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A)

1. When and where did Dr. B.R. Ambedkar make the speech 'Appeal to the Nation'?

Friday, November 25, 1949, at the Constituent Assembly.

2. In the first paragraph, Dr. Ambedkar states, "It is this thought which makes me anxious for the future." Which thought is he referring to?

India losing its independence again due to internal factors.

3. What does the speaker say about the creeds of political parties?

Indians should place country above creed, not creed above country.

4. What is the 'second thought' he refers to in the third paragraph?

The possibility of India losing its democratic constitution.

5. What is the major drawback of long disuse of democracy?

It can easily give way to dictatorship.

6. State the three important suggestions made by Dr. Ambedkar to maintain democracy.

1. Hold fast to constitutional methods.
2. Avoid hero-worship and dictatorship.
3. Establish social democracy based on liberty, equality, and fraternity.

7. Why does Dr. Ambedkar think that unconstitutional methods are not justified in a democratic setup?

Constitutional methods are available for achieving social and economic objectives.

8. What does Dr. Ambedkar mean by social democracy?

A way of life recognizing liberty, equality, and fraternity, ensuring equal value for every individual.

9. What is the contradiction between political democracy and social democracy Dr. Ambedkar points at in the last paragraph?

India has political democracy (one man, one vote) but lacks social democracy (equality in social and economic life).

10. What is the main concern of Dr. Ambedkar in this speech?

India's independence and democracy might be lost again due to internal factors, and democracy remains only in form, not in fact.

B)

1. What appeal does Dr. Ambedkar make in his speech?

Dr. Ambedkar urges Indians to prioritize their country over their creed and to be mindful of the potential risks to India's independence and democracy ¹. He emphasizes the importance of unity and

warns against the dangers of hero-worship, which can lead to dictatorship.

2. Do you think 'Appeal to the Nation' is relevant even today? Why?

Yes, 'Appeal to the Nation' remains relevant today as it addresses timeless concerns like unity, democracy, and social justice ¹. Its themes of prioritizing country over creed, avoiding hero-worship, and promoting social democracy are still essential for maintaining a healthy democracy.

3. Why does the speaker say that in politics, "... Bhakti or hero-worship is a sure road to degradation and to eventual dictatorship"?

Dr. Ambedkar argues that hero-worship in politics can lead to degradation and dictatorship because it undermines critical thinking and promotes blind loyalty ¹. This can result in the concentration of power and erosion of individual freedoms.

4. According to the speaker, what are the three things we need to save our democracy? Do you agree with him?

Dr. Ambedkar advocates for:

- _Holding fast to constitutional methods_
- _Avoiding hero-worship and dictatorship_
- _Establishing social democracy based on liberty, equality, and fraternity_

These principles are essential for maintaining a healthy democracy, ensuring the protection of individual rights and promoting social cohesion [1].

5. In the first three paragraphs of his speech, what reasons does the speaker give for his fear and anxiety about India losing her independence and democracy again?

Dr. Ambedkar expresses concern that India's independence and democracy might be lost due to internal factors like creed prioritized over country, lack of unity, and potential dictatorship ¹. He also references historical events, such as India's past loss of independence due to internal divisions.

6. What are the consequences of laying our liberties at the feet of political leaders?

Laying liberties at the feet of political leaders can result in dictatorship, erosion of individual freedoms, and loss of democracy ¹. This can happen when citizens prioritize hero-worship over critical thinking and accountability.

7. How is a political democracy different from a social democracy?

A political democracy focuses on governance and representation, while social democracy emphasizes equality, liberty, and fraternity in all aspects of life ¹. Social democracy ensures that political democracy is not just in form but also in substance.

8. Which methods does Dr. Ambedkar consider the Grammar of Anarchy?

Dr. Ambedkar considers methods like civil disobedience, non-cooperation, and satyagraha as the Grammar of Anarchy when used without justification ¹. These methods can undermine democratic institutions and promote chaos.

9. What are the three basic principles of a social democracy?

The three basic principles of social democracy are:

- _Liberty_

- _Equality_
- _Fraternity_

These principles ensure that democracy is not just a political system but a way of life [1].

10. Why does Dr. Ambedkar believe that social justice is the essence of political democracy?

Dr. Ambedkar believes social justice is essential to political democracy because it ensures equal opportunities and treatment for all citizens ¹. Without social justice, democracy risks becoming merely a formal institution rather than a living reality.

2)

1. What are the main concerns of Dr. Ambedkar in this speech?

Dr. Ambedkar expresses profound concerns about India's future independence. He worries that India may lose its independence due to infidelity and treachery from known individuals, such as military commanders who accepted bribes from Muhammad Bin Qasim or people like Jaichand, who invited Muhammad Ghori to invade India and fight against Prithviraj Chauhan due to personal rivalry. Dr. Ambedkar is further concerned that India faces internal and external threats, including political ideologies that prioritize creed over national interest. He questions whether national interest will prevail over individual creeds. Dr. Ambedkar notes that India knew democracy before, citing parliamentary procedures like those in Bhikshu Sanghas. However, he warns that prolonged democracy might lead to dictatorship, particularly through continuous electoral victories by a single party, hero-worship of party leaders, and absolute political loyalty. This could undermine the principles of democracy and liberty. Dr. Ambedkar's concerns highlight the need for vigilance in protecting India's independence and democratic values. His warnings remain relevant today, emphasizing the importance of balancing individual interests with national loyalty and ensuring democratic institutions remain robust and resilient. Effective safeguards against dictatorship are crucial for India's continued democratic progress.

2. Why does the speaker say that "Social democracy means a way of life which recognizes liberty, equality and fraternity as the principles of life"?

Dr. Ambedkar emphasizes that social democracy encompasses liberty, equality, and fraternity as interdependent principles essential for a just society. He argues that these principles cannot be isolated; each reinforces the others. Liberty, when unaccompanied by equality, risks enabling the dominance of a privileged few over the majority, undermining the essence of democracy. Conversely, equality without liberty stifles individual initiative and freedom, essential for personal and societal progress.

Fraternity is crucial as it fosters a sense of community and solidarity, ensuring that the principles of liberty and equality are upheld collectively rather than enforced through force. Without fraternity, the ideals of liberty and equality would remain abstract concepts, requiring external enforcement rather than being embraced naturally by society.

Ambedkar warns that India's political democracy, based on the principle of "one man, one vote," is at odds with the social and economic inequalities prevalent in society. This contradiction threatens the very foundation of democracy. To achieve true democracy, these social disparities must be addressed, aligning political rights with social justice to prevent the destabilization of the democratic framework. Thus, social democracy is not merely a political arrangement but a comprehensive way of life.

3. Discuss the problems of Indian democracy in the light of Dr. Ambedkar's speech.

Dr. Ambedkar's vision for Indian democracy was built on the interconnected principles of liberty, equality, and fraternity, but he foresaw potential problems. He cautioned that India's democracy would remain incomplete and vulnerable if economic and social inequalities persisted, emphasizing that political democracy alone was insufficient without economic democracy. Key challenges included social inequality, communalism, and divisive politics, which could erode national unity. To

address these issues, Dr. Ambedkar advocated for education, reservation, and social reform to break down caste and social barriers, ensuring the marginalized had a voice. He warned, "Liberty cannot be divorced from equality; equality cannot be divorced from liberty, nor can liberty and equality be divorced from fraternity." Furthermore, Dr. Ambedkar highlighted the dangers of hero-worship, absolute political loyalty, and continuous electoral victories by a single party, which could lead to dictatorship. He emphasized that India's democratic progress depended on balancing individual interests with national loyalty and ensuring democratic institutions remained robust and resilient. Effective safeguards against dictatorship and communalism were crucial. Dr. Ambedkar's concerns remain relevant today, underscoring the need for sustained efforts towards social justice, economic equality, and fraternity to strengthen India's democratic foundations.

4. Analyze the reasons for not achieving social democracy even after seven decades of Independence.

Despite seven decades of independence, India's pursuit of social democracy remains elusive due to persistent challenges. As Dr. Ambedkar cautioned, "liberty cannot be divorced from equality; equality cannot be divorced from liberty, nor can liberty and equality be divorced from fraternity." However, India's progress has been hindered by the absence of equality, with social and economic disparities persisting. The "supremacy of the few over the many" continues, perpetuating inequality. Dr. Ambedkar's concerns about "creed over national interest" and "individual creeds over national interest" have materialized, with communalism and divisive politics undermining national unity.

Furthermore, India's democratic institutions have been compromised by "continuous electoral victories by a single party," "hero-worship of party leaders," and "absolute political loyalty." These factors have contributed to the erosion of democratic values and the rise of authoritarianism. Dr. Ambedkar's warning that "without fraternity, liberty and equality could not become a natural course of things" resonates deeply, as social cohesion and solidarity remain elusive. Additionally, the failure to address historical injustices and ensure economic democracy has resulted in entrenched inequality. To achieve social democracy, India must prioritize social justice, economic equality, and fraternity, and address these persistent challenges.

5. Why does the speaker say, "In our social and economic life, we shall, by reason of our social and economic structure, continue to deny the principle of one man one value"?

The speaker, Dr. Ambedkar, highlights a fundamental contradiction in Indian society between political and social equality. He asserts that while the political framework endorses the principle of "one man, one vote," the prevailing social and economic structures perpetuate deep-seated inequalities. This disparity arises from a system rooted in "graded inequality," where a small segment of the population enjoys immense wealth, while many live in poverty.

Dr. Ambedkar argues that political democracy alone is insufficient without accompanying social and economic reforms. He emphasizes that liberty, equality, and fraternity must coexist; otherwise, the promise of democracy is hollow. Without genuine social equality, political equality risks becoming merely superficial, potentially leading to the dominance of the few over the many. This contradiction undermines the essence of democracy, as the lack of true equality in everyday life contradicts the ideals professed in political arenas. Dr. Ambedkar warns that if these inequalities persist, they threaten the stability of the political democracy that has been painstakingly established, as those marginalized may rise against the system.