

**D**espite the many challenges facing democracy, the underlying values of India's constitutional morality have played an important role in strengthening it.

The Constitution is primarily seen as a legal document that sets out important principles and rules for governing a country. As a revered guiding document for governing the independent nation after independence from British rule, the Constitution of India contains all the rules, laws, principles and provisions that have shaped the legal and political system of Indian governance.

However, far from being legal directives and provisions, the document also represents a collection of normative moral values that the founding fathers of the Constitution considered essential for laying the foundation of the Indian Republic. Such a constitutional orientation towards a collection of 'fundamental moral imperatives', which goes beyond the legal-theoretical study of the Constitution, emphasizes the need for a basic preamble of constitutional morality.

It refers to the ideas and inspirations that enable a nation to behave in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, not only in letter but also in spirit. It is a morality that inspires a nation to strive to achieve the promises contained in the Constitution.

To better understand the rules and practice of the Indian Constitution, it is important to understand the underlying moral or principled provisions that have shaped or are shaping the debates on constitutionalism in India.

Constitutional morality ensures the establishment of the rule of law and envisages taking together the aspirations and ideals of different sections of the society. Constitutional ethics as a constitutional idea highlights the need to maintain people's faith in democratic institutions.

As we can see, the concept of constitutional morality is being employed by the Indian judiciary as a source of judicial interpretation to address difficulties in modern society. It acts as a transformational instrument for the judiciary to safeguard individual interests, as seen by recent Judgements.

Public morality cannot be allowed to override constitutional morality, especially when the legal validity of the right to security is paramount.

Therefore, the fundamental ideal values of liberty, fraternity, equality and social justice embedded in the Indian Constitution have served to bring together and strengthen some of the procedural and substantive dimensions of democracy. The fundamental ideal values of liberty, fraternity, equality and social justice embedded in the Indian Constitution have worked to strengthen some of the procedural and substantive dimensions of democracy by bringing them together.

Constitutional morality is a feeling that should be instilled in the minds of all responsible citizens. It may be argued that both Ambedkar and Grote saw Constitutional Morality as a self-imposed restriction by the people to respect the constitutional values, rather than as a tool for resisting or resolving government action.



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