

CBSE Test Paper - 03

Chapter - 18 Democracy and Diversity

- a. Which of the following is true with respect to Migrants? **(1)**
- a. Anybody who shifts from one region or country to another region outside a country or to another country, usually for work or other economic opportunities.
 - b. Anybody who shifts from one region or country to another region within a country or to another country, usually for work or other political opportunities.
 - c. None is true.
 - d. 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.
- b. The outcome of politics of social divisions depends on _____. **(1)**
- a. None of the above.
 - b. how people perceive their future.
 - c. How people perceive their ethnic composition.
 - d. How people perceive their identities.
- c. Why do some people belonging to the same religion often feel that they do not belong to the same community? **(1)**
- a. Because their castes or sects are same
 - b. Because their Social status are different
 - c. Because their tradition and culture are same
 - d. Because their castes or sects are different.
- d. What was the major cause of the disintegration of Yugoslavia? **(1)**
- a. Foreign Attacks
 - b. Political division on religious and ethnic lines
 - c. Economic Crises
 - d. Epidemic

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- e. What was the reason of social division between Blacks and Whites in U.S? **(1)**
- a. The Blacks tends to be autocratic
 - b. The Blacks tends to be politically strong
 - c. The Blacks tends to be rich and powerful
 - d. The Blacks tends to be poor, homeless and discriminated against.
- f. Name any two elements that show the basic unity in India? **(1)**
- g. Name a European country in recent times that has been worst affected by social division. **(1)**
- h. Name the leader of the Civil Rights Movement in the USA. **(1)**
- i. Who was the Australian athlete who showed sympathy and support to the two black American athletes? **(1)**
- j. "Social divisions exist in most of the countries." Explain. **(3)**
- k. How far do you agree with the statement that 'all social differences are not always an accident'? Explain. **(3)**
- l. "Too many small divisions are better than a single big division." Comment on this statement. **(3)**
- m. Explain with examples different forms of social diversity. **(3)**
- n. Politics and social divisions must not be allowed to mix. Substantiate this statement, with five arguments. **(5)**
- o. Explain the overlapping differences and cross-cutting differences with suitable examples. **(5)**

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Answer

1. d. 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.
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.
2. d. How people perceive their identities.
Explanation: The outcome of social difference depends on how people perceive their identities. If people see their identities in singular and exclusive terms, it becomes very difficult to accommodate.
3. d. Because their castes or sects are different.
Explanation: It is fairly common for 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.
4. d. Political division on religious and ethnic lines
Explanation: In Yugoslavia, the story did not have a happy end. Political competition along religious and ethnic lines led to the disintegration of Yugoslavia into six independent countries.
5. d. The Blacks tends to be poor, homeless and discriminated against.
Explanation: Social division takes place when some social difference overlaps with other differences. The difference between the Blacks and Whites becomes a social division in the US because the Blacks tend to be poor, homeless and discriminated against.
6. India is a vast country with many communities. But still it is known as a land of unity in diversity. The two elements which show the basic unity in India are:

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- i. Cultural unity.
 - ii. Religious equality.
 7. The country in recent times which has been worst affected by social divisions was Yugoslavia. Political competition and social differences took the form of social division on ethnic and religious lines. This led to the disintegration of Yugoslavia into six independent countries.
 8. The leader of the Civil Rights Movement in the USA was Martin Luther King Junior.
 9. Peter Norman
 10. Social division of one kind or the other exists in most of the countries:
 - i. Social divisions exist whether the country is big or small. India is a vast country with many communities. Belgium is a small country with many communities.
 - ii. Countries such as Germany and Sweden that were once highly homogeneous are undergoing rapid change with influx of people from other parts of the world.
 - iii. Srilanka and Belgium too had social differences based on language and religion.
 - iv. Northern Ireland and the Netherlands had social divisions on the basis of class and religion.
 - v. Migrants bring with them their own culture and tend to form a different social community. In this sense, most countries of the world are multicultural and as such have social divisions.

But usually overlapping differences are those which create trouble while cross-cutting differences are easier to accommodate.

11. A. All social differences are not because of an accident of birth. There are many differences that are the result of our choice.
 - B. For example, to follow a particular religion different from that of one's family, choosing an occupation different from that of the family traditionally prefers. All these may cause social differences.
 - C. Now the whole world has turned into a global village. The countries which were once highly homogeneous are undergoing rapid change with the influx of people from other parts of the world.

D. Some differences are also based on ideology. For example, in India, there are many political parties based on different ideologies.

12. It cannot be justified that too many small divisions are better or a single big division. The existence of social divisions reflects the multi-cultural facet of society. Divisions, whether big or small, can be bad or good depends on various factors such as how do they identify themselves, how their demands raised and what is the reaction of the rulers. It is to be identified that how democracy accommodates different diversities and how people react on different accommodations in respect to their demand. In a sense, politics is a force of unity. If the political leaders raise the demands of their community within the constitutional framework, it is easier to accommodate them. But if they raise such demands which are against the interest of other community, politics becomes the force of division. In a democracy, the political expression of social divisions is very normal and can be healthy. Hence it can be said that not exactly, but yes politics has the force to unite the country. It depends on how do the political leaders from different communities think and how much flexible they are.
13. A. The social differences can be overlapping and cross-cutting in nature.
B. The differences between Blacks and whites become a social division when blacks are found to be poor, racially discriminated and homeless.
C. If social difference cross cut one another it is difficult for groups to get pitted against one another. Example, In Netherlands, class and region cross-cut each other. Catholics and Protestants are equally rich or poor in that country.
D. As we know, Belgium is a small country with many communities. As a comparison to Sri Lanka, People speak different languages in different regions. while in Sri Lanka both language and regional differences are found. Thus social diversity can take different forms in different societies
14. i. Democracy involves competition among various political parties. Their competition tends to divide any society. If they start competing in terms of some existing social divisions, it can make a social division into political division and lead to conflict, violence or even disintegration of a country. There is a general view that the combination of politics and social divisions is very dangerous and explosive.
ii. Northern Ireland in United Kingdom has been for many years the site of a violent

and bitter ethno-political conflict. The 44 percent Catholics demanded that Northern Ireland be unified with the Republic of Ireland. The 53 percent Protestants wanted to remain with the UK. Hundreds of civilians, militants and security forces were killed in the fight between Unionists and Nationalists and between the security forces of the UK and the Nationalists. It was only in 1998, that the UK government and the Nationalists reached a peace treaty after which the nationalists suspended their armed struggle.

- iii. Political competition along religious and ethnic lines led to the disintegration of Yugoslavia into six independent countries.
 - iv. In a democracy, it is only natural that political parties would talk about the social divisions, make different promises to different communities, look after due representation of various communities and make policies to redress the grievances of the disadvantaged communities.
 - v. Social divisions affect voting in most countries. People from one community tend to prefer some party to others. In many countries, there are parties that focus only on one community.
 - vi. If rulers try to suppress the demands of certain groups in the name of national unity, they may sow the seeds of disintegration.
15. Social divisions of one kind or the other exist in most parts of the world. A social difference means the difference in a group of people due to their race, religion, language or culture.

Overlapping Social Differences: Overlapping differences happen when some social differences overlap 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. For example, the difference between Blacks and Whites in the United States becomes a social division because Blacks tend to be poor and landless, and often face injustice and discrimination. In our country, Dalits tend to be poor and landless and often face injustice and discrimination. Overlapping differences create the possibility of deep social divisions and tensions.

Cross-cutting Social Differences: Cross-cutting differences happen when one type of social difference is weakened by another set of social differences. Then, it

becomes difficult to group people into a single category because they are going to have different opinions and views on different matters. Cross-cutting differences occur when social differences cross-cut one another, it is difficult to put a group of people against the other. It means that groups that share a common interest on the issue are likely to be on different sides on a different issue. For example, Northern Ireland and the Netherlands, both, are predominantly Christians but divided between Catholics and Protestants. In Northern Ireland, class and religion overlap each other, if Catholics tend to be poor and have suffered discrimination whereas in Netherlands, class and religion tend to crosscut each other and both are equally likely to be rich or poor. It means they have conflict in Northern Ireland and it is not so in the Netherlands. Cross-cut social differences are easier to accommodate.