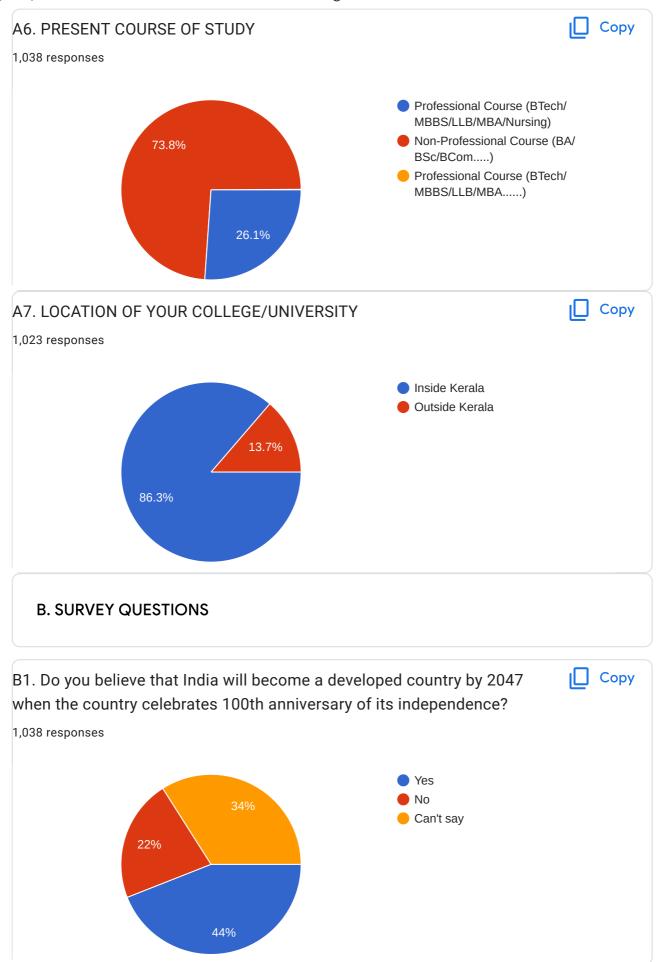
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INDIA@2047-KERALA YOUTH SURVEY 1,038 responses **Publish analytics** A. BACKGROUND INFORMATION OF THE RESPONDENT Copy A1. GENDER 1,038 responses Male Female 69.9% Other 30% Copy A2. COMMUNITY 1,023 responses GENERAL OBC 47.3% SC/ST 9.1% 43.6%

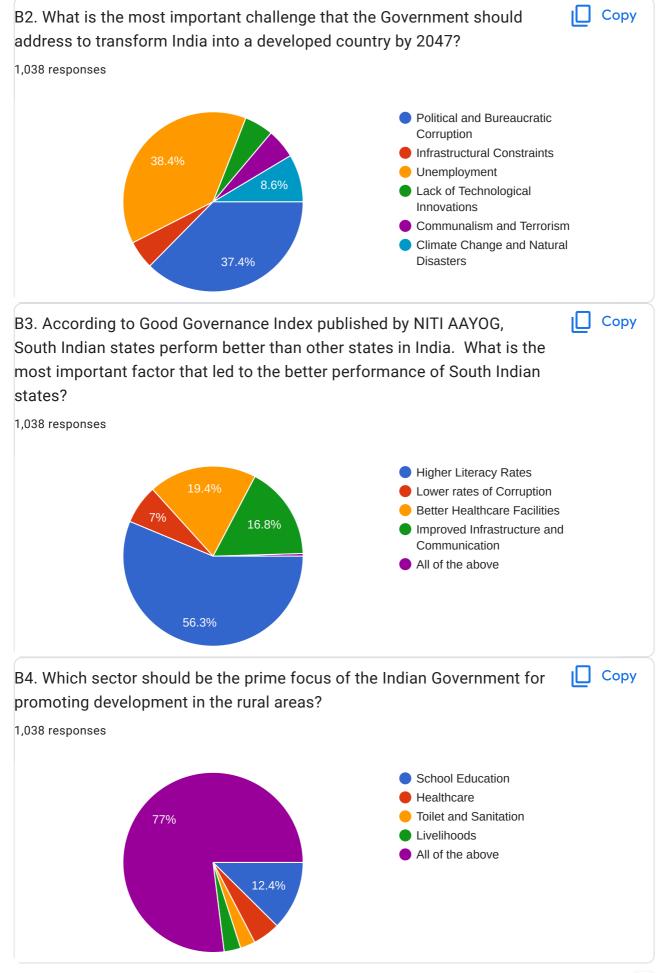




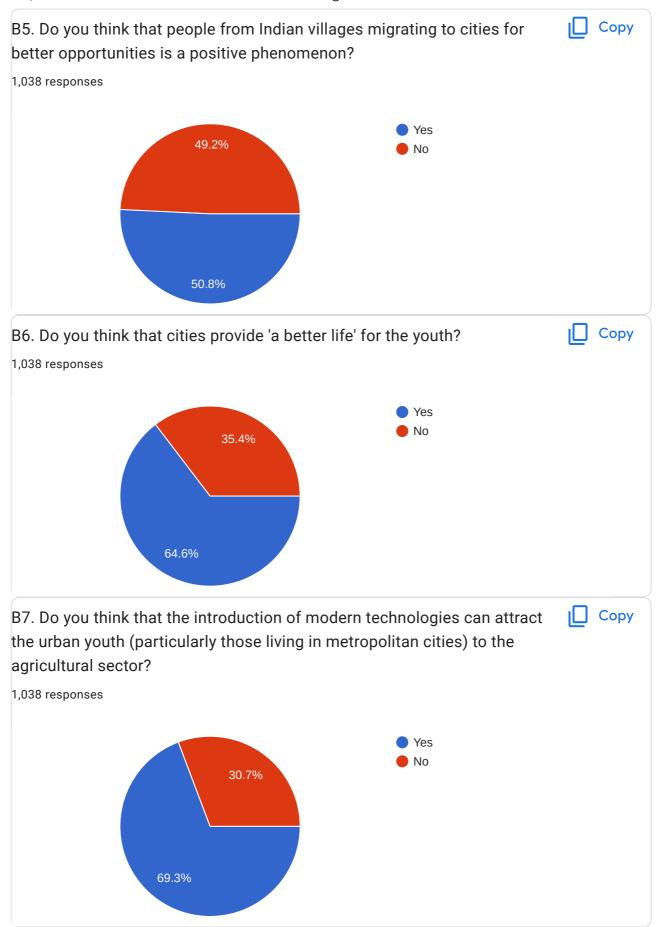




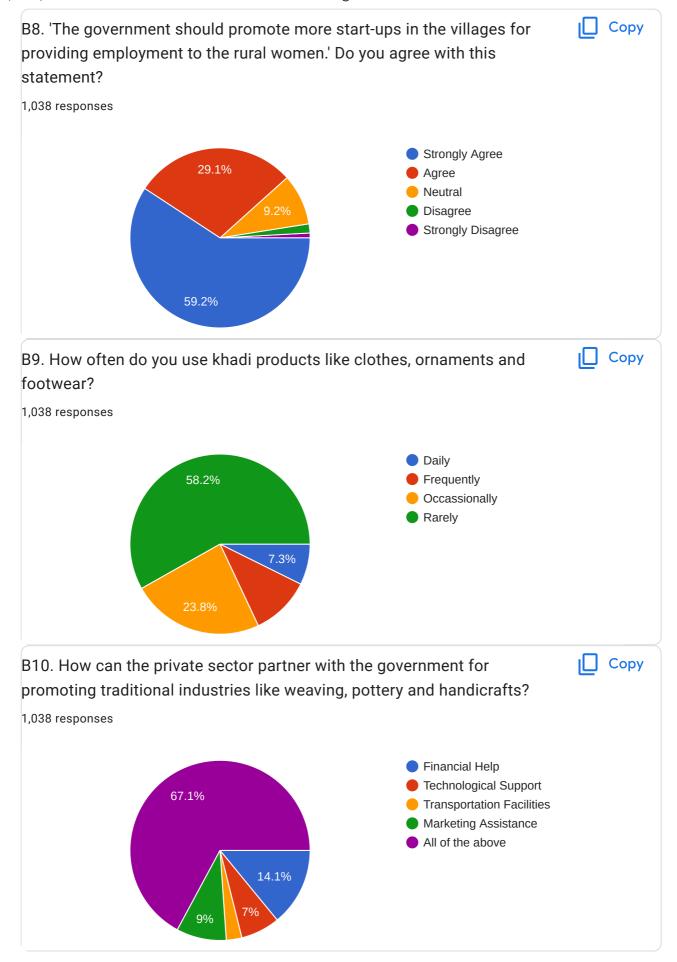




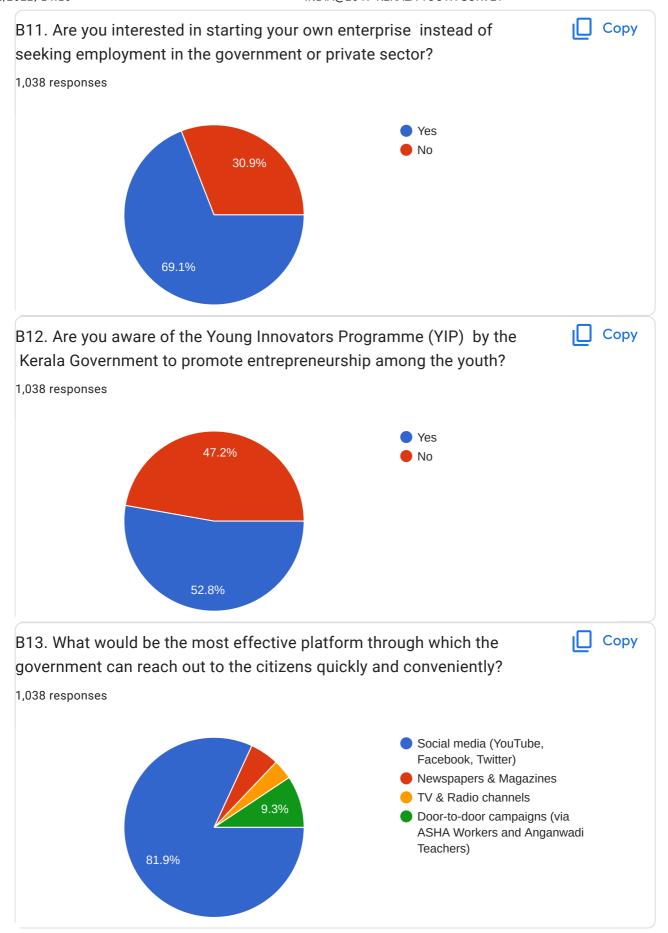




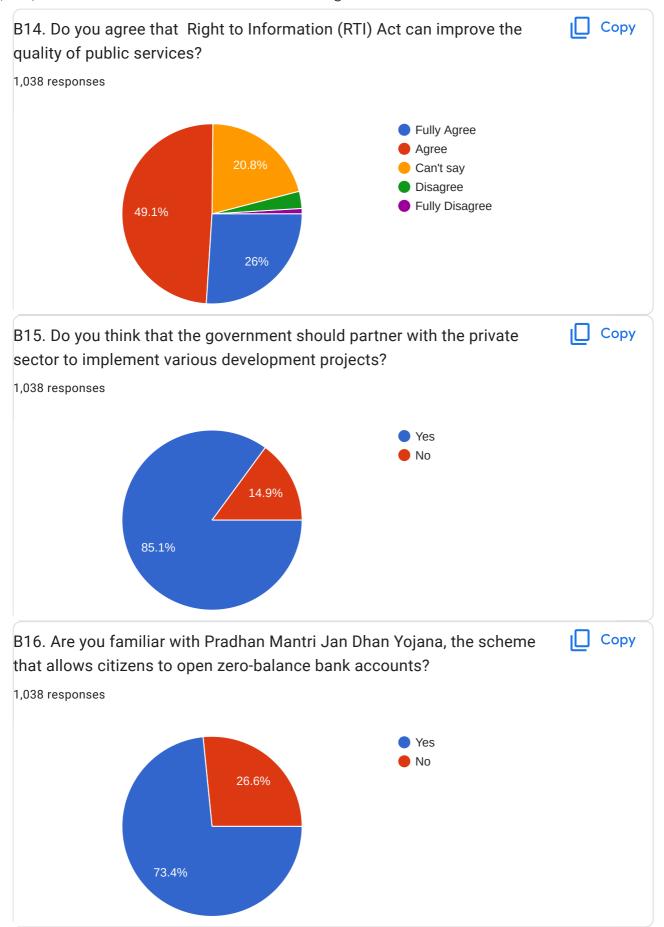




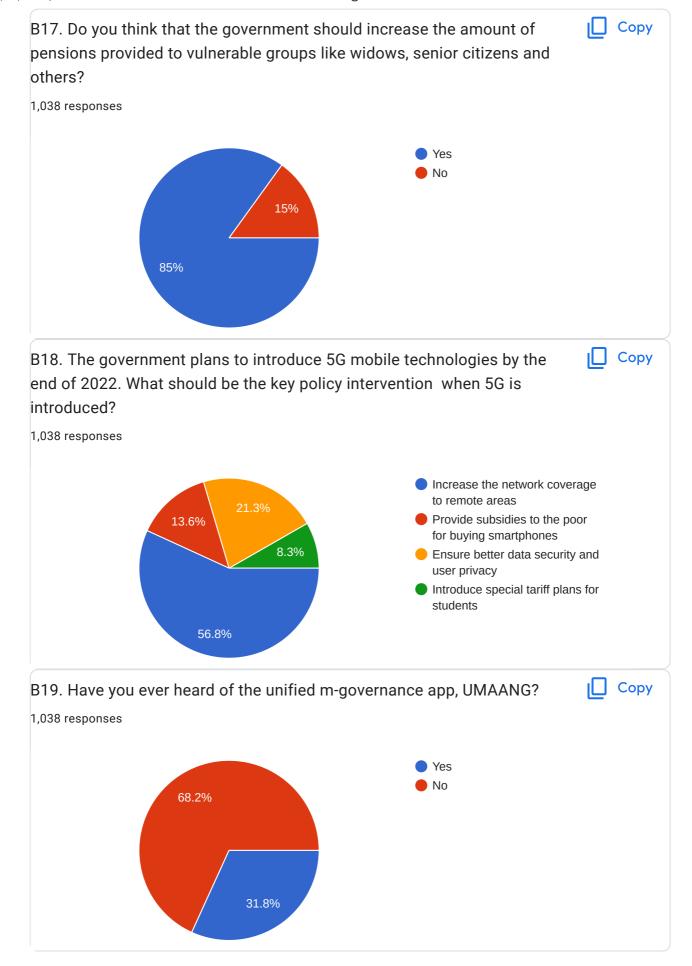




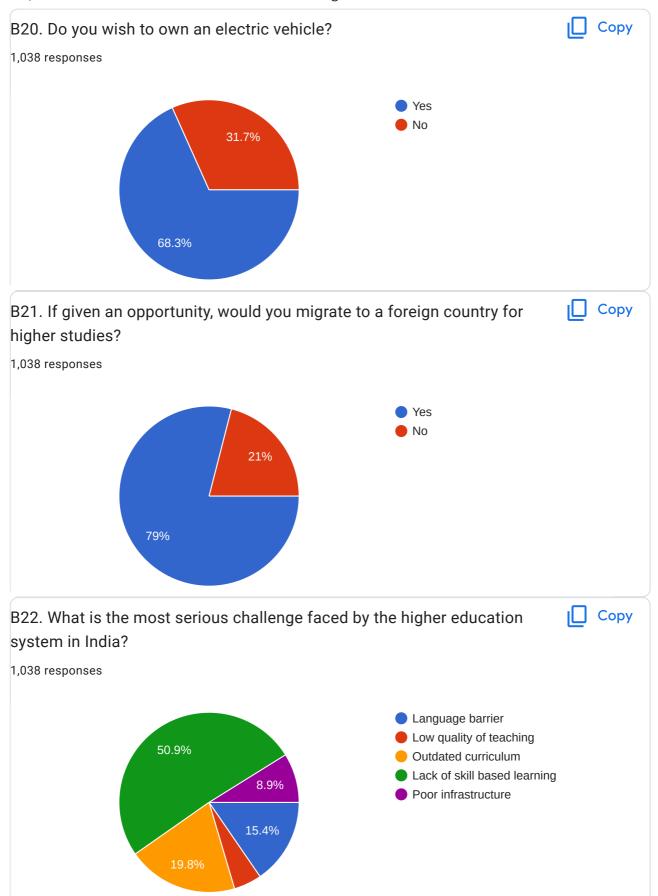




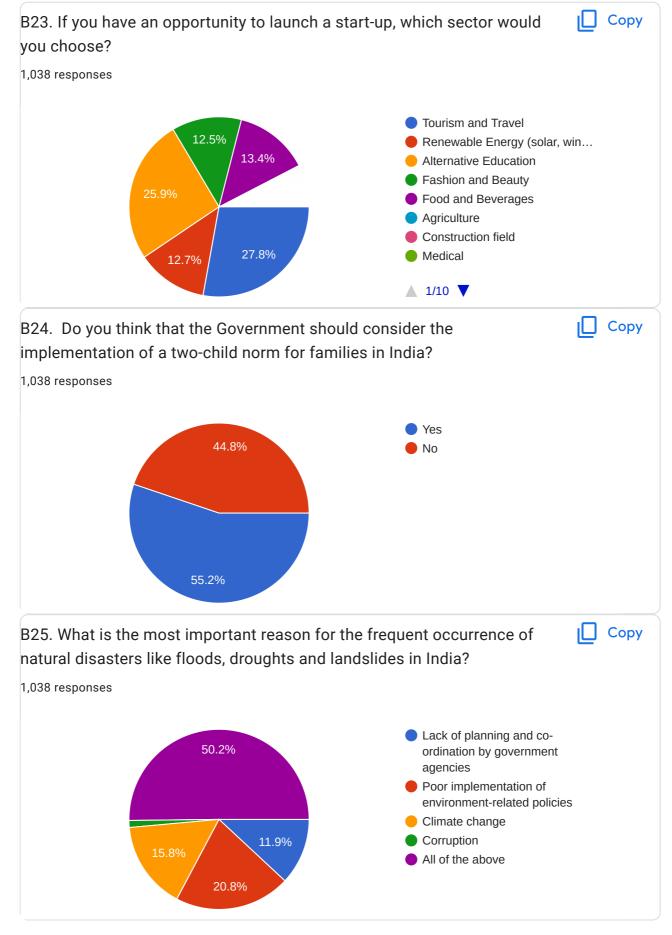












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