

CHAPTER

3

DEMOCRACY AND DIVERSITY

Syllabus

- *Are divisions inherent to the working of democracy?*

Quick Review

- The Civil Rights Movement in the USA was aimed at abolishing racial discriminations against African-Americans. It was led by Martin Luther King Junior.
- Two African-Americans, Smith and Carlos, who won the gold and bronze medals in Olympics tried to draw the world's attention to the racial discrimination practised against Africans in America by protesting at the time of the medal ceremony.
- A social difference means the difference in a group of people due to their race, religion, language or culture.
- When two or more social differences join together, it turns into a social division.
- The differences between the Blacks and Whites became a social division in the U.S.
- Democracy is a government of the people, by the people and for the people.
- Democracy involves competition among various political parties. Their competition tends to divide any society.
- **Three factors are crucial in deciding the outcome of politics of social decisions :**
 - First, the outcome depends on how people perceive their identities.
 - Second, it depends on how political leaders raise the demands of any community.
 - Third, it depends on how the government reacts to the demands of different groups.
- In a democracy, political expression of social division is very normal and can be healthy if a positive attitude towards diversity is kept.
- A homogenous society is one whose residents are similar in respect of religion, culture and language.
- The Indian society is a diverse society.
- The Black Power Movement in the USA was started in 1966 and lasted till 1975 to end racism
- Afro-American is a term used to refer to those Africans whose ancestors were brought to America as slaves between the 17th and the early 19th centuries.
- India is the largest democratic country in the world.
- Indian democracy is a parliamentary form of democracy.
- The constitution of India divides power between the union and the state governments.
- Black Power was a political movement in the late 1960s and early 1970s that aimed to express a new racial consciousness among Blacks in the United States.
- Shifting of people from one country to another or from one place to another in search of jobs or for other reasons is known as migration.
- Migration converts a homogeneous country into a heterogeneous country.

Know the Terms

- **Democracy :** A government is framed by the representatives elected by the people. In other words, democracy is the government of the people, by the people and for the people.
- **Homogeneous Society :** A society that has similar kinds of people, especially where there are no significant ethnic differences.

- **Migrant** : Anybody who shifts from one region or a country to another region within a country or to another country, usually for work or other economic opportunities.
- **Civil Rights Movement** : It was a non-violent movement initiated by Martin Luther King Junior to fight against racial discrimination practised in the US against African-Americans who were Blacks.
- **African-American** : The descendants of Africans who were brought into America as slaves between the 17th century and the early 19th century.
- **Black Power** : The Black Power Movement came into existence in 1966 and lasted till 1975. It was a militant and racist movement advocating even violence to end racism in the US.
- **Racism** : The unfair treatment of people who belong to a different race.
- **Atheist** : A person who does not believe in God or religion.
- **Overlapping Differences** : When some social differences overlaps with other differences, we call them overlapping differences.
- **Cross-cutting Differences** : When some social differences cross cut one another they are called cross-cutting differences.
- **Minority** : Communities which are less than half of the total population of the country.
- **Forum** : The lower courts are referred to as forums.
- **Social Differences** : Social diversity which is different from society to society.
- **Discrimination** : The practice of treating somebody or a particular group in society less-fairly than others.
- **Multicultural Community** : Social community formed on the basis of different cultures is termed as multi-cultural community. Generally, this is the result of migration.
- **Social Division** : Division of society on the basis of caste, race, religion, language, region, sex etc.
- **Disintegration** : The process of breaking into small parts.

Know the Links

- Black Power Salute at Mexico Olympics
 - <http://www.youtube.com>
- Martin Luther King
 - <http://www.martinlutherking.org>
- Apartheid
 - <http://www-cs-students.stanford.edu>



Very Short Answer Type Questions

(1 mark each)

[U] Q. 1. What is a homogenous society?

[Board Term-I, Set (6HTQGTE, NLTM8TU) 2016-17]

Ans. A society that has similar kinds of people, especially where there are no significant ethnic differences. For example, Germany and Sweden.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 1

[A] Q. 2. Highlight the case of Northern Irelands in reference to cross cutting of social differences.

[Board Term-I, Set-C5JWEVD, 2015]

OR

[U] Highlight the case of Northern Ireland with reference to overlapping of social differences.

[Board Term-I, Set (OEQL2HT), 2016-17]

Ans. In Northern Ireland, people are predominantly Christian but divided between Catholic and Protestants. Class and religion overlap with each other. Thus creating a possibility of deep social divisions and tensions. If you are Catholic, you are also more likely to be poor, and you may have

suffered a history of discrimination. The result is that Catholics and Protestants have conflicts in Northern Ireland.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 1

[A] Q. 3. Which University has recently installed the statues of Tommie Smith and John Carlos in its campus? [Board Term-I, Set (CB4QHT1), 2016-17]

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

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 1

[A] Q. 4. Give one example to show overlapping social differences create possibilities of deep social divisions and tensions.

[Board Term-I, 2015, Set-6AP67LB]

Ans. Catholics and Protestants have had conflicts in Northern Ireland.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015) 1

[A] Q. 5. Which event in the USA is referred as the Black Power Movement (1966-73)?

Ans. Movement to end racism. **1**

[A] Q. 6. Which group of countries did face the problem of social division?

[Board Term-I, Set (R9UJGYG), (WQ7FXWC) 2014]

Ans. Belgium, Sri Lanka and United Kingdom. **1**

[U] Q. 7. Who are represented by the term 'African American'? **[Board Term-I, (X30T4XE) 2014]**

Ans. The descendants of Africa who were brought into America as slaves between the 17th century and early 19th century. **1**

[U] Q. 8. Which country suffered disintegration due to political fights on the basis of religious and ethnic identities?

Ans. Yugoslavia. **1**

[U] Q. 9. Name any two elements that show the basic unity in India?

Ans. (i) Cultural unity;
(ii) Religious equality. **1**

[U] Q. 10. List out the reasons for the growth of the Civil Rights Movement in America.

Ans. (i) Prevalence of poverty.
(ii) Racial discrimination.
(iii) To achieve civil rights equal to those of whites.
(iv) Religious diversity. **1**

[U] Q. 11. What does overlapping difference signify?

Ans. Social division takes place when some social difference overlaps with other differences. **1**

[U] Q. 12. How were Tommie Smith and John Carlos dressed to receive their medals?

Ans. Tommie Smith and John Carlos received their medals wearing black socks and no shoes to represent Black poverty. **1**

[A] Q. 13. During which ceremony, Peter Norman, the Australian athlete wore a human rights badge on his shirt and why?

Ans. During the medal ceremony of Mexico Olympics 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. **1**

[A] Q. 14. Which Association took back the medals of Carlos, Smith and Norman?

Ans. The International Olympic Association. **1**

[A] Q. 15. Name the movement led by Martin Luther king, Jr.

Ans. Civil Rights Movement. **1**

[A] Q. 16. Which movement emerged in 1966 and lasted till 1975 to end racism in the US?

Ans. The Black Power Movement. **1**

[U] Q. 17. Explain the meaning of democracy?
(Board - Outside Delhi, Set I, II, III, 2017)

Ans. Democracy is a system of government in which the citizens exercise power directly or elect representatives from among themselves to form a governing body, such as a parliament. **1**



Short Answer Type Questions

(3 marks each)

[U] Q. 1. How far do the emergences of social differences lead to social division? Explain by giving a suitable example.

[Board Term-I, Set (6HTQGTF), 2016-17]

Ans. (i) If social differences cross cut one another, it is difficult to avoid clashes between the groups that hold different views.

(ii) If means that groups that share a common interest on one issue are likely to be in different sides of a different issue.

(iii) For example, in Northern Ireland class and religion tend to cut across each other leading to social tensions. **1×3=3**

[A] Q. 2. "Social division takes place when some social differences overlap with other differences." Justify the statement.

[Board Term-I, Set (CB4QHT1) 2016-17]

Ans. (i) 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.

(ii) In our country Dalits tend to be poor and landless. They often face discrimination and injustice.

(iii) One kind of social difference becomes more important when other people start feeling that they belong to different communities.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016) 1×3=3

[U] Q. 3. How is overlapping differences different from cross-cutting differences?

[Board Term-I, NCT-2014]

Ans. (i) Social differences which overlap other differences are known as overlapping differences, while when social differences cross-cut one another, it is known as cross-cutting differences.

(ii) Cross-cutting social differences are easier to accommodate, while overlapping differences are not.

(iii) Overlapping social differences create possibilities of deep social divisions and tensions, while cross-cutting differences do not usually lead to conflicts.

1×3=3

[U] Q. 4. Explain the two basis of social differences with examples. **[Board Term-I, DDE-2014]**

OR

[U] Explain with example different forms of social differences. **[Board Term-I, Set (580014, 35) 2011]**

OR

[U] Describe any three origins of social differences.

[Board Term-I, (580016, 20, 22, 39) 2011]

Ans. Different forms of social differences :

- (i) Social differences are based on accident of birth. E.g., people around us are male and female, they are tall and short, have 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.

$1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 3$

[A] Q. 5. Explain overlapping of social differences with an example. [Board Term-I, DDE-2014]

OR

[A] "Overlapping social differences create possibilities of deep social divisions and tensions". Explain.

Ans. (i) When one social difference overlaps another difference, it is known as overlapping of social differences.

- (ii) Overlapping of social differences between Blacks and Whites became a social division in the United States. These differences became the main factor for the Black Power Militant Movement.

- (iii) Even in India, Dalits face discrimination and injustice. These kinds of situations produce social divisions which are harmful for democracy and weaken the basic foundation of democracy.

$1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 3$

[U] Q. 6. What are the three factors that determine the outcome of social divisions on politics? Explain.

[Board Term-I, (105) 2013, (34) 2012]

OR

[U] Describe the factors which decide the outcomes of the politics of social division?

[Board Term-I, Set (46, 48, 51, 52, 60, 62, 69), 2012, Set (580018, 23, 29, 33, 34, 36, 37, 40, 43, 44) 2011]

Ans. Factors that determine the outcome of politics of social divisions :

- (i) As social groups view their identities to be exclusive and superior, it becomes difficult to accommodate them.
- (ii) It depends upon the type of demands raised by the political leaders 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.
- (iii) Reaction of the government to the demands of different communities determine the outcome. If the rulers are willing to share power and accommodate the reasonable demands of minority community, social divisions become less threatening for the country.

$1 \times 3 = 3$ (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2013)

[A] Q. 7. Explain with example the role of political leaders to determine the outcome of politics of social divisions. [Board Term-I, Set-M, DDE-2015]

[Board Term-I, Set (R9UJGYG), 2014]

Ans. It depends on how political leaders raise the demands of any community. For example :

- (i) It is easier to accommodate demands that are within the constitutional framework and are not at the cost of another community.
- (ii) The demand for 'only Sinhala' was at the cost of the interest and identity of the Tamil community in Sri Lanka.
- (iii) 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.

$1 \times 3 = 3$

[U] Q. 8. How do social division affect politics? Give two examples. [Board Term-I, Set (580011) 2011]

OR

[U] Explain with examples how social division affects politics? [Board Term-I, Set (580038) 2011]

OR

[U] How do social divisions affect politics? Explain.

[Board Term-I, Set (33) 2012]

Ans. 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 Protestant (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) Disintegration of Yugoslavia into six independent countries due to ethnic and religious differences is another example.

Positive ways :

- (i) 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.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012) $1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 3$

[R] Q. 9. How is political expression of social division in democracy beneficial?

[Board Term-I, Set (580012, 13, 17, 20, 21, 24, 32, 38, 41) 2011]

OR

In a democracy, political expression of social division is very normal and can be healthy. Justify this statement with suitable arguments.

Ans. Every expression of social division in politics does not lead to disasters but it is beneficial too.

- (i) The various disadvantaged groups express their grievances and get the government to attend the same.

- (ii) Expression of various kinds of social divisions in politics often results in their cancelling one another out and thus reducing their intensity.
- (iii) Fight against injustice often takes a democratic path voicing their demands in a peaceful and constitutional manner and seeking a fair position through elections. $1 \times 3 = 3$

□ Q. 10. Why do some people think that it's not correct to politicize social divisions? Give three reasons.

[Board Term-I, Set (X30T4XE) 2014]

Ans. They think that it is not correct to politicize social divisions because :

- (i) It can make social divisions into political division and lead to conflict, violence or even disintegration of a country.
- (ii) In Northern Ireland, there has been a violent and bitter ethno-political conflict for many years.
- (iii) It caused disintegration of Yugoslavia into six independent countries. $1 \times 3 = 3$

□ Q. 11. "Social divisions exist in most of the countries." Explain. [Board Term-I, Set (580017, 35, 37) 2011]

Ans. 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) 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 as much have social division. $1 \times 3 = 3$

□ Q. 12. What are the features of a homogeneous society? Mention the name of any one country having such society? [Board Term-I, Set (280013, 21, 42) 2011]

Ans. Features of a homogeneous society :

- (i) A society has similar kinds of people.
- (ii) There are no significant ethnic differences. Germany and Sweden have homogenous societies. (Any one state) $2 + 1 = 3$

□ Q. 13. What steps should be taken according to you to promote the unity among the people of India?

[Board Term-I, Set-E, DDE-2015]

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

- (i) There should be equal opportunities of representation and no sort of discrimination existing in the society.
- (ii) More and more people participation in political affairs should be encouraged.
- (iii) Full religious tolerance and the leverage to minority group should be given to voice their opinion. (Any other viable point) $1 \times 3 = 3$

□ Q. 14. "Attempts at forced integration often sow the seeds of disintegration." Support the statement with suitable arguments.

[Board Term-I, Set-E, DDE-2015]

Ans. (i) The above statement is true from the examples of 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.

(ii) But if they suppress such a demand in the name of national unity, the end result is often quite the opposite.

Thus with such attempts at forced integration often saw the seeds of integration. $1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 3$

□ Q. 15. "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.

Ans. (i) Every expression of social division in politics does not lead to disasters because wherever social divisions exist, they are reflected in politics.

(ii) In many countries, there are parties that focus only on one community, e.g., A.M.K, AIADMK and BSP in India. $1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 3$

□ Q. 16. "We have different identities in different contexts." Support the statement with three facts.

[Board Term-I, Set (580012, 15) 2011]

Ans. We have different identities in different contexts. It can be proved by the following points :

- (i) 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.
- (ii) It is also possible for people from different religions to have the same caste and feel close to each other.
- (iii) Rich and poor persons from same family often do not keep close relations with each other for they feel they are different. $1 \times 3 = 3$

□ Q. 17. Describe the consequences of Smith and Carlos reaction to the racial discrimination.

[Board Term-I, Set (NLTM8TU), 2016-17]

Ans. (i) Carlos and Smith were held guilty for violating the Olympic spirit by making political statement.

(ii) Medals were taken back.

(iii) Norman was not included in Australian team.

(iv) Action helped in gaining international attention for Civil Rights Movement.

(Any three) $1 \times 3 = 3$

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016)

□ Q. 18. What penalty was imposed on 'Carlos Smith and Norman' for their action at the 1968 Mexico Olympics? [Board Term-I, KVS-2014]

OR

□ How were Carlos, Smith and Norman penalized for their action at the 1968 Mexico Olympics?

[Board Term-I, Set (47) 2012]

Ans. (i) The International Olympics Committee took back the medals of Carlos and Smith.

(ii) There was a severe criticism of Carlos and Smith in the USA.

(iii) Norman was not included in the Australian team for the next Olympics.

1×3=3 CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)

Q. 19. Taking the example of Carlos, Smith and Norman, explain how social differences divide similar people from one another but also unite very different people.

[Board Term-I, Set (36) 2012,
Set (58001, 15, 41), Set (B1), 2011]

Ans. 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 white.

(ii) But they were all similar in other way that they were all athletes who stood against racial discrimination.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012) 1+2=3

Q. 20. Distinguish between Civil Rights Movements (1954-1968) and The Black Power Movement (1966-1975) Movement in the USA.

[Board Term-I, Set (3K) 2013]

Ans. Civil Rights Movement : (1954-1968)

Refers to a set of events and reform movements aimed at legally abolishing racial discrimination against African-Americans. Led by Martin Luther King Junior, this movement practised non-violent methods.

The Black Power Movement :

This Movement emerged in 1966 and lasted till 1975, which was more militant anti-racist movement, advocating even violence if necessary to end racism in the U.S.

1½ × 1½ = 3 (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2013)

Q. 21. What did the African-American athletes do in order to draw international attention to "black poverty" in the Mexico Olympic?

[Board Term-I, Set (52) 2012]

OR

What did the black glove and raised clenched fists meant to? Why did athletes do so?

[Board Term-I, Set (74) 2012]

OR

What problem was raised by Smith and Carlos of U.S.A.? With what gesture did they draw international attention towards the social problems in U.S.A.?

[Board Term-I, Set (81) 2012]

OR

How did the African-American athletes in Mexico Olympics 1968 try to draw international attention to racial discrimination in the United States?

[Board Term-I, Set (37) 2012]

OR

What did the African-American athletes in Mexico Olympic do in order to draw international attention to racial discrimination in the United States?

[Board Term-I, Set (580014, 33) 2011]

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

(i) They received their models 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.

(Any three) 1×3=3

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)

Q. 22. Who was the leader of the Civil Rights Movement? Describe the importance of this movement.

[Board Term-I, Set (53, 56) 2012]

OR

Explain briefly the Civil Rights Movement which took place in the U.S.A. between 1954 and 1968.

[Board Term-I, Set (580018, 23, 34, 40, 44) 2011]

Ans. Martin Luther King Junior was the leader of the Civil Rights Movement. This movement was started in 1954 and lasted till 1968.

Importance of Civil Rights Movement :

(i) It was a reform movement with the aim to abolish legal racial discrimination against African-Americans.

(ii) It practised non-violent methods of civil disobedience. Against racially discriminatory laws and practices.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012) 1+2=3

Q. 23. What was the Black Power Movement? Explain.

[Board Term-I, Set (580016, 22, 32, 43), 2011]

Ans. (i) The Black Power Movement was emerged in USA between 1966 and lasted till 1975.

(ii) It was more militant and an anti-racist movement.

(iii) Main aim of this movement was to end racism in the U.S

1×3=3



Long Answer Type Questions

(5 marks each)

- Q. 1. "Different traditional communities are involved in conserving their own natural habitats in India". Analyse the statement. [Board Term I, 2016]**

Ans. (i) People of Sariska Tiger Reserve are fighting against mining.
 (ii) The villagers of 5 Alwar District declared 1200 hectares Bhairodev Dakav "Sonchuri".
 (iii) People involved in "Chipko Movement" resisted deforestation.
 (iv) The Mundas and Santhals of Chhotanagpur region worship some trees.
 (v) People themselves involved in joint forest management.
1×5=5 (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016)

- Q. 2. Politics and social divisions must not be allowed to mix. Substantiate this statement, with five arguments. [Board Term-I, (Set-C5)WEVD, 2015]**

Ans. (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 social division into political division and lead to conflict, violence or even disintegration of a country.
 (ii) 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.
1×5=5 (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015)

- Q. 3. 'Social diversity in a country need not be seen as a source of danger'. Prove.**

Ans. Social diversity in a country need not be seen as a source of danger because :

- In a democracy, political expression of social divisions is very normal and can be healthy.
- It allows various disadvantaged and marginal social groups to express their grievances and get the government to attend to these aspects.
- Expression of various kinds of social divisions in politics often results in their cancelling one another out.
- This cancelling reduces the intensity of the different social divisions.
- This leads to strengthening of a democracy.

1×5=5

- Q. 4. Describe the problems faced by a democracy to accommodate social diversities.**

Ans. Problems faced by a democracy to accommodate social diversities are as follows :

- A positive attitude towards diversity and a willingness to accommodate it do not come about easily.
- People who feel marginalized, deprived and discriminated have to fight against the injustice.
- Such a fight often takes the democratic path, voicing their demands in a peaceful and constitutional manner and seeking a fair position through elections.
- 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 difference of state power.

1×5=5



High Order Thinking Skills (HOTS) Questions

- Q. 1. Identify the determinants of the outcomes of the politics of social division and explain them. [Board Term-I, Set (X30T4XE) 2014]**

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

- People's perception:** If people view their identities to be exclusive and superior, it becomes difficult to accommodate them.
- 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 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.



Value Based Questions

Q. 1. Do you think that social divisions are always dangerous? Explain.

[Board Term-I, Set (R9UJGYG) 2014]

Ans. No, we do not think that social divisions are always dangerous because :

- (i) In a democracy, political expression of social divisions is normal and can be healthy.
 - (ii) It allows various disadvantaged and marginal social groups to express their grievances and get the government to attend to these.
 - (iii) Expression of various kinds of social division in politics often results in their cancelling one another out.
- 1×3=3

Q. 2. What lessons have been learnt from the Civil Rights Movement of Martin Luther King Jr in the USA?

- Ans.**
- (i) People learnt that issues such as discrimination on the basis of colour existed in many regions of the world and especially in the USA.
 - (ii) The issue of equality was much discussed and it was realized that equality is a dream for many sections of society in different countries with parallel problems.
 - (iii) People learnt that through a non-violent protest it was possible to highlight a social problem and find solutions for the same.
 - (iv) It is only in a democracy that disadvantaged sections of society are able to highlight their problems and find solutions. (Any three) 1×3=3

□□