International Journal of Academic Research
P-ISSN: 2348-7666: Impact Factor: 7.215
Homepage: https://www.ijar.org.in/
Volume-13, Issue-3(2), Jul-Sep-2026
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Rediscovering Federalism, Identity, and Democracy: Ways to an Inclusive and Sustainable India @2047

Dr. K. BHASKAR
Associate Professor of Political Science, Government City College(A), Nayapul, Hyderabad.

Abstract
The shift of India toward the objective of 2047, of a hundred years of independence, provides enough reason to take a critical look at the very List of its political and constitutional premises. Federalism, identity, and democracy are dynamic in the pursuit of the dream of becoming a developed, equitable, and sustainable republic. Federalism of Indians the framers of the Constitution considered it an ambidextrous system capable of establishing a balance between unity and diversity. This structure has evolved due to changing relations between the Centre and the States, regionalism, and demands for greater fiscal and administrative freedom. However, centralisation of power and inequality of regional development continue to cast doubts on the congenial character of Indian federalism.
Equally, the identity politics that is founded on caste, religion, language and region has not only augmented the democratic engagement but has also made the quest for national cohesion very difficult. Despite making the historically marginalised groups politically strong, it has also brought about fragmentation and populism, and on most occasions, it has caused a loss of focus on governance and equity. Inclusive representation then involves the move towards issue-based and participation politics and not identity-based mobilisation, which is a real representation of the democratic ideal of the Constitution.
The vision of India @2047 that involves institutional accountability, participatory governance and development based on social justice, requires the reconstitution of constitutional democracy. There must be a point where principles of cooperative federalism, comprehensive representation and morality in the constitution are very practical to the extent that they bring up a form of government that fosters dignity, equality and sustainability. These pillars have been redefined to provide an opportunity to transform India into a democratic country where diversity has become a source of power and democracy has become a hospitable and transformative force.
Keywords: Federalism, Identity Politics, Constitutional Democracy, Inclusion Representation, Sustainable Development.

1. Introduction

With India going to the 100th anniversary of its independence in 2047, a pressing need to re-examine and critically analyse the principles upon which it has built its political and constitutional path emerges. The desire to create a developed, just, and sustainable republic necessitates a further investigation of the interdependent pillars of federalism, identity, and democracy, all of which have experienced considerable changes since 1950. The framers of the Constitution did not see these pillars as fixed structures, but as dynamic structures which would help to accommodate diversity, encourage unity, and safeguard democratic justice (Austin, 1966; Austin, 1999).
Federalism in India has long been regarded as a singularly balanced kind of system, a Union of federal qualities, created to create unity among the different cultural and linguistic groups without impairing the country. The discussions of the Constituent Assembly expressed the intention to establish a flexible system, which would be capable of enhancing the Union even in the case of a national crisis, but keep the autonomy of the state in daily governance (Ambedkar, Constituent Assembly Debates, 1948). Nonetheless, the balance has been tested over the years on several occasions by the political centralisation, unequal regional development, fiscal differences, and new conflicts between the constitutional principles and the political practices (Singh, 2020). The current evolution of Centre-State relations is thus an important outlook to comprehending India's journey to 2047.

On the same note, the identity politics based on caste, religion, language, gender, and region has been a determinant in the democratisation of political participation. It has enabled historically excluded populations, increased the degree of political contest, and reorganised the electoral representation (Brass, 1994; Kothari, 2010). However, the same process has further widened social rifts, polarisation and led to a lack of governance. Issue-based politics has more often been overshadowed by identity-based mobilisation, which threatens to undermine the constitutional values of fraternity, equality, and deliberative democratic interaction (Yadav, 2000).

These issues are the prefigurations of a larger question: How can India intensify its constitutional democracy to fulfil the demands of 21st-century development, social and ecological? The need to renew has been more pronounced as institutions are placed under more pressure, be it the diminished legislative oversight, less independence of regulatory agencies or less trust in government institutions (Austin, 1999). India @2047 vision requires not only reforms in the administration, but also a more thorough reconstitution of constitutional morality, cooperative federalism and inclusion.

As stated in this paper, the future of the Indian democratic transformation is in finding the synergy between the federal balance, identity accommodation, and democratic accountability once again. India can take a step towards an inclusive and sustainable model of democracy by revisiting the principles of the constitution, tackling emerging institutional issues and encouraging participatory governance. In the end, the success of India @2047 will be determined by how it will eventually convert its diversity into national strength and maintain a constitutional order in which dignity, equity and sustainability will be the guiding values.

2. Objectives of the Study

1. To observe the development and modern challenges of Indian federalism.
2. To examine the effects of identity politics on democracy and national unity.
3. To study the relationship between federalism and identity and constitutional democracy.
4. To establish which institutional and structural reforms would be needed to realise an
5. Inclusive India @2047.
6. To suggest the policy directions in enhancing cooperative federalism, inclusive representation and participative governance.

3. Review of Literature

Various scholarly works have influenced the academic discussion of the issue of federalism, identity politics, and constitutional democracy in India. These works give an intellectual background of the development of political structure in India and the challenges that it experiences as the country shifts towards its developmental goals of 2047.

The Indian Constitution has one of the most authoritative descriptions by Granville Austin (1999). He imagines it as a smooth network of rights and duties, which is aimed at harmonising the individual liberties and the national interest. Austin contends that the framers knowingly embraced the model of cooperative federalism, in which the Union and the States were supposed to be partners in governance, but not opponents. His text highlights the idea that federalism in India was never intended to be structural; however, it played a role in bringing social change, democratic engagement, and national unity.

The normative interpretation is also supported by the arguments of B. R. Ambedkar in the Constituent Assembly. Ambedkar believed that federalism in India was not merely a partition of power, but a powerful instrument to empower the marginalised people caught in the social hierarchies (Ambedkar, Constituent Assembly Debates, 1948). His focus on constitutional morality, institutional accountability and equality before the law provided the groundwork of a democratic state that can accommodate diversity and, at the same time, encourages justice.

Paul Brass (1994) offers very important insights into the dynamics of identity politics in India. He contends that caste, language and religious group identities have historically determined the course of political mobilisation and still affect the electoral struggle. Brass shows that identity is not a construction of culture only, but a resource of politics that the parties can use to bargain power, legitimacy and

representation. His discussion is fundamental in the face of the two-sidedness of identity politics, its ability to organise the marginalised and its possible to create fragmentation.

This was further explained by Rajni Kothari (2010) on the party system and the way democracy works. He holds that identity-based politics became the inescapable consequence of the political bargaining, as the democratic participation was extended. Nonetheless, Kothari cautions that the overuse of identity division may undermine governance, encourage populism, as well as water down issue-focused politics.

M. P. Singh (2020) takes the conversation into the twenty-first century, as he points out a significant change in the direction of centralisation in Indian federalism. Singh believes that states have lost bargaining power because of developments like the emergence of single-party dominance, the reorganisation of planning institutions, and the centralisation of fiscal policies. According to him, this is a dangerous trend to the very ideals of cooperative federalism, as spelt out by the Constitution.

The analyses of identity politics by Yogendra Yadav are complementary since they focus on the electoral implications of identity politics. Yadav contends that mobilisation based on identity, particularly caste and community mobilisation, has democratised political participation by providing a voice to the marginalised groups. Nevertheless, he also says that this has resulted in competitiveness, communalism and casteism, sometimes even perverting electoral rationality, and distracting the electoral focus away from the business of governance and developmental matters.

4. Theoretical Framework

The article is stipulated with four theoretical approaches, which are interlinked and inform about the functioning of federalism, identity politics and democratic processes in India. It is these theoretical frameworks that form the analytical foundation of how the constitutional design, political mobilisation and governance practices can help India move towards an inclusive and sustainable future.

4.1. Cooperative Federalism Theory

Cooperative federalism stresses the involvement of the states in the decision-making process on the national level and responsibility in power sharing (Harris, 2001). Cooperative Federalism Theory underlines coordination between institutions and collaboration between various levels of government, and dependence on each other. This point of view is particularly applicable to India, the Constitution provides a federal system of state organisation with a strong unitary bias (Austin, 1999), which was created on the principle of the enormous social diversity without loss in the sense of national unity.

Key elements include:

- The Union and the states jointly plan, develop and finance.
- Operating of intergovernmental organs like the Inter-State Council, Finance Commission and GST Council that facilitate consultation and consensus.
- Decentralised control, which allows states to formulate context-based policies that are mindful of regional interests and enhance democratic sensitivity.
- Reciprocal trust and respect, and working norms, as the basis of federal operation.

The framework is crucial in evaluating the ability of India to reinvigorate cooperative federalism, particularly given the growing centralisation, political asymmetry and growing fiscal imbalance (Singh, 2020).

4.2 Identity Politics Theory

The Identity Politics Theory focuses on how political mobilisation and democratic participation are influenced by collective identities, such as caste, religion, tribe, region, language and ethnicity. This theory is specifically applicable in India because the country is quite deeply socially stratified and has a long tradition of community-based political campaigns (Brass, 1994; Kothari, 2010).

Core insights include:

- Identity as a mobilisation strategy: Organisations form around common identities to gain political representation, socioeconomic rights and recognition.
- Bottom-up democratisation: Identity-based mobilisation is an old tradition that has provided the historically marginalised communities to exercise political agency and seek justice (Yadav, 2000).

- Competitive mobilisation: Political parties often use symbols of identity to develop and establish vote banks.
- Polarisation risks: Identity politics done in excess can create social divisions, promote populism, and push the developmental agenda.

The theoretical lens can be used to assess the emancipatory promise and the destabilising effect of identity politics on the democratic mechanism in India.

4.3 Constitutional Morality

Constitutional Morality is a term that has been applied by Dr B. R. Ambedkar in the Constituent Assembly Debates (1948) to mean the moral obligation to constitutional values on partisan impulse and majoritarian impulse. It reiterates the importance of ethical conduct on the part of institutions and the citizens, and how this ethical conduct can help to maintain a democratic constitutional order.

Key principles include:

- Dedication towards justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity as norms of governance.
- Restriction of arbitrary or excessive executive or political majority power.
- Securing the interests of minorities and protecting the vulnerable population.
- Corruption of institutions, like the Election Commission, CAG and the Judiciary.
- Adherence to restraint, constitutional limits and observation of due process.

This is the framework that is core in determining the way India can remain an inclusive, ethical and accountable democratic system as it imagines its development pathway towards 2047.

4.4 Deliberative Democracy Theory

Deliberative Democracy Theory is a concept that determines how policymaking is conducted within a democratic system. The Deliberative Democracy Theory focuses on making decisions based on rational debate, consultation with the people, and participation. Inspired by Habermas (1996) and Dryzek (2000), the theory promotes an open, participative, and reasoned governance that is based on identity and populism.

Key principles include:

- Political mobilisation in terms of issues rather than identity.
- Raising citizen awareness by use of processes like community consultations, social audits, public hearings, and gram sabhas.
- Evidence-based, thoughtful debate in the best interest of the populace.
- Elevation of the democracies through the inclusion of various social groups in deliberative forums.
- Accountability and transparency as measures of restoring trust in the democratic institutions.

This framework is increasingly becoming relevant in relation to India @2047 as the country looks forward to greater participation in governance and greater democratic responsiveness.

Framework Contributions:

- These theoretical insights in combination provide a complex analytical prism:
- Cooperative Federalism occurs to support structural power-sharing and intergovernmental relationships.
- Identity Politics elucidates the social mobilisation trends and their influence on democracy.
- Constitutional Morality offers the moral basis of democracy.
- Deliberative Democracy encourages involvement, responsibility and participatory decision-making.

Together, they can assist in determining how India can enhance its democratic framework and create an inclusive and sustainable framework of governance by the year 2047.

5. Key Challenges

Although there have been tremendous gains, Indian society experiences a sequence of structural, political, and institutional setbacks that should be overcome to achieve an inclusive and sustainable democracy in the country by 2047.

5.1 The Growing Concentration of Authority

The last several decades have been characterised by increased centralisation on the political, fiscal, and administrative levels. This has led to the loss of state autonomy through the waning of the Planning Commission, centralisation within the GST regime and increased utilisation of centrally sponsored schemes (Singh, 2020). These negativities are the spirit of cooperative federalism that was envisioned by the Constitution writers (Austin, 1999).

5.2 Undermining Intergovernmental Institutions

The institutions that are supposed to bring about federal dialogue, including the Inter-State Council, Zonal Councils and even the Finance Commission, have mostly not been used. Their impaired operation minimises the possibilities of coordination, consensus-making, and settlement. The identity-based polarisation is based on the concept that every individual or group of people possesses unique traits that define them as a group.

5.3 Weakening of Institution and Decreasing Autonomy.

One of the most significant issues that influences the democratic and federal performance of India is the slow loss of institutional autonomy. The institutions that should serve as neutral adjudicators, like the Election Commission of India (ECI), Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG), Central Information Commission (CIC) and federal forums, are becoming more indicative of executive influence and less autonomy. They are not so effective in serving as constitutional protections when the appointments, terms of service, and structures of operation are tied to the political executive in office.

Key concerns include:

• Intrusion of autonomy: It has been noted that executive power in appointment and decisions has brought into question institutional unbiasedness and citizen confidence.

• Disenfranchisement of federal forums: Forums like the Inter-State Council and National Development Council are rarely utilised, and this minimises chances of consultative meetings.

• Centralising executive power: Enhanced dependence on ordinances, statutory organisations and central agencies has reduced productive legislative examination.

• Judicial strain: Although the judiciary is an important corrective institution, the time wastage, pendency, and controversy of judicial appointments make it less effective than it can be.

• Reduction of decentralising space: Panchayati Raj Institutions and urban local governments are financially kept at the mercy of states and thus cannot truly participate at the grassroots.

The undermining of these institutional spaces eventually narrows the channels through which states, minorities, and citizens can express issues, and thus becomes a challenge to the federal-democratic balance that was envisioned in the constitution.

5.4 Identity-based Polarisation and Social Fragmentation.

The plural society has been a long-standing process in India due to the multiplicity of caste, religious, linguistic and tribal and regional identities. Although democratic mobilisation has allowed the previously marginalised groups to gain representation, the growing politicisation of the identity has also led to the escalating polarisation.

Core concerns include:

• Electoral instrumentalisation: Commonly, the use of identity markers by political actors is used to consolidate a vote bank, enhance social division, or present a conflict as a zero-sum game.

• Polarisation through the media: The mainstream and digital media tend to enhance identity-driven narratives and fuel mistrust faster, and solidify stereotypes.

• Regional and linguistic fears: The discussion concerning language, migration, and resource allocation can at times result in competitive regionalism.

• Caste based friction: Resurgent efforts to get reservations, local caste struggles, and politicisation of past resentments are causes of social division.

• Religious polarisation: The growing communalism rhetoric has undermined the confidence between communities and diverted the attention of the citizens from governance matters.

Polarisation based on identity compromises the democratic value of respect for each other, kills issue-based politics and jeopardises the Indian values of pluralism. To deal with it, there must be long-term institutional work that would encourage dialogue, inclusive development and civic education.

5.5 Fiscal Imbalance and Asymmetric Federalism.

The Centre-State relations in India centre on fiscal federalism. Nonetheless, increasing centralisation, tax structures, and conditional transfers have increased the fiscal asymmetry.

Major elements include:

• Vertical imbalance: The Union is dominating over more instruments of revenue-raising, whereas the states will bear a major part of the developmental expenditure.

• GST constraints: Although the GST regime has enhanced tax harmonisation, it has constrained the fiscal autonomy of the states, particularly when it comes to the flexibility of the rates and compensation arrangements.

• Conditional grants: Centrally Sponsored Schemes still prevail in the financing of welfare, which has often forced states to pursue centrally defined priorities.

• Regional inequalities: The states that are in the Special-category and those that are poor in resources are under structural disadvantage, which translates to unequal developmental processes.

• Asymmetric structures: The constitutional asymmetry of regions like the Northeast and the Union Territories generates the differentiated federal experiences.

These imbalances undermine cooperative federalism, diminish the space of policy of states and impact regional planning. Balance in development and fair governance can only be attained by enhancing fiscal independence.

5.6 Democratic Backsliding and Squeezing Public Space.

The other issue that is emerging is the continued narrowing of civic space and democratic rights. Although India is still a dynamic electoral democracy, issues of dissent, freedom of speech and participation have also been aggravated.

Key issues include:

• Civil society regulation: NGOs and the grassroots organisations are subjected to more regulatory burden, which impacts advocacy, mobilisation and welfare work.

• Censorship of dissent: Greater application of sedition, anti-terror legislation, and preventive imprisonment has brought up the issue of criminalising protest.

• Media capture and self-censorship: Media ownership, pressurising journalists, and misinformation influence the discussion and openness of society.

• Digital surveillance: The growth in the scope of data collection and surveillance technology has consequences for privacy and individual rights.

• Public distrust: The loss of transparency and reduced accountability are contributing factors to the decline in democratic legitimacy.

Reduction of civic space restricts the involvement of citizens, promotes the viability of deliberative democratic procedures, and influences the protections encompassing the rights of minorities.

5.7 Administrative Centralisation and Governance Problems.

The governance system in India has been experiencing a tendency towards concentration of power at the Union level. Although central direction is needed regarding national priorities, extreme centralisation undermines innovation in the administration and the autonomy of regions.

Primary concerns include:

- Policy uniformity: National programmes are becoming more uniform in models, limiting localisation.

• Less autonomy of state: 1) multiple central interventions, 2) Application of Article 356 in certain cases, and 3) central agencies affecting the state administrations generate tension in the federal relations.

• Bureaucratic overload: Top-down directives lead to little room being left for local administration to tailor policies to ground realities.

• Co-ordination deficiencies: States that are under different political parties usually have a problem with the coordination of the agenda of development by the Centre.

- Impact on service delivery: The centralised planning can undermine the accountability at the lowest levels of service, which impacts welfare schemes.

There must be a balanced administrative layout that will provide responsive governance and sustainable service delivery.

6. Key Findings

The analysis of federalism, identity politics, and democratic governance in India reveals several interconnected trends that shape the country's political trajectory as it approaches 2047. These findings highlight the strengths of India's constitutional design as well as the emerging pressures that challenge its inclusive and sustainable development goals.

1. Federalism remains institutionally robust but increasingly centralised. India's constitutional structure continues to accommodate diversity and maintain national unity. However, recent trends show a growing shift toward executive-led centralisation. Fiscal concentration, policy uniformity, and limited use of intergovernmental forums indicate a weakening of cooperative federalism.
2. Identity politics continues to drive democratic participation, but also intensifies social fragmentation. Caste, religion, tribe, and regional identities remain powerful forces for political mobilisation. While identity-based movements have enabled marginalised communities to assert their rights, excessive politicisation of identity has contributed to polarisation, competitive populism, and erosion of trust between communities.
3. Democratic institutions face pressure, leading to concerns about declining autonomy. The functioning of key constitutional and regulatory bodies shows signs of strain. Reduced deliberation, concentration of executive power, and limits on institutional independence affect the balance envisioned by the Constitution and weaken checks and balances vital for a healthy democracy.
4. Fiscal asymmetry has increased, limiting the policy space of states. The introduction of the GST regime, dependence on centrally sponsored schemes, and asymmetric development across regions have widened vertical and horizontal imbalances. These trends constrain the ability of states to design and finance context-specific development strategies.
5. Public sphere and civic freedoms show signs of contraction. Civil society organisations, media institutions, and citizen groups operate under increased scrutiny and regulatory constraints. Restrictions on dissent, concerns about surveillance, and limited access to information have narrowed the public space essential for deliberative democratic engagement.
6. Uneven governance outcomes highlight administrative and regional disparities. Centralised decision-making and limited decentralisation reduce innovation and responsiveness at the state and local levels. Regional inequalities in resource distribution, institutional capacity, and infrastructure remain significant barriers to inclusive development.
7. Despite these challenges, constitutional principles still provide a strong normative framework.

7. Policy Recommendations

The issues found in the sections above lead to the fact that a recalibrated model of federal, democratic and participatory governance must be employed in ensuring the future development of India up to 2047. The subsequent recommendations include institutional, administrative and societal provisions that are needed to fortify the institutions of democracy in the country and ascertain inclusive development.

7.1. Re-energising Cooperative Federalism

• Restore frequent intergovernmental consultation: Institutions like the Inter-State Council, Zonal Councils, and National Development Council should be put into play to maintain continual consultation between the Union and the states.

- Reinforce the deliberative nature of the GST Council: To ensure there is a transparent decision-making process, restoring the compensation guarantees will aid in restoring trust among the governments.

- In the balance of power in the Constitution, consultations should be organised in advance before central legislation is passed on the states.

• Increase state government autonomy: The states are expected to be more open to the formulation of policies that are more locally oriented, especially in agriculture, health, education, and rural development.

7.2 Resolving Fiscal Imbalances

• Revise the revenue-sharing systems: A more reasonable distribution formula, based on the needs and performance, will contribute to the reduction of regional differences.

• Redesign Centrally Sponsored Schemes: A transition to liberalised conditionalities will make state-level innovation more robust.

• Increase the finances of states: The revaluation of the state taxation capacities and redressing the limitations of GST-related factors will enhance financial independence.

• Invest in backward areas: The structural imbalances that have existed over a long period of time can be redressed through targeted regional development programmes.

7.3 Empowering Democratic and Regulatory Institutions

• Make appointments transparent and participatory: The bodies of ECI, CBI, CIC and regulatory commissions should ensure that appointment mechanisms are not affected by partisanship.

• Strengthen the legislative control: Parliaments should be made more accountable by making the legislative committees stronger and extending the duration of deliberation.

• Protect judicial independence: Judicial appointments and administration can be achieved in an open process, and proper administration is essential to the credibility of the institutions.

• Enhance the autonomy of local governments: Financing devolution and building the capacity of Panchayati Raj Institutions and urban local governments will enhance the nature of grassroots democracy.

7.4 Minimising Identity-Based Polarisation

• Encourage broad-based political speech: The electoral rules and the party policies must not encourage divisive speeches and identity mobilisation.

• Empower institutions of communal harmony: Peace committees, interfaith forums and community-level platforms of dialogue can be used to develop trust amongst social groups.

• Enhance the representation of marginalised groups: The expansion of political opportunities by means of proportional, gender-based, and inclusive representation will decrease the feeling of exclusion.

By investing in civic education, Polarisation can be reversed by programmes that foster constitutional values, fraternity and critical thinking.

7.5 - Growing Civic Space and Defending Liberties

• Deregulate the restrictive laws: Association, media and internet communications laws should be able to reconcile between the needs of national security and democracy.

• Foster a free press: Public broadcasting, community media, and shielding of journalists are some of the measures that can enhance the quality of debate.

The proposal will also foster the trust of the citizens by ensuring that their governance is transparent:

The proposal will also increase the trust of the citizens by strengthening the Right to Information framework and introducing open data.

• Guard against digital rights: There is a need to have clarity on data protection, surveillance boundaries and privacy rights on the internet to protect the liberty of citizens.

7.6. The idea of increased Administrative Responsiveness was presented as a number

• Promote decentralisation of decision-making: Devolution of the district and block-level administration makes the policies more responsive to the needs of the locals.

• Invest in capacity-building: Educating the officials on all levels will enhance service delivery and coordination.

• Encourage state-level innovation: A flexibility in how the programmes are implemented and an exchange of best practices by states can enhance governance results.

• Enhance response amidst crises: Federal procedures to health crises, disasters, and economic crises will enhance preparedness.

8. Conclusion

The national progress of India through 2047 needs a resurgence of the constitutional ideal that makes federal balance, democratic participation and social inclusion the key points of national development. The discussion in this paper indicates that the federal system in India has experienced an impressive level of resilience, but such a system has been experiencing some political and fiscal trends in the recent past, which have necessitated an increased level of centralisation. This shift has impacted the independent decision-making of states, eroded the deliberative processes and helped to have unequal governance results in different regions.

Mobilisation based on identity remains one of the tools of empowerment and a tool of political conflict. Increased political participation by historically marginalised groups is an indication of the democratising potential of identity politics. Meanwhile, overdependence on the strategies of identity has severed social lines and undermined the ability of democratic institutions to constructively mediate conflicting claims.

The current problems of the democratic institutions, such as diminished deliberation and declining oversight and the deterioration of civic spaces, demonstrate that the democratic institutions require renewal of the institution. Constitutional morality principles that focus on justice, equality, accountability, and restraint are critical in protecting the democratic values in the fast-changing political environment. The reinforcement of these principles should be not only the responsibility of state institutions but also of political actors, civil society, and the citizens.

The only way that a sustainable pathway to 2047 can be grounded on is through cooperative federalism, inclusive governance and a renewed culture of deliberation. The reestablishment of intergovernmental dialogue, fiscal asymmetry, the broadening of local governance capacities and safeguarding the support of civic freedoms will develop a governance framework that is able to address the diversity and developmental needs of India. It is also essential to instil social cohesion, decreasing polarisation on an identity basis and promoting political practices that could lead to fraternity and respect for each other.

The opportunities that India has had, including its constitutional legacy, institutional base, diverse social makeup and democratic ideals, lay the foundation of a more inclusive and equitable India of tomorrow. By continuing to appreciate the values of the constitution and adopting the culture of participatory and collaborative governance, India can confidently proceed to the vision of a sustainable and democratic republic by its 100th anniversary of independence.

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