



Empowering Specialized Education for Differently - Abled Learners and Road to A Viksit Bharat

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Abstract:

Inclusive Education is a fundamental pillar for achieving “Viksit Bharat 2047”, of vision of a developed and equitable India specialised education for Differently Abled Learners plays a crucial role in ensuring that no individual is left behind in the Nations growth trajectory. This research paper explores the role of specialised education in empowering differently able student and its significance in achieving the vision of Viksit Bharat 2047. The study evaluates the impact of public private partnership in strengthening specialised education emphasizing how collaborative efforts between Government, private institution and non-profit organisation can enhance the infrastructure accessibility and curriculum design for the specialised learners. In this research also the budget has been analysed of last 5 years for the disabled learners and has given its observation accordingly.

This research has also given the best examples of the few people from the India that have been challenged by their disabilities but though they have fought very firmly and has now a successful career in their respective fields. Additionally, the research investigates the transformative role of digital learning in the lives of differently abled students, analysing the effectiveness of assistive technology AI driven tool and online learning platform in providing tailored education solution

The important aspect of this research is the formulation of a road map for achieving 100% inclusive growth by 2047, outlining short term, midterm and long-term policy measures. Through a multi-stakeholder holder approach India can created truly inclusive education system ensuring the differently abled learn hours became active contributors to development.

The finding of this research emphasizes the need for multi-dimensional approach to specialised education, integrating policy, advancement technology innovations and sustainable economic investments. By implementing targeted strategies, India can ensure the differently able learners receive equal opportunities, ultimately contributing to the Nations growth and achieving the goal of Inclusive And Developed Viksit Bharat 2047.

Keywords: *Viksit Bharat, Specialised Education, Empowerment, Multi-Dimensional Approach, Partnership, Inclusive*

Introduction:

Education of the most powerful tool for transforming societies and ensuring equal opportunities for all individuals, regardless of their physical or cognitive abilities as India envision a **Viksit Bharat 2047**, a fully developed and self-reliant nation it is imperative to prioritise inclusive and specialised education for different - abled learner's empowering differently abled students with quality education not only enhances their personal development but also contributes to the nation economic and social progress. This research paper delves into the role of public - private partnership in strengthening specialised education the road map for

achieving 100% inclusive growth by 2047, the impact of digital learning on differently-abled learner students and economic implications of investing in inclusive education.

Public private partnership has emerged as a transformative approach to bridging gaps in accessibility, infrastructure and learning methodologies for differently abled students. By combining government policies with private sector expertise, innovation solution can be developed to create inclusive education environment. The road map of achieving 100% inclusive growth by 2047 must integrated policy advancement universal accessibility measure and community engagement to ensure no learner is left behind.

Technology has revolutionised the education sector, and digital learning offers immense opportunities for differently abled students. However, digital education for differently abled students requires addressing challenges such as affordability, availability or assistive devices and digital literacy among educators and learner's bridging the digital divide social to ensure equitable education for all.

This research has also given analysis of five years of budget allocation for disabled learners from 2020-21 to 2024-25 and also the graph representation of the same and also percentage of total budget the government is spending for the disabled learners.

Specialized education for differently-abled learners is crucial for fostering inclusivity and empowering students to reach their full potential through tailored teaching strategies and resources. Implementing sustainable business models that support these educational programs can ensure ongoing funding and resource allocation, such as partnerships with local businesses and community organizations that prioritize social responsibility. By creating a network of support, these models not only enhance the educational experience for differently-abled learners but also contribute to a more equitable society (Rathod et al., 2024).

Specialized education for differently-abled learners plays a crucial role in promoting inclusivity and empowering individuals with diverse needs to reach their full potential. In the context of Viksit Bharat, or a developed India, it is essential to create tailored educational programs and accessible resources that cater to the unique challenges faced by these learners. By fostering an inclusive environment and utilizing innovative teaching methods, we can ensure that every individual, regardless of ability, can contribute meaningfully to society and participate in the nation's growth (Harale & Pawar, 2024).

Investing in specialised education is not only a moral obligation but also a strategic economic move. An educated and skilled differently abled workforce contributes to national productivity, reduces dependency and enhances economic growth. Government funding, corporate participation and financial incentive can drive investments in inclusive education programs, ensuring long-term benefits for individuals and society. By prioritising specialised education India can lay the foundation for a truly inclusive and developed **Viksit BHARAT 2047** where every citizen has the equal opportunity to drive and contribute to the national progress.

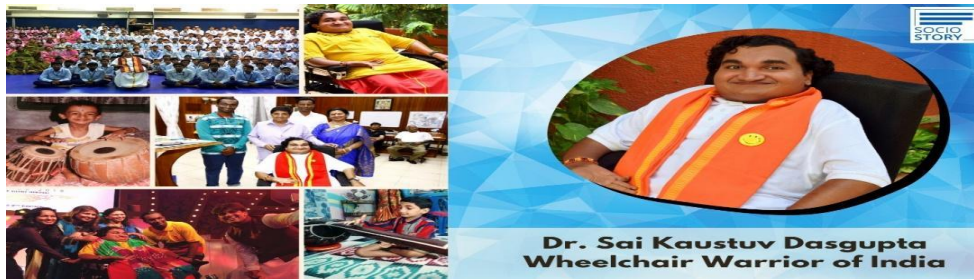
Objectives:

1. To create a road map for achieving 100% inclusive growth by 2047.
2. To study the impact and importance of digital learning on differently abled students.
3. To evaluate the role of public - private partnerships in strengthening specialised education.
4. To explore the economic implications of investing in specialised education.

Contribution of Disabled Learners to India:

❖ Academics And Research Excellence:

- **Dr. Sai Kaustuv Dasgupta:** A wheelchair-bound scholar, motivational speaker and graphic designer Dr. Dasgupta has significantly contributed to **digital accessibility and inclusion** for disabled individual in India.



❖ **Sports And Paralympic Achievement:**

- **Devendra Jhajharia** - A two-time Paralympic gold medallist in javelin throw making India proud on the global stage.



❖ **Technology, Innovation And Entrepreneurship:**

- **Venkatesh Chari** - A visually Impaired entrepreneur and co-founder of **Innovision**, a company that develops assistive technology like Braille based revised for differently able individuals.



❖ **Arts, Culture And Entertainment :**

- **Sudha Chandran** - A classical dancer who overcome the laws of her leg and perform globally with a **PROSTHETIC Limb** inspiring million.



❖ **Policy Advocacy And Social Change :**

- **Javed Abidi** - a pioneer in disability rights he played a **Crucial Role in The Passing Of RPWD ACT 2016**, ensuring better accessibility and education policy for differently abled individuals in India.



Roadmap for Achieving 100% Inclusive Growth by 2047: Viksit Bharat Mission:

❖ **Phase 1:- Short – Term Goals (2024 – 2030) – Building the foundation for Inclusive Growth:**

1. Strengthening legal and policy frameworks and inclusive education:

- Full implementation of ACT, 2016 and National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 with special focus on inclusive education.
- Mandating 100% School enrolment for differently abled students under the Right to Education (RTE) act insurance that no child is left behind.
- Introducing PPP policies to encourage private sector involvement in inclusive education.

2. Infrastructure and accessibility reforms :

- Upgrading schools and University to meet universal designs standards (ramps, Braille books, sign language interpreter, and assistive technology labs).
- Training teachers in special education and integrating inclusive teaching methods in mainstream classroom
- Upgrading Information and communication technology accessibility in education institution by integrating assistive devices, speech-to-text software, and AI - driven adaptive learning tools.

3. Enhancing digital learning for differently abled students:

- Introducing AI-powered virtual classrooms that provide real time sign language translation, speech recognition for students with hearing disabilities and personalised learning for children with cognitive disabilities.
- Expansion of government digital platform DIKSHA, SWAYAM and E-PATHSHALA with content customise for visually impaired, hearing impaired and neurodivergent different student.
- Providing free or subsidize devices and internet access to differently Abled student from economically because section.

4. Public – private partnership (PPPs) for financial sustainability:

- Encouraging corporate social responsibility (CSR) funding to support specialised School vocational training centres and digital accessibility initiative
- partnership with EdTech formed and NGOs to create inclusive digital learning tools and a system technology
- Government tax incentive and subsidies for private institution investing in inclusive education.

❖ **Phase 2: - Mid – term Goals (2030-2040) – Scaling and Expanding Accessibility:**

5. Inclusive Higher Education And Skills Development :

- Expansion of vocational training and digital skill development programme tailored for differently able individual an entrepreneurship and creative industries to empower differently able individual.
- 100% inclusion in higher education institution with dedicated resource centres with disability-friendly infrastructure, including ramps e-Learning tools and trained support staff.
- Empowering and Expanding **STEM (science technology engineering and mathematics)**: education accessibility for different Abled students.

6. Workforce Inclusion And Economic Empowerment :

- Implementing strict workplace accessibility laws ensuring barrier-free office faces adaptive workstations and flexible work policies for differently abled employees.
- Providing Government, incentives for business that hire differently able individuals, ensuring financial support for workplace modification and assistive technology.

7. Nationwide Awareness And Community Engagement:

- Conducting nationwide disability sensitization programmes in school colleges and workplace to promote acceptance, empathy.
- Encouraging and expanding para-sports infrastructure and funding special talent development programmes.

❖ **Phase 3: - Long – Term Goals (2040-2047) – Achieving Full Inclusion And Social Equity**

8. Smart Cities And Universal Accessibility For Differently Abled Citizens:

- Incorporating AI- powered personal assistants, smart prosthetics, and robotics to support independent living and learning for disabled individuals.
- Implementing the barrier-free India initiative ensuring that all living in urban and rural areas is having universal design principle for differently abled individuals.

9. Economic Independence And Sustainable Livelihoods :

- Ensuring 100% employment and entrepreneurship opportunities for educated differently able individuals
- Providing universal social security benefit pension and financial assistance for people with disabilities
- Supporting start-ups and business ideas of differently able entrepreneurs.

10. Establishing India as a global leader in inclusive education and disability rights:

- Positioning India as an herb of disability innovation and assistive technology development and exporting low-cost assistive devices and to other developing countries.
- Strengthening India's role in **global disability rights forum**: collaborating with international bodies like **UN, WHO, and UNESCO** for worldwide change.

*With all this targeted efforts **Viksit Bharat 2047**, will not only be a vision but a reality where every citizen regardless of ability contribute to and benefits from the Nations growth.*

Benefits of Economic Implications in Investing In Specialised Education through Government and Private Sector:

❖ **Economic Benefits For The Government:**

- **Enhanced workforce Productivity And Economic Contribution:** By investing and inclusive education and skill development, the government can ensure higher employment

rate among differently abled population and they will contribute productivity to the economy and help in enhancing GDP growth and overall workforce diversity.

- **Boasting Technological And Infrastructure Development:** Government investment in inclusive digital education and assistive technology lead to technological advancement that benefit the broader economy.

Infrastructure improvement such as accessible School, universities and public spaces, stimulate growth in construction technology and service sector creating new job and businesses opportunities.

- **Entrepreneurship And Small Group:** Encouraging start-ups and enterprises in disability sector can boost inclusive innovation making India a leader in affordable assistive technology solution globally and also create a job for disabled people.
- **Attracting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) And International Collections:** Prioritizing inclusive education and workforce participation become attractive destinations for foreign investment, international collaborations and global research initiatives and through this India can become hub of **assistive technology and inclusive education models, attracting funding from international organisation such as UNESCO, WHO and WORLD BANK.**

❖ **Economic Benefits For The Private Sector And Individuals:**

- **Increased Workforce Diversity And Business Productivity:** Private companies investing in inclusive hiring and workplace accommodations benefit from higher employee satisfaction, innovation and productivity.
- **Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) And Brand Reputation:** Business that invests in specialised education incentive for differently abled individual enhance their brand image and social impact.

CSR initiative in inclusive education improve customer trust, stakeholder engagement and long-term business sustainability.

- **Private Education Institution As Centres For Excellence:** Institutions and private schools offering and investing in customize learning solutions and specialized training programs for differently abled students can drive higher enrolment and revenue growth and also attracting student's researchers and funding from around the world.
- **Contribution To A More Equitable And Sustainable Economy:** Investing in specialised education in shorts inclusive economic growth reducing income in equality and social disparities that empowers differently able individual and create more stable and sustainable economy in the long run.

Through this we can understand Investing in specialised education for differently able learners is not just a moral or social responsibility it is an economic imperative for both Government and private sector. India can unblock the unlocked potential of millions of differently able individuals and start its journey towards Viksit Bharat 2047.

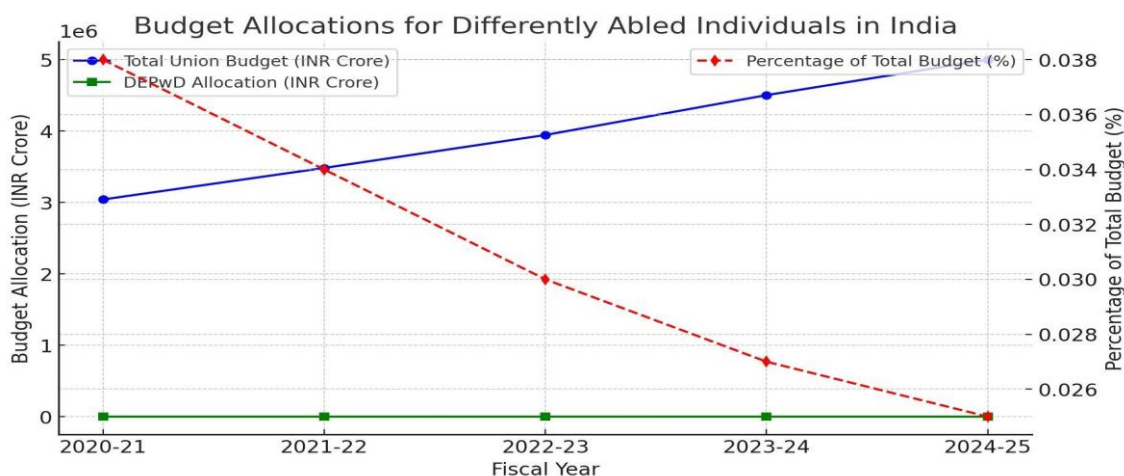
Last Five Years Indian Budgetary Allocation For The Education And Welfare Of Differently Abled Learners And Change:

Fiscal Year	Total Union Budget (INR Crore)	Allocation to DEPwD (INR Crore)	Percentage of Total Budget (%)
2020-21	30,42,230	1,171	0.038%
2021-22	34,83,236	1,171	0.034%
2022-23	39,44,909	1,171	0.030%
2023-24	45,03,097	1,225	0.027%
2024-25	50,00,000 (estimated)	1,250 (estimated)	0.025%

Note: - The figures for 2024-25 are based on previous trends

These allocations encompass various schemes and programs aimed at supporting differently abled individuals, including educational initiatives, skill development, and rehabilitation services. Despite the absolute increases in funding over the years, the proportion of the total budget dedicated to the welfare of persons with disabilities has remained relatively low, consistently below 0.05%.

Budget Allocation Graph for Differently Abled Individuals In India According To The Table Given Above:



The graph illustrates the budgetary trends for the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPwD) in India from 2020-21 to 2024-25 across three key parameters:

1. Total Union Budget (Blue Line with Circles):

The total union budget has consistently increased each year, from ₹30.42 lakh crore in 2020-21 to an estimated ₹50 lakh crore in 2024-25. This steady rise reflects the overall economic expansion and increased government spending.

2. DEPwD Allocation (Green Line with Squares):

The allocation to DEPwD remained stagnant at ₹1,171 crore for three consecutive years (2020-23). A slight increase was observed in 2023-24 (₹1,225 crore) and 2024-25 (₹1,250 crore), but this growth is minimal compared to the total budget increase. This indicates a lack of substantial growth in disability welfare spending, even as government expenditure expands.

3. Percentage of Total Budget (Red Dashed Line with Diamonds, Right Y-Axis):

The percentage of the union budget allocated to DEPwD has been declining over the years:

- 2020-21: 0.038%
- 2021-22: 0.034%
- 2022-23: 0.030%
- 2023-24: 0.027%
- 2024-25: 0.025%

This trend shows that while the absolute allocation has slightly increased, it is not keeping pace with the overall budget growth, leading to a decline in the share of funds dedicated to disability-related initiatives.

Suggestions For Achieving The Objectives:

To empowered specialized education for differently abled learner's and achieve the vision of Viksit Bharat 2047, the following suggestions can help strengthen specialized education promote inclusive growth, enhance digital learning, and maximize economic benefits

1. Strengthening Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) in Specialized Education:

- Policy Reforms & Incentives: Introduce tax benefits, subsidies, and grants to encourage private sector investment in special education institutions and assistive technology development.
- Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Integration: Mandate companies to allocate a percentage of their CSR funds toward specialized education initiatives.
- Collaboration with EdTech Companies: Promote partnerships with private organizations to develop inclusive digital platforms, AI-driven learning tools, and skill development programs tailored for differently abled learners.
- Joint Training Programs: Establish collaborative teacher training programs between government and private institutions to enhance inclusive education methodologies.

2. Creating a Roadmap for 100% Inclusive Growth by 2047:

- Universal Accessibility Standards: Implement strict regulations ensuring all educational institutions are physically and digitally accessible (ramps, Braille books, sign language interpreters, etc.)
- Inclusion in Mainstream Education: Mandate all schools to have special educators and integrate differently abled students into regular classrooms with personalized learning support.
- National Inclusive Education Policy: Develop a long-term policy with clear milestones for achieving full inclusivity in the education system.
- Community Awareness & Advocacy: Conduct large-scale campaigns to eliminate social stigma and raise awareness about the rights and potential of differently abled learners.

3. Enhancing the Impact of Digital Learning for Differently Abled Students:

- Affordable Assistive Technology: Provide subsidies for hearing aids, screen readers, speech recognition software, and other assistive devices.
- Accessible Digital Content: Ensure all government digital learning platforms (DIKSHA, SWAYAM, etc.) include accessible content like audiobooks, captioned videos, and interactive learning tools.
- Free Internet & Devices: Offer free tablets and high-speed internet to differently abled students from economically weaker sections.
- AI & VR-Based Learning Solutions: Integrate artificial intelligence (AI) and virtual reality (VR) to create interactive, customized, and immersive learning experiences.

4. Economic Implications & Investment Strategies for Specialized Education:

- Increased Budget Allocation: The government should progressively increase the budget for special education, rehabilitation programs, and research on inclusive education.
- Skill Development & Employment Programs: Establish dedicated vocational training centres and job placement cells for differently abled individuals.
- Start-up & Entrepreneurship Support: Provide financial assistance and mentorship programs for disabled entrepreneurs.
- Data-Driven Policy Making: Implement a national database tracking differently abled students' education, skill development, and employment progress to assess policy impact and improve implementation.

By implementing these recommendations, can create a robust and inclusive education system, ensuring that differently abled individuals contribute meaningfully to India's socio-economic development, ultimately achieving *Viksit Bharat 2047*.

Conclusion:

Ensuring specialized education for differently abled learners is a crucial step toward realizing the vision of *Viksit Bharat 2047*, where inclusivity and equal opportunities are fundamental to national development. A strong educational framework that integrates differently abled students into the mainstream will not only empower individuals but also contribute to the overall socio-economic progress of the country.

Public-private partnerships (PPP) play a transformative role in strengthening specialized education by leveraging government policies, private sector expertise, and community-driven initiatives. By fostering collaboration between these stakeholders, India can develop sustainable solutions that enhance accessibility, infrastructure, and learning methodologies for differently abled students.

A well-defined roadmap for achieving 100% inclusive growth by 2047 must include policy reforms, investments in digital learning, capacity-building programs for educators, and widespread awareness campaigns. Addressing the digital divide through the implementation of assistive technologies and AI-driven learning platforms can further enhance the learning experiences of differently abled students. However, these efforts must be accompanied by infrastructural improvements, financial incentives, and accessible learning materials to create an inclusive educational environment.

Investing in specialized education not only improves the lives of differently abled individuals but also has significant economic benefits. A well-educated and skilled workforce leads to higher employability, reduced dependency, and increased national productivity. Government funding, corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives, and targeted financial incentives must be strengthened to ensure the long-term sustainability of inclusive education programs.

In conclusion, empowering differently abled learners through specialized education is not just a necessity but a fundamental responsibility. By fostering a culture of inclusivity, utilizing digital advancements, and strengthening policy frameworks, India can pave the way for an equitable and developed nation by 2047. A collective commitment from the government, private sector, and society is essential to ensuring that every differently abled learner receives the opportunities and support needed to reach their full potential, making **VIKSIT BHARAT 2047 A REALITY**.

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