Chapter – 3

Democracy and Diversity

(Assertion and Reason Questions)

Mark the option which is most suitable :

(a) If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

(b) If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

(c) If assertion is true but reason is false.

(d) If both assertion and reason are false.

Q.1. Assertion (A) : Civil rights movement continued in the United States from 1954-68 which protested against racial discrimination.

Reason (R) : Racial discrimination is inhumane and should not be practiced for it promotes discriminatory and prejudiced attitude.

Q.2. Assertion (A) : The difference between the Blacks and Whites becomes Social division in the US.

Reason (R) : Social divisions do not always lead to social differences

Q.3. Assertion (A) : Social divisions affect voting in most countries.

Reason (R) : People from one community tend to prefer some party more than others.

Q.4. Assertion (A) : Racial discrimination helps in bringing people closer.

Reason (R) : Racial discrimination is highly desirable by all.

Q.5. Assertion (A) : In Northern Ireland, class and religion overlap with each other.

Reason (R) : Catholics and Protestants are likely to be equally rich or poor.

Q.6. Assertion (A) : Social differences always lead to social division.

Reason (R) : Homogenous society is desirable for avoiding social difference.

Q.7. Assertion (A) : Democracy is the best way to accommodate diversity.Reason (R) : Democracy helps in creating homogenous society.

Q.8. Assertion (A) : Social divisions exist in only big countries like India.

Reason (R) : Small countries are homogenous.

Q.9. Assertion (A) : India has a lot of social differences.

Reason (R) : India is a democratic nation.

-X-X-X-

ANSWER KEY

Q.1: (a) Civil rights movement in the USA (1954-1968) practiced non-violent means to protest against racial discrimination. Racial discrimination is not justified and should be completely ousted from the mentalities of the people. The reason justifies the assertion.

Q.2: (b) The difference between tire Blacks and Whites becomes Social division in the US. Social division takes place when some social difference overlaps with other differences. However, the reason does not justify the assertion.

Q.3: (a) Social divisions affect voting in most countries. People from one community tend to prefer some party more than others because of their prejudices towards some social groups or the other, they tend to vote for the groups they connect or relate to.

Q.4: (d) Racial discrimination leads to domination of one social group by other. Hence, it leads to oppression and feeling of hatred and not integration of society. **Q.5**: (a) In Northern Ireland, class and religion overlap with each other. Catholics and Protestants are likely to be equally rich or poor. So, there are no conflicts in Catholic and Protestants.

Q.6 : (d) Social differences do not always lead to social division. It leads to social division only when people use it negatively to segregate themselves from others or to demean/degrade some group. For example, Caste, Religion, Racial group, etc. Social differences do not always need to be avoided, for example the Olympics held at Mexico city taught the same lesson.

Q.7: (c) Democracy helps in accommodating diversity by giving equal rights to people from all social groups and communities. The reason however is false because heterogeneous society is created by democracy.

Q.8 : (d) Social divisions can exist in any country regardless of the size of the country. For example, Sri Lanka is a small country yet it has conflict over social differences between Sinhala speaking and Tamil speaking people.

Q.9: (b) India has a lot of social differences based on caste, religion and languages, and it is the largest democracy is the world, yet the reason does not justify the assertion.