# NTSE

NCERT Solutions for Class 10 Social Science CIVICS – Democracy and Diversity



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#### 1. What do you mean by Social divisions?

**Ans.** When one kind of social difference becomes more important than another and people start feeling that they belong to different communities, there is a social division. In India, the difference between the upper caste and backward caste like scheduled caste and scheduled tribe is an example of social division.

#### 2. Discuss the factors crucial in deciding the outcome of politics of social divisions.

- Ans. (1) How people perceive their identities.
  - (2) How political leaders raise the demands of any community.
  - (3) How the government reacts to demands of different groups.
- **3.** How had religious differences created social divisions in Northern Ireland and failed to do the same in the Netherlands?
- **Ans.** In Northern Ireland the population is divided into two major sects of Christianity 53% are Protestants and 44% are Roman Catholic. Catholics are poor and discriminated against. This is social division because class and religion overlap with each other.

But in the Netherlands class and religion tend to cut across each other. Here Catholics and Protestants are about equally likely to be poor or rich. So, they co-exist and do not create social differences. These types of differences are easier to accommodate while overlapping social differences create possibilities of deep social divisions and tensions.

#### 4. How do American athletes show their anger towards racism in the 1968 Olympics?

**Ans.** Tommie Smith and John Carlos were African American athletes. They had won the gold and bronze medals respectively in the 200 meters race. They received their medals, wearing black socks and no shoes to represent black poverty. The two men standing with clenched fists raised and heads bowed, when the American national anthem was played. With this gesture, they tried to draw international attention to racial discrimination in the United States. The black-gloved and raised clenched fists were meant to symbolize 'Black Power'. 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.



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#### 5. How do social differences originate?

Ans. (i) By birth: We all experience social differences based on accidents of birth in our everyday lives. We belong to a community simply because we were born into it. People around us are male or female, they are tall and short, have different kinds of complexions, or have different physical abilities or disabilities.
(ii) By Choice: Some of the differences are based on our choices. For example, some people are atheists. They do not believe in God or any religion. Some people choose to follow a religion other than the one in which they were born. Most of us choose what to study, which occupation to take up and which games or cultural activities to take part. All these lead to formation of social groups that are based on our choices.

#### MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

#### Given below are multiple choice questions for reference:

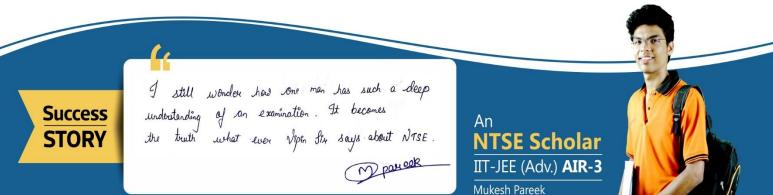
- 1. Tommie Smith and John Carlos received their medals wearing black socks and no shoes......
  - (A) To support Civil Rights Movement
  - (B) To represent Black poverty
  - (C) To show Black power.
  - (D) None of these
- Ans: (B)
- 2. The silver medalist, white Australian athlete, Peter Norman, wore a human rights badge on his shirt during the medal ceremony of Mexico Olympics ......
  - (A) To represent Black poverty
  - (B) To support Civil Rights Movement
  - (C) To show his support to the American athletes.
  - (D) To show his anger for the IOA.

#### Ans: (C)

- 3. Homogeneous societies exist in .....
  - (A) India and USA
  - (C) Germany and Sweden

(B) India and Sweden(D) Sweden and USA

- Ans: (C)
- 4. The movement emerged in 1966 and lasted till 1975 to end racism in the US. Identify the movement.
  - (A) The Black Power Movement
  - (B) African-American Movement
  - (C) Civil Rights Movement
  - (D) Non-Cooperation Movement
- Ans: (A)







- 5. The movement was led by Martin Luther
  - (A) The Black Power Movement
  - (C) Civil Rights Movement
- (B) African-American Movement
- (D) Non-Cooperation Movement

Ans: (C)

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