



**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT**  
**SENIOR SECTION**  
**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND HUMANITIES**  
**WORKSHEET-5 - BOOK -1**  
**CHALLENGES OF CULTURAL DIVERSITY**  
**SOCIOLOGY (039)**

Date of Issue ----- REFERENCE: NCERT

**Fill in the blanks**

- 1 Community identities give a sense of----- and----- 1
- 2 Geographical concentration of identity markets like languages or tribes along with a feeling of 'deprivation' leads to----- 1
- 3 When a 'small group' of people experience the 'same sense of relative disadvantage' they are known as a----- 1
- 4 The states adopt assimilation or integration policies to create a harmonious society because they feel----- by cultural diversity, which may result in disunity. 1
- 5 ----- (Act) is the most recent initiatives of the Civil society which makes the state accountable to the citizens of India. 1

**Correct statement**

- 6 The term diversity emphasizes inequalities rather than differences. (True or False) 1
- 7 People react emotionally when their community identity is threatened. (True or False) 1
- 8 Minorities like Parsis and Sikhs are economically and socially strong. (Correct the statement) 1
- 9 The contentious issues of the 'federal system' today is determined by the role of private backward regions. (True or False) 1
- 10 Political parties, media, institutions, NGOs are part of authoritarian society. (correct the statement) 1

**Choose the correct answers**

- 11 The policy which persuades or forces all citizens to adopt a common set of cultural values and norms is----- 1
  - a. Cross cultural policy
  - b. regionalism policy
  - c. assimilation policy
  - d. favouritism policy
- 12 Suspension of parliament and censorship of media usually takes place during. 1
  - a. Democratic rule
  - b. communal unrest
  - c. authoritarian rule
  - d. none of the above
- 13 Appeasement of minorities by giving special consideration is considered by the majority community as--- 1
  - a. Injustice
  - b. Favouritism
  - c. Partiality
  - d. Competition
- 14 When religious identity overrides everything else it leads to---- 1
  - a. Secularism
  - b. Communalism
  - c. Nation state
  - d. Diversity
- 15 Ethno-national identity in India has mainly been formed by factors like----- 1
  - a. Language & religion
  - b. language & tribal identity
  - c. language & infrastructure
  - d. none of the above

**Answer the following**

- |    |  |   |
|----|--|---|
| 16 | What is an Authoritarian State?  | 2 |
| 17 | What are Assimilationist policies or Assimilation?   | 2 |
| 18 | Define Integration or Integrationist policies?   | 2 |
| 19 | What is a Nation?  | 2 |
| 20 | Define a Nation-State.   | 2 |
| 21 | What do you understand by Dual-Citizenship?  | 2 |
| 22 | What is Nationalism?   | 2 |
| 23 | What are Ascriptive Identities?  | 2 |
| 24 | Define Syncretism.   | 2 |
| 25 | What is meant by Cultural Diversity? Why is India considered to be a very diverse country? | 4 |
| 26 | Why is it difficult to define a Nation? How are Nation & State related in modern society?  | 4 |
| 27 | Why are States suspicious of Cultural Diversity?   | 4 |
| 28 | What is Regionalism? What factors is it usually based on?                                  | 4 |
| 29 | What is a Minority? Why do Minorities need protection from the State?                      | 4 |
| 30 | What are different senses in which secularism has been understood in India?                | 4 |
| 31 | What is Community Identity? How is it formed?  | 6 |
| 32 | In your opinion is the linguistic affinity helped or harmed India?                         | 6 |
| 33 | What is Communalism? Discuss it from the Indian context with examples.                     | 6 |
| 34 | What is the relevance of Civil Society Organization today? Discuss with relevant examples. | 6 |

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