

DRS MUN
BACKGROUND GUIDE

AGENDA- Towards India @ 2047: Reconciling Constitutional Aspirations with the Imperatives of National Security, Economic Stability, Social Cohesion and Sovereignty Amidst Emerging Economic and Geopolitical Challenges

Disclaimer: The Author(s) of this document, do not claim any authorship over it and there might be some mistakes. All the details, information, and content mentioned in the document is only for educational purposes under the ‘fair use’ policy. The references through footnotes have been given wherever possible. Please note that the content provided below is in no way related to the personal ideologies of the Executive board. This background guide is authored with a sole intention of giving delegates a direction in the committee and orienting them on the avenues of research. *The content is taken from the internet and the executive board claims no right over it.*

A Letter from The Executive Board

Respected Members, We, as the executive board for the AIPPM simulation at **DRS MUN,2026**, whole-heartedly welcome each and every single one of you, to this unconventional, yet, the most important Committee.

With the help of this Background Guide, towards the Agenda, we as the Executive Board, aim to give you a starting point, a base, for your research and most importantly, a base for the AIPPM, to forbid clarifications.

Delegates, although the Committee might be unconventional, it is still one of the most relevant and the most important committees in the Modern Era.

This is where your research comes in and we would like to reiterate here, that this Background Guide is **only to be used for reference**. Please don't limit or consider your research done after going through the Background Guides contents.

This is - simply a starting point. Looking forward to hosting the best committee at **DRS MUN**, The one, the only, The AIPPM.

Regards

Sangras Bhargav (chairperson)

Manan Garg (vice chairperson)

Pranavi (scribe)

Preamble to the constitution of India

THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

PREAMBLE

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a '**[SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC]**' and to secure to all its citizens :

JUSTICE, social, economic and political;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity and to promote among them all;

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the ²[unity and integrity of the Nation];

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949 do **HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.**

1. Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, Sec.2, for "Sovereign Democratic Republic" (w.e.f. 3.1.1977)
2. Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, Sec.2, for "Unity of the Nation" (w.e.f. 3.1.1977)

Towards India @ 2047: Reconciling Constitutional Aspirations with the Imperatives of National Security, Economic Stability, Social Cohesion and Sovereignty Amidst Emerging Economic and Geopolitical Challenges

INTRODUCTION

With India gearing up to celebrate the 100th year of its independence in 2047, it has announced its intent to develop a fully developed and high-income country with an economy of \$30–40 trillion at the end of this period with per capita income level being approximately \$18,000–21,000. This vision (Viksit Bharat @2047 — "Developed India by 2047") is a holistic transformation in terms of the economy, society, ecology, technology and governance.

Completing this vision, however will not be possible without finding a way to bridge the constitutional ideals expressed in the Preamble — Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic: Justice; Liberty; Equality; Fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity of the Nation— with national security, stability of economy and society and continental/continental sovereignty given rampant globalisation fragmentation throughout an extremely complex international order. Technical solutions to the pandemic should not obfuscate India being assailed on multiple fronts: geopolitical rivalries (a US–China fight, great power competition), economic vulnerability (hollow effect, trade deficits; this bodes poorly for capital flows and inflation), social fragmentation (communal polarization of politics on inequality) and institutional stresses (federalism in tension; governance gaps).

This background guide synthesises a multidimensional structure for delegates to comprehend the potential, pitfalls, gaps and policy choices that India faces in its quest toward 2047.

Economic stability

India's economy remains resilient, with GDP growth above 7% in 2025–26, but faces mounting external and internal risks:

Strengths:

- High Growth Trajectory: Among the fastest-growing major economies
- Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI): UPI processes 21.7 billion transactions monthly (Jan 2026); Aadhaar enables targeted welfare delivery.
- Manufacturing Push: Production Linked Incentive (PLI) schemes attract investment in electronics, pharma, and renewables

Vulnerabilities:

- Trade Deficits: Goods trade deficit creates dependence on foreign capital, exposing rupee to volatility when capital flows weaken
- Geoeconomic Shocks: Middle East conflict disrupts energy, fertilizer, and industrial raw material supplies; oil prices above \$100/barrel widen current account deficit
- Inflation Risks: Elevated commodity prices and supply chain disruptions threaten price stability.
- US Tariffs: 50% tariffs on key Indian exports (imposed 2025) strain trade relations and export competitiveness.

Economic Survey 2025–26 warns that macro performance alone cannot shield India from global shocks driven by strategic rivalry, coercive trade policies, and capital flow disruptions.

Constitutional Aspirations: The Preamble and Core Values

The Preamble to the Indian Constitution declares India a "Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic" and commits to securing to all citizens: Justice (social, economic, and political), Liberty (of thought, expression, belief, faith, and worship), Equality (of status and opportunity), and Fraternity (assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation).

Key Constitutional Values:

- Sovereignty: India is free from external control; supreme power rests with the people.
- Socialism: Commitment to reducing inequalities and ensuring social and economic justice.
- Secularism: Equal treatment of all religions; state neutrality in matters of faith.
- Democracy: Popular sovereignty through universal adult franchise and representative institutions.
- Republic: Head of state is elected, not hereditary.

These values form the moral and legal compass for India's development trajectory. However, tensions arise when security imperatives (e.g., anti-terror laws, surveillance), economic policies (e.g., privatization, labor reforms), or social cohesion measures (e.g., citizenship laws, anti-conversion legislation) appear to conflict with liberty, equality, or secularism.

National Security Imperatives: Traditional and Emerging Threats

India's security environment in 2026 is marked by the convergence of traditional and emerging threats, including:

Traditional Threats:

- Border Disputes: Unresolved Line of Actual Control (LAC) with China; ongoing military deployments and infrastructure buildup on both sides.
- Pakistan: Cross-border terrorism, nuclear-backed instability, and periodic military confrontations (e.g., 2025 India–Pakistan conflict)
- Internal Security: Maoist insurgency (deadline to eradicate by 2026), communal violence, and separatist movements in Northeast and Kashmir.

Emerging Threats:

- Cyber Warfare: Cybersecurity identified as India's top risk in 2026 by WEF; critical digital infrastructure (UPI, Aadhaar, power grids) vulnerable to state and non-state actors.
- Cognitive Colonialism: Information warfare, disinformation campaigns, and AI-driven propaganda undermining social cohesion and democratic institutions.

- **Climate Security:** Water scarcity, extreme weather events, and resource conflicts exacerbating internal displacement and interstate tensions.

Strategic Response: India's Defence Forces Vision 2047 emphasizes indigenous capability development, organizational agility, and a whole-of-nation approach to security. However, defense modernization competes with social spending, raising questions about resource allocation trade-offs.

Social cohesion

The multitude of religions and cultures that coexist in India is one of its strong points but also presents a trial.

Challenges:

Communal Polarization: Social media misinformation, hate narratives and political misuse of religious sentiments fuel distrust in communities.

Marginalization: Muslims and Christians feel more marginalised; Inter-faith coalitions falter in the face of division.

Inequality: The second biggest risk in 2026 for India as against others, the effective HDI is curtailed by more than 30% due to inequality.

Regional Disparities Southern states (eg Tamil Nadu, Kerala) are ahead of northern states on human development but they fear losing parliamentary seats after the delimitation exercise

Opportunities:

Inter-Faith Initiatives: Music, dance, shared accounts of life through an immigrant lens, and constitutional secularism give a basis for integration.

Social Welfare Schemes: Poverty Reduction and Inclusivity Building — PM AwasYojana, Ayushman Bharat, Food Security programmes

Sovereignty and Strategic Autonomy in a Fragmented World Order

Strategic autonomy, or India's ability to act and make sovereign decisions free from constraints imposed by other states. In 2026 however, the doctrine faces arguably some of its most challenging tests yet:

Pressures on Strategic Autonomy:

Military alliances melded with demands for unilateral trade redress in a Trump 2.0 administration; aspirationally 50% tariffs force compliance by other nations

China is asserting itself by border disputes, military build-up on those fronts or trade deficit over \$100 billion and strategic binding power via Pakistan and the Indian Ocean.

India–US relations are strained by Western sanctions regarding energy and defence purchases from Russia

Neighborhood Instability: Relations with Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka deteriorate making regional leadership hard.

WTO Warning: Non-aligned economies may pay a price for fragmentation in a bloc-driven global trade system

Demographic Dividend vs. Demographic Burden

The ubiquity of India's youthful population (65% under35) is often narrated as demographic dividend, but you could turn into a demographic burden soon without suitable jobs and skills:

Challenges:

Youth Unemployment: 480,000 young people are out of work 83% of the jobless are youth NEET (Not in Education, Employment or Training) population estimated at 8.7 crore (ages 15-29 years)

Skill Gaps (Mismatch of education outcomes with industry needs; employability is low, despite high enrollment)

The Gig Economy Trap: Youth forced into precarious gig work with no safety nets or career advancement

Opportunities:

Skill India Mission: Be the global "Skill Capital" of the World via NEP 2020 and Vocational Training.

Female Workforce Participation: By 2047, aim for female workforce participation to increase to at least 50% from the current rate of ~25%. More than just a number, this metric goes well beyond any mere math as it is vital to ensure inclusive growth.

Federalism and Centre–State Relations

India's quasi-federal structure faces stresses as states push back against perceived centralization:

Tensions:

Federalism of Finance: States also complain about shrinking divisible pool (cesses/surcharges not shared); The criteria adopted by the Finance Commission punish states with controlled populations.

Excesses of Centre over legislative limits: One dimension of dissent - use of Concurrent List to encroach state subjects (for eg. farm laws, education policy)

Worry over delimitation: Southern states apprehensive about losing parliamentary representation after 2026 Census

Implications for 2047:

The absence of cooperative federalism would lead to developmental disparities, policy paralysis and regional antagonisms which could threaten the very unity of the nation.

Governance and Institutional Reform

India's development trajectory is also threatened by institutional corruption and governance gaps:

Challenges:

Corruption Ecosystem: Non-transparent funds for politics and discretionary powers with poor accountability mechanisms.

The courts function remains challenged: these millions of pending cases delay justice and delay economic dispute resolution (big fire and bone for a market economy).

Bureaucratic Resistance: Turned out to be a real stonewall against digital reforms focusing on citizen perspective.

Reforms Proposed:

Independent Appointment Committees: To reduce political interference for CBI, ED, Election Commission.

Digital Governance: Efficiency and automation in complaint handling with a Support Center driven by AI; e-Procurement tools, Interoperable data sharing systems for open ecosystems.

Whistleblower Protection Implement Whistleblowers Protection Act: – The whistle-blower to be anonymous and guaranteed immunity

infrastructure and Logistics: Connectivity to Capacity

India spent significant resources on infrastructure (roads, railways, ports, airports), but last mile inefficiencies remain.

Achievements:

PM Gati Shakti Integrated infrastructure planning helps in reducing project delays.

Integration of all modes for enhanced efficiency of supply chains - multimodal

Challenges:

Logistics cost is high: 14% of GDP (target - 8%); economy overdependent on road, weak rail–port connectivity.

National Infrastructure Pipeline: Available public investment too little for financing gap of ₹100+ lakh crore

Last-Mile Connectivity: Waterways, rural roads and urban transit still lag behind

Manufacturing and PLI Schemes: Make in India 2.0

Production Linked Incentive (PLI) schemes aim to boost manufacturing's GDP share from 17% to 25% by 2047

Successes:

- Electronics: Smartphone exports surge; Apple suppliers establish bases in India.
- Food Processing: Cumulative investment exceeds targets.

Lacunae:

- Low Value Addition: India remains an assembly hub; limited technology transfer and R&D.
- SME Exclusion: High investment thresholds sideline small manufacturers.
- Fund Underutilization: Less than 11% of PLI outlay disbursed by 2025; compliance complexity deters applicants.

Digital Public Infrastructure: Opportunities and Risks

The slew of India's Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI)—combining Aadhaar, UPI/DigiLocker/ONDC—has changed the narrative for service delivery and financial inclusion.

Benefits:

Fintech: 700M+ internet users, UPI framework makes transactions instant & low-cost.

Welfare Delivery: JAM trinity (Jan Dhan–Aadhaar–Mobile) reduces leakage in subsidies

Risks:

Crime: 6.94 lakh cyber frauds (in FY24); attacks from SIM-swap, phishing

Digital Divide Rural–urban divide: Lack of access Digital gender gap Women 40% less likely than men to use internet

Privacy Concerns: Delay in Rollout of DPDP Act 2023; Centre's move to Centralisation & Data Protection of Biometric Data Test

Education and Healthcare: Human Capital Formation

Human development is critical for Viksit Bharat, but India lags in quality and access:

Education:

- Enrollment vs. Learning: High enrollment but poor learning outcomes; NEP 2020 aims for foundational literacy and numeracy.
- Higher Education: Only 28% gross enrollment ratio; skill mismatches persist.

Healthcare:

- Public Spending: ~2.1% of GDP (target: 2.5%); out-of-pocket expenses remain high.
- Malnutrition: 35% children stunted; obesity rising in urban areas

Energy Security and Climate Action

India faces a trilemma: ensuring energy security, affordability, and sustainability:

Challenges:

- Import Dependence: 85% oil, 50% gas imported; Middle East conflict disrupts supplies.
- Coal Reliance: 70% electricity from coal; net-zero by 2070 requires massive transition.
- Renewable Targets: 500 GW non-fossil capacity by 2030; grid integration and storage gaps.

Opportunities:

- Green Hydrogen: National Mission aims for cost competitiveness and exports.
- Solar Leadership: World's largest solar parks; declining costs

Water and Food Security

Water scarcity and agricultural stress poses challenges to food security of India and livelihoods of rural people: The issue of water availability is a critical bottleneck in agricultural production leading to low farm productivity levels, with the majority of farmers relying on nature to deliver seasonal rainfall as an irrigation source for their crops.

Challenges:

60% districts over-exploited; monsoon variability increases ground water depletion

Kaveri, Mahanadi and Ravi controversially besiege Centre State relations.

Suicides Among Farmers: Low productivity, debt, and climate shocks have upended farming.

Solutions:

Per Drop More Crop: Micro-irrigation, crop diversification and MSP reforms

River InterLinking: Highly Debatable plan of interlinking rivers to correct regional imbalances.

Environmental Sustainability and Biodiversity

Development–environment trade-off deepens in India as urbanization and industrialisation speed up.

Challenges:

Air Pollution: one of the states with the worst urban air pollution and 1.6 million premature deaths annually.

Biodiversity Loss - Various species are endangered due to environmental depletion, poaching or climate change.

Waste Management — 62 million tonnes of solid waste each year; recycling systems far from efficient.

Commitments:

Net Zero target 2070: \$10+ trillion investment requirement and critical role for international climate finance

Circular Economy: Waste to Wealth, Extended Producer Responsibility

Technology and Innovation: R&D and Global Competitiveness

India's innovation ecosystem lags behind peers:

Gaps:

- R&D Spending: <1% of GDP (vs. 2–3% in China, US, Israel).
- Patent Output: Low per capita patents; weak industry–academia linkages.
- Deep Tech: Semiconductors, AI, quantum computing require massive capital and talent.

Initiatives:

- India Semiconductor Mission: \$10 billion incentive for fabs and design.
- National Research Foundation: Promote curiosity-driven research.

Pathways to 2047: Policy Recommendations and Trade-Offs

Strategic Priorities:

1. Balanced Growth: Labor-intensive manufacturing + high-tech services.
2. Human Capital: Universal quality education, healthcare, and skilling.
3. Infrastructure: Logistics efficiency, renewable energy, digital connectivity.
4. Governance: Anti-corruption, judicial reform, cooperative federalism.
5. Security: Indigenous defense, cybersecurity, border infrastructure.

Trade-Offs:

- Security vs. Liberty: Surveillance and anti-terror laws may infringe privacy.
- Growth vs. Environment: Industrialization may increase pollution and carbon emissions.
- Centralization vs. Federalism: Strong Centre ensures unity but may stifle regional innovation

Conclusion

One of the most significant national transformations in modern history, India's journey to 2047 is more than a mere economic ascent to \$30–40 trillion. The real question is not whether we should pursue constitutional aspirations or defend national imperatives, but how to harmonize the two into a holistic strategy of prudential statecraft, understanding that while the Preamble's promise of Justice, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity cannot be fulfilled by a nation insecure from external invasion, economic predation or internal fissure, neither can national security, economic prosperity or social stability acquire any meaning in a country bereft of democratic freedom(s), secular conclusions with federal trust. With 1.6 billion people, the largest pool of workers in the world and perhaps also the third-largest economy in the world by 2047 — all choices made today (on climate action, digital governance, interfaith relations, global alliances) will determine whether India becomes a model for democratic development or descends into authoritarian drift, ecological devastation and social fragmentation. Viksit Bharat is not the political project of 2047, but the condition that India will need to fulfil when it celebrates this milestone—after having demonstrated both how birds_of_a_feather_flock_together; and what happens to birds that dare to cross the glass ceiling (or walls). And this condition requires political courage to implement difficult reforms, institutional integrity able to withstand corruption and overreach, social solidarity capable of bridging divides and citizen vigilance determined enough not just to ignore or overlook noncompliance and excess. In short: enabling prosperity by establishing liberty; protecting democracy from dissolution into oppression; valorising diversity+promoting unity. India is not merely a country; it is an idea and that idea must be worth fighting for, worthy of creation and worthy of embodiment, success hinging on this generation measuring up to the challenges posed by geopolitical rivalries, economic vulnerabilities, social fracturing and institutional stresses all while remaining true to India's sovereign secular democratic socialist avatar.

How to Research Further:

Start with the Five Wives and One Husband formula: Why, What, When, Who, Where and How. Research your portfolio's stance on the agenda through personal websites, videos of speeches given or statements laid. Move to your party policy and possible weak points that could be attacked by the opposing candidate. Further move to "Oppo research" to garner information for Questions or Speeches aimed at questioning the validity of the opposing person's statements. Mention relevant facts, statistics and legislations wherever necessary. The perfect speech in an Indian committee is judged on oratory skills, confidence, Legal and Factual research mentioned, Party or Portfolio stance displayed, relevance in committee, political rhetoric and possible solutions.

Sources for additional research-

- 1.Lok Sabha site
- 2.Rajya Sabha site
- 3.Standing committee reports
- 4.Starred chits and unstarred chits of parliament,
- 5.Press bureau of India
- 6.press trust of India
- 7.Rajya sabha tv channel on YouTube
8. Sansad tv channel on YouTube
9. govt verified sources

All the delegates have to compulsorily bring the printout of this document on the day of conference to note this background guide is just for your reference in understanding the agenda and cannot be used as a source/proof in the committee

We expect a policy statement by each delegate, a sample policy statement is shared below. A policy statement is written by a member individually talking about their stance on the agenda. You have to make one single policy statement minimum 500 words covering the agenda. You have to make it on the name and stance of your allocated portfolio.

Sample policy statement

<https://peach-franni-93.tiiny.site>

**to keep in mind AI generated policy statements and solutions will be discarded
we hope all members make their policy statement as it will be marked
It needs to be submitted in the first session of the conference.**

The rules of procedure and committee flow on the first day of the conference will be explained by the executive board.