

ANSWERKEY:- SOCIOLOGY

1. A nation is a peculiar sort of community that is easy to describe but hard to define.
 - We can describe many nations founded on the basis of common cultural, historical institutions like a shared religion, language, ethnicity, history or regional culture.
 - But it is hard to come up with any defining features for nation.
 - For every possible criterion there are exceptions and counter examples.
2. They sought to secure the loyalty and obedience of their citizens through policies of assimilation or integration.
 - This is because most states have generally been suspicious of cultural diversity and have tried to reduce or eliminate it. The states fear that the recognition of varied culturally diverse identities such as language, ethnicity, religion will lead to social fragmentation and prevent the creation of a harmonious society.
3. Regionalism in India is rooted in India's diversity of languages, cultures, tribes and religions.
 - It is encouraged by the geographical concentration of these identity markers in particular regions, and fuelled by a sense of regional deprivation.
 - Indian federalism has been a means of accommodating these regional sentiments.From Presidencies to States
4. Language coupled with regional and tribal identity-and not religion-has provided the most powerful instrument for the formation of ethno-national identity in India. Language ensures better communication and results in more effective administration.
 - Madras presidency was divided into Madras State, Kerala and Mysore State. The Report of the States Reorganisation Commission (SRC) which was implemented on November 1, 1956, has helped transform the political and institutional life of the nation.
5. Minority usually involves some sense of relative disadvantage.
 - Privileged minorities such as extremely wealthy people are not usually referred to as minorities; if they are, the term is qualified in some way, as in the phrase "privileged minority".
 - When minority is used without any qualification, it implies a relatively small and also, disadvantaged group.
 - The sociological sense of minority implies that the members of the minority form a collectivity i.e. they have a sense of group solidarity, a feeling of togetherness and belonging.