

CBSE Test Paper - 05
Chapter - 18 Democracy and Diversity

1. What action was taken against Peter Norman for supporting Tommie Smith and John Carlos? **(1)**
 - a. He was penalised with a huge compensation amount
 - b. He was imprisoned.
 - c. He was penalised by taking his medals.
 - d. He was penalised by not being included in the next Olympic.
2. How many % of Protestants live in Northern Ireland? **(1)**
 - a. 53
 - b. 44
 - c. 55
 - d. 74
3. When ____ died in 2006, Smith and Carlos were pallbearers at his funeral. **(1)**
 - a. Nelson Mandela
 - b. Martin Luther King Jr.
 - c. Cathy Freeman
 - d. Norman
4. Which of the following is correct with respect to Civil Rights Movement?
 - i. It was a more militant anti-racist movement
 - ii. This movement even advocated violence if necessary to end racism in the US
 - iii. The Black power movement emerged in 1966 and lasted till 1975. **(1)**
 - a. Only iii is correct
 - b. ii and iii are correct
 - c. only i is correct
 - d. i, ii and iii are correct

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5. ____ bring with them their own culture and tend to form a different social community. **(1)**
- a. Missionaries
 - b. Migrants
 - c. Leaders
 - d. Monks
6. What does overlapping difference signify? **(1)**
7. Name the sect of Christianity represented by nationalist parties who demanded that Northern Ireland is united with the Republic of Ireland. **(1)**
8. A Social difference arises due to which differences? **(1)**
9. Which group of countries did face the problem of social division? **(1)**
10. Explain the positive impact of social division on politics? **(3)**
11. Explain the two bases of social differences with examples. **(3)**
12. What is the difference between social differences and social divisions? **(3)**
13. "We have different identities in different contexts." Support the statement with three facts. **(3)**
14. Discuss the role of political parties in the determination of the outcomes of social division. **(5)**
15. Identify the determinants of the outcomes of the politics of social division and explain them. **(5)**

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Answer

1. d. He was penalised by not being included in the next Olympic.

Explanation: Norman suffered for his action and was not included in the Australian team for the next Olympic.

2. a. 53

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.

3. d. 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 Smith and Carlos. When Norman died in 2006, Smith and Carlos were pallbearers at his funeral.

4. d. i, ii and iii are correct

Explanation: i, ii and iii are correct

The Black power movement emerged in 1966 and lasted till 1975, which was a more militant anti-racist movement, advocating even violence if necessary to end racism in the US.

5. b. Migrants

Explanation: Anybody who shifts from one region or country to another region within a country or to another country, usually for work or other economic opportunities. Migrants bring with them their own culture and tend to form a different social community.

6. Social division takes place when some social difference overlaps with other differences. 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.

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7. Catholics
 8. Factors like Race, religion, language, etc. arise social division.
 9. India, Belgium, Sri Lanka, Germany, Sweden and the United Kingdom.
 10.
 - A. 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.
 - B. Social divisions of some of the other kind do exist in every society of the world and are reflected in politics.
 - C. In a democracy, it is only natural that political parties would talk about these divisions, make different promises to different communities, look after due representation of various communities and policies to redress the grievance of disadvantaged communities.
 11. Social differences take different forms in different societies
 - i. Social differences are based on the 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.
 - iii. Most of us choose what to study, which occupation to take up and which games or cultural activities to take part in. All these lead to the formation of social groups based on our choices.
 12. Social differences are the situations when people are discriminated against on the basis of their social, economic, cultural or racial inequality. These may be based upon the accident of birth or personal choices. Social differences are visible in language, religion, physical characteristics, region, ethnicity, etc. It may not necessarily lead to discrimination. On the other hand, it may even promote unity among people who are different in a particular way but similar in many other ways. For example, the difference between black and white becomes a social division in the US because

Blacks tend to be poor.

On the other hand, there are social divisions in society on the basis of caste, color, religion, language, region or sex. Social division is the result of the aggregation of social differences with other forms of differences. E.g. caste-based division becoming a basis of economic stratification of society. Such a situation also results in discrimination. 'The practice of untouchability' in India is such an example.

13. We have different identities in different contexts. It can be proved by the following points:
 - i. Social divisions in society are inevitable. They occur due to accident of birth or sometimes due to our choices.
 - ii. People usually perceive their identities on the basis of their religion, caste, language, social status and educational qualification or occupation.
 - iii. It is fairly common for people belonging to the same religions to feel that they do not belong to the same community because their caste is different.
 - iv. It is also possible for people from different religions to have the same caste and feel close to each other.
 - v. Rich and poor persons from the same family often do not keep close relations with each other for they feel they are different.
14.
 - A. The outcome depends on how leaders of political parties raise the demand of any community.
 - B. It is easier to accommodate demands of that are within the constitutional framework.
 - C. They are not at the cost of another community.
 - D. For example, the demand for only Sinhala was at the cost of the interest and identity of the Tamil community of Sri Lanka.
 - E. In Yugoslavia, the leaders of different ethnic communities presented their demands in such a way that these could not be accommodated within a single country.
15. Social divisions of one kind or the other exist in most countries of the world. It may sometimes lead to the disintegration of the country but in most cases, it need not have to.

The three determinants of the outcomes of the politics of social division:

- i. **People's perception:** If people view their identities to be exclusive and superior, it becomes difficult to accommodate them. 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 people see that their identities are multiple and are complementary with the national identity.
- ii. **Role of community and culture:** It depends upon how political leaders raise demands on behalf of a community. It is easier to accommodate demands that are within the constitutional framework and are not at the cost of another community. The demand for 'Only Sinhala' was at the cost of interest and identity of the Tamill community in Srilanka.
- iii. **The role of political party and government:** Reaction of the government to the demands of different communities also determines the outcome. If the rulers are willing to share power and accommodate the reasonable demands of a 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 opposite. Such attempts at forced integration often sow the seeds of disintegration.