

CBSE Test Paper - 01

Chapter - 18 Democracy and Diversity

1. The silver medalist, white Australian athlete, _____, wore a human rights badge on his shirt during the ceremony to show his support to the two Americans. **(1)**
 - a. Cathy Freeman
 - b. Peter Norman
 - c. John Carlos
 - d. Tommie Smith
2. Which type of social difference is less dangerous? **(1)**
 - a. Homogeneous
 - b. Cross Cutting
 - c. Political
 - d. Overlapping
3. Some _____ groups decided to participate in the UN Conference against racism in Durban in 2001, demanding the inclusion of caste in the agenda of this conference. **(1)**
 - a. Dalits, or Undere priveleged
 - b. STs
 - c. SCs
 - d. OBCs
4. Where were the Olympics held in 1968? **(1)**
 - a. Mexico
 - b. Paris
 - c. London
 - d. Washington
5. The assertion of _____ in a country need not be seen as a source of danger. **(1)**

-
- a. Political diversities
 - b. Overlapping differences
 - c. Ethnic composition
 - d. Social diversities
6. Name a country in which society was fairly homogeneous i.e. there were no significant ethnic differences. **(1)**
 7. Which Association took back the medals of Carlos, Smith and Norman? **(1)**
 8. How were Tommie Smith and John Carlos dressed to receive their medals? **(1)**
 9. What is the ethnic composition of the Netherlands? **(1)**
 10. How are social differences based on the accident of birth? **(3)**
 11. Who were African-American? **(3)**
 12. Explain with examples of different forms of social differences. **(3)**
 13. Why do social differences emerge in a society? Does every social difference lead to social division? Explain with the help of an example. **(3)**
 14. Discuss three factors that determine the outcome of the politics of social divisions. **(5)**
 15. "In a democracy, every expression of social division in politics is not disastrous". Establish the truth of the statement. **(5)**

CBSE Test Paper - 01
Chapter - 18 Democracy and Diversity

Answer

1. b. Peter Norman

Explanation: The silver medalist, white Australian athlete, Peter Norman, wore a human rights badge on his shirt during the ceremony to show his support to the two Americans.

2. b. Cross Cutting

Explanation: Overlapping social differences are more dangerous because they create possibilities of deep social divisions and tensions. Cross cutting social differences, on the other hand, are less dangerous as they are easier to accommodate.

3. a. Dalits, or Undere priveleged

Explanation: Some Dalit groups decided to participate in the UN Conference against racism in Durban in 2001, demanding the inclusion of caste in the agenda of this conference.

4. a. Mexico

Explanation: The 1968 Summer Olympics, officially known as the Games of the XIX Olympiad, were an international multi-sport event held in Mexico City, Mexico, in October 1968.

5. d. Social diversities

Explanation: In a democracy political expression of social divisions is very normal and can be healthy. History shows that democracy is the best way to fight for recognition and also to accommodate diversity.

Thus assertion of social diversities in a country need not be seen as a source of danger.

6. Germany had a society which was fairly homogeneous i.e. there were no significant ethnic differences.

7. The International Olympic Association held Carlos and Smith guilty of violating the

Olympic spirit by making a political statement. So their medals were taken back.

8. Tommie Smith and John Carlos won the gold and bronze medals respectively in the 200 metres race in Mexico Olympics in 1969. They received their medals wearing black socks and no shoes to represent Black poverty.
9. 53 percent are Protestants and 44 percent are Roman Catholics in the Netherlands.
10. Most of the social differences are based on birth. A person caste, race, religion, colour is only determined by the family where he is born. If a person is born in a high caste he is treated well whereas if he is born in a lower caste he may not be treated as same as if he was born in a high caste, some of these are changeable but some or not. People around us are males or females, they are tall and short, have different physical abilities or disabilities. All are grouped accordingly in different communities. For e.g. a person can change his religion or caste but he cannot change his colour.
11. The term "African American" represents mainly the descendants of the slave people who were brought from Africa to work in New Land (America) between the 17th and early 19th century. They were brought from Africa by force to work in America and they settled there and thus have African ancestry. As they are mostly blacks they were discriminated along with black Americans after the Independence of America. They became the sole cause of the American civil war. Today the African Americans are among the largest ethnic groups in the United States.
12. Different forms of social differences are mentioned below:
 - i. Social differences are based on an accident of birth. e.g., People around us are male and female, they are tall and short, have a different kind of complexions, or have different physical abilities or disabilities.
 - ii. Some differences are based on choices, e.g. some people are atheists. They don't believe in God or any religion. Some people choose to follow a religion other than the one in which they were born.

The examples of Belgium and Sri Lanka also show both regional and social differences. Sri Lanka has shown an example of linguistic and religious differences. Hence, the social difference can take different forms in different societies.

13. A. Differences in the society occur in a society due to an accident of birth.

-
- B. Differences may occur due to our own choices.
 - C. Every social difference does not lead to social division. Some differences can unite very different people. For example Carlos and Smith, both were African American and different from Norman, who was white. But, they were also similar in some other ways-they all were athletes who stood against racial discrimination.

14. There are three factors that determine the outcome of the politics of social divisions:

- i. **People's perception:** If people see their identities in singular and exclusive terms, it will lead to social division and even violence. Social divisions may take place if people demand special recognition to their identities. If people see their identities in singular terms, it becomes very difficult to accommodate and avoid social divisions. As long as people in Northern Ireland saw themselves as only Catholic or Protestant, their differences were difficult to reconcile. It is much easier if the people see that their identities are multiple and are complementary with the national identity. A majority of Belgians now feel that they are as much Belgium nationals or citizens as they are Dutch or French German-speaking. This feeling binds them together. Though India is a multi-cultural country, the feeling of nationalism binds us together.
- ii. **The reaction of the government to demands of different groups:** The outcome depends on how political leaders raise the demands of any community. It is easier to accommodate demands that are within the constitutional framework and are not at the cost of another community. If the government gives equal representation and equal share of power to all the major and minor groups in the society, the chances of social divisions minimise. If the government tries to suppress demand, it could create unrest, thereby paving the way for social divisions. For instance, the demand for only Sinhala' was at the cost of the interest and identity of the Tamil community in Sri Lanka.
- iii. **Role of a political party and government:** In another way, the political outcome of social divisions depends on how the government reacts to the demands of different groups. The role played by political leaders and the leadership provided by them play an important role in creating or filling social divisions. This is observed in Belgium and Sri Lanka. If the rulers are willing to share power and accommodate the reasonable demands of the minority

community, social divisions become less threatening for the country. But if they try to suppress such a demand in the name of national unity, the end result is often quite the opposite. Such attempts at forced integration often sow the seeds of disintegration.

Thus, the assertion of social diversities in a country needs not to be seen as a source of danger. In a democracy, the political expression of social divisions is normal and can be healthy.

15. A. At first sight, it would appear that the combination of politics and social divisions is very dangerous and explosive.
- B. But the social division of one kind or another kind in most countries of the world. Wherever they exist, these divisions are reflected in politics.
- C. Democracy involves completion among various political parties tends to divide any society. But it is not always disastrous.
- D. In a democracy political expression of social division is very normal and can be healthy. This allows various disadvantages and marginal social groups to express their grievances and get the government to attend to these.
- E. Expression of various kinds of social divisions in politics often results in their cancelling one another out and thus reducing their intensity. This leads to a strengthening of a democracy.