

INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT

Senior Section

Department of Commerce and Humanities

Class: 12 SOLVED SUPPORT MATERIAL Reference: NCERT

Chapter 5: Text Book

THE CHALLENGES OF CULTURAL DIVERSITY

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What is meant by Community Identity?

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- 1. It is commonly based on birth & belonging rather than on some form of qualifications. It is what we are rather than what we have become.
 - ii. It is Ascriptive & universal
 - iii. We are often emotionally attached to our community identity
 - iv. People generally react emotionally or even violently wherever they perceive threat to their community identity.

2. Why is it difficult to define a nation?

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This is because many nations do not share a common language, religion, ethnicity etc. No specific community can be guaranteed to make a nation. Nations are communities which have a state of their own. States need a nation as much or even more than nations need States.

3. What is Regionalism?

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- a) It is rooted in Diversity.
- b) It is rooted in different languages, region & religion.
- c) It is supported by patterns of beliefs.
- d) It is also deeply embedded in ethnicity & ecology, especially in relation to ecology which might result in statehood. E.g.-Jharkhand.

4 Who is a Minority? Why do Minorities need protection from the state?

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a) They are a group of people because of their specific physical or cultural features find themselves in situations of inequality in society.

b) They are protected by Article 29 & 30 of the constitution, where it is declared that they have a right to conserve their socio-cultural identity, maintain & run educational institutions & all aid will be provided by the government.

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5. What is the relevance of Civil Society today?

i. It is a non-state, non-market part of the public domain in which people get together voluntarily to make institutions & organizations

ii. It is a sphere of active citizenship having voluntary associations which fight for public benefits .e.g. is the Right to information bill passed by the government in 2005.
