

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.

Auto Exam Evaluation using OpenAI

Please upload the relevant books of the Exam. It's recommended to upload multiple authors.

Choose A Pdf file



Drag and drop files here

Limit 200MB per file • PDF

Browse files



social science 32-2-1 Solution.pdf 3.3MB



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

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:

- 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:

- 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.