Social Justice, Equality and Inclusion: The Road@2047
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ABSTRACT:

The abstracts related to "Social Justice, Equality, and Inclusion: The Road to 2047" generally explore how these principles are essential pillars for India's vision of becoming a developed nation (Viksit Bharat) by its centenary of independence in 2047. They highlight the need to address deep-rooted inequalities and ensure equitable opportunities for all citizens, especially marginalized and vulnerable groups.

Social Justice, Equality, and Inclusion: The Road to 2047" refers to the integration of these principles as foundational pillars of Viksit Bharat (Developed India) @2047, the Government of India's vision to become a developed nation by the 100th anniversary of its independence.

The core idea is that development must be inclusive and equitable to be complete and sustainable, ensuring prosperity for every section of society.

KEYWORDS:

Inclusive Policies, Economic Empowerment, Education and Awareness, Community Engagement, Education, Health care.

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INTRODUCTION:

Social Justice, Equality, and Inclusion: The Road to 2047" refers to the integration of these principles as foundational pillars of Viksit Bharat (Developed India) @2047, the Government of India's vision to become a developed nation by the 100th anniversary of its independence.

The core idea is that development must be inclusive and equitable to be complete and sustainable, ensuring prosperity for every section of society.

OBJECTIVES:

Zero Poverty: Achieving a significant reduction in multidimensional poverty and ensuring food security for all.

Universal Access to Quality Services: Guaranteeing access to high-quality, affordable healthcare and 100% quality education for all citizens.

Women's Empowerment: Promoting women's leadership, increasing their participation in the economic activity (targeting 40%–50% female labor participation rate), and enhancing their security and rights through legislative measures and targeted schemes like the Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam and PM Mudra Yojana.

Empowerment of Marginalized Communities: Focusing on the development and social inclusion of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes (especially PVTGs), Other Backward Classes, senior citizens, transgender persons, and persons with disabilities (Divyangjan) through specialized support mechanisms and welfare programs.

Bridging Rural–Urban and Digital Divides: Ensuring equitable and inclusive development in rural areas through improved infrastructure (housing, drinking water, sanitation, connectivity) and leveraging technology for governance and economic activities to bridge the digital gap.

Ensuring Access to Justice: Providing free legal services to disadvantaged sections of society and establishing grassroots justice systems like Gram Nyayalayas to ensure equal access to justice for all.

Promoting Inclusivity and Diversity: Fostering a harmonious society that celebrates and respects India's cultural heritage, ensuring dignity and well–being for all.

Skill Development and Livelihood Opportunities: Implementing skill development initiatives and vocational training to create a skilled workforce and provide sustainable livelihood options for the poor and marginalized groups.

Eradication of Social Evils: Implementing targeted schemes like the National Action for Mechanized Sanitation Ecosystem (NAMASTE) and the Support for Marginalized Individuals for Livelihood and Enterprise (SMILE) scheme to ensure th

CHALLENGES AHEAD:

1. Deep–seated Social Norms: Changing entrenched social norms and prejudices remains a significant challenge.

2. Economic Disparities: Addressing stark economic disparities and ensuring equitable access to resources and opportunities.

3. Inter sectionality: Recognizing and addressing the multiple forms of

discrimination faced by marginalized groups.

The Road to 2047:

1. Sustainable Development Goals: Achieving the SDGs, particularly Goal 10, which aims to reduce inequality within and among countries.

2. Inclusive Growth: Promoting inclusive growth and ensuring that the benefits of development reach all sections of society.

3. Empowerment: Empowering marginalized communities to claim their rights and participate in the development process.

By working together and adopting a multi–pronged approach, India can make significant progress towards achieving social justice, equality, and inclusion by 2047

IMPORTANCE OF SOCIAL JUSTICE, EQUALITY, AND INCLUSION:

Holistic and Sustainable Development: Real and sustained progress cannot occur if a large segment of society is marginalized. Inclusive development ensures that economic growth is shared by all, which is crucial for long–term stability and growth.

Empowering the Marginalized: These principles aim to ensure fair access to education, healthcare, employment, and digital opportunities for everyone, especially vulnerable groups, which helps lift millions out of poverty and promotes self–sufficiency.

National Unity and Social Harmony: By reducing conflicts and social divisions based on caste, class, gender, region, and religion, these efforts foster unity, trust, and cooperation among all sections of society.

Optimal Utilization of Human Potential: Achieving social justice means enabling every citizen, including women, the poor, youth, farmers, and persons with disabilities, to participate fully in the economy and explore their potential. This workforce inclusivity is key to unlocking untapped economic potential.

Strengthening Democracy and Governance: Upholding constitutional values and promoting an inclusive and equitable society reinforces democratic principles and ensures that governance is transparent and accountable to all citizens.

Global Leadership: By aligning its growth with sustainability and inclusivity, India can elevate its global standing and serve as a model for

other nations.

The Road to 2047: Key Focus Areas

The vision for 2047 integrates social justice and inclusion through specific initiatives and policy thrusts:

Education and Skill Development: Ensuring 100% literacy, quality education (including special education for children with disabilities), and skill development initiatives are critical for social mobility and a competent workforce.

Healthcare Access: Providing high-quality, affordable, and comprehensive healthcare services to all, through initiatives like Ayushman Bharat and Jan Aushadhi Kendras, is a major goal.

Gender Parity and Women's Empowerment: The government aims for the complete and equal involvement of women in shaping the nation's future through reservation policies, financial inclusion (Jan Dhan accounts, PM Mudra Yojana), and safety initiatives.

Financial Inclusion: Schemes like the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana ensure banking access for the underprivileged, helping them participate in the formal economy.

Addressing Regional Disparities: Programs like the Aspirational Districts Programme (ADP) and Aspirational Blocks Programme (ABP) focus on saturating essential services in underserved areas, such as health, nutrition, education, and sanitation.

Leveraging Technology: Utilizing digital public infrastructure (DPI) and platforms like Aadhaar and Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) helps streamline welfare schemes, reduce leakages, and ensure aid reaches the intended beneficiaries directly and efficiently.

CONCLUSION:

The core conclusion of the vision for "Social Justice, Equality, and Inclusion: The Road to 2047" is that Viksit Bharat (Developed India) can only be realized when social justice and equality are placed at the heart of the national development agenda. Without removing deep-rooted inequalities based on caste, class, gender, region, and religion, development will remain incomplete and unequal.

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Conflict of interest:

The Authors have no conflict of interest to declare that they are relevant to the content of this article.