

WRAP Exams · wrapexams.com

Prelims PYQ, Mains model answers, and copy evaluation. Write to the desk for this paper, a doubt, or the AI waitlist.

ask@wrapexams.com · +91 85951 84903 · wrapexams.com

Q4

Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. B R Ambedkar, despite having divergent approaches and strategies, had a common goal of amelioration of the downtrodden. Elucidate.

UPSC Civil Services Mains 2015 · GS I · 12 marks · The Freedom Struggle

The Freedom Struggle - its various stages and important contributors / contributions from different parts of the country.

Core demand of the question

- **Mahatma Gandhi** and Dr. B R **Ambedkar**, despite having divergent approaches and strategies, had a common goal of amelioration of the downtrodden. Elucidate
- Cover the shared aim, then methods on caste, village, religion, and political safeguards
- Keep the explanation within a 12-mark length

Revision summary

Both men sought dignity, education, and an end to untouchability.

Gandhi relied on repentance, temple entry, and village constructive work.

Ambedkar relied on law, political safeguards, and critique of Hindu caste.

The Poona Pact replaced separate electorates with reserved seats after a clash.

Constitutional abolition of untouchability and later Navayana Buddhism mark **Ambedkar's** distinct strategy.

Flow diagram

Gandhi -> Harijan temple heart

Ambedkar -> Rights reservations exit

Gandhi -> Common dignity

Ambedkar -> Common dignity

Poona Pact -> Clash on electorate

Conclusion

- Elucidate by pairing one shared sentence with two strategy sentences on village, electorate, and religion.
- Do not flatten **Ambedkar** into a **Gandhi** lieutenant or **Gandhi** into an enemy of the depressed classes.

Gandhi and **Ambedkar** wanted the downtrodden raised. **Gandhi** worked through moral reform inside a village Hindu nation; **Ambedkar** worked through rights, separate political power, and, at the end, a new religious home. Indian social justice still lives in the tension between those

two paths.

Facts & figures

Poona Pact, 1932

Agreement after **Gandhi**'s fast: reserved seats for the depressed classes instead of separate electorates.

Annihilation of Caste, 1936

Ambedkar's undelivered address arguing that caste cannot be mended by piety alone.

Harijan campaign

Gandhi's 1930s drive against untouchability through tours, funds, and a newspaper.

Article 17 spirit

Constitutional abolition of untouchability, a legal path **Ambedkar** helped lock in.

Nagpur conversion, 1956

Ambedkar and followers embraced Buddhism as a dignified exit from caste Hinduism.

WRAP Exams · Write. Read. Analyse. Practice. · <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/mains-answers/gs-1/2015/mahatma-gandhi-and-dr-b-r-ambedkar-despite-having-divergent-approaches-and-strategies-had-a-common-goal-of-amelioration-of-the-downtrodden-elucidate/> · ask@wrapexams.com · wrapexams.com