

Original Passage

Modern democracy faces an invisible corrosion not from dictators or coups but from indifference. Citizens, inundated with entertainment and digital distractions, often confuse participation with expression. Clicking a “like,” posting an opinion, or forwarding a slogan becomes a substitute for civic responsibility. Yet democracy thrives not on voices alone, but on judgment — the slow labor of understanding before deciding. The paradox of the digital age lies in its promise of empowerment while breeding a culture of passivity. Algorithms feed individuals the news they prefer, not the truth they need. As a result, the public sphere shrinks into echo chambers where persuasion gives way to performance. The emotional intensity of debates masks their intellectual poverty. When convenience replaces conviction, democracy risks turning into a spectacle of noise rather than a system of reason. Still, the danger is not irreversible. Education that cultivates patience, empathy, and critical literacy can reawaken the moral imagination of citizenship. The health of a democracy, after all, depends not merely on its institutions but on the inner discipline of its people — their willingness to think, to doubt, and to disagree with dignity.

Challenges to Democracy

Democracy is not merely challenged by authoritarian forces, but ^{also} by invisible moral and social forces. Lack of awareness among citizens and the confusion of participation over expression produce a culture of passivity. In this scenario, citizens turn to digital platforms to express their emotional intensity. As a result of algorithmic logic, they are feed with the preferable news rather than truth. This predicament makes democracy a conviction rather than a system of reason and convenience.

However, this stark picture can be reformed through critical literacy. Hence, the success of democracy lies not merely in strong institutions but inner discipline and will of the people to think and question.

Sir kindly clear one confusion:

To score 10+ marks in precise, is it mandatory to make outlines, rough draft, and then, write the precise? Or One can directly start with writing the answer, as I have done.