

**CBSE Test Paper - 02**  
**Chapter - 18 Democracy and Diversity**

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1. Who led the Civil Rights Movement in the USA? **(1)**
  - a. Peter Norman
  - b. Nelson Mandela
  - c. Martin Luther King Jr
  - d. John Carlos
  
2. Democracy allows various \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ social groups to express their grievances and get the government to attend to these issues. **(1)**
  - a. Disadvantaged and Marginal
  - b. Privileged and Middle class
  - c. Rich and poor
  - d. Women and Children
  
3. What was special about the 1968 Olympics held at Mexico city? **(1)**
  - a. US government announced the end of racism
  - b. Protest by African-American athletes against the racial discrimination of African-Americans
  - c. Mexico City supported the demand
  - d. All the Gold Medals went to US athletes
  
4. In 2005 which University installed a 20-foot high sculpture representing the protest by Tommie Smith and John Carlos? **(1)**
  - a. San Jose State
  - b. Stanford
  - c. Oxford
  - d. Haward
  
5. If the rulers are willing to share power and accommodate the reasonable demands of

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minority community, \_\_\_\_ divisions become less threatening for the country. **(1)**

- a. Political
- b. Social
- c. Cultural
- d. Social , Political and Cultural

6. Why is it not necessary for people belonging to the same religion to have the same caste? **(1)**
7. Give the reason that led to the disintegration of Yugoslavia. **(1)**
8. What does the Civil Rights Movement of the USA signify? **(1)**
9. What did the black-gloved and raised clenched fists symbolize? **(1)**
10. "We all have more than one identity and can belong to more than one social group". Support the statement with a suitable example. **(3)**
11. Taking the example of Carlos, Smith and Norman, explain how social differences divide similar people from one another but also unite very different people. **(3)**
12. What did the African-American athletes do in order to draw international attention to "black poverty" in the Mexico Olympic? **(3)**
13. What steps should be taken according to you to promote unity among the people of India? **(3)**
14. How is the political expression of social division in democracy beneficial? **(5)**
15. Do you think that social divisions are always dangerous? Explain. **(5)**

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**Answer**

1. c. Martin Luther King Jr

**Explanation:** Led by Martin Luther King Jr., Civil Rights movement practiced non-violent methods.

2. a. Disadvantaged and Marginal

**Explanation:** In a democracy, political expression of social divisions is very normal and can be healthy. This allows various disadvantaged and marginal social groups to express their grievances and get the government to attend to these issues.

3. d. All the Gold Medals went to US athletes

**Explanation:** Tommie Smith and John Carlos won gold and bronze medals respectively in 1968, Mexico Olympics. They received their medals wearing black socks and no shoes to represent Black poverty. With this gesture, they tried to draw international attention to racial discrimination in the United States.

4. a. San Jose State

**Explanation:** In 2005, the San Jose State University installed a 20-foot high sculpture representing the protest by Tommie Smith and John Carlos.

5. b. Social

**Explanation:** Only A. As seen in Belgium and Sri Lanka, if the rulers are willing to share power and accommodate the reasonable demands of 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.

6. A “Homogenous Society” is a society where most of the people speak the same language, share the same kind of ethnicity, cultural values and religious beliefs and

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systems. Homogenous society can be of different type e.g. the Japanese are said to live in a homogenous society since they all share the same ethnicity.

7. Political division on religion and ethnic lines.
8. Civil Rights Movement of the USA signifies a reformed mass popular movement against the social discrimination of Afro-Americans and to give equal access and opportunities for the basic privileges and rights of U.S. citizenship.
9. The black gloved and raised clenched fists were meant to symbolise Black power. With this gesture, they tried to draw international attention to racial discrimination in the U.S.
10.
  - A. Yes, a person having more than one identity can belong to more than one social group.
  - B. If one is Muslim or Christian, one may belong to a more different group like literate or illiterate, rich or poor, businessmen or working classes, etc.
  - C. We all have more than one identity or multiple identities. For example at home. At school, in the village or city, in the nation.
  - D. At school, we are students, class monitor, head boy or girl, sports captain and house captain.
  - E. At home, we are son or daughter, brother or sister.
  - F. We can have an identity by birth and by choice also. For example, a person may be male or female. He or she believes in God or not.
11. Every social difference does not lead to social division. Social differences divide similar people from one another, but they also unite different people. People belonging to different social groups share differences and similarities cutting across the boundaries of their groups. People belonging to the same religion may feel different. Yet people from different religions may have similar views.
  - i. For example, Carlos and Smith were similar in one way because both were African-Americans and thus different from Norman who was an Australian.
  - ii. But they were all similar in another way that they were all athletes who stood against racial discrimination.
  - iii. It is fairly common for people belonging to the same religion to feel that they do

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not belong to the same community, because their caste or sect is very different. Thus we all have more than one identity and can belong to more than one social group.

12. In the 200 m race held in 1968 Mexican Olympics, Tommie Smith and John Carlos, two African -American athletes won the gold and bronze medals respectively. Peter Norman from Australia won the silver medal.

To draw international attention to racial discrimination in the United States, the African-American athletes performed the following activities:

- i. They received their medals wearing black socks and no shoes to represent Black poverty.
- ii. When American national anthem was played, these two African-American athletes stood with clenched fists upraised and heads bowed.
- iii. The black gloved and raised clenched fists were meant to symbolise Black power.
- iv. Peter wore a human rights badge on his shirt to show his support.

13. Following steps can be undertaken to promote unity among the people of India:

- i. Expression of various kinds of social division in politics often results in their canceling one another out and thus reducing their intensity. This leads to the strengthening of democracy.
- ii. There should be equal opportunities of representation and no sort of discrimination should exist in the society.
- iii. More and more people's participation in political affairs should be encouraged.
- iv. Full religious tolerance and the leverage to minority groups should be given to voice their opinion.
- v. Festivals of all religions should be celebrated at the national level.

14. In a democracy, the political expression of social divisions is very normal and can be healthy. In the cases of India, Sri Lanka, Belgium, Yugoslavia it has been very much observed that social diversities can be accommodated in a very positive manner. But a positive attitude towards diversity and a willingness to accommodate it do not come about easily.

- A. People who feel marginalised, deprived and discriminated have to fight against

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the injustices.

- B. Such a fight often takes the democratic path voicing their demands in a peaceful and constitutional manner.
- C. Seeking a fair position through elections.
- D. Sometimes social differences can take the form of unacceptable level of social inequality and injustice. The struggle against such inequalities sometimes takes the path of violence and defiance of state power.

However, history shows that democracy is the best way to fight for recognition and also to accommodate diversity.

15. A. Every social difference does not lead to social division. Also, social divisions are not always dangerous.
- B. Social differences divide similar people from one another, but they also unite very different people. People belonging to different social groups share differences and similarities cutting across the boundaries of their groups.
- C. People belonging to the same religion to feel that they do not belong to the same community because their caste or sect is very different. It is also possible for people from different religion to have the same caste and feel close to each other.
- D. Rich and poor persons from the same family do not keep close relation with each other for they feel they are very different.
- E. Thus we all have more than one identity and can belong to more than one social group.