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Nation Building in Motion: The 4Ds (Democracy, Diplomacy, Diversity and Development) as Drivers of Bharat's National Identity

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ABSTRACT

Profoundly infused with the wisdom of the Vedic era & inspired by the invincible spirit of the freedom struggle, nation building in Bharat (i.e. India) advancing with synergy between *Vikas*(development) and *Virasat* (heritage). With the spirit of "*Ek Bharat, Shreshtha Bharat*" and the vision of "*Swarnim Bharat*", nation is steadily advancing and is resolutely committed to achieving the goal of "*Viksit Bharat 2047*". The transformation in national discourse & national consciousness through cultural renaissance has given tangible shape to the evolving national identity. Today's Bharat has gained a new recognition on the international

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podium as “*Vishwamitra*”, a status realized through the diplomacy of “*Bharat Pratham*” (India First). Bharat is enriched with diverse cultures, languages & traditions, yet an underlying unity binds them all. For Bharat’s progress the government has built a solid foundation on three key pillars-*Reform, Perform & Transform*. These are the elements of our new governance model which is based on *Minimum Government, Maximum Governance*. The growth story of Bharat is based on the mantra of *Sabka Sath, Sabka Vikas, Sath Vishwas & Sabka Prayas*. This research paper presents a solemn resolve to strengthen national unity, revive cultural ethos and drive transformative governance for a resurgent and prosperous Bharat.

Keywords: Unity in Diversity, Viksit Bharat 2047, Minimum Government Maximum Governance, Vishwamitra, Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat.

Introduction

Nation word is originated from a latin word “*natio*” which means people,tribe or birth. Over the period of time the meaning of nation has evolved to signify a community with shared values,culture,identity and language. For the far west, the concept of nation is relatively new which has emerged mainly after the rise of nation-states in the Europe. The Treaty of Westphalia of 1648 laid the foundation there, notably the idea of nation-state in the west is interlinked with territorial sovereignty however, in the context of Bharat(i.e. India), the idea of Rashtra or Nation is deeply entrenched in our ancient dharmic texts e.g. The Vedas,Puranas, Upanishadas, Mahabharata of Maharishi Vedvyas and Arthashastra of Chanakya. For our civilisation, Rashtra is more than just a geographic entity.It personifies a profound spiritual,cultural and social spirit uniting the people through *Dharma* (righteousness), a shared heritage and a collective national consciousness.

The idea of Bharatiya Rashtra transcends the boundaries of political administration or political institutions rather it is instead rooted in the principles of *Dharma,Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam* (entire world as one family) and *Sarve Bhavantu Sukhinah, Sarve Santu Nirayamaya* (may there be harmony among all living things,may no one suffer from any illness). Thus in current context,while the political administration of Bharat is governing in accordance with the principles of constitutional democracy but its nation-building process is inherently rooted in the revival of its national consciousness shaped by the principles of Democracy, Diplomacy, Diversity and Development (the 4Ds). Democracy ensures inclusive growth through participation of all, Diplomacy strengthens Bharat’s global stature as *Vishwamitra* (friend of the world) by helping the needy in the times of crisis, Diversity fosters unity amidst pluralism

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in the country and Development drives economic progress with the vision of *Viksit Bharat 2047*. Together, these four dimensions propel Bharat's resurgence as *Swarnim Bharat* (golden India), harmonizing its ancient heritage & wisdom with modern aspirations to forge a robust and self-reliant national identity.

Bharat stands as a remarkable example of Unity in Diversity, where pluralism and inclusivity have strengthened national unity (Khobragade, 2009). The seamless coexistence of diverse cultures, traditions, languages etc. has fostered a collective national identity. This has played a pivotal role in nation building. Although, nation building is a continuous process which is strongly grounded in the historical, cultural and philosophical ethos of a civilisation shaping its identity and collective vision for progress. It is this profound continuity that nation-building transcends mere development converging into a transformative journey that synchronizes heritage with new age transformation. For Bharat of today, this is not just a social, political or economic transformation but a civilisational resurgence and culmination of its ancient wisdom with the aspirations of *Amrit Kaal (2022-2047)*. This paper seeks to explore how Bharat's national identity is being redefined & reconstructed in the modern time while remaining firmly grounded in its civilisational values and ethos.

The Constitutional Ideals: Democracy as the Cornerstone of National Unity

Democracy in Bharat as a system of governance has civilisational connect. It is deeply embedded in the ethos of the nation. The principles of *Sabha* (assemblies) and *Samiti* (councils), mentioned in the Rig Veda (Singh, 2020), signify that deliberative governance was an essential part of Bharat's administration or governance system long before modern democratic structures evolved in the West. The very foundation of Bharat's nation building process is based upon democracy, which ensures inclusiveness, representation of the last mile and participatory governance amplifying the spirit of *Sabka Sath, Sabka Vikas* which ensures *Sabka Vishvas* through *Sabka Prayas*.

Nation-building is a sustained effort and democracy serves as its most dynamic instrument. Former President Shri Ram Nath Kovind in his address to the nation on the eve of 73rd independence day in 2019, highlighted that "nation building is about creating that efficient partnership between voters and their representatives, between citizens and their government and between civil society and the state." This interconnectedness between people's aspirations and policy makers is what makes democracy the heartbeat of Bharat's national identity (Kovind, 2019).

The Constitution of Bharat, a beacon of rights that upholds the ideals of justice, liberty, equality and fraternity, lays the groundwork for a robust democratic framework. Bharat's democracy was founded on the belief that governance should be shaped by the collective will of its diverse populace. Bharat's democratic governance model functions through well-established institutions that ensure accountability, transparency and pro-people, pro-planet policies. The idea of 'universal adult suffrage' from the very inception of the Republic of Bharat in 1950 was a revolutionary step that reflected Bharat's obligation to *Jan Bhagidari* (people's participation). It embodies the core spirit of democracy (Puri, 2023). Unlike many newly independent nations that enforced literacy restrictions for voting, the adoption of universal adult franchise at the time of independence, despite vast diversity, was a key move toward building a truly participatory democracy in Bharat.

The Election Commission of India (ECI) plays a pivotal role in conducting free and fair elections, ensuring that democracy remains vibrant at all (Sharma, 2018). Similarly, the independent judiciary, enshrined in the Constitution, safeguards fundamental rights and acts as the guardian of the democratic order (Kumar, 2014). The All India Services (IAS, IPS & IFS), formulated as enablers of national integration, further strengthen cooperative federalism by ensuring administrative continuity and unbiased governance. In the spirit of *Minimum Government, Maximum Governance*, Bharat has been navigating extensive bureaucratic and governance reforms to enhance efficiency (Ruparelia, 2015). The introduction of *Mission Karmayogi* for civil services capacity building and NITI Aayog as a policy think tank underscores a shift from rigid bureaucratic structures to a swifter, innovative governance model. These reforms aim to uplift citizens and make governance more people-centric, transparent and accountable (Jain & Mishra, 2019).

Bharat's democratic system has significantly contributed to idea of social justice and socio-economic integration. The governance model operates on these principles, ensuring that the benefits of development reach all sections of society. Schemes such as *Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana*, which has brought millions into the banking system and *Digital India*, which has transformed service delivery, exemplify democracy's role in fostering financial inclusion and empowerment. Moreover, cooperative federalism has become a defining feature of our democracy, empowering states to play a crucial role in the nation-building process. The Finance Commission's recommendations, GST Council's democratic decision-making through voting highlight the evolving nature of fiscal and administrative federalism in a diverse and vast nation like Bharat.

Modern Bharat's democratic framework, established through the ideals of the Constitution, ensures that political, economic and social development

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occurs through inclusive governance. Democracy cultivates national unity by integrating diverse linguistic, religious and ethnic communities under a common constitutional framework, reinforcing the idea of *Ek Bharat, Shreshtha Bharat*. In the international arena, Bharat has emerged as the mother of democracy, championing democratic values, pluralism and inclusive governance on global platforms such as the G20 Summit 2023 and the United Nations.

The success of Bharat's democratic endeavor serves as an example for many developing nations, upholding the idea that economic growth and democracy can coexist and complement each other. PM Modi fittingly stated, "Today, Bharat is not only meeting the aspirations of its 1.4 billion people but is also providing hope to the world that democracy delivers and empowers." This empowerment is reflected in landmark democratic reforms, such as the *Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam* (106th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2023), which guarantees 33% reservation for women in legislatures, strengthening their role in governance (Lavanya, 2023). Similarly, poverty alleviation scheme like the *PM Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana* has exemplified democracy's ability to deliver social justice and uplift the marginalized. This highlights that in *Loktantra* (Lok means People), the people are the true centre of governance.

Bharat's democracy is a dynamic and evolving phenomenon that intertwines governance, participation and development. It is not merely about electoral processes but about nation-building through consensus, cooperation and citizen engagement. As Bharat moves towards *Viksit Bharat 2047*, democracy remains the cornerstone of national unity, ensuring that development is not just for a privileged few but for every citizen of our great nation. In this civilisational resurgence, democracy acts as the torchbearer, blending the nation's ancient wisdom with its modern aspirations by which Bharat is not only strengthening its national identity but also reaffirming its role as a pioneer of democracy on the global stage. Beyond its domestic framework, Bharat's democratic principles are also shaping its global engagement. As the world's largest democracy, Bharat is positioning itself as a model advocating democratic values on the global stage.

In a significant move towards electoral reforms, the Union Law Minister recently introduced two Bills in the Lok Sabha, proposing constitutional amendments to facilitate simultaneous elections for the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies (Nath & Vishwanath, 2024).

The Constitution 129th Amendment Bill, 2024 (*One Nation, One Election*) aims to amend Articles 83, 172 & 372 while introducing a new provision, Article 82A, which provides the basis for synchronising electoral cycles across the

country. These reforms, however, do not extend to municipal corporations. Proposed changes in all likelihood will take shape earliest in the 2034 election cycle. The constitutional basis for these reforms is embedded in Bharat's historical experience. During the first two decades post-Independence (1951–1967), elections for parliament and state assemblies were held simultaneously, affirming political stability and administrative efficiency. However, the cycle was interrupted due to the early dissolution of certain state assemblies in 1968-1969. This incoherent electoral cycle has since posed significant governance challenges such as policy paralysis, financial burden etc. disrupting the policy-making process. In response, a high-level committee chaired by former President Ram Nath Kovind recently evaluated the feasibility of reintroducing simultaneous elections, suggesting it as a measure for democratic consolidation. These reforms have been accepted by the Union Cabinet too (*Ministry of Law and Justice, One Nation, One Election, 2024*). The adoption of “*One Nation, One Election*” is not merely an electoral reform but an essential step towards nation-building and cultivating an integrated national identity. Administering frequent elections at different intervals imposes a substantial fiscal burden on the exchequer, diverting considerable economic resources from developmental priorities. The frequent imposition of the *Model Code of Conduct* (MCC) restricts governments in the center, state or local level from undertaking policy initiatives, obstructing governance and economic decision making.

A synchronized electoral cycle will mitigate these disruptions, enhancing governance efficiency and speeding up national progress. Moreover, simultaneous elections will fortify democratic participation, ensuring that electoral engagement is not toned down by voter fatigue due to frequent polling. The idea of simultaneous elections promotes national unity, policy stability and governance efficiency. However, it risks sidelining state specific issues of regional aspirations as electoral discourse may shift toward national priorities, potentially impacting federalism. Despite this obstacle, simultaneous elections are essential for Bharat's prolonged stability, reducing political disruptions and enhancing governance. The proposal for *One Nation, One Election* must be scrutinized through the lens of national interest and the broader welfare of citizens. While it promises electoral efficiency, cost reduction and governance stability, concerns regarding federalism, regional representation and logistical ease must also be meticulously reviewed to ensure a balanced and democratic approach (JHA, n.d.). With institutional safeguards to protect regional concerns, this reform can be a progressive move toward a balanced, future looking democracy—one that strengthens national identity, nourishes inclusive governance and propels the process of nation-building.

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The enactment of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS) and Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam (BSA) from 1 July 2024, signifies a paradigm shift in Bharat's criminal justice system, replacing the colonial period laws with a progressive legal framework. By streamlining justice delivery, ensuring accelerated trials and reinforcing survivor focused strategies, these laws uphold the rule of law-an indispensable foundation for nation-building. A robust and efficient criminal justice system not only enhances governance but also strengthens public trust, socio-economic stability and a cohesive national identity, thereby strengthening India's democratic and institutional framework.

Cultural Renaissance and Education: The Twin Pillars of National Awakening

Bharat personifies exceptional diversity, encompassing a vast spectrum of languages, unique social structures, culinary traditions, customs and faiths. Over a period of time, the nation has refined the ability to embrace this diversity while fostering a strong sense of unity among themselves. The phrase '*Unity in Diversity*' encapsulates the essence and beauty of Bharat. Rooted in its ancient ethos, Bharat's civilisational philosophy has always emphasized on intellectual plurality (diversity of thought) alongside emotional harmony (unity of heart). This enduring philosophy has shaped the nation's collective identity, ensuring cohesion amidst vast cultural distinctions (Madhav, 2022).

Bharat embodies both geographical vastness and socio-cultural diversity. It exhibits remarkable linguistic diversity too. The Eighth Schedule of the Constitution includes 22 languages, while 99 languages remain outside its scope, bringing the total to 121. Furthermore there are 1,369 classified mother tongues. In total, the countrymen expresses themselves in nearly 1,490 languages, including various dialects (Qureshi, 2022). Bharat's vast linguistic diversity not only reflects its rich cultural heritage but also acts as a driver of national identity, where unity thrives amidst diversity, enhancing social cohesion, mutual respect and a shared sense of belonging essential for nation-building.

The government formulated the *New Education Policy (NEP) 2020* as a cornerstone for shaping *India 2.0*, aligning it with the nation's vision for a transformative and future-ready education system (A.Kumar, 2021). NEP marks a paradigm shift by moving beyond the traditional emphasis on "*what to think*" toward fostering "*how to think*" (Mishra, 2020). By this it nurtures intellectual autonomy, innovation and adaptability which are core competencies for a knowledge driven economy. This transition prioritizes logical thinking, analytical reasoning, problem solving ability and innovation,

training students with the cognitive tools to navigate complex challenges and contribute meaningfully to society. By breaking rigid academic silos, NEP 2020 enables students to acquire holistic knowledge, essential for addressing socio-economic challenges.

Education is the backbone of nation-building, shaping informed, innovative and responsible citizenry who drive socio-economic progress and democratic endurance. By aligning learning with national aspirations, NEP 2020 ensures that Bharat's human capital becomes a catalyst for sustainable development, global competitiveness and a resilient, self-reliant future. A modern education system under NEP 2020 is promoting multilingual learning thereby breaking barriers to knowledge. In recent developments, Atal Tinkering Labs and the One Nation-One Subscription Scheme support scientific inquiry among the learners. The recent rise of our universities in global rankings reflects a strengthening higher education ecosystem, enhancing intellectual capital indispensable for nation-building. By encouraging research, innovation and academic excellence, Bharat is shaping a knowledge driven economy. The government has prioritised education and employment, ensuring youth become catalyst of national growth. The PM Vidyalakshmi Scheme empowers access to higher education, while large-scale internship programs nurture industry ready talent. Scientific research is core to nation building. The National Research Foundation (Rs. 50,000 crore) and Vigyan Dhara Yojana (Rs. 10,000 crore) are accelerating technological progress, reinforcing Bharat's status as a technology enabled economy, crucial for achieving *Viksit Bharat 2047* (MURMU, 2025).

Thus, Bharat's cultural and educational resurgence is not merely an act of rejuvenation but a strategic foresight. Education and cultural reawakening are the twin pillars shaping a robust and self-sufficient nation, steering Bharat toward its future as a *Viksit Bharat 2047*- embedded in heritage, blossoming in modernity and pioneering on the global stage.

Economic Development and Good Governance: Bharat Building for the Future

Development is quintessential to nation building and national identity formation since it not only exemplifies the economic growth of a nation but also shapes global standing. A nation's progress is not merely measured by GDP growth but by the creation of robust and sustainable infrastructure. It paves way for an empowered citizenry which is the backbone of this transformation. Bharat's transformation is seen from the beautiful northern peaks of Kashmir to the elegant southern point of Kanyakumari, from the breathtaking deserts of Kutch in the west to the sacred Kamakhya in the east. In

every sphere, the nation is solidifying its capacity like farmers are being empowered, the middle class is becoming a driving force of economic growth and women-led, youth-driven development is shaping a progressive society.

Bharat is navigating a transformative era of infrastructure development, with cutting-edge architectural marvels reshaping urban landscapes while existing structures undertake rejuvenation. From world-class expressways and high-speed rail corridors to modernized educational and research institutions, this infrastructural renewal is setting the foundation for a resilient and self-reliant Bharat. Sustainable Development approach of the government is reflected in conserving and renewing the rich cultural heritage. As PM Modi has always emphasized on “*Vikas Bhi Virasat Bhi*”, which means we must move forward with development push while preserving our rich heritage. (*Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Preserving India's Rich Heritage, 2023*). This unique balance is evident across various domains as Bharat is enhancing its potential through inclusive and holistic development. As far as infrastructure upgradation with respect to heritage revival is concerned, the magnificent transformation of our ancient temples such as the Kashi Vishwanath Corridor in Varanasi, Shri Kedarnath & Shri Badrinath Dham in Uttarakhand, Shri Somnath in Gujarat and Mahakal Lok Corridor in Ujjain has significantly reinforced the nation's identity. These places are not just centers of faith, their revitalization has boosted unparalleled economic growth of nearby towns by changing local livelihoods. This development push is proving that modernization and tradition can thrive together in harmony.

With the aspiration of becoming the world's third-largest economy, the government has anchored its governance on four dimensions—*Sewa, Sushashan, Samriddhi, Swabhimani* i.e. service of the people, good governance, prosperity and self respect (MURMU, 2025). When a nation invests in developing its existing system it not only uplifts its global stature but also instills a sense of pride and oneness among its people thereby reinforcing a collective identity rooted in progress. Development fosters national identity by enhancing governance efficiency, today it is seen when the nation is progressing in all directions. Bharat is not just growing economically rather it is reinventing itself—

From Agriculture to AI (Artificial Intelligence)—On one hand, Bharat is ensuring food security for its own people and also feeding the world, on the other spearheading the global AI revolution through IndiaAI Mission.

From Biotechnology to Biodiversity preservation—On one hand, Bharat is advancing cutting-edge research in biotechnology sector, driving innovations in healthcare, pharma and sustainable agriculture, on the

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other, it is leading global efforts in biodiversity conservation, ensuring ecological balance and a sustainable future for generations to come.

From Cottage Industries to Chemicals—On one hand, Bharat is revitalizing its conventional cottage industries,empowering artisans and promoting indigenous craftsmanship; on the other, it is emerging as a global hub in the chemical industry, driving industrial growth, innovation and *Aatmanirbharta* (self-reliance) in critical sectors.

From Defence Tech to Drone Tech-strengthening sovereignty of the nation with new age innovation which is pivotal for national security.

From Energy efficiency to Electro Vehicle Ecosystem-thereby powering a sustainable future.

From FinTech to Future-Ready Digital Economy-pioneering financial inclusion among the people.

From Handicrafts to Handlooms-showcasing craftsmanship to the world and providing a medium to a large section to show their art and craft.

From Industry to IT (Information Technology)-moving from industrial growth to a tech-led, digital economy.

From Jal Jeevan Mission to Renewable Energy Expansion—On one hand, Bharat is ensuring universal access to clean drinking water, improving public health and enhancing rural development, on the other, it is leading a green energy transition, harnessing renewable energy resources e.g. solar, wind and hydro power to build a sustainable and self-reliant energy future.

From Knowledge Hubs to Knowledge Based Economy-strengthening cognitive potential to fuel innovation and attain global competitiveness.

From Logistics to Last-Mile Connectivity-linking last end villages to the global supply chain advancing holistic development.

From Make in India to Military Modernization-strengthening defense forces through self reliance (*Atmanirbharta*).

From Nanotechnology to Next Generation Semiconductor Innovation-dictating the future of electronics.

From Railway Expansion to Rapid Metro-ensuring mobility that fuels economic dynamism through Vande Bharat and NaMo Bharat trains.

From Smart Cities to Sustainable Urbanization-building a future ready urban/metropolitan landscape.

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From Ujjwala to Universal Health Coverage-ensuring every home is empowered.

From Vocal for Local and Local for Global to Vision for Viksit Bharat 2047-Bharat is charting a path towards self sufficiency.

This journey reflects a commitment to sustainable growth, industrial innovation and economic resilience, laying the foundation for a developed and self-sufficient nation by 2047. This is not just development, this is Bharat's grand resurgence-a vision, a mission and a resolve to a *Viksit Bharat 2047*.

Governments at the central, state and local levels are grappling with the rising demand for enhanced governance standards (Sapru & Sapru, 2017). Good governance, characterized by transparency, accountability, responsibility and efficiency, is essential to take on these challenges. Empowering institutional frameworks, capitalising on e-governance (electronic governance) and encouraging citizen participation ensure responsive administration and effective service delivery. By fostering inclusivity and sustainability, good governance becomes the foundation of nation-building, driving economic growth and social equity. Good governance involves justice, empowerment, employment and the efficient delivery of services, ensuring an inclusive and accountable system that elevates citizens and drives national progress (B. P. Singh, 2008).

PM Modi emphasized that good governance is essential for comprehensive development of the nation. Governance cannot prosper when the prevalent mindset sets off with '*Mera kya*' (How will it benefit me?) and ends with '*Mujhe kya*' (Why should I bother?) (Modi, 2014).

In last 10 years this mindset has changed and the policy decisions are guided by national interest, not political gains. Keeping national interests as the topmost priority, the government has exercised strong governance by legislating on politically challenging matters related to reforms such as Demonetization and GST (*One Nation, One Tax*), Unified Pension Scheme (UPS). These decisions, though tough, were necessary to enhance transparency, economic efficiency and long-term national growth, reflecting the core principles of good governance.

The evolving global order and the forces of globalisation have significantly impacted the sustainability of development, making good governance essential for navigating these challenges (R.B. Jain, 2004). As PM Modi once noted in his address that the era of complacency and mediocrity-where attitudes of "it happens" (*Hota Hai*) and "it will do" (*Chalta Hai*)-are now a thing of the past. Bharat's rapid growth brings global expectations, making good governance

essential for forthrightness, resource optimisation and sustainable development (PTI, 2016).

The India Way: Vishwamitra Diplomacy and the Rise of Bharat as a Global Leader

Bharat's foreign policy has witnessed a significant change post 2014, characterized by what can be termed as 'Energetic Diplomacy' (ANI, 2019). Traditional style of non alignment have been replaced with a more pragmatic, national interest-driven approach that focuses on strategic autonomy, multipolar alignment and issue-based collaborations. This shift define "The India Way" of diplomacy which is a dynamic and assertive foreign policy approach that showcases Bharat's aspirations as a global power. The recent transformation in our foreign policy is inspired by enhanced global stature of the nation, a larger foresight on economic diplomacy and effective strategic communication. Reputation as a reliable partner has also strengthen our case.

As our External Affairs Minister Dr. S. Jaishankar aptly stated, The World want to hear Bharat's perspective and be associated with it (ANI, 2024). This portrays the nation's rising influence and credibility on the global stage. Whether it is partnering with the QUAD (U.S., Japan, Australia) on Indo-Pacific region security or engaging with BRICS for economic multipolarity, Bharat's diplomacy is fully national interest-driven. For Bharat" of today national interests are more important than any ideology (Raja Mohan, 2023).

In his renowned book "The India Way", Dr.S Jaishankar presents an idea that international relations is a changing process that includes both building common ground (*convergences*) and effectively navigating differences (*divergences*) (Madhav, 2020). Bharat has effectively managed both the situations very professionally, thereby shaping the foreign policy with strategic foresight and pragmatic diplomacy. Gone are the days of dilemma, today, Bharat makes calculated, national interest oriented foreign policy decisions, be it taking a neutral stance on the Russia-Ukraine conflict or managing strategic ties with both Iran and the Gulf countries, Bharat's diplomacy gives priority to *realpolitik* over idealism.

Bharat actively advocates for reforms in global governance institutions like the UN, WTO, WHO etc calling for greater collaboration, fairness and democratic decision-making.

The idea of need for collaborative efforts among democratic nations to address global challenges has been propagated by Bharat not just in words but also in action as well. During the COVID-19 crisis, the ethos of *Vasudhaiva*

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Kutumbakam found its most visible representation through Bharat's *Vaccine Maitri* initiative, led by the MEA. Bharat swiftly expanded its production of essential medical supplies such as paracetamol, hydroxychloroquine (HCQs), quality masks such as N-95 and PPE kits, enabling their export to over 150 countries and aiding them in combating the global health emergency (Chawla, 2021).

Besides this, Bharat's foreign policy today is also marked by humanitarian touch, whether it is the early humanitarian aid to Turkey & Syria after the earthquake through *Operation Dost* or the evacuation of stranded citizens mainly MBBS students due to Russia-Ukraine conflict under *Operation Ganga* or *Operation Kaveri* in Sudan the responsiveness of the nation has increased manifold.

The significance of soft power has grown in the era of globalisation (Chauhan, 2014). It remains a key tool of Bharat's cultural diplomacy. The promotion of Yoga, Millets Ayurveda, Indian Cinema coupled with initiatives like International Day of Yoga, International Day of Millets solidifies Bharat's civilisational outreach. Bharat's leadership in launching the International Solar Alliance (ISA) in 2015 marked a key milestone in international climate diplomacy.

Additionally, PM Modi rightly highlighted the Importance of our diverse diaspora by saying that our diaspora should not be viewed merely in terms of numbers (*Sankhya*), but rather as an influencing force (*Shakti*). By embracing this, the challenge of 'brain drain' can be redefined into an opportunity for 'brain gain' (FE Online, 2016). The diaspora also serves as a cultural bridge, carrying the rich culture, heritage, traditions and *Bhartiya* values across the globe. They are the real brand ambassadors of Bharat, termed as *Rashtradoot* by the PM himself (ET Bureau, 2023).

Viksit Bharat 2047 is a vision that will become a reality for our next generation, but it will not happen on its own. Achieving a developed and inclusive Bharat requires a visionary government with strong leadership that inspires confidence among the people. The essence of our democracy rests in the people's right to elect a government that aligns with this vision. Notably, over the past decade, a stable government at the center has strengthened Bharat's foreign policy, pushing the agenda of *Viksit Bharat 2047* through diplomacy. To reach this goal, we are upholding a '*Bharat First*' approach while embracing "*Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam*" (entire world is one family) outlook, ensuring that the world sees us as *Vishwa Bandhu* (Friend of the World) (Jaishankar, 2024). The India Way of diplomacy is not just about adapting to the existing world order rather it is about reshaping it with Bharat at the center of global leadership.

Conclusion

The journey of Bharat toward *Swarnim Bharat* is driven by stable government ensuring stable political leadership, policy realignment through *Reform-Perform-Transform* and a commitment towards building a *Viksit Bharat by 2047*. Development as a *Jan Andolan* (a mass movement) collectively drive Bharat's transformative journey. Development in Bharat is no longer a top-down approach, it has transformed into a *Jan Andolan*, driven by *Jan Bhagidari* (people's participation). Inspired by the ethos of *Antyodaya* (upliftment of the poorest), governance today fosters collective responsibility, where citizens are not just beneficiaries but active contributors to nation building. Over the last 10-12 years the development trajectory of the nation has attained remarkable momentum energised by key aspects such as participatory governance, economic upliftment, advancements in science tech capabilities and new age infrastructure. Strategic policy paradigm shifts are quite visible throughout the nation, ranging from long due economic reforms as GST to digital transformation through UPI revolution. This shift has asserted Bharat as a global leader in innovation, self-reliance and sustainable national growth. To expedite national growth, Bharat must abandon the entrenched *ABCD* governance culture which means *Avoidance, Bypasses, Confusion & Delaying* and transition towards *ROAD* which means *Responsibility, Ownership, Accountability & Discipline*.

The transformative governance model of today's Bharat is also inspired by the 3Ss- *Speed, Scale & Sensitivity*. These are the cornerstones of effective governance, driving nation building. Speed ensures timely upgrades, Scale expands development extent and Sensitivity fosters financial inclusion. Together, they propel Bharat toward *Viksit Bharat 2047*, shaping a resilient and empowered nation.

"Sankalp se Siddhi" (success through resolve) embodies Bharat's firm commitment to progress, where collective resolve translates into transformative action. This vision aligns with the pursuit of *"Sarvashreshtha Bharat"*, striving for excellence across governance, economic and societal well being. As Bharat restores its stature as *Jagatguru* (Leader of the World), it upholds its civilisational ethos while pioneering innovations in various sectors. This pursuit, rooted in cultural wisdom and long term aspirations, paves the way for *Viksit Bharat 2047*, a self-reliant, just, prosperous and vibrant nation.

Under current leadership, Bharat's governance model has progressed from an *"Ad-hoc Approach"* to a *"Whole-of-Government Approach"*, ensuring synergy across ministries and key policy institutions. Now, it is advancing towards a *"Whole-of-Nation Approach"*, where governance is not just the responsibility of

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the state but a collective endeavor of our whole society making nation building a shared mission.

With Constitutional Ideals as its guiding soul, good governance as its ultimate aim and innovation as its engine, Bharat is scripting a new chapter one that reaffirms its role as a *Vishwabandhu*, leading the world through its values of democracy and leadership.

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