

Test-10**Section - A**

Q1. Write short answer of the following in about 150 words each: $10 \times 5 = 50$

- (a) The Parsi community and its contribution to Indian society.
- (b) Limitations of the dialectical approach to the study of Indian Society.
- (c) Gandhi's efforts on communal harmony.
- (d) How does the new Forest Act affect tribals.
- (e) Other backward classes.

2(a) Has geographic and economic mobility impacted the tribal culture and social structure? (20 marks)

(b) Can religion form a sufficient basis of forming cultural identity in India? (20 marks)

(c) Interaction of 'little tradition' and 'great tradition'. (10 marks)

3(a) Which means of social mobility were available in the traditional caste system? Describe the form of social mobility in contemporary Indian society. (20 marks)

(b) Critically evaluate the child welfare programmes in India. Have they benefited all sections of children in India? (20 marks)

(c) Demographic perspective on Indian youth. (10 marks)

4(a) Bring out some positive and negative social consequences of green revolution. How has green revolution changed the rural social structure? (20 marks)

(b) How have social reform movements in colonial India contributed to modernization of Indian society? (20 marks)

(c) Justify the need of the Prohibition as manual scavengers and their Rehabilitation. (10 marks)

Section - B

Q5. Write short answer of the following in about 150 words each: $10 \times 5 = 50$

(a) National policy for Women development.

(b) Factors responsible for increasing demands for the formation of separate states.

(c) Write short note on Strategies of rural development.

(d) Fertility and population growth.

(e) Analyse the impact of displacement through development on the rural landless and marginal farmers.

6(a) Rapid urbanization and sustainable development do not go together. Discuss. (20 marks)

(b) 'Many caste conflicts are between castes which are close to each other on the hierarchical scale.' Give a sociological explanation for this phenomenon. (20 marks)

(c) IMR is the most sensitive index for measuring development. Comment. (10 marks)

7. (a) Human development approach affirms that education and health care growth are more important than economic growth. Discuss this issue in the light of post-liberalized Indian society. (20 marks)

(b) Changes that the agrarian social structure in India is undergoing. (20 marks)

(c) Write a brief note on freedom of Press. (10 marks)

8. (a) How do you define development? What are your suggestions to resolve the issues of displacement and environment related to development? (20 marks)

(b) Bring out the impact of the declining significance of the agrarian economy. (20 marks)

(c) Discuss Ambedkar as a wise democrat. (10 marks)



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23-B, 3rd Floor Pusa Road,
Metro Pillar No. 115,
Old Rajender Nagar,
New Delhi-110060

W: www.triumphias.com
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E: info@triumphias.com

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Section - A

Q.
Ans.

Parsis are Zoroastrians who had migrated to India from Iran, and settled in Gujarat. not only but majority

Parsi Community

- ① Tiny ~~now~~ minority concentrated mostly in western India.
- ② Distinctive culture, characteristics eg marriage mainly within own religion, ~~etc~~
- ③ Declining population

Contribution

- ① Yogendra Singh: Little traditions of traders, intellectuals who were nucleus of modernization
- Parsis among earliest to pursue western education.
- ② Pioneering role in Indian national movement
eg Dadabhai Naoroji - Grand Old Man of India - put forward Drain theory to expose British exploitation
- ③ Social reform was led by Parsis

eg Mazdayan sabha in 1860s.

③ Business elite, traders, interpreters
mostly from Parsi community
eg Birlas

④ Peaceful, non-communal integration
into Indian society
- not a proselytizing sect

Thus, despite small numbers,
contribution of Parsis to Indian
society has been significant

overall
good
attempt

Sh

context
justified

④ J.R.D. Tata
④ Parsi becoming
in point
of contact
blw
British
& Indian
population
④ Festival
↓
Nowruz

(Q)

Ans. AP Desai was a doctrinaire Marxist and pioneer of dialectical approach, based on class conflict, is the study of Indian society.

Dialectical Approach

- ① Society is divided into 2 classes with dialectically opposite interests
- ② Ruling class controls means of production and exploits proletariat, who only own their labour
- ③ Desai: In India, state protects propertied class and suppresses non-propertied class
→ state, capitalists and upper bourgeoisie are from same social roots

Limitations

- ① Louis Dumont:
 1. Indian society is a unique social reality western concepts like Marxism cannot be applied to it
 2. Ritual hierarchy is more important than class conflict
- ② MN Srinivas: Field studies are needed to understand social reality

→ dialectical approach is mainly theoretical

(3) Yogendra Singh: Too ~~much~~ much emphasis on structure, and neglects culture

(4) ~~Eril Ambedkar~~ Ambedkar: believed exploitation was not just economic, also cultural suppression.

→ Thus, dialectical approach seems to highlight class conflict inherent in Indian society, but it neglects lived reality of Indian social life.

overall
good

5

(Q)
Ans.

Communalism is the attachment to ~~group identity~~, often at the cost of ~~larger interest~~.

In India, it takes the form of religion as per Myrdal

④ The way to communal harmony

Gandhi's efforts

- ① Sought to include Muslims in nation building
 - Khilafat movement took up Muslim issue of Turkish Caliphate
- ② Rejected ~~as~~ equating Hindu identity with Indian rationality
 - 'No where in the world are religion and rationality synonymous, nor has it ever been so in India'
- ③ Quelled genocide in Nankhali, Delhi after Partition
- ④ Believed Hindus as majority had to make concessions to minority

Limitations

- ① Heredia: Gandhi's Hinduism had secular content in spiritual form

- Hence, attempts at ~~communal harmony~~ ^{failed}
- Muslims considered it too Hindu
 - Hindus considered it too secular

⑤ SC Dube: Gandhi's orthodox plural theory of secularism involved religious loyalty as basis of nationalhood

→ increased cleavage between religious communities

⑥ Ambedkar: Gandhi's conception of varna was essentially casteist, based on inequality

Thus, Gandhi sought to reduce communal divisions in Indian society, but was unable to prevent partition.

54
52

good analysis

context justified

(Q)

Ans.

Forest Rights Act 2006 was passed to undo historical injustice to tribals by recognizing their rights over forests.

Benefits

- ① Recognizes land rights of tribals
- ② First time that community rights are recognized
- ③ Grants rights over minor forest produce
- ④ Recognizes traditional knowledge as intellectual property
- ⑤ Acknowledges role of tribals in conservation and management
- ⑥ Rights are non-transferable and non-alienable.

Limitations

- ① Kaxa Committee: Bypassing of FRA
 - Forest rights rejected
 - No awareness among tribals
 - Industry - Bureaucracy nexus
 - Bypassing of consultation with tribals

- ② Recent SC order to evict non forest dwellers - highlighted failure of states to implement FRA

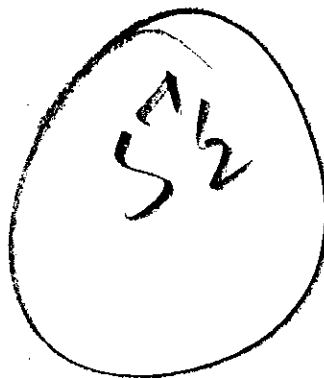
Appreciation

Nevertheless, FRA has empowered tribals to resist illegal encroachment and fight for rights

eg Niyamgiri Hills Gondhs used FRA to prevent eviction by Vedanta.

Thus, FRA has empowered the historically backward tribals.

good analysis



(Q)
Ans.

Other Backward Classes or OBCs are the intermediate castes, lower than the upper castes but above untouchables in actual hierarchy.

OBCs

- ① Guha: Heterogeneous group of castes
 - some are near upper castes e.g. Jats
 - some are near untouchable e.g. Telis
- ② MN Srinivas: Dominant Castes
 - OBCs emerged as dominant castes after land reforms
 - Numerical preponderance, economic ownership over land, political power
- ③ Paul Brass: OBCs came to dominate regional politics after Green Revolution
 - large farmers, mostly OBC, sought to ensure continuance of subsidies
- ④ Yogendra Singh: New elite, regional in character, and non-English speaking
 - primarily from OBCs.

(5) MN Srinivas: 'Varnization' of caste due to horizontal caste attributes

- OBCs, who are 48% population, become major voting bank
eg Yadavs in UP → Samajwadi Party

(6) Beteille: 'Modalization' of politics

→ Race for 'backward' status
eg recent Maratha, Gujarati agitations
→ even dominant castes seek backward tag

Thus, other backward class is an umbrella term for wide variety of castes

6

good attempt

content justified

2) (Q)
Ans.

Forster defines tribe as a distinct political unit with fixed territory and distinctive way of life

Tribes

Kalelkar Commission

- Primitive traits
- Distinct culture
- Geographical isolation
- Shyness of contact
- and General backwardness

Primitive
mode of
production

Traditional Tribal Society

① Tribal Culture: Madan & Majumdar

Magico animistic religion

- Symbiotic relation with forest

Mandelbaum: Tribes given to unalloyed sensual pleasure

② Social Structure

- Egalitarian society
- Homogeneous society

Geographic and Economic Mobility Impact

① Xaxa

1. Hindu identity forced on tribals for survival in market economy
2. Loss of traditional culture, way of life

⑤ Walter Fernandes: Impact of development

1. Breakup of traditional kinship group
2. Erosion of culture
3. Loss of livelihood
4. Alienation of land

③ Andre Beteille: Stratification visible in tribal society due to emergence of tribal middle class

- tribal elites benefit from economic opportunity, but position of masses remains low

eg National Commission on STs

- 40% STs are below poverty line
- 40% STs are illiterate
- 2% higher education enrolment
- 10% lower life expectancy

④ Vidyaarathi: Deforestation and migration has led to de-tribalization

- presence of dowry, untouchability and caste practices in tribes
- increase in patriarchy, control over women's sexuality

good

eg Todas - no longer practice polyandry

eg Santals - shifting away from free sexuality in dormitories to monogamy

(5) Miscegenation² of tribals and loss of culture

- eg Tamias - tribal population reduced from 60% to 30%

→ Harsh Mander: creates greater divisions within tribal society

eg NRC in Assam - causes eviction of marginalized groups in tribal society who are considered not 'Assamese'² enough

Thus, geographic and economic mobility leads to transformation in tribal society

13

good attempt

(Q)
Ans.

Emile Durkheim defined religion as the unified set of beliefs and practices regarding sacred things. Culture is a society's way of life.

Religion - Basis of cultural Identity in India

It can form

- ① Savarkar: Indian identity is based on cultural identity of 'Hindu'
 - religion strengthens identity
- ② Ghurye: Indian traditions are essentially 'Hindu' traditions
 - Buddhism, Jainism, Sikhism are 'Hindu', and basis of identity
 - Believes Islam has no roots in Indian identity

Religion cannot form basis of identity

- ① Gandhi: 'Nowhere in the world are religion and nationality synonymous nor has it ever been so in India'
 - multiple faiths always coexisted

(2) Ambedkar: 'A community whose nationhood is based on religious and cultural identity of Hinduism can never be a community of equals'

- Hinduism marked by graded inequality at its very core
- Hence, equal & democratic society requires annihilation of caste

(3) Buha: Wide variety within Hinduism itself

- cannot be basis of identity

(4) Romila Thapar: 'Enforced nationalism in the name of Hinduism'

- imposed on minorities

(5) Nehru: Indian form of religious majoritarianism is fascism

- for survival of India, secularism is fundamental, and diversity must be tolerated

(6) Ananya Sen: Religious revivalism is not compatible with cultural identity

However, according to TN Madan,
religion is all penetrative - impacts
every aspect of individual's life,
such as food, marriage
- thus religion can never be
separated from cultural identity.

Religion in India cannot form
basis of cultural identity alone,
as it fails to include all
groups

well
written

good
attempt

12 1/2

Ans.

Robert Redfield defined concepts of Little Tradition and Great Tradition as the cultures of the masses, and the 'reflective few' respectively.

Interaction between LT, GT

1. Redfield: 2 way interaction

1. Universalization - upward flow of elements of LT, where they are identified with 'true forms' in GT

2. Parochialization - downward filtration and distortion of elements of GT in LT.

2. McKim Marriott: Study of ^{village} Lanikhera

1. Universalization of local festival of Saluno - incorporated as Raksha Bandhan

2. Parochialization of Gowardhan (cow nourisher worship) into Gobar Dhan (cow dung wealth)

3. S C Duke: Little tradition of turkies was always continuous with Great Tradition of Hinduism

→ tribes were thus part of caste society

④ GS Ghurye: Role of gods in Hinduism
→ local gods were incorporated in
main tradition to integrate
communities in Hindu society

⑤ Ghurye: Diffusion of Brahminic
institutions to rest of society
→ form of parochialization

⑥ Similarly, MN Srinivas' concept of
Sanskritization was emulation of
'Great Tradition' of high castes
by lower castes

Thus, as McKim Marriott says,
there has always been continuity
between 'little & Great Tradition
in Indian society.

7

overall
good

4 (Q)
Ans.

Green Revolution refers to the rapid increase in food grain production in 1960s through technology such as High Yielding Variety seeds, machines, fertilizers, pesticides.

Social Consequences

Positive

- ① Andersen: Younger generation assumed authority from older generation
→ better educated, able to deal with banks, scientists
- ② TK Oomen
 1. Fall in food prices benefited poor
 2. Surplus grains enabled Public Distribution system, Food for Work programme
 3. Mechanization, higher rural demand created jobs in cities
- ③ Bipan Chandra: G-R benefited small farmers, labourers with higher wage
→ minimum wages rose

Negative

① Usha Patnaik

1. Rise in inequalities between rich, poor farmers
2. Caste conflict intensified - middle castes emerged as landlords
3. Rise in regional disparities, focused on irrigated areas
4. Migration to Punjab, Madhya Pradesh
→ discrimination towards migrant labour

② Lakshmi Menon

1. Women withdrawn from work as incomes rose

2. GR led to female foeticide
- declining economic importance of girl child as women stopped working
- son needed to inherit land, & keep within family

③ Kathleen Bough

1. Khas Panchayats were strengthened, patriarchy reinforced
2. Negative ecological consequences like groundwater depletion affected poor most

④

- P.C. Joshi: Increase in sharecroppers
- customary tenancies replaced by

domestication
of women
- female
foeticide
- exploitation
of women
& girl child

good

exploitative arrangements

Changed Rural Social Structure

- ① MN Srinivas: Emergence of dominant OBC castes as large rich farmers
- ② Paul Brass: large farmers came to dominate regional politics
- ③ Usha Patraik: Widening of disparities between rich, poor farmers
- ④ Rudolph & Rudolph: Dominant OBCs were bullock capitalists
- ⑤ Beteille: New commercially oriented capitalist class of farmers
farming was no longer a way of life, but a business
- ⑥ Kathleen Gough: Emergence of hierarchy
- large landowners - rich farmer, middle peasant, small farmer & labourer
- ⑦ Lakshmi Narayan: hierarchy was reinforced

Thus, 'green revolution' had profound impacts on rural society

good

14

good attempt

(Q)
Ans.

According to Yogendra Singh, social reform movements led by western educated intellectuals in 19th century brought modernization to Indian society

Contributions to Modernization

- (1) Yogendra Singh: They served as 'little traditions' which was nucleus of modernization.
- (2) Uplift of lower castes
 - Gail Omvedt: Satya Shodhak Samaj by Jyotiba Phule was a cultural revolt in a colonial society
 - rejected privileges based on birth, sought an equal society
- (3) Improvement in status of women
 - Brahmo Samaj under Raja Ram Mohan Roy campaigned to get Sati Regulation Act 1829
 - Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar - got Hindu Widows Remarriage Act passed 1855

- ④ Questioning of tradition, superstition
- Bachchan Sanyal stressed rationality & monotheism
- ⑤ Reform and revival of Hinduism
- Reduced casteist, idolatrous tendencies - eg Kamakhya Mission
- ⑥ Western education, science spread to masses through schools
eg Arya Samaj by Dayanand Saraswati
- ⑦ Restored rational self confidence, created sense of rationalism

good analysis

④ Sardar Ach

Limitations - Hindered Modernization

- ① Restricted to English speaking elite
- masses not largely affected
- ② Sen: strengthening of communalism
eg → excluded Muslims, Dalits
- ③ Nehru: Arya Samaj introduced proselytization in Hinduism
- ④ Pseudo-scientific thinking, false sense of pride in past

of Theosophical society stressed on
reliability of Indian philosophy

③ Reaction by orthodox elements
hindered Modernization
eg Savitri Shree Sanyal

Thus, social reform movements led
to questioning of tradition and
contributed to modernization
of society

good
Attempt

12½

content
justified

(Q)
Ans.

According to Census 2011, 1.8 lakh households are engaged in manual scavenging, i.e. physical removal of human waste.

good

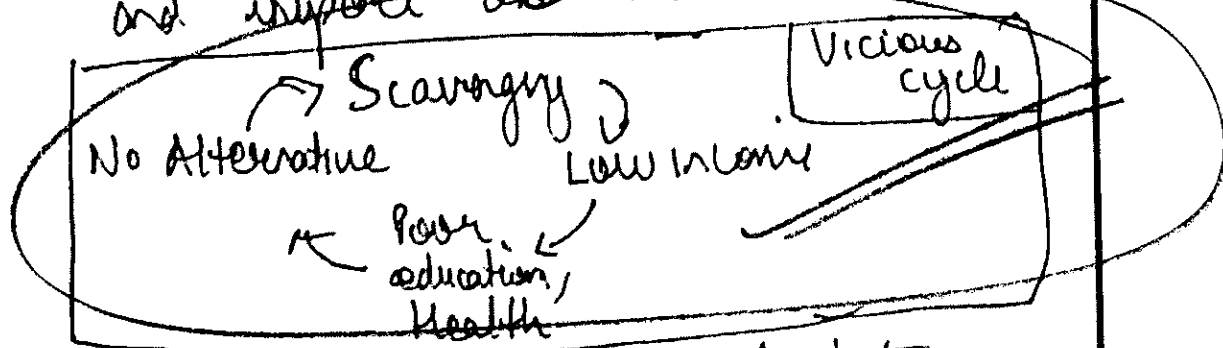
Cause of Scavenging

- (1) Caste discrimination: As per NHRC, 98% scavengers are Dalits
- (2) Poverty
- (3) Lack of skills - no alternative
- (4) Low awareness of rights
- (5) Social stigma, coercion
- (6) State apathy - employed in Railways

Caste hierarchy

Need to Prohibit

- (1) SC Duke: Perpetuation of poverty due to low income, lack of education and impact on health



- (2) NHRC: 800 deaths in last 5 years
- (3) Violation of Fundamental Rights of

Equality (14), Life (21)

- ④ Against law - Prohibition of Employment as Manual & Scavenger Act, 2013
- ⑤ Reinforces caste discrimination
- ⑥ Economic loss - failure to tap Human Capital

Thus, prohibition of scavenging & use of robots like Boddicut, as well as rehabilitation of scavengers through financial assistance and skilling are vital.

⑤ 1/2 Overall good

Section-B

(Q)
Ans

According to Global Gender Gap, India ranks 108th in world in gender equality. Hence, National Policy for Women Development seeks to address this

Reducing social
discriminationNational Policy
for Women
DevelopmentImproving
Health
outcomesEnsuring
safetyIncreasing
workforce
participationProviding
educational
opportunities

Benefits

- ① Encouragement of gender equality to curb female foeticide
e.g. Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao
- ② Opportunities for education
e.g. Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana - financial aid for girl education
- ③ Encouraging female workers, opportunities even after marriage to rejoin work
e.g. KIRAN, Women Scientists Scheme
MUDRA loans for women,
Maternity Benefits Act

Limitations

- (1) India: ~~Women policies made without female participation - based on patriarchal assumptions~~
of Parental leave only for mothers
- ~~hurts career prospects~~
- (2) ~~Lack of coordination with programmes~~
- ~~no performance tracking~~

Thus, National Policy for Women Development seeks to reduce gender disparities in Indian society

5 1/2

content
justified

(Q)
Ans.

After Independence, India formed states on linguistic basis as per Fazl Ali Commission. Subsequently, demands for new states have continued emerging.

Factors Behind Demands

- ① Cultural identity - demand for separate state based on cultural affinity of Bodoland in Assam, Gorkhaland in West Bengal
- ② Economic - relative deprivation
- Led to demand for Telangana due to perception that Andhra Pradesh benefitted
- ③ Tribal ethnic identity - demand for tribal state of Jharkhand in 2000
- was a long pending demand of Jharkhand Mukti Morcha under Jai Pal Singh
- ④ Political mobilization - driven by quest for political power
- ⑤ Wider : Nationalism - seeks to exclude outsiders due to competition for resources

⑧ Pantho Chatterjee: Reflection of alienation from rest of India.

→ separate states like Nagaland sought

→ ~~per~~ perception that resources are exploited without benefitting the state

- Thus, separate states demands are driven by social, political, cultural and economic factors.

5/2 good

per agriculture

(Q)
Ans.

Development refers to planned and desired change.

69% of India lives in rural areas (census 2011), hence rural development is vital.

Strategies of Rural Development

① Top Down v/s Bottom Up

1. Top Down development directed by Centre - assumes people lack skills to decide own priorities

eg Five Year Plans, Community Development Plan

2. Bottom Up development based on people's participation

eg Gram Panchayat Development Plan 2018

② Area Development Approach - focusing on specific target areas

eg Drought Area Development Plan

③ Sectoral Development Plan - for specific sectors

eg Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana for agriculture

good analysis

(4) Target Group Development - aimed at specific sections
eg Small Farmers Development Agency

(5) Growth v/s Capability Approach

1. Dreeze and Sen: Rural development requires raising education, health to enhance capabilities

2. Bhagwati and Panagariya: Sustained economic growth leads to development of several areas as well.

Thus, multiple strategies seek to improve quality of life in rural areas.



Context justified

single registration system: India

(Q)
Ans.

Fertility refers to the average number of children borne by a woman. According to UN Population Fund, India is expected to become the most populous nation by 2027.

Fertility and Population Growth

Population growth is outcome of Fertility, Mortality, ~~Net Migration~~

Fertility - cause of growth

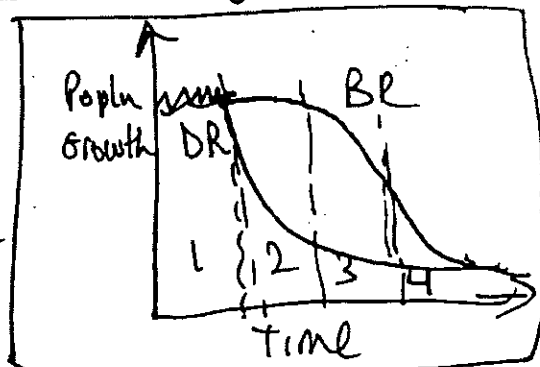
Demographic Transition Theory

Fertility declines slower than mortality causing population growth

e.g. Population explosion

in India from 1960s-1970s

- Mortality fell (healthcare, nutrition)
- Fertility still high



② Spencer: Declining fertility as economic growth occurs

e.g. Sample Registration System: India

(3) Differences in fertility population growth

- Rural fertility 2.5, urban 1.7
- Educated women have half fertility of uneducated (1.7 vs 3.2)

Top 20% wealthy have half of bottom 20% (1.6 v/s 3.2)

(4) Low status of women, son preference
and early marriage contribute
to high fertility, population growth

Thus, fertility is a major determinant of population growth.

Overall
good
attempt

52

(Q)
Ans.

According to World Bank, over 15 million people have been displaced for development projects since independence

Impact on Rural Landless,
Marginal farmers

(1) Walter Fernandes

1. Breakup of traditional kinship bonds
2. Erosion of culture, way of life
3. Loss of livelihood
- seldom given compensation

(2) Amudhati Roy

1. Low financial literacy - displaced people easily exploited of compensation money
2. Loss of land
- forced to work as informal labour for meagre wages
- often gives rise to bonded labour

(3) Guba: Poor forced to sacrifice in the name of development
- but not allowed to share the benefits

(4) Vidyaathi: Degradation of land, destruction of common property

resources affects farmer income

⑧ Tulsi Patel: ~~Women, children suffer most in displacement~~

- Burden of procuring food, water
- subject to ~~sexual violence~~
- migrant women who are displaced
after sold as bonded labour

Thus, displacement through development
leads to adverse ~~social-economic~~
consequences for rural landless,
small farmers.

5 1/2

good

Migration
to
expansion

low wage

↓
downward
social
mobility

No/low
bargaining
power

- loss of land
- Identity crisis

8

(1)
Ans.

Development refers to planned and desired change.

Defining Development

① Development is based on values

- hence, different groups have different ideas of development

eg Nehru - development through ^{industry} dams,
V/S Gandhi - emphasis on small cottage sector

② Amartya Sen's Development means enhancing people's capabilities; expanding choices and unleashing participation in society
→ it is increasing freedoms and reducing 'institutions'

Issues of Development

① Displacement : Walter Fernandes

1. Breakup of community
2. Erosion of culture
3. Deprivation of land
4. Loss of livelihood, forest produce
5. No rehabilitation
6. Mental, physical health suffers

② Environment Issues: Buba

1. Contamination, depletion of groundwater
2. ~~Garrett Hardin's~~ Tragedy of the Commons
— destruction of forest, grazing land affects in ~~ways~~
3. Loss of wildlife, biodiversity
4. Increased risk of disaster.

Suggestions to Resolve

① Tribal Panchsheel by Nehru

- Developing capabilities of local people rather than imposing development

② Madhav Gadgil

1. Devolving powers to Panchayats to manage natural resources
2. Reform of Environmental Impact Assessment procedure

1. Public sharing of data for transparency
2. Mandatory consultation with locals

③ Controlled Development in ecologically sensitive areas

- to mitigate damage to environment

- ④ Guarantee Land for land compensation
for displaced community
 - ensure rehabilitation measures are ready before displacing
 - involve people in developing rehabilitation plan
- ⑤ Skilling and employment of displaced community in industries
 - to reduce need for outside hiring, preserve demography
- ⑥ Compensatory afforestation for destruction of forest

thus, the risks of development can be mitigated through a people and environment centric approach

12½ good
consensus

(Q)
Ans.

Agriculture employs 47% workforce and contributes 14% GDP to Indian Economy (as per World Bank)

Declining Significance

(1) P.C. Joshi

1. Decline in contribution & workforce engaged in agriculture
2. Commercialization of agriculture means demand is dictated by large firms

(2) Dipankar Gupta: Farmers do not want children to take up farming
children seek other professions

good

Impact

(1) Social

(1) P. Sainath

1. Increasing protests by farmers due to discriminatory state policies that keep food prices low

eg Kisan Mukti March by All India Kisan Sangharsh Coordination Committee in 2018

(2) Shahid Joshi: Rural-urban gap widens

Political

① Christopher Jafferlot

1. Farmers lose importance to political parties as share of agricultural workforce declines
2. State adopts farmer unfriendly policies
— food prices kept low to benefit urban dwellers
eg imports of foodgrains allowed

Thus, decline in importance of
agrarian economy has socio-economic
and political consequences

13 content
justified

(Q)

Ans.

BR Ambedkar was the father of the Indian Constitution.

Wise Democrat

① Bhakti or hero worship in politics

- leads to degradation, eventual dictatorship

eg: growth of personality cult, dynasty importance in Indian politics

→ reduces importance of individual MP

eg: vicious trolling, intolerance on social media over political beliefs

② 'Abandon bloody methods of revolt'

* Foresaw legacy of protests of freedom struggle would affect governance

2. Dharna, protest resorted instead of legal constitutional method via court

eg: Maratha, Gujar agitation for quota
→ use of rallies to intimidate, force government to accept demand

② Life of Contradictions - Political Democracy without Social or Economic Democracy

1. In politics, one man one vote and one vote one value is recognized
2. But social discrimination based on gender, caste, vast economic disparities negate one man one value

eg Oxfam: 1% Indians own 77% wealth, 60% own only 4.5% wealth

eg NHRC: Over 500 honour killings based on caste, over 50000 cases under SC/ST Protection of Atributies Act every year

→ These threaten political democracy which cannot sustain without liberty, equality, fraternity as a way of life.

Thus, Ambedkar as a wise democrat

⑥ foresaw challenges the Indian good Republic would face after independence.

Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Contextual Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Contextual Content Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) Alignment- Articulation- flow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) Novelty-Examples & Application	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(v) Cross Fertilization & Substantiation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vi) Visibility of Facts & Concepts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Contextual Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ix) Legibility-Readability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Remark:-

① contextual justification good

① content good in most of the questions

① Intro & Conclusion - good

① Overall good attempt

Key writing

Good