IGNOU "MOTHER PUBLICATION" All PDF BUY ON WHATSAPP MSG- 9485943709

THIS IS COPYRIGHT PDF DO NOT SELL OR SHARE TO ANYONE- OTHERWISE LEGAL ACTION TAKEN

IGNOU

BABG-171

(English Medium)

IMPORTANT QUESTION ANSWER

GUESS PAPER / EXAM NOTES

From Previous Year Papers

FOR MORE PDF-9485943709

Disclaimer for Guess / Sample Paper By MOTHER NOTES- 8529719732, 99922-90905: -

This PDF contains sample papers compiled from previous years' questions of the IGNOU It is intended to provide you with a general idea of the paper format and may cover some potential questions. However, it is important to note the following:

1. **No Guarantee of Exam Questions:** We do not guarantee that the questions presented in this sample paper will appear in your actual exams. The content is for practice purposes only.
2. **Book Study Recommended:** To achieve good marks in your IGNOU exams, it is highly recommended that you thoroughly study the prescribed course materials and textbooks. Relying solely on this sample paper may not be sufficient for exam success.
3. **Use as a Study Aid:** Use this sample paper as a supplementary study aid to test your knowledge and exam preparedness.
4. **Self-Responsibility:** Your performance in exams is your responsibility, and success depends on your dedication to studying the course material.

We wish you the best of luck with your IGNOU exams. Thank you for using this sample paper as part of your preparation. **By MOTHER NOTES- 8529719732, 99922-90905**

All Full PDF- https://mothernotes.in/ - Previous year solved paper , Guess Paper.

IGNOU "MOTHER PUBLICATION" All PDF BUY ON WHATSAPP MSG- 9485943709
Page 2 of 36 Pages in this Full pdf
THIS IS COPYRIGHT PDF DO NOT SELL OR SHARE TO ANYONE- OTHERWISE LEGAL ACTION TAKEN

20 Marks Questions - 400-500 words Each

Q. - Write a note on Ambedkar's vision of an ideal society.

ANS.- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, a towering figure in Indian history and a key architect of the Indian Constitution, envisioned an ideal society that was grounded in principles of justice, equality, and fraternity. His vision was not only shaped by his experiences as a Dalit, but also by a deep understanding of social dynamics, historical injustices, and the need for comprehensive reforms to address the systemic inequalities prevalent in Indian society. Ambedkar's vision of an ideal society can be comprehensively understood by exploring his perspectives on social justice, education, economic empowerment, and political representation.

At the core of Ambedkar's vision was the pursuit of social justice. He vehemently advocated for the eradication of the caste system, which he saw as a deeply entrenched social evil that perpetuated discrimination and inequality. Ambedkar envisioned a society where the caste system would be annihilated, and individuals would be valued based on their abilities, character, and contributions rather than their birth. He argued that social justice could only be achieved through the establishment of a society that embraced the principles of equality and fraternity, allowing every citizen to lead a dignified life irrespective of their caste or background.

Education held a central place in Ambedkar's vision for an ideal society. He believed that education was a powerful tool for empowerment and social transformation. Ambedkar advocated for free and compulsory education for all, as he recognized that access to knowledge was crucial in breaking the chains of ignorance and prejudice. Moreover, he emphasized the need for education that fostered critical thinking, scientific temper, and moral values. Ambedkar's vision of education went beyond mere literacy; he envisioned an educational system that would instill a sense of dignity, self-respect, and a commitment to social justice among individuals.

Economic empowerment was another key aspect of Ambedkar's vision. He acknowledged the economic disparities prevalent in society, particularly among the marginalized communities. Ambedkar advocated for economic reforms that would uplift the socio-economic status of the oppressed and marginalized sections. He proposed measures such as land redistribution, job reservations, and financial support to ensure that economic opportunities were accessible to all, regardless of their caste or social background. Ambedkar believed that economic empowerment was essential for the creation of a just and equitable society, where every individual could enjoy the fruits of development and progress.

FOR MORE PDF-9485943709

All Full PDF- https://mothernotes.in/ - Previous year solved paper , Guess Paper.

IGNOU "MOTHER PUBLICATION" All PDF BUY ON WHATSAPP MSG- 9485943709
Page 3 of 36 Pages in this Full pdf
THIS IS COPYRIGHT PDF DO NOT SELL OR SHARE TO ANYONE- OTHERWISE LEGAL ACTION TAKEN

Political representation was a crucial pillar of Ambedkar's vision for an ideal society. He played a pivotal role in the drafting of the Indian Constitution, which enshrined the principles of democracy, equality, and justice. Ambedkar emphasized the importance of political participation for the marginalized sections of society, particularly the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. He argued that political representation would not only provide a platform for the voiceless to be heard but would also serve as a means to safeguard their rights and interests. Ambedkar's vision included a political system that was inclusive, where every citizen, irrespective of their social background, had equal opportunities to participate in the governance of the country.

In conclusion, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's vision of an ideal society was multi-faceted, addressing various dimensions of social, economic, and political life. He envisaged a society where the shackles of caste discrimination were broken, where education was a liberating force, economic opportunities were accessible to all, and political representation was inclusive. Ambedkar's vision was not limited to the upliftment of any particular community but aimed at creating a just, egalitarian, and harmonious society for all. His ideas continue to resonate in contemporary discussions on social justice, and his legacy endures as a beacon of inspiration for those striving to build a more equitable and inclusive world.

Q. - What do you understand by the term Parliamentary Democracy ? Explain.

ANS.- Parliamentary democracy is a form of government where the executive branch derives its legitimacy and authority from the legislative branch, and the head of government is accountable to the legislature. This system is characterized by the presence of a parliament that plays a central role in the political process. Countries that adhere to parliamentary democracy include the United Kingdom, Canada, India, Australia, and many others.

At the core of parliamentary democracy is the idea of a fusion of powers, as opposed to the separation of powers found in presidential systems. In a parliamentary system, the head of state and the head of government are not separate entities. The head of state is often a ceremonial figurehead, such as a monarch or a president with limited powers, while the head of government is the leader of the majority party in the parliament. This leader is typically the prime minister and holds the real executive power.

One key feature of parliamentary democracy is the principle of collective responsibility. The executive, including the prime minister and the cabinet, is collectively responsible to the parliament. This means that the government must have the confidence of the majority in the lower house of parliament to stay in power. If the government loses a vote of confidence or a major piece of legislation, it may be required to resign, leading to the formation of a new government or the calling of fresh elections.

The parliamentary system is known for its flexibility and responsiveness to the changing political landscape. Unlike fixed-term presidential systems, parliamentary democracies often have the ability to call early elections. This allows for a relatively quick response to political developments or crises. If the government loses the support of the parliament or if there is a deadlock, the head of state can dissolve the parliament and call for new elections.

The role of the opposition is crucial in parliamentary democracies. The opposition parties in the parliament provide an alternative to the government and scrutinize its actions. The opposition's duty is not only to criticize but also to offer

FOR MORE PDF-9485943709

All Full PDF- https://mothernotes.in/ - Previous year solved paper , Guess Paper.

IGNOU "MOTHER PUBLICATION" All PDF BUY ON WHATSAPP MSG- 9485943709
Page 4 of 36 Pages in this Full pdf
THIS IS COPYRIGHT PDF DO NOT SELL OR SHARE TO ANYONE- OTHERWISE LEGAL ACTION TAKEN

alternative policies and solutions. A strong opposition is considered essential for a healthy democracy, as it ensures that the government is held accountable and that there is a diversity of voices in the political arena.

In parliamentary democracies, the election process is often based on a party system. Political parties play a central role in shaping the political landscape, and voters cast their ballots for a political party rather than directly for an individual candidate. The party or coalition that wins the majority of seats in the lower house of parliament usually forms the government, and its leader becomes the prime minister.

Parliamentary democracy fosters a close relationship between the executive and legislative branches. The prime minister and the cabinet are drawn from the members of the parliament, ensuring a direct link between the government and the legislature. This close relationship facilitates communication and cooperation between the two branches of government, allowing for more effective governance.

While parliamentary democracy has its advantages, such as adaptability and accountability, it is not without challenges. One potential drawback is the risk of instability, particularly if there is frequent turnover in government or if coalition politics becomes complex. Additionally, the concentration of power in the hands of the majority party or coalition can sometimes lead to a lack of checks and balances.

In conclusion, parliamentary democracy is a system of government where the executive branch derives its legitimacy from and is accountable to the legislative branch. It is characterized by a fusion of powers, collective responsibility, and a strong role for political parties. This system has been widely adopted around the world and continues to be a dominant form of government in many countries.

FOR MORE PDF-9485943709

ALL SOLVED ASSIGNMENT, GUESS PAPER, PROJECT - HAND WRITTEN SCAN PDF, HARDCOPY BY POST ORDER- ON WHATSAPP MSG- 8529719732, 99922-90905 OR VISIT- motherpublication.in / mothernotes.in

Q. - Discuss Ambedkar's views on Indian village.

ANS.-

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, a prominent figure in the Indian independence movement and the principal architect of the Indian Constitution, had nuanced views on the Indian village. His perspectives were shaped by a deep understanding of the social and economic dynamics prevalent in rural India, and his thoughts on villages were an integral part of his broader vision for social justice and equality.

Ambedkar's views on Indian villages were multifaceted, and he critically analyzed their role in perpetuating social hierarchies, economic disparities, and the overall backwardness of marginalized communities, especially the Dalits. One of his key concerns was the entrenched caste system within the village structure, which he saw as a major impediment to social progress.

All Full PDF- https://mothernotes.in/ - Previous year solved paper , Guess Paper.

IGNOU "MOTHER PUBLICATION" All PDF BUY ON WHATSAPP MSG- 9485943709
Page 5 of 36 Pages in this Full pdf
THIS IS COPYRIGHT PDF DO NOT SELL OR SHARE TO ANYONE- OTHERWISE LEGAL ACTION TAKEN

The caste system, with its rigid hierarchy and discriminatory practices, manifested prominently in rural areas. Ambedkar argued that the village, as a microcosm of Indian society, was a hotbed of caste-based discrimination. He contended that the untouchables, now referred to as Dalits, were subjected to severe social ostracism and economic exploitation in the village setting. This discrimination, according to Ambedkar, hindered the overall development and progress of the marginalized communities.

In his seminal work "Annihilation of Caste," Ambedkar pointed out that the village system perpetuated inequality by enforcing endogamy and restricting social interactions between different castes. This, he argued, impeded social mobility and thwarted the emergence of a more egalitarian society. Ambedkar was a strong advocate for the annihilation of caste, and he believed that the transformation of the village was crucial for achieving this goal.

Moreover, Ambedkar was critical of the economic structure in villages, which he saw as inherently exploitative. The agrarian economy of rural India, dominated by landlords and moneylenders, often marginalized the Dalits and other marginalized communities. Ambedkar argued for land reforms to address the unequal distribution of land and to empower the landless and marginalized sections of society. He believed that economic justice was essential for achieving social justice, and a transformation in the economic structure of villages was integral to this process.

In addition to social and economic issues, Ambedkar also discussed the political dynamics of villages. He criticized the prevailing power structures in rural areas, where the upper castes wielded disproportionate influence, perpetuating a system of oppression. Ambedkar advocated for political empowerment of the marginalized communities through reservations in political bodies to ensure their representation and participation in the decision-making process.

While Ambedkar was critical of certain aspects of the Indian village, he did not dismiss the village system entirely. He acknowledged the significance of decentralized governance and local self-rule, but he emphasized the need for social and economic reforms to make these institutions more inclusive and just. Ambedkar envisioned a transformed village that would not only break free from the shackles of caste-based discrimination but also serve as a model for a more equitable and just society.

FOR MORE PDF-9485943709

Q. - Analyse Ambedkar's perspectives on gender.

ANS.- B.R. Ambedkar, a prominent Indian jurist, social reformer, and the chief architect of the Indian Constitution, had nuanced perspectives on gender that were deeply rooted in his understanding of social hierarchies and the intersectionality of oppression. Ambedkar's views on gender were shaped by his experiences as a Dalit, his academic insights, and his commitment to social justice. This analysis will explore key aspects of Ambedkar's perspectives on gender.

Ambedkar's understanding of gender was inseparable from his analysis of the caste system. For him, the issues of caste and gender were intertwined, and he recognized the multiple layers of discrimination faced by Dalit women. In his seminal work, "Annihilation of Caste," Ambedkar argued that caste and gender were the two primary axes of social discrimination, with Dalit women experiencing a compounded form of oppression. He highlighted the deplorable condition of Dalit women who faced not only gender-based discrimination but also the additional burden of caste-based oppression.

All Full PDF- https://mothernotes.in/ - Previous year solved paper , Guess Paper.

IGNOU MOTHER PUBLICATION - ASSIGNMENTS & GUESS PAPERS & PYQ SOLVED PDF

INDIA'S NUMBER 1 STUDY MATERIAL PROVIDER

यह केवल एक सैंपल पीडीएफ है।

यह केवल Sample PDF है। पूरी Solved Assignment या Guess Paper PDF खरीदने के लिए हमारी वेबसाइट पर जाएँ

या

WhatsApp पर मैसेज करें।

WHATSAPP ONLY: +91 9485943709

WHATSAPP ONLY:: +91 9992290905

1. Solved Assignment Visit -:: https://motherpublication.in/

2. Pyq Solved Guess paper Visit:-: https://mothernotes.in/

Mother Publication • IGNOU Study Resources