



Relevance of B. R. Ambedkar's vision in 21st-century Indian governance: An evaluation under the Modi Government

Satish Kumar Chawla

Research Scholar, Department of Buddhist Studies, University of Delhi, New Delhi, India

Abstract

The main principle of the Indian democracy is established on the right concepts of liberty, equality, fraternity, and social justice, which were proposed by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, the main architect of the Indian Constitution. His agenda was constitutional righteousness, inclusive leadership, and the safety of oppressed communities. This paper focuses on the applicability of the concepts of Ambedkar in the 21st-century Indian politics and the Modi Government specifically. The prime aim of this study is to find out whether the current practices in governance are in accordance with the constitutional philosophy of Ambedkar. The questions dealt with in the study are on the issue of democratic functioning, federalism, social justice, and the autonomy of institutions. The qualitative and analytical approach is taken, where the constitutional provisions, government policies, judicial decisions, and literature are used as the primary sources of data. The results will likely show a partial congruence between the vision of Ambedkar and the current governance, as well as the issue of centralization and the independence of the institutions. This paper concludes that the ideas of Ambedkar are very pertinent in this regard towards the reinforcement of democracy and assurance of inclusive and accountable governance in contemporary India.

Keywords: Indian Governance, constitutional morality, democracy, social justice, Modi Government, federalism

Introduction

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar is the most notorious personality in the history of the Indian Constitution and one of the greatest thinkers in modern India (Mundel, 2025) ^[1]. He was a dominant figure in the constitutional formulation of independent India as Constantine of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly (Chawda, 2025) ^[2]. Ambedkar did more than draft laws; his efforts had a firm foundation in his lifetime resistance against social discrimination, caste oppression, and economic disparity (Chaudhary, 2022) ^[3]. He was personally exposed to the concept of social exclusion, and hence, he was a firm believer that no political freedom could be held complete without social and economic justice (Agarwal *et al.*, 2025) ^[4]. The Constitution that was drafted under his leadership, therefore, aimed at creating a democratic society founded on equality, dignity, and the basic rights of every citizen (Lal, 2025) ^[5]. The vision of democracy, according to Ambedkar, was more than just the presence of the electoral institutions. Democracy, as described by him, was a way of life that was based on the tenets of liberty, equality, and fraternity. Political democracy, in his case, could not exist without social democracy. He attributed importance to changing the hierarchical social systems, as well as providing the marginalized communities with equal playing grounds, particularly the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. He was also devoted to inclusive governance, and this was displayed in his advocacy of the reservation rules, minority rights protection, and autonomous constitutional institutions. Also, Ambedkar was a firm believer in constitutional morality, and he held that constitutional stability of the nation necessitated due respect to democratic institutions, the rule of law, and morally governing institutions. Globalization and economic liberalization have brought about major changes in Indian administration in the 21st century, with the change in political dynamics and technological development. The growth of online

administration, technology-based welfare, and centralization of administrative authority has redefined the operations of the state. The political leadership is rendered more central, and the process of decision-making has been more dominated by powerful executive powers. Meanwhile, increased societal demands, social activism, and accountability concerns have increased the discussion around accountability and democratic participation. The modern governance context is also marked by the increasing interests tied to federalism, institutional autonomy, civil liberties, and social inclusion. Although the policies and welfare programs that tend to increase the reach of the state have uplifted the issues of development, there are doubts on whether they will lead to the growth of equality and democracy in the long term. In this regard, it would be essential to revisit the vision of Ambedkar. His focus on social justice, constitutional protection, and participative democracy offers a valuable guideline in analyzing current governance practices. This paper, thus, aims at exploring whether Indian governance in this new political and socio-economic environment of the 21st century still holds up to what Ambedkar had ideally envisioned (Mundel, 2025; Chawda, 2025; Chaudhary, 2022; Agarwal *et al.*, 2025; Lal, 2025) ^[1, 2, 3, 4, 5].

The Indian system of governance, even though founded on the all-inclusive constitutional provisions outlined on the philosophy of liberty, equality, fraternity, and justice, still experiences a tremendous setback in realizing these ideologies into realities. Dr. B. R. The vision by Ambedkar was the creation of a democratic regime that would guarantee social inclusion, right safeguarding, as well as constitutional morality. But gaps between constitutional values and practices of governance can be noted in modern India. The problem of centralization of power, decline of institutional independence, social disparities, and restriction of democratic involvement has created very grave concerns regarding the standard of governance. The 21st century and

more so under the Modi Government rule have been characterized by fast policy reforms, powerful leadership, and comprehensive welfare programmes. As the developments have led to efficiency and growth in the administration, they have also created discussions about the balance of federal and civil liberties, minorities, and accountability tools. These issues have been compounded by the growing power of the executive over legislative and judicial bodies. The main issue that is discussed in this paper is to check whether the modern rule meets the constitutional thought of Ambedkar and the ideals of democracy. This study will attempt to highlight the areas of intersection and disjunction between the vision of Ambedkar and contemporary governance by critically analyzing the policies, practices in the institutions, and politics in the present. This gap is critical to understand to enhance democratic institutions and inclusive and ethical governance in present-day India.

Research Objective

- To examine Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's vision of democracy, social justice, and constitutional governance.
- To analyse the major governance policies and administrative practices of the Modi Government in the 21st century.
- To evaluate the extent to which contemporary governance aligns with Ambedkar's principles of liberty, equality, fraternity, and constitutional morality.
- To assess the impact of current governance on marginalized and disadvantaged communities, particularly in relation to social inclusion and welfare.
- To identify challenges and suggest measures for strengthening democratic institutions and promoting inclusive and accountable governance in India.

Ambedkar's Political Philosophy

The politics of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar were based on the idea of democracy as not a system in the governmental system but a mode of life (Ahirwar & Senger, 2025) [6]. To him, democracy was beyond elections and the working of parliamentary processes, but it involved participation of the people, the observance of basic rights, and the creation of social justice (Kaur, 2017) [7]. He pointed out that political democracy could only exist within the framework of social and economic democracy and that, unless social inequalities were eliminated, the issue of democratic governance would only be skin deep (Tripathi *et al.*, 2024) [8]. Liberty, equality, and fraternity were the main objects of vision of Ambedkar, who regarded these three factors as the foundations of a just society (Singh, 2017) [9]. Liberty to Ambedkar did not just mean liberty from the political, the colonialist regime, but also the personal and social liberty, and therefore, every individual had to be able to live proudly. Equality was legal and social; he fought against the discrimination of caste systems and the establishment of the systems, like the reservations, to enable the powerless communities. In his perception, fraternity enhanced the social and collective responsibility, leading the citizens in a certain direction of the common good. Constitutional morality was also another foundation of the political philosophy of Ambedkar. He thought that the Constitution is not merely a legal document but a moral guide according to which the actions of the institution and individuals are to be regulated (Rao, 2025) [10]. Constitutional morality involves

the observance of the rule of law, rights protection, institutional autonomy, as well as moral delegation of power. Ambedkar further suggested that India could gain genuine democracy only in cases where the governance and social behavior are guided by constitutional principles. Overall, the political philosophy of Ambedkar was an amalgamation of legal, ethical, and social aspects in order to establish a participatory, inclusive, and equitable society. His thoughts have been used in assessing the state and course of modern governance in India (Ahirwar & Senger, 2025; Kaur, 2017; Tripathi *et al.*, 2024; Singh, 2017; Rao, 2025) [6, 7, 8, 9, 10].

Indian Governance

The governance systems of post-independence India have been an evolution of liberal governance regimes that are indicative of the democratic spirit in the country and socio-economic development (Ahirwar & Senger, 2025). Researchers of Indian governance stress the bivalence of the system that is a combination of democratic principles with bureaucracy (Kaur, 2017) [7]. India has a system that governs the country not just by political leadership elected but also through institutions that facilitate continuity, accountability, and implementation of policies (Tripathi *et al.*, 2024) [8]. The liaison between politics and institutions has been central in explaining the efficiency of governance. India is an example of a country that experienced a new phase of governance with economic liberalization in 1991, where market-oriented reforms, decentralization, and the involvement of more people in the private sector took place (Singh, 2017) [9]. Trends in post-liberalization governance suggest that there is a substitution of command-based administration with policy-based governance and service-based governance. Scholars observe the emergence of regulatory institutions, think tanks, and e-governance projects to enhance transparency, efficiency, and service delivery, which is focused on the citizen (Rao, 2025) [10]. The measures shown through social welfare schemes, digital government platforms, and partnerships without any conflict between the government and its partners can be viewed as an attempt by the government to find an equilibrium between development and a socially fair environment. The institutions have been the center stage of study on the Indian government. The organs of government, like the Parliament, the Judiciary, the Election Commission, the Comptroller and Auditor General, and the civil services, become stabilizing forces, and the rule of law, accountability, and continuity of policies are maintained (Ahirwar & Senger, 2025) [6]. Research indicates that the quality of governance is directly proportional to the level of strength and autonomy of these institutions. Inefficient policies, politicalization, and a loss of democratic principles may be brought about by weak institutional mechanisms, though. Other studies also highlight the increasing complications in achieving the coordination of various layers of governance of central, state, and local levels in order to execute the policies (Kaur, 2017) [7]. In general, the studies of Indian governance highlight the interaction of the democratic principles, institutional capacity, and policy renewals. The trends of post-liberalization have shifted the priorities of governance, but researchers tend to say that the resilience of institutions and the following principle of constitutional values would be the main determiners of inclusive, transparent, and

accountable governance (Tripathi *et al.*, 2024; Singh, 2017; Rao, 2025) ^[8, 9, 10].

Modi Government and Ambedkar's Vision

The control of the Modi Government (2014-2015) is a specific stage of the Indian political and administrative history. Defined by the presence of overwhelming leadership in the center alongside lots of proposed policy reforms, heavy on technology in the administration, the current regime has been seen to propel the development agenda in addition to generating controversies regarding democracy in practice. The analysis of this era in terms of the vision of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar makes possible a critical interpretation of the correspondence of the modern rule to the principles of the constitution. According to Ambedkar, social justice, inclusion, and constitutional morality were the key pillars of democracy. The empowerment of the oppressed communities, especially the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, as well as the other deprived and neglected communities, was the main point in his political ideology. Education and employment-based reservations, guarding of basic rights, and social equity were among the policies to actualize these ideas (Rao, 2025) ^[10]. The Modi Government is also considering several programs like Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, Ayushman Bharat, Swachh Bharat Mission, and General SC/ST welfare programs, in which there was less concentration on social inclusion and access to basic services. The digital governance and direct benefit transfers have increased the efficiency and transparency of the administration, and this is consistent with the idea of accountability of institutions, Ambedkar stressed. Nevertheless, there are also spheres of divergence identified by scholars and other analysts. The issue of the centralization of power, the threatened institutional autonomy, discussions of civil liberties, and politicization of policy-making processes bring the behavioral questions on the constitutional morality of acting on these issues and participatory democracy. The vision of Ambedkar involved having a moderate balance of the powerful institutions and a moral leadership that would make sure that democracy benefits every part of society and not some individuals with a concentration of power (Singh, 2017) ^[9]. To conclude, although the Modi Government shows itself to be partially adherent to the vision by Ambedkar regarding the implementation of welfare provisions and institutional reforms, much has to be done to make his ideas of social justice, equality, and inclusive governance come to fruition. These convergences and divergences have to be examined subtly to fully evaluate whether the philosophy of Ambedkar remains relevant in 21st-century India.

Ambedkar's Vision of Governance

The vision of the governance that was given by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was a holistic system aiming at uniting political, social, and economic democracy based on constitutional morality, thus creating an inclusive, just, and ethical polity. The most central fact in his political philosophy was the concept of political democracy, which was based on universal adult franchise and a strong parliamentary system. Ambedkar was very much convinced about the meaninglessness of democracy when all citizens, irrespective of their caste, class, and gender, are not distressed by not being allowed to vote and be represented

in the decision-making process. In his eyes, the parliamentary system not only represented a procedural system, but it represented a process to provide representation, debate, accountability, and peaceful transfer of power, and as such, it was the core means of democratic government (Tripathi *et al.*, 2024) ^[8]. To add to this political model was his idea of social democracy, which highlighted nullifying caste differences, ridding society of social discrimination, and empowering the underprivileged groups, especially Dalits. Affirmative action, educational opportunities, and legal protections were only advocated by Ambedkar in order to deal with past wrongs, and he believed that social equality is the necessary essential ingredient to make the political democracy effectively work. In addition to the aspect of politics and social aspects, Ambedkar had economic democracy in mind, whereby he advocated state socialism in order to control resources, the even distribution of wealth, and labor rights. He emphasized that inequalities in economics destroy the workings of democracies and that the state must develop the conditions of equal opportunity and social well-being. All these dimensions were based on a guiding principle, constitutional morality: the moral commitment, both ethical and legal, of citizens and institutions to the Constitution as defined by Ambedkar. The importance of institutions and their respect, the rule of law, the checks and balances among the legislative, executive, and judiciary, and the fidelity in exercising power, were all important aspects of this principle (Singh, 2017) ^[9]. To Ambedkar, the issue of governance was not merely a matter of administration or policy implementation but of establishing a political culture in which liberty, equality, and fraternity would be the guiding principles behind all decisions and institutions, the guarantor of justice and not the instrument of power. Incorporating political democracy, social reform, economic equity, and constitutional morality, Ambedkar hoped to have a form of governance that was participatory, inclusive, and accountable. His framework is very relevant in present-day India as it can assist in setting standards against which the modern policies and the integrity of the institutions can be measured, as well as the overall direction of the social and economic progress of a democratic society aiming to achieve efficiency and equity at the same time (Rao, 2025) ^[10].

Governance under the Modi Government (2014–Present)

The Modi Government has, since 2014, been governed with the hallmark of very solid political leadership, extensive political policy reforms, and governing with a concentration on administrative efficiency. This administration characterizes the political leadership and decision-making process and centralization of power, leading to the domination of influence by the Prime Minister's office and the office of the Prime Minister oversees policy priorities, inter-ministerial efforts, and program execution. Although centralization has enhanced the coherence of policies and led to faster decision-making, critics say it has led to the diminishing of institutional autonomy and constrained participatory governance (Datta, 2025) ^[13]. The centralization of power in the executive affects the balance of power in the envisioned parliamentary system of India, as it poses issues of observing the principle of constitutional morality as contemplated by Ambedkar. The Modi

Government has also changed the federal relations. The cooperative and the competitive approaches have been the themes of Centre-State dynamics, wherein approaches like the initiative of replacing the Planning Commission by the NITI Aayog as a policy think tank and the introduction of reforms like the Goods and Services Tax (GST) have been implemented. GST direct taxation made the process simpler, but there were arguments about the autonomy of states and the sharing of revenues. Equally, NITI Aayog is the key participant in the policy making as well as monitoring performance, an indication of a switch to centralized planning and data governance. The government has paid attention to welfare and social justice policies as well, which is partially in line with the vision of an inclusive government by Ambedkar. The Swachh Bharat Mission program has focused on sanitation and population health. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) aims to provide houses to the urban and rural poor population, and Ayushman Bharat aims to increase access to healthcare for millions of people. Programs such as Stand Up India and special magic schemes of welfare of the SC/ST are aimed at facilitating economic and social empowerment of the disadvantaged groups. Such initiatives show the attempts to reduce inequalities less, and more people have access to the necessary services, yet their effectiveness in the long term is challenged. The continued operation of the Modi Government institutions has been one of continuity and contention. The judiciary, media, Election Commission, and civil services have remained crucial in the area of accountability and control of policies, but issues of pressure on independent institutions, media freedom, and autonomy of bureaucracy have cropped up. The manner in which the government conducts its governance has been characterized by saying that the government focuses more on performance results than deliberation, and this has repercussions on participatory democracy (Agarwal *et al.*, 2025) ^[4]. Lastly, the government has encouraged the idea of digital governance and administrative reforms to push towards transparency and efficiency. Various programs like Digital India, Direct Benefit Transfers (DBT), and extensive adoption of Aadhaar have transformed the delivery of welfare, improved leakage, and enabled citizen-centric governance. These reforms signify a new tech-advanced methodology in conformity with the efficiency objective, but there are still debates regarding its privacy, data safety, and accessibility. Altogether, the rule under the Modi Government is that of centralized leadership, reformist policy-making, as well as welfare expansion, with visible administrative efficiency and, at the same time, casting doubts on the federal balance, institutional autonomy, and inclusive democratic procedures. Assessment of these developments in the vision of Ambedkar throws light on both the points of convergence in social welfare and efficiency and the points of divergence in the issues of decentralization of democracy and moral standards of the constitution.

Comparative Analysis: Ambedkar vs. Modi Government

The administration of the Modi Government, which started back in 2014, has seen major achievements in the areas of strong political leadership, ambitious policy reforms, and emphasis on administrative efficiency. Political leadership and the decision-making process in this government are highly centralized, and the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) is

at the centre of defining the priorities of policy matters, well-coordinated inter-ministerial projects, and keeping a check on the implementation of the programs. Although centralization has facilitated coherence of policies and has made decisions faster, it has led to a decrease in institutional autonomy, according to critics, and has suppressed participatory governance (Chaudhary, 2022) ^[3]. The consolidation of power among the executive would have an effect on the balance of power as projected by the parliamentary system in India, and as such, the question arises as to whether the principle of constitutional morality as advocated by Ambedkar is followed. The Modi Government has also brought transformation in the federal relations. Cooperative and competitive approaches have contributed to the Centre-State dynamics that have been observed in the introduction of reforms like the Goods and Services Tax (GST), formation of NITI Aayog as a policy think tank, which was created in place of the Planning Commission. Although GST made economic integration more viable and simplified indirect tax, it also led to controversies about state autonomy and the sharing of revenue. Likewise, the NITI Aayog is a key actor in matters of policy-making and performance reviews that suggest centralized planning and data-driven governments. The government has also focused on welfare and social justice policies, which partially represent that of Ambedkar's inclusive government. Programs like Swachh Bharat Mission have been focused on sanitation and the ill health of the people. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) has been designed to help the urban and rural poor get a house, whereas Ayushman Bharat has been designed to assist millions of people to access healthcare. Activities such as Stand Up India and selective SC/ST welfare programs aim at enhancing the economic and social empowerment of communities under their marginalization. These initiatives are evidence of attempts to decrease the level of inequalities and increase access to the required services, the efficiency of which is still questioned in the long term. The Modi Government has seen institutional operations that have been characterized by coexistence and struggle (Lal, 2025) ^[5]. The judiciary, media, Election Commission, and the civil services are still crucial in policy control and accountability, though the issue of pressure being exerted on the autonomous institutions, media, and bureaucratic independence has been raised. The way the government has governed has mostly focused on achievements rather than deliberation processes, and this has a bearing on participatory democracy. Lastly, the administration has fostered electronic government and reformation of the administration to generate transparency and effectiveness. Programmes like Digital India, Direct Benefit Transfers (DBT), and widespread adoption of Aadhaar have transformed the delivery of welfare, minimized leakages, and brought about a citizen-centric government. These reforms show the current, technologically focused stance that matches with efficiency-related objectives, but it is a topic of debate on privacy, information security, and availability. Overall, the policy under the Modi Governance is characterized by the tendency of centralization in leadership, policy-making that is reformative, and welfare expansiveness, which has delivered administrative competence at a rate of questionable balance in the federal system, institutional independence, and inclusive democracy. An assessment of these developments on the

basis of the vision of Ambedkar points out several aspects of convergence in the areas of social welfare as well as efficiency, as well as aspects of divergence in the domains of decentralization of democracy and constitutional morality.

Case Studies

1. Abrogation of Article 370

In August 2019, Article 370 in the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir was abrogated, which was a historic change in the governance of the state. Article 370 accorded the state a special autonomous status in order to devise its own laws in numerous regards. In his defense of the move, the Modi Government claimed that the move was a national integration step, uniform governance, and a faster development pace. In the view of Ambedkar, a government should be equitable, morally constitutional, and democratically participatory. Although abrogation was purportedly meant to bring Jammu and Kashmir into the Indian legal system, critics believe that the Supreme Court translated much debate and state involvement, and this has created a question of democratic inclusion and federalism. The case points to the conflict between robust central intervention and the points made by Ambedkar that focus on the idea of participation in politics, as well as the constitutional checks and balances.

2. Reservation in Promotions

Affirmative action was one of the core ideas spread by Ambedkar to empower the oppressed groups and to right historical wrongs. The problem of reservation in government service promotions of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) has been discussed in recent years. Implementation of these policies had to deal with the intricate judicial decisions and administrative issues taken by the Modi Government. Representation programs in the employment sector are in line with the dream of social justice and equality as envisaged by Ambedkar. Nonetheless, it can be seen that due to delays, court scandals, and political disputes, the process of translating the constitutional principles into practical government and governance is not that easy. The case in point reflects the persistence of the relevance of ideas of Ambedkar to the formulation of inclusive policies and shows the practical challenges of realizing social democracy within a complicated federal framework.

3. Aadhaar and Welfare Delivery

In India, welfare delivery has been changed with the advent of Aadhaar, which is associated with Direct Benefit Transfers (DBT). Ambedkar was focused on the effective running of the government, openness, and equal resource distribution. Aadhaar systems are structured to cut down on leakage, deadweight loss in subsidies, and increase access to the disadvantaged in society, and thus interpret the principles of social and economic democracy. Other initiatives, such as PMAY, LPG subsidies, and scholarship schemes, use Aadhaar to deliver the benefits in a direct manner to the beneficiaries. Although there are privacy, data protection, and non-representativeness issues, the project shows that contemporary governance can make the vision of inclusive, responsible, and technologically-enhanced administration created by Ambedkar come true.

Findings and Discussion

A comparison of governance with the vision of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar in the light of the existing governance under the Modi Government shows that there are convergences and divergences between the governance and his ideals of the constitutional vision. An important thing that has been noted is that the government has extensively worked to state social welfare, inclusion, and economic access. Other policies like Ayushman Bharat, PMAY, Stand Up India, and SC/ST welfare schemes demonstrate the ideas of social and economic democracy as proposed by Ambedkar and are designed to empower marginalized groups in the community and to diminish the existing inequalities in history. The introduction of digital governance, such as Aadhaar-based Direct Benefit Transfers and the Digital India program, has increased accountability, efficiency, and citizen-based service delivery that is in line with the focus of Ambedkar on institutional responsibility and administrative morals. Such areas of convergence as the ongoing emphasis on social justice, targeted welfare, and modernization of the institution, and the efforts to increase the participation of citizens by means of digital platforms can be pointed out (Kaur, 2017) ^[7]. The way the government tries to streamline states by carrying out the measures of cooperative federalism, including GST implementation and NITI Aayog consultations, is in some way drawing on the vision of coordinated governance in a federal system as advanced by Ambedkar. Nevertheless, significant differences are present. Concentration of executive authority, pressures on institutional autonomy, lack of participatory consultation in critical actions like repealing Article 370, and discussion of civil liberties are an indication of a discrepancy between the constitutional morality, participatory democracy, and checks and balances as envisioned by Ambedkar and those of today. Moreover, a focus on privatization and market-led development in certain industries is opposite to the support of state intervention and fair economic growth that Ambedkar proposed. The net effects on democracy and social justice are ambivalent (Tripathi *et al.*, 2024) ^[8]. Between the promotion of social equity through welfare schemes and specifically targeted inclusion versus the concentration of power and deliberative government systems, there is an objection to the long-term democratic resilience. The results indicate that the vision of Ambedkar is still a powerful guide to judging the level of governance, and the necessity to balance efficiency, inclusion, and constitutional ethics is an important issue in 21st-century India.

Conclusion

This paper assesses whether the vision of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar is still applicable in Indian governance in the 21st century through the Modi Government. The review shows that despite some policy measures and administrative changes being consistent with the ideas of Ambedkar, some gaps in the structure and process still exist. It has been pointed out by some important findings that the government has made tremendous achievements in the areas of social justice, welfare delivery, and economic inclusion. Activities like Ayushman Bharat, PMAY, Stand Up India, and SC/ST welfare schemes are aimed at empowering the disadvantaged communities, which again are in line with the focus of Ambedkar on social and economic democracy. Modern constitutional morality has been evidenced by

digital governance projects such as Aadhaar and Direct Benefit Transfers, which have not only improved accountability, efficiency, and transparency but also included a modern meaning of Constitutional morality. It can also be found that the study marks areas of divergence. The concentration of authority, instability in institutionalism, lack of participatory consultation and discussion of the civil liberties suggest that there is some deviation from the dream of full participatory levels and ethically based democracy as suggested by Ambedkar. The concern of federal balance, the rule of law, and safeguarding of minority rights are also important issues concerning inclusive administration. Nevertheless, the ideas of Ambedkar are very relevant nowadays. They create a picture according to which it is possible to assess the quality of governance to make policy-making processes people-oriented, fair, and responsible. A key point in the study is that governance in India should not merely be a matter of efficiency and development, but it should also ensure constitutional ethics, social justice, and participatory democracy. In the future, institutional autonomy, participation of citizens, and provision of equal economic opportunities are necessary measures towards bringing the current system of governance into line with what Ambedkar envisioned. With his ideals incorporated into policy and institutional design, India will have a more inclusive, accountable, and resilient democracy that would meet the constitutional promise of liberty, equality, and fraternity among all its citizens.

Reference

1. Mundel V. Relevance of Ambedkar's political philosophy in contemporary India. *journaloi.com*, 2025, 74(2). <https://doi.org/10.8224/journaloi.v74i2.840>
2. Chawda S. Constitutional morality as public economics: Ambedkar's blueprint for the Indian welfare state. *Research Review Journal of Social Science*,2025:5(1):309–316. <https://doi.org/10.31305/rrjss.2025.v05.n01.038>
3. Chaudhary PK. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's vision of Indian polity: Equality, justice, and social transformation. *Integrated Journal for Research in Arts and Humanities*,2022:2(3):83–87. <https://doi.org/10.55544/ijrah.2.3.14>
4. Agarwal K, Singh S. Revisiting Ambedkar's democracy. *International Journal of Creative Research Thoughts*,2025:13(12):d976–d977. <https://www.ijert.org/papers/IJCRT2512455.pdf>
5. Lal C. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's vision of a modern and united India: Modernisation, social transformation, and emerging challenges in media discourse. *International Journal for Research Trends and Innovation*, 2025, 10(12). <https://ijrti.org/papers/IJRTI2512167.pdf>
6. Ahirwar A, Senger P. Dr. BR Ambedkar's vision of social justice and economic self-reliance: Relevance in contemporary India. *International Journal of History*,2025:7(12):156–159. <https://doi.org/10.22271/27069109.2025.v7.i12c.607>
7. Kaur P. Dalit emancipation, social justice and Ambedkarite movement in Punjab. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*,2017:78(1):65–72. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/26534988>
8. Tripathi K, Kanwat D, Bika SL, Kaur J, Rawat N, Kumar A, *et al.* Social determinants of health in India: Reimagining Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's vision in the light of marginalized communities. *Social Sciences*,2024:14(1):1. <https://doi.org/10.3390/socsci14010001>
9. Singh NR. Significance of Ambedkar's political thought in present India. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*,2017:78(2):219–222. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/26534962>
10. Rao P. Local self-governance in India: A comparative study of approaches of Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Ambedkar. *ResearchGate*, 2025. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/400052696_Local_Self-Governance_in_India_A_Comparative_Study_of_Approaches_of_Mahatma_Gandhi_and_Dr_Ambedkar
11. Meka JS. Digital India—Ambedkar's vision and Modi's provision. *Journal of Engineering Sciences*,2023:14(6):1–3. <https://jespublication.com/upload/2023-V14I601.pdf>
12. Democracy through the lens of constitutional morality: A study in the philosophical thought of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. *International Journal of Law Management & Humanities*. <https://ijlmh.com/paper/democracy-through-the-lens-of-constitutional-morality-a-study-in-the-philosophical-thought-of-dr-b-r-ambedkar/>
13. Datta K. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's contribution to social justice and democracy in India. *Bharati International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Development*,2025:3(7):25–32. <https://doi.org/10.70798/bijmrd/03070003>