

CBSE Test Paper - 04
Chapter - 18 Democracy and Diversity

1. When was the UN Conference against racism held? **(1)**
 - a. 2004
 - b. 1989
 - c. 1991
 - d. 2001
2. Which Association held Carlos and Smith guilty of violating the Olympic spirit? **(1)**
 - a. The National Olympic Association
 - b. The Common Wealth Games Association
 - c. The International Olympic Association
 - d. The United Olympic Association
3. Social divisions and differences are based on which one important factor? **(1)**
 - a. Migration
 - b. Adopting New Religion
 - c. Accident of Birth
 - d. Adopting New Profession
4. Read the given statement regarding the demand(s) of Dalit groups in the UN Conference.
 - i. The inclusion of caste in the agenda
 - ii. To give them financial support
 - iii. To adopt the measures of Sustainable Development

What was/were the demand(s) of Dalit groups in the UN Conference against racism?
Choose the correct option. **(1)**

- a. i only
- b. i and ii

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- c. iii only
 - d. i, ii and iii

5. How many % of Roman Catholics live in Northern Ireland? **(1)**
 - a. 44
 - b. 74
 - c. 25
 - d. 53
6. What is a homogenous society? **(1)**
7. During which ceremony, Peter Norman, the Australian athlete wore a human rights badge on his shirt and why? **(1)**
8. Name the two athletes who raised the issue of Civil Rights in the Mexico Olympics (1968). **(1)**
9. What does the term migration signify? **(1)**
10. "In a democracy, every expression of social division in politics is not disastrous." Establish the truth of the statement with the help of an example. **(3)**
11. Suggest the main significance of 'Civil Rights Movement in the USA'. **(3)**
12. What is the term Afro-American used for? **(3)**
13. "The outcome of politics of social divisions depends on how people perceive their identities". Explain the statement. **(3)**
14. How do social division affect politics? Give two examples. **(5)**
15. When do social divisions take place in society? Explain with suitable examples. **(5)**

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Answers

1. d. 2001

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.

2. c. The International Olympic Association

Explanation: The International Olympic Association held Carlos and Smith guilty of violating the Olympic spirit by making a political statement. Their medals were taken back.

3. c. Accident of Birth

Explanation: Social divisions or differences are mostly based on accident of birth. Normally we don't choose to belong to our community. We belong to it simply because we were born into it.

4. a. i only

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.

5. a. 44

Explanation: The population of Northern Ireland is divided into two major sects of Christianity: 53 per cent are Protestants, while 44 per cent are Roman Catholics.

6. A society that has similar kinds of people, especially where there are no significant ethnic differences. For example, Germany and Sweden were once highly homogenous but now they are undergoing rapid change with the influx of people from other parts of the world.

7. During the medal ceremony of 200m race in the Mexico Olympics in 1968, Peter Norman, the Australian athlete wore a human rights badge on his shirt. He did so to

show his support to the two American athletes against racial discrimination in the US.

8. The two athletes who raised the issue of Civil Rights in the Mexico Olympics (1968) were US athletes Tommie Smith and John Carlos.
9. The movement of people from one region to another region within a country or to another country for the purpose of work or other economic opportunities is termed as Migration. Thus, the term migration signifies regular and periodic movements of population away from or back to their place of origin.
10.
 - i. In a democracy, political expression of social divisions is very natural and healthy.
 - ii. This allows various marginalised social groups to express their grievances and get the government to attend to these grievances.
 - iii. Every expression of social division in politics does not lead to disasters because wherever social divisions exist, they are reflected in politics.
 - iv. In many countries, there are parties that focus only on one community, e.g., A.M.K, A1ADMK and BSP in India.
11.
 - The "Civil Rights Movement" in the USA led by Martin Luther King Junior, aimed at abolishing legal racial discrimination against African-American by adopting a non-violent method of civil disobedience against racially discriminatory laws and practices.
 - The Civil Rights Movement was the struggle by African-Americans in the 1950s and 1960s to achieve civil rights equal to those of Whites, including equal opportunity in employment, housing and education, as well as the right to vote, the right of equal access to public facilities, and the right to be free of racial discrimination.
 - This movement sought to restore to African-Americans the right of citizenship guaranteed by the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.
12.
 - The term "Afro American" represents the largely the descendants of the slave people who were brought from Africa to work in New Land (America).
 - The descendants of Africans who were brought into America as slaves between the 17th century and early 19th century 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 American civil war.

13. A. Three factors are crucial in deciding the outcome of social divisions. First of all, the outcome depends on how people perceive their identities.
- B. If people see their identities in singular and exclusive terms, it becomes very difficult to accommodate.
- C. As long as people in Northern Ireland saw themselves as only Catholic or Protestant, their differences were difficult to reconcile.
- D. It is much easier if the people in our country see that their identities are multiple and are complementary with the national identity.
- E. A majority of Belgian now feel that they are as much Belgian as they are Dutch or German-speaking. This helps them to stay together.
- F. F. This is how most people in our country see their identity. They think of themselves as Indian as well as belonging to a state or a language group or a social or religious community.
14. Social divisions affect politics in both negative and positive ways:

Negative ways:

- i. In Northern Ireland, there has been a violent and bitter ethno-political conflict for many years. Northern Ireland population was divided into Protestants (53%) and Roman Catholics (44%). The Catholics were represented by Nationalist parties who wanted to be unified with the Republic of Ireland. In contrast, Protestants were represented by Unionists who wanted to remain with the U.K. Hundreds of civilians, militants and security forces were killed in the fight between unionists and nationalists.
- ii. The disintegration of Yugoslavia into six independent countries due to ethnic and religious differences is another example.
- iii. Sometimes social differences take the form of an unacceptable level of injustice and inequality. This may lead to the path of violence and defiance of state power.

Positive ways:

- i. People who feel marginalised, deprived and discriminated have to fight against the injustices. Such a fight often takes a democratic path voicing their demands in a peaceful and constitutional manner and seeking a fair position through elections.

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- ii. Every expression of social division in politics does not lead to disasters because wherever social divisions exist, they are reflected in politics. In many countries, there are parties that focus only on one community, e.g., D.M.K., AIADMK and BSP in India.

15. A social difference means the difference in a group of people due to their race, religion, language or culture. It becomes a social division when some social differences are joined by another set of social differences.

Social division takes place under the following circumstances:

- i. **Social division due to overlapping differences:** Some social differences overlap other differences e.g, the difference between the Blacks and Whites in the USA because the Blacks tend to be poor, homeless and discriminated. In our country, Dalits tend to be poor and landless. They often face discrimination and injustice. Situations of this kind produce social divisions when one kind of social difference becomes more important than the other and people start feeling that they belong to different communities.
- ii. **Social division due to cross-cutting differences:** If social differences cross-cut one another, it is difficult to pit one group of people to compete against the other. It means that groups that share a common interest on one issue are likely to be on different sides on a different issue, leading to a social division. Northern Ireland and the Netherlands are predominantly Christian countries but divided between Catholics and Protestants. In Northern Ireland, there are overlapping social differences. Class and religion overlap with each other. Catholic is more likely to be poor. Overlapping social differences have created deep social divisions and tensions and there have been several conflicts between Catholics and Protestants in Northern Ireland. In Netherlands, class and religion tend to cut across each other, leading to cross-cutting social differences. Catholics and Protestants are about equally likely to be rich or poor. There are no conflicts in Netherlands as cross-cutting social differences are easier to accommodate in a society.
- iii. **Social division due to migration:** Sometimes there is division or difference in society due to migration and migrants. The countries such as Germany and Sweden were once highly homogeneous. Even these countries are undergoing

rapid change with an influx of people from other parts of the world. Migrants bring with them their own culture and tend to form a different social community. In this sense, most countries of the world are multi-cultural and have multi-dimensional social divisions.

- iv. **Social division of one kind or another exist in most countries:** It does not matter whether the country is small or big. For instance, India is a vast country with many communities, at the same time, Belgium is a small country with many communities.