



Research Paper

The Working of Constitutional Democracy in Contemporary India: Challenges and Possibilities

Samir Kumbhar

Lecturer in Political Science
Department of Political Science

Abstract

India's constitutional democracy is built on the vision of justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity, and it has guided the country since independence. The Constitution provides not only a framework for governance but also a safeguard for the rights of citizens. Yet, in today's context, this democracy is facing several challenges. Growing majoritarian politics, weakening of federal relations, reduced space for opposition and dissent, increasing influence of money and media in elections, and the spread of misinformation through digital platforms are raising concerns. Questions are also being asked about the role of the judiciary and the effectiveness of parliamentary debates in protecting constitutional values. At the same time, India's strong constitutional framework, active civil society, free press, and judicial interventions continue to provide hope. The prospects of Indian democracy depend on strengthening institutional accountability, respecting diversity, and upholding constitutional morality. This paper examines both the challenges and the possibilities ahead, with a focus on how India can preserve its democratic spirit in changing times.

Key words: Constitutional Democracy, India, Challenges, Prospects, Federalism, Judiciary, Media, Pluralism

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I. Introduction

India's constitutional democracy represents one of the most profound and complex political experiments in the modern world. When the Constitution of India came into force on 26 January 1950, it transformed a newly independent and deeply divided society into a sovereign, socialist, secular, and democratic republic. This transformation was not merely legal but moral and philosophical. It embodied the collective vision of the Constituent Assembly to establish a political system grounded in the principles of justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity, as enshrined in the Preamble. The framers of the Constitution guided by figures such as Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, and Rajendra Prasad sought to craft a document that would harmonize democratic governance with India's unique socio-cultural diversity¹.

The Indian Constitution is not just a legal framework for governance; it is a social contract that binds together a population characterized by immense linguistic, cultural, and religious heterogeneity. It provides institutional mechanisms for political participation and guarantees fundamental rights to all citizens, ensuring that democracy in India is not limited to periodic elections but extends to social, political, and economic empowerment. Through the Directive Principles of State Policy, the Constitution also envisioned the state as a vehicle for social transformation bridging inequalities and ensuring justice for the marginalized and oppressed sections of society².

In its early decades, India's democracy proved resilient despite immense challenges. The peaceful transfer of power through free and fair elections, the functioning of an independent judiciary, and the existence of a vibrant press distinguished India from many post-colonial nations that succumbed to authoritarianism. Scholars like Granville Austin (1999) have described the Indian Constitution as a "cornerstone of a nation," reflecting its success in integrating pluralism with democracy. However, the endurance of democratic institutions has often been tested during the Emergency (1975–77), periods of political instability, and in recent times, through the pressures of populism, polarization, and democratic institutional erosion³.

In the 21st century, India's constitutional democracy faces new and complex challenges. The rise of majoritarian politics, centralization of power, and the influence of corporate and media interests have altered the

balance of power envisioned by the framers. The federal structure once celebrated as a model of cooperative governance has shown signs of strain, with tensions between the Centre and the States over fiscal and administrative autonomy. The judiciary, while remaining a guardian of constitutional rights, faces concerns over delay, accountability, and executive interference. Similarly, the role of the media and digital platforms, which once amplified democratic discourse, has become entangled with misinformation, propaganda, and divisive narratives⁴. Besides, amid these challenges, India's democratic foundations remain strong. The Constitution continues to be a living document dynamic, adaptable, and reflective of the nation's aspirations. Its ability to evolve through judicial interpretation, legislative reform, and public engagement demonstrates the resilience of constitutional democracy. The true test of India's democracy lies not merely in the survival of institutions but in the moral commitment of its citizens to uphold constitutional values in both letter and spirit. In this context, the study of India's constitutional democracy its challenges and its prospects remain vital to understanding how the world's largest democracy can preserve its founding ideals in times of change.

Conceptual Framework of Constitutional Democracy

The concept of constitutional democracy rests on the harmonious balance between the will of the people and the supremacy of law. It is a political system where governmental authority is defined and limited by a constitution, ensuring that power is exercised according to established legal norms rather than arbitrary will. At its core, constitutional democracy aims to reconcile two fundamental values: popular sovereignty and constitutionalism. While popular sovereignty reflects the collective voice of the people, constitutionalism ensures that this voice operates within the boundaries of justice, rights, and institutional accountability.

In India, constitutional democracy was envisioned as a means to translate political independence into social transformation. The Constitution of India not only laid down a framework for governance but also became a moral compass for nation-building. It combines elements of parliamentary democracy, federalism, secularism, and social justice, making it both distinctive and dynamic. The framers consciously avoided the extremes of rigid constitutionalism or unrestrained popular rule, instead creating a balanced system that could adapt to changing political and social realities. The Preamble of the Constitution embodies the philosophical essence of Indian democracy: 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). These values are not mere rhetorical ideals but operational principles guiding every organ of the state. Together, they form the ethical foundation upon which India's democratic edifice stands. The Fundamental Rights (Part III) of the Constitution guarantee individual freedoms, protect minorities, and uphold human dignity, ensuring that the majority cannot override the basic rights of any citizen. Simultaneously, the Directive Principles of State Policy (Part IV) articulate the socio-economic objectives of the state, emphasizing welfare, equality, and social justice. This dual structure reflects what Granville Austin described as the "trinity of goals"—liberty, equality, and fraternity—forming the backbone of India's constitutional democracy.

Moreover, the Indian model incorporates a parliamentary system of governance inspired by the British Westminster model but adapted to Indian conditions. The separation of powers between the legislature, executive, and judiciary, though not absolute, ensures checks and balances that prevent concentration of power. The judiciary, through the doctrine of judicial review, acts as the guardian of the Constitution, empowered to strike down any law or executive action that violates constitutional principles. Landmark judgments such as *Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala* (1973) established the basic structure doctrine, asserting that certain core features of the Constitution such as democracy, secularism, and the rule of law cannot be altered even by parliamentary amendment⁵.

At the same time, the Indian democratic model is deeply federal in nature, reflecting the country's linguistic, cultural, and regional diversity. The Constitution distributes powers between the Centre and the States, promoting both unity and regional autonomy. Yet, it remains flexible, allowing for adaptation in response to political and administrative needs. This balance of central authority and regional autonomy is vital for maintaining India's democratic cohesion. Importantly, constitutional democracy in India extends beyond formal institutions. It encompasses the active participation of citizens, the vibrancy of civil society, and the accountability of media and political actors. As scholars like Rajeev Bhargava (2010) argue, India's democracy is not only procedural but also substantive, aiming to create a social order based on equality, respect, and justice. Thus, the conceptual framework of Indian democracy is both normative and practical; it envisions a polity where governance serves human dignity and freedom within a framework of law and morality⁶.

Major Challenges Facing India's Constitutional Democracy

India's constitutional democracy has stood the test of time, surviving wars, political transitions, economic crises, and social movements. Yet, in the present era, the spirit of constitutionalism appears to be under increasing stress. The founding vision of the Constitution to secure justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity

faces new threats from within the democratic framework itself. The 21st century has brought not only technological transformation and global interdependence but also the rise of majoritarian nationalism, shrinking civic space, and weakening institutional integrity. The challenges of 2024–2025 demonstrate how deeply these issues now affect the foundations of India's democracy.

1. Rise of Majoritarian Politics and Identity-Based Nationalism

A defining challenge of recent years is the rise of majoritarian politics, where democratic legitimacy is increasingly derived from numbers rather than constitutional values. The political discourse in contemporary India, marked by the ascendancy of the Hindutva ideology, tends to equate nationalism with religious and cultural homogeneity. Events such as debates around the Uniform Civil Code, renaming of cities, and controversies over religious processions highlight the growing politicization of identity. The principle of secularism, which forms part of the Constitution's basic structure, is gradually being reinterpreted. Instead of serving as a neutral arbiter among all faiths, the state often appears to privilege one religious identity over others. The consequences of this shift are visible in rising communal polarization, social intolerance, and the marginalization of minority voices. As electoral rhetoric increasingly invokes religion, constitutional democracy risks being replaced by electoral majoritarianism, where the moral core of democracy pluralism and inclusivity is sidelined⁷.

2. Weakening of Federalism and Cooperative Governance

Federalism, one of the pillars of India's democratic structure, is facing severe strain. The Centre–State tensions witnessed in 2024–2025 such as disputes over GST compensation, Governor's powers, and interference in state policies highlight a drift toward centralization. Opposition-led state governments, including those in Tamil Nadu, Kerala, and West Bengal, have accused the Centre of using fiscal mechanisms and investigative agencies to assert political control. The selective use of central agencies like the Enforcement Directorate (ED) and CBI has been perceived as a political tool to suppress dissent.

The spirit of cooperative federalism, envisioned by the framers and reaffirmed by the NITI Aayog, risks being replaced by a competitive federalism driven by political alignment rather than constitutional principle. The weakening of federal dialogue through the Inter-State Council and the increasing centralization of policymaking in areas like education and agriculture raise serious concerns about the erosion of democratic balance. Dr. Ambedkar's warning that "India's democracy is only as strong as its federal structure" resonates strongly today⁸.

3. Institutional Erosion and Decline of Accountability

The credibility of democratic institutions is essential for the health of a constitutional democracy. However, the erosion of institutional autonomy has become a defining feature of India's current political climate. The Election Commission of India, once hailed for its impartiality, has faced criticism over its handling of recent elections, including delayed action on hate speech and unequal treatment of political parties. The Supreme Court, in its 2024 judgment mandating the inclusion of the Chief Justice of India in the selection committee for the Election Commissioners, was a significant step toward restoring trust yet it also revealed the deep institutional crisis.

Similarly, the Parliament has witnessed a decline in its deliberative character. The frequent suspension of opposition members, reduced sitting days, and the passing of major legislations such as the criminal law reforms (2023) without adequate debate have raised concerns about executive dominance⁹. The media, traditionally the fourth pillar of democracy, now faces allegations of partisanship and selective reporting. The increasing concentration of media ownership and the phenomenon of "*Godi media*" media perceived to be aligned with the ruling establishment have undermined critical journalism and public accountability¹⁰.

4. Judiciary and the Crisis of Confidence

The judiciary has historically acted as the guardian of constitutional democracy, safeguarding the fundamental rights of citizens. However, in recent times, questions have been raised about judicial independence and efficiency. The delay in appointments, backlog of cases, and inconsistency in handling politically sensitive cases have affected the judiciary's credibility. For instance, while the Supreme Court's judgments on same-sex marriage (2023) and electoral bonds (2024) demonstrated judicial activism and moral clarity, delays in addressing cases related to civil liberties, media freedom, and arbitrary arrests reveal the complexities of maintaining judicial independence in a polarized environment. Judicial accountability, transparency, and efficiency are crucial for public trust. The balance between judicial restraint and judicial activism must be carefully maintained to prevent both executive overreach and judicial populism. A strong judiciary is indispensable for preserving the Constitution's moral authority.

5. Media, Digital Disinformation, and the Crisis of Truth

The media and digital communication platforms have become both instruments of empowerment and manipulation. In the post-2020 era, social media platforms such as X (formerly Twitter), Facebook, and WhatsApp have emerged as political battlegrounds where misinformation spreads rapidly. During recent elections, the weaponization of fake news, deepfakes, and algorithmic bias has distorted public discourse. The 2024 Lok Sabha election campaign, for instance, witnessed a surge in AI-generated propaganda videos and misleading narratives, demonstrating how technology can undermine democratic deliberation.

The government's increased regulation of digital platforms through the IT (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules and the 2024 Digital India Act has sparked debate¹¹. While the stated aim is to curb fake news and hate speech, critics argue that these laws risk expanding state surveillance and curbing online dissent. When media freedom is compromised, the citizens' right to truth the lifeblood of democracy is endangered.

6. Shrinking Space for Dissent and Civil Society

Freedom of expression and dissent form the backbone of democratic governance. However, in contemporary India, dissent is increasingly perceived as anti-national. The use of stringent laws such as the UAPA (Unlawful Activities Prevention Act) and the National Security Act (NSA) against journalists, activists, and students has had a chilling effect on free expression. The arrest of journalists under sedition-related provisions (now proposed for replacement by Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023) continues to raise concerns about misuse of power. Civil society organizations, many of which depend on international funding, face restrictions under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act (FCRA). Several NGOs working in areas such as environment, human rights, and tribal welfare have had their licenses suspended. This systematic narrowing of civic space threatens participatory democracy and weakens citizen oversight of government actions¹².

7. Money Power, Electoral Bonds, and Political Inequality

One of the gravest threats to constitutional democracy is the influence of money in politics. The Supreme Court's 2024 decision striking down the electoral bonds scheme as unconstitutional exposed how opaque political funding had compromised electoral fairness. The judgment underscored the violation of citizens' right to information and the disproportionate advantage enjoyed by ruling parties in accessing corporate donations. This decision reaffirms that transparency in political finance is essential for free and fair elections the cornerstone of democracy¹³. Despite this judicial intervention, the dominance of money power continues to distort democratic representation. The growing cost of elections, corporate lobbying, and the commercialization of politics have alienated ordinary citizens from the democratic process. Unless campaign finance reforms are implemented, the promise of equal political opportunity will remain unfulfilled.

8. Crisis of Constitutional Morality and Ethical Leadership

Perhaps the most profound challenge lies in the decline of constitutional morality. As Dr. B.R. Ambedkar emphasized, "*Constitutional morality is not a natural sentiment; it has to be cultivated.*" Political polarization, populist rhetoric, and the erosion of truth in public life have replaced moral reasoning with emotional manipulation. Social media "echo chambers" amplify prejudice, while public discourse often glorifies leaders rather than institutions. The idea of accountability central to democratic ethics is gradually giving way to personality-driven politics. Democracy, without a moral compass, risks degenerating into an instrument of dominance. Reviving constitutional morality requires not only legal reforms but also civic education and the cultivation of public virtue. Citizens must internalize constitutional values as ethical norms in everyday life¹⁴.

9. Socio-Economic Inequalities and the Promise of Justice

Even as India's economy grows, inequalities persist. The Oxfam Inequality Report (2024) reveals that the top 10% of the population controls over 77% of the national wealth. Marginalized groups Dalits, Adivasis, women, and minorities continue to face systemic exclusion despite constitutional guarantees. The Forest Rights Act (2006), PESA (1996), and other welfare legislations remain poorly implemented¹⁵. The constitutional democracy envisioned by the framers cannot be realized unless social and economic justice accompany political democracy.

Prospects and Pathways for Strengthening Constitutional Democracy

Despite the growing challenges to India's constitutional democracy, its resilience continues to inspire confidence both within and beyond its borders. The very survival of a democratic system in a country of more than 1.4 billion people characterized by linguistic, cultural, and religious diversity is itself a testimony to the adaptability and endurance of the Indian Constitution. While recent developments have exposed strains in the democratic fabric, they have also ignited renewed debates, reforms, and civic engagement. The prospects for

strengthening constitutional democracy in India depend on the revitalization of constitutional morality, institutional integrity, citizen participation, and ethical political culture¹⁶.

1. Reaffirming Constitutional Morality and Democratic Ethos

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's notion of constitutional morality remains the cornerstone for sustaining democracy. He argued that a constitution, however perfect, is only as effective as the moral commitment of the people who operate it. In contemporary India, where populism and personality-driven politics often overshadow institutional norms, restoring constitutional morality is an urgent necessity. Reaffirming constitutional morality requires a collective ethical awakening among political leaders, public officials, the judiciary, and citizens. This involves promoting constitutional literacy at all levels of education, so that citizens understand their rights and responsibilities as enshrined in the Constitution. Initiatives such as the "Constitution in Schools" program in several states and the increasing visibility of public constitutional readings on Republic Day and Ambedkar Jayanti reflect this growing awareness. Such civic education can foster respect for diversity, tolerance, and empathy the very qualities needed for democratic coexistence. Moreover, constitutional morality must guide political conduct¹⁷. The model code of conduct during elections, adherence to parliamentary procedures, and respect for dissent within parties are all manifestations of constitutional ethics in practice. Reviving these norms is essential to prevent democracy from descending into mere majoritarian rule.

2. Strengthening Institutional Independence and Accountability

Institutional integrity forms the backbone of a constitutional democracy. The independence of bodies like the Election Commission, judiciary, CAG, CBI, and NHRC ensures checks and balances within the system. In recent years, however, concerns about executive overreach and politicization have highlighted the need for institutional reform. A positive development in this regard is the Supreme Court's 2024 verdict on the appointment of Election Commissioners, which mandated a committee including the Chief Justice of India to ensure impartiality¹⁸. This landmark judgment reaffirms the judiciary's role as a guardian of institutional fairness. Similarly, the growing demand for transparency in judicial appointments, through reforming the collegium system or creating a Judicial Appointments Commission with adequate safeguards, can strengthen judicial credibility. Institutional reforms should also focus on reviving parliamentary committees, increasing parliamentary sitting days, and ensuring deliberative law-making. Strengthening oversight mechanisms such as the Public Accounts Committee and the Comptroller and Auditor General's audits can enhance executive accountability. These measures are essential to restore faith in institutions that embody the constitutional principles of separation of powers and the rule of law.¹⁹

3. Reviving Cooperative Federalism

India's democracy is federal not only in structure but also in spirit. The success of governance depends on collaboration between the Centre and the States. Recent tensions over GST compensation, governors' roles, and central agency interventions highlight the need to revive cooperative federalism. Reforms should aim to empower the Inter-State Council and institutionalize regular consultations between the Centre and States on policy matters. Fiscal federalism must be strengthened by revisiting the Finance Commission's formula to ensure fair distribution of resources. States should have greater autonomy in areas such as health, education, and welfare, while the Centre should focus on coordination and national integration.²⁰ Encouraging horizontal federalism where States collaborate with each other on common issues like climate change, disaster management, and digital governance can also foster innovation and inclusivity. For instance, the recent Southern States' Conclave on Fiscal Autonomy (2024) demonstrated how regional cooperation can influence national policy debates. True federalism must transcend party lines and prioritize constitutional cooperation over political competition.²¹

4. Media Responsibility, Digital Ethics, and Information Integrity

The media and digital platforms are vital for sustaining informed citizenship. In an era of misinformation and propaganda, the right to information and the right to truth must be protected. Strengthening public service broadcasting, supporting independent journalism, and establishing fact-checking mechanisms within the media ecosystem are key steps toward restoring media integrity. The Supreme Court's proactive stance in protecting journalistic freedom, as seen in recent cases concerning arbitrary arrests of reporters, marks a positive trend. The 2024 debate around the Digital India Act offers an opportunity to establish a legal framework that balances free expression with accountability. However, any regulation must be transparent, involve public consultation, and avoid excessive state control.²² Educational institutions and civil society must promote digital literacy to enable citizens to critically engage with online content. In a democracy as vast as India's, the battle for truth is as crucial as the battle for power. Empowering citizens with digital awareness can prevent manipulation and protect the integrity of democratic deliberation.

5. Ensuring Transparency in Political Funding and Electoral Reforms

The Supreme Court's 2024 judgment striking down the Electoral Bonds Scheme has opened a new chapter in the movement for transparency in political finance. The verdict reaffirmed that citizens have the right to know who funds political parties, thus linking transparency directly to the freedom of expression under Article 19(1)(a). To build on this momentum, comprehensive reforms are needed. Reintroducing state funding of elections, capping campaign expenditure, and mandating real-time disclosure of donations can ensure a level playing field. The Election Commission must also strengthen monitoring of campaign advertisements, misuse of digital platforms, and the influence of corporate interests. Introducing proportional representation in certain areas could improve inclusivity and reduce the winner-takes-all nature of Indian politics. Moreover, promoting intra-party democracy can make political organizations more accountable. Internal elections, transparent candidate selection, and public policy debates within parties would align political culture with constitutional ethics.

6. Empowering Civil Society and Citizen Participation

Civil society acts as the moral compass of democracy. NGOs, social movements, and local community organizations amplify marginalized voices and hold the state accountable. Despite recent restrictions under the FCRA, civil society continues to play a critical role in areas such as environmental protection, gender justice, and tribal rights. Movements like the Save Aarey Forest campaign, the farmers' protests (2020–21), and tribal mobilizations in Odisha and Chhattisgarh show the enduring spirit of citizen engagement. The state must view civil society not as a threat but as a partner in governance. Simplifying NGO registration procedures, ensuring transparency in funding, and creating platforms for citizen consultation in policy-making can institutionalize participatory governance. The success of gram sabhas under the PESA Act (1996) and Forest Rights Act (2006) demonstrates how local participation strengthens democracy at the grassroots level.²³

7. Reinvigorating the Judiciary and Access to Justice

A vibrant judiciary is the final safeguard of constitutional democracy. Increasing judicial capacity through the appointment of more judges, digitizing court processes, and ensuring access to justice for marginalized communities are critical. The expansion of virtual hearings after the pandemic has improved accessibility but must now be institutionalized with proper infrastructure. Public faith in the judiciary can also be restored by enhancing transparency in appointments, publishing reasons for judicial decisions, and ensuring accountability through internal mechanisms. At the same time, the judiciary must guard against judicial populism, which risks blurring the line between interpretation and legislation. By maintaining its independence and humility, the judiciary can continue to serve as the moral conscience of the nation.

8. Cultivating Democratic Citizenship

Ultimately, the strength of a constitutional democracy depends not only on its institutions but on its citizens. Building democratic citizenship involves nurturing values of tolerance, critical thinking, and empathy. Universities, schools, and public institutions must encourage debate and civic responsibility. Programs like Youth Parliament, National Service Scheme (NSS), and constitutional awareness campaigns can help young citizens internalize democratic ethics. Moreover, the inclusion of marginalized groups—women, Dalits, Adivasis, LGBTQ+ persons, and minorities in political processes enhances representativeness and legitimacy. The success of women's reservation in local bodies and the recent passage of the Women's Reservation Act (2023) reflect progress toward a more inclusive democracy. Empowering these voices ensures that democracy is not merely procedural but also substantive.²⁴

9. The Way Forward: A Democratic Renaissance

India's constitutional democracy is at a crossroads. The tension between constitutionalism and populism, diversity and uniformity, freedom and security, defines its current trajectory. Yet, the enduring power of the Constitution lies in its ability to self-correct through judicial review, public mobilization, and democratic debate. The recent judicial interventions, civil society activism, and public demand for transparency suggest that a democratic renaissance is underway. What India needs now is a reaffirmation of constitutional morality and collective civic responsibility. The Constitution is not just a document; it is a living promise one that calls upon every citizen to uphold the spirit of justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity in both private and public life.

II. Conclusion

India's constitutional democracy stands today at a critical juncture one defined by both extraordinary promise and profound paradox. On the one hand, it remains a vibrant, functioning democracy that has sustained free elections, peaceful transfers of power, and an active judiciary for over seven decades. On the other hand, it faces growing challenges from majoritarian politics, institutional erosion, digital misinformation, and socio-

economic inequalities that threaten to hollow out the moral and constitutional core of the Republic. This dual reality underscores the fact that democracy in India is not a static achievement but a continuous project, requiring vigilance, participation, and ethical commitment.

The Indian Constitution was never meant to be a mere legal instrument; it was envisioned as a transformative charter to rebuild society on the principles of justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity. The framers particularly Dr. B.R. Ambedkar warned that the survival of democracy would depend less on constitutional design and more on the moral disposition of its citizens and leaders. Today, as populism and polarization intensify, his caution resonates more powerfully than ever. Constitutional democracy must be anchored in constitutional morality, where respect for institutions, dissent, and diversity is treated not as weakness but as democratic strength. Despite the challenges, India's democratic resilience endures. Judicial interventions such as the striking down of the Electoral Bonds Scheme (2024), the protection of journalistic freedoms, and verdicts reinforcing transparency and accountability demonstrate that constitutional checks and balances are still functioning. Similarly, the rise of citizens' movements from environmental activism to youth-led campaigns against corruption and gender injustice reflects a deepening democratic consciousness. Civil society continues to act as a watchdog, reminding the state that sovereignty ultimately belongs to the people.

The path forward, however, demands more than reactive reforms. It calls for a renewal of democratic culture at every level of society. Education must cultivate constitutional literacy and empathy; political parties must internalize democratic ethics and intra-party transparency; and citizens must engage critically with media and governance. Reviving cooperative federalism, protecting freedom of expression, ensuring electoral transparency, and empowering marginalized communities are not optional goals but essential conditions for democratic survival. In an age of misinformation and global turbulence, India's democracy must reaffirm its moral compass not by imitating other models, but by rediscovering the wisdom of its own constitutional heritage. The essence of India's democratic journey lies in its ability to adapt without abandoning its founding values. The Constitution continues to serve as both a mirror and a map reflecting societal tensions while guiding the nation toward a just and inclusive future. Finally, the endurance of India's constitutional democracy depends on the collective ethical will of its people. The Constitution provides the framework; the institutions uphold the structure; but it is the citizen's faith and participation that breathe life into democracy. In this lies both the challenge and the hope that India, despite its imperfections, can continue to embody the spirit of a living Constitution, one that transforms power into service, authority into accountability, and freedom into fraternity.

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