	need inputs of energy.		
	(vi) Any other relevant point.		
	Any five points to be explained with examples.		
32	(a) Democracy is a better form of Government than	64-67, P	1x5=5
	dictatorship. Analyse.	,	
	(i) In democracy people have right to choose their rulers and	70-72, P	
	have control over rulers whereas in dictatorship people cannot		
	exercise this right.		
	(ii) There are regular free and fair elections, open public debates		
	on major policies in democracy whereas in dictatorship people don't get these rights.		
	(iii)Citizens' right to information about government and its		
	functioning ensures accountability of government whereas this		
	accountability is missing in dictatorship.		
	(iii) In democracy decision making is based on the idea of		
	deliberation and negotiations whereas in dictatorship, rulers do		
	not bother about public opinion.		
	(iv)Democratic governments attend to the needs of people as		
	they want to be elected again. In dictatorship, rulers don't have to bother about elections.		
	(v)Democratic governments follow norms and procedures.		
	Citizens have rights and means to examine the process of		
	decision making.		
	This feature is missing in dictatorship.		
	(vi)Democratic governments accommodate various social		
	divisions. (vii)Equal political rights, freedom of speech and expression		
	enhance dignity of citizens and transform them from the status		
	of subject into that of a citizens.		
	(viii)Any other relevant point.		
	Any five points to be analyzed		
	OR	96, P	1x5=5
		, , -	
	(b) Democracy accommodates social diversities. Analyse.		
	Democracy can better accommodate various social divisions (i) Accommodation of social diversity in democracy		
	helps the citizens to lead a peaceful and harmonious		
	life. For example, Belgium successfully negotiated		
	differences among ethnic populations.		
	(ii) Democracies usually develop a procedure to		
	accommodate competition amongst various social		
	groups.		
	(iii) Democracies are better able to evolve mechanism to		
	handle and negotiate the social differences, divisions and conflicts.		
	(iv) Majority works with minority so that governments		
	function to represent general view.		
	(v) It is tried that rule of majority doesn't become rule of		
-			

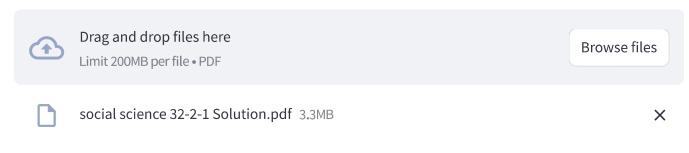
	1		1	
		majority community in terms of religion, race or language etc.		
	(vi)	Every citizen gets a chance of being in majority at		
	(wii)	some point of time. Any other relevant point.		
	(vii)	ny five points to be analyzed.		
33		d improvement in technology has been one major	62-63, E	5X1=5
	factor th	at has stimulated the globalisation process. Explain	02 00, 2	
		ment with examples. Lapid improvement in technology has been one major		
		actor that has stimulated the globalisation process.		
	ii. F	or instance, the past fifty years have seen several		
		in mprovements in transportation technology. This has made much faster delivery of goods across long		
	d	istances possible at lower costs.		
		Even more remarkable have been the developments in information and communication technology. In recent		
	ti	mes, technology in the areas of telecommunications,		
		omputers, Internet has been changing rapidly.		
		Telecommunication facilities (telegraph, telephone including mobile phones, fax) are used to contact one		
	aı	nother around the world.		
		any other relevant point.		
	Any f	five points to be explained.		
		OR		
	aspects o statemen	gn trade and foreign investment policies are the of liberalization and globalisation. Explain the at with examples. Trade and Foreign investment are main channels of	56-61, E	
		ng countries.		
	(i) Foreign Trade creates opportunities for producers to			
	(1)	reach beyond domestic markets and invest outside		
		for better returns.		
	(;;)			
	(ii)	Gives consumers more choices at less cost across the		
		countries.		
	(iii)	Liberal policies of government i.e. removing barriers		
		on imports and exports facilitate foreign trade and		
		foreign investment.		
	(iv)	Liberalisation leads to expansion of foreign trade		
		resulting in connecting of markets of various		
		countries.		
	(v)	Countries. Multinational Corporations expand their production		

- 1. Technological advancements have significantly contributed to globalisation by connecting different parts of the world and facilitating the exchange of goods, services, and information. For example, advancements in transportation technology have made it possible to move goods across long distances quickly and efficiently. This has lowered transportation costs and enabled businesses to expand their markets globally.
- 2. In democratic systems, there are institutional mechanisms like dialogue, negotiation, and legislation that help in addressing social differences. These mechanisms provide platforms for various social groups to voice their concerns and seek redressal through peaceful means. For instance, in India, the existence of independent bodies like the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ensures that marginalized communities have a platform to address their grievances and work towards social justice.
- 3. The rapid advancements in telecommunications, computers, and the internet have transformed the way people communicate and conduct business. Telecommunication facilities like telegraphs, telephones, mobile phones, and fax machines have made it possible for people to connect with one another around the world instantly. The internet has further revolutionized communication by enabling real-time interactions and access to information from anywhere in the world. These developments have facilitated global business operations, remote work, and the exchange of ideas, further driving the globalisation process.
- 4. In democratic systems, there are institutional mechanisms like dialogue, negotiation, and legislation that help in addressing social differences. These mechanisms provide platforms for various social groups to voice their concerns and seek redressal through peaceful means. For instance, in India, the existence of independent bodies like the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ensures that marginalized communities have a platform to address their grievances and work towards social justice.
- 5. In a democracy, the majority is expected to work collaboratively with the minority to ensure that the government represents the interests of all citizens, not just those of the majority. This collaboration helps in building consensus and making decisions that are more inclusive and considerate of diverse perspectives. For example, in Switzerland, the political system ensures representation of both the majority and minority groups, which contributes to a more balanced and inclusive governance structure.

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Enter the question along with the Q No. and the Marks:

Question No: 32 (b). Democracy accommodates social diversities. Analyse. It is a 5 mark question.

Assistant: Question No: 32 (b). Democracy accommodates social diversities. Analyse.

1. Peaceful and Harmonious Life:

One of the significant advantages of democracy is its ability to accommodate social diversity, which helps citizens lead a peaceful and harmonious life. For instance, Belgium is a classic example where democracy has successfully negotiated differences among ethnic populations such as the Dutch-speaking Flemish community and the French-speaking Walloon community. This has led to a stable and peaceful society where diverse groups coexist peacefully.

2. Procedure for Social Group Competition:

 Democracies usually develop procedures to accommodate competition among various social groups. This is done through mechanisms like free and fair elections, public debates, and inclusive policy-making processes. Such procedures ensure that all social groups have a voice in the governance process, thereby preventing the dominance of any single group and promoting social harmony.

3. Mechanism for Negotiating Differences:

Democracies are better equipped to evolve mechanisms for handling and negotiating social differences, divisions, and conflicts. Through deliberative decision-making processes and negotiations, democracies can address the grievances of different social groups. For example, India's democratic framework includes various provisions for the representation of different castes, religions, and linguistic groups, thereby managing diversity effectively.

4. Majority-Minority Collaboration:

 In a democracy, the majority works with the minority so that the government functions to represent the general view. This collaborative approach ensures that the interests of minority groups are not overlooked. For example, in the United States, various minority groups, including

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African Americans and Hispanics, have representation in Congress, ensuring their voices are heard in the legislative process.

5. Prevention of Majority Rule Tyranny:

Democracies strive to ensure that the rule of the majority does not become a tyranny over the minority. This is achieved through constitutional safeguards, legal frameworks, and institutions that protect the rights of minority groups. For instance, South Africa's democratic constitution includes strong protections for minority rights, ensuring that the majority cannot impose its will on minority groups arbitrarily.

6. Any Other Relevant Point:

Democracies also promote social diversity by encouraging civil society participation and
fostering a culture of tolerance and mutual respect. For example, in Canada, multiculturalism is
an official policy that promotes the inclusion of diverse cultural, ethnic, and religious groups,
thereby enriching the social fabric and promoting unity in diversity.

By accommodating social diversities, democracies not only enhance social cohesion but also ensure that every citizen, regardless of their background, has an equal opportunity to contribute to and benefit from the nation's development.

Enter the Student's Answer:

1. Technological advancements have significantly contributed to globalisation by connecting different p

Student's Answer Evaluation: ### Evaluation and Grading

Student's Answer Breakdown:

1. Technological advancements and globalization:

This point is irrelevant to the question about democracy and social diversity. It discusses
globalization and technology, which do not directly relate to how democracy accommodates
social diversities.

2. Institutional mechanisms in democratic systems:

 This point is relevant. The student mentions dialogue, negotiation, and legislation as mechanisms in democracies to address social differences. The example of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in India is appropriate and supports the argument.

3. Telecommunications and global business operations:

 This point is irrelevant as it focuses on technological advancements and their impact on globalization, not on democracy or social diversity.

4. Repetition of the second point:

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 This point is a duplicate of point 2. While relevant, it does not add new information or insights beyond what was already mentioned.

5. Majority-minority collaboration:

• This point is highly relevant. It discusses how democracies ensure that the majority collaborates with the minority to create inclusive governance, with a relevant example from Switzerland.

True Answer Breakdown:

1. Peaceful and Harmonious Life:

- Relevant and well-explained with the example of Belgium.
- 2. Procedure for Social Group Competition:
 - Relevant, discussing procedures like elections and public debates.
- 3. Mechanism for Negotiating Differences:
 - Relevant, with the example of India's democratic framework.
- 4. Majority-Minority Collaboration:
 - Relevant and well-explained with examples.
- 5. Prevention of Majority Rule Tyranny:
 - Relevant, discussing constitutional safeguards and legal frameworks.
- 6. Promotion of Social Diversity:
 - Relevant, discussing civil society participation and multiculturalism.

Grading:

Criteria for Grading (Out of 5 marks):

- Relevance to the question: 2 marks
- Completeness and depth of analysis: 2 marks
- Examples and illustrations: 1 mark

Breakdown of Marks:

- 1. Relevance to the Question:
 - The student's answer has two relevant points out of five.
 - Marks: 1 out of 2
- 2. Completeness and Depth of Analysis:

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- The answer lacks completeness and depth. Only two points are relevant, and one of them is repeated.
 - Marks: 1 out of 2

3. Examples and Illustrations:

- The student provides relevant examples (National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in India and Switzerland's political system) but only for the two relevant points.
 - Marks: 0.5 out of 1

Final Score:

2.5 out of 5 marks

Feedback:

- While the student has included some relevant points about how democracies accommodate social diversities, the answer is not comprehensive and contains irrelevant information about technological advancements and globalization.
- The student should focus more on the mechanisms, procedures, and examples directly related to social diversity in democracies.
- Avoid repetition and ensure that each point adds new insights to the argument.

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