



# Indian School Al Wadi Al Kabir

## Final Exam

### SOCIOLOGY (Code:039)

Class: XI  
Date:29/02/2024

Time: 3 Hours  
Max. Marks: 80

**General Instructions:**

1. The question paper is divided into four sections.
2. There are 38 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
3. Section A includes question No. 1-20 of 1 mark each.
4. Section B includes question No.21-29. These are very short answer type questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 150 words.
5. Section C includes question No. 30-35. They are short answer type questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 250 words. There's an internal choice in this section.
6. Section D includes question No. 36-38. They are long answer type questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 450 words each.

SECTION A		
1.	The branch of anthropology that studied racial types by measuring the human body, particularly the volume of the cranium (skull), the circumference of the head and the length of the nose is _____. a. Social anthropology <b>b. anthropometry</b> c. anthology d. forensic science	1
2.	Assertion (A): Child labour is illegal and employers can be punished as criminals. Reason (R): Changes in the ideas and beliefs about children and childhood have brought about very important kinds of social changes.  <b>a. Both A &amp; R are true and R is the correct explanation of A</b> b. Both A & R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A c. A is true but R is false d. A is false but R is true	1
3.	tendency to evaluate other cultures according to one's own cultural value is known as _____ a. heliocentrism <b>b. ethnocentrism</b> c. cosmopolitanism d. fundamentalism	1
4.	Who wrote the prominent work 'The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism'? a. Max Mueller b. Emile Durkheim c. Karl Marx <b>d. Max Weber</b>	1

5.	<p>Assertion (A): Counter cultures or youth rebellion are an example of conflict and involve anything from hairstyles, clothing, fashion or lifestyle. Reason (R): During contestation protests take the form of refusing conformity to existing social norms.</p> <p><b>a. Both A &amp; R are true and R is the correct explanation of A</b> b. Both A &amp; R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A c. A is true but R is false d. A is false but R is true</p>	1
6.	<p>_____ is an extreme form of inequality in which a person is completely owned by another. a. feudalism <b>b. slavery</b> c. exploitation d. violence</p>	1
7.	<p>_____ is the study of large-scale groups and organization like the political system or the economic order. a. Micro Sociology b. Urban Sociology c. Great Tradition <b>d. Macro Sociology</b></p>	1
8.	<p>Assertion (A): Ghurye believed Risley's theory was true only for north India. In other parts of India inter-group differences were not very large. Reason (R): Racial purity was preserved only in north India and in the rest of the country endogamy was introduced into already racially varied groups.</p> <p><b>a. Both A &amp; R are true and R is the correct explanation of A</b> b. Both A &amp; R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A c. A is true but R is false d. A is false but R is true</p>	1
9.	<p>The term 'dominant caste' was coined by which sociologist? a. Andre Betielle b. G.S Ghurye <b>c. M.N. Srinivas</b> d. A.R. Desai</p>	1
10.	<p>_____ is a mode of reward or punishment that reinforce socially expected forms of behaviour. a. Identity b. Conflict <b>c. Sanctions</b> d. control</p>	1
11.	<p>Assertion (A): The value of a paper currency note has no relationship to the value of paper it is printed on or the cost of its printing. Reason (R): Paper money was a medium for facilitating the exchange of good and services and therefore need not be intrinsically valuable.</p>	1

	<p>a. <b>Both A &amp; R are true and R is the correct explanation of A</b></p> <p>b. Both A &amp; R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A</p> <p>c. A is true but R is false</p> <p>d. A is false but R is true</p>	
12.	<p>Identify the structure of the family where men exercise authority and dominance</p> <p>a. <b>Patriarchy</b></p> <p>b. Matriarchy</p> <p>c. Polygamy</p> <p>d. Patrilineal</p>	1
13.	<p>According to Marx people who occupy the same position in the social production process will eventually form a _____.</p> <p>a. Secondary group</p> <p>b. Caste group</p> <p>c. Primary group</p> <p>d. <b>Social class</b></p>	1
14.	<p>Assertion (A): The first experience of modernity in India was closely intertwined with the experience of colonial subjugation.</p> <p>Reason (R): Western Sociology emerged as an attempt to make sense of modernity.</p> <p>a. Both A &amp; R are true and R is the correct explanation of A</p> <p>b. <b>Both A &amp; R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A</b></p> <p>c. A is true but R is false</p> <p>d. A is false but R is true</p>	1
15.	<p>Which among these is not a principle of change recognized in Indian tradition according to D.P Mukherjee.</p> <p>a. Smriti</p> <p>b. Shruti</p> <p>c. Anubhava</p> <p>d. <b>Samiksha</b></p>	1
16.	<p>Caste endogamy is marriage only _____ caste.</p> <p>a. outside</p> <p>b. <b>within</b></p> <p>c. across</p> <p>d. inter-caste</p>	1
17.	<p>Assertion (A): Norms did not allow Dalits from drinking water from the same vessel or women from moving freely in the public sphere</p> <p>Reason (R): Folkways are norms which derive from the authority of the state are the most formal definitions of acceptable behaviour.</p>	1

	<p>a. Both A &amp; R are true and R is the correct explanation of A</p> <p>b. Both A &amp; R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A</p> <p><b>c. A is true but R is false</b></p> <p>d. A is false but R is true</p>	
18.	<p>According to _____ the overall objective of the social sciences was to develop an ‘interpretive understanding of social action’.</p> <p><b>a. Max Weber</b></p> <p>b. Emile Durkheim</p> <p>c. August Comte</p> <p>d. Karl Marx</p>	1
19.	<p>The form of power considered legitimate is-</p> <p><b>a. Authority</b></p> <p>b. Political party</p> <p>c. Welfare state</p> <p>d. Sovereignty</p>	1
20.	<p>Assertion (A): The protectionists believed that assimilation of tribes would result in the severe exploitation and cultural extinction of the tribals.</p> <p>Reason (R): Nationalist Indians believed that attempts to preserve tribal culture were misguided resulting in in maintaining tribals in the backward stage as ‘museums’ of primitive culture.</p> <p>a. Both A &amp; R are true and R is the correct explanation of A</p> <p><b>b. Both A &amp; R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A</b></p> <p>c. A is true but R is false</p> <p>d. A is false but R is true</p>	1
<b>SECTION B</b>		
21.	<p>Who is considered the founding father of sociology in India and why?</p> <p>G.S. Ghurye can be considered the founder of institutionalised sociology in India. He headed India’s very first post-graduate teaching department of Sociology at Bombay University for thirty-five years. He guided a large number of research scholars, many of whom went on to occupy prominent positions in the discipline. He also</p>	2
22.	<p>What is meant by social order?</p> <p>According to Ghurye, it has a more positive meaning. It refers to the active maintenance and reproduction of particular pattern of social relations and of values and norms. Broadly speaking, social order can be achieved in one of two ways — when people spontaneously wish to abide by a set of rules and norms; or when people are compelled in various ways to obey such norms. Every society employs a combination of these methods to sustain social order.</p>	2

23.	<p>What is socialization?</p> <p><b>Socialisation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A process by which we learn and internalise socially acceptable behaviour.</li> <li>• It is a life long process.</li> <li>• Every individual performs multiple roles simultaneously. The process of learning the norms, attitudes, values or behavioural patterns of different groups begin early in life and continues throughout one's life. Norms and values may differ within a society in different families belonging to different castes, regions, social classes etc.</li> </ul>	2
24.	<p>What according to Karl Marx is alienation?</p> <p><b>Alienation is a process in a capitalist society by which human beings are separated and distanced from nature, other human beings, their work and its products and their own nature or self.</b></p>	2
25.	<p>Differentiate between joint and nuclear family.</p> <p>In joint family, husband, wife, children and close relations live together and contribute to family income as per their capabilities whereas nuclear family is basically a small family in which husband, wife and their unmarried children live.</p>	2
26.	<p>Discuss any two differences between primary and secondary groups</p> <p><b>Characteristic of primary group:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Small size of group</li> <li>(2) Physical proximity</li> <li>(3) Continuity and stability of relationship</li> <li>(4) General responsibility</li> <li>(5) Common-aim</li> </ol> <p><b>Characteristic of secondary group:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Large size</li> <li>(2) Indirect relationship</li> <li>(3) Fulfilment of special interest</li> <li>(4) Limited responsibility</li> <li>(5) Impersonal relationship</li> </ol>	2
27.	<p>State any two points of difference between sociology and psychology</p>	2

	<p><b>D. Sociology and Psychology</b></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="380 264 1511 772"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="380 264 883 317">SOCIOLOGY</th> <th data-bbox="883 264 1511 317">PSYCHOLOGY</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="380 317 883 401">It pertains to learning human behavior.</td> <td data-bbox="883 317 1511 401">It pertains to the study of human mind.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="380 401 883 485">It deals with larger groups or society itself.</td> <td data-bbox="883 401 1511 485">It deals with individuals or small groups.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="380 485 883 537">It is an observational process.</td> <td data-bbox="883 485 1511 537">It can be termed as an experiential process.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="380 537 883 621">It deals with the interaction of people.</td> <td data-bbox="883 537 1511 621">It deals with human emotions.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="380 621 883 772">In sociological studies, it is assumed that an individual act is influenced by his/her surroundings or to the groups she belongs to.</td> <td data-bbox="883 621 1511 772">In psychological studies, it is perceived that the individual is singly responsible for all the activities.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	SOCIOLOGY	PSYCHOLOGY	It pertains to learning human behavior.	It pertains to the study of human mind.	It deals with larger groups or society itself.	It deals with individuals or small groups.	It is an observational process.	It can be termed as an experiential process.	It deals with the interaction of people.	It deals with human emotions.	In sociological studies, it is assumed that an individual act is influenced by his/her surroundings or to the groups she belongs to.	In psychological studies, it is perceived that the individual is singly responsible for all the activities.	
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28.	<p>Define gated communities</p> <p>The worldwide phenomenon of ‘<b>gated communities</b>’ is also found in Indian cities. This refers to the creation of affluent neighbourhoods that are separated from their surroundings by walls and gates, with controlled entry and exit. Such communities also have their own parallel civic facilities, such as water and electricity supply, policing and security.</p>	2												
29.	<p>What do you understand by ‘revolutionary change?’</p> <p>In contrast to evolutionary change, change that occurs comparatively quickly, even suddenly, is sometimes called ‘revolutionary change’. It is used mainly in the political context, when the power structure of society changes very rapidly through the overthrow of former ruling class or group by its changers. The French Revolution (1789-93) and the Soviet or Russian Revolution of 1917 are examples of revolutionary changes.</p>	2												
	<b>SECTION C</b>													
30.	<p>State any 4 features of social order and social change in rural areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Villages are <b>small in size</b> so they usually permit more <b>personalized relationships</b>; it is not unusual for members of a village to know all or most other members by sight.</li> <li>• The <b>social structure</b> in villages tends to follow a more <b>traditional pattern</b>: institutions like caste, religion, and other forms of customary or traditional social practices are stronger here.</li> <li>• For these reasons, unless there are special circumstances that make for an exception, <b>change is slower</b> to arrive in villages than in towns.</li> <li>• The <b>subordinate sections of society</b> have much less scope for expressing themselves in rural areas than their counterparts in cities. The lack of</li> </ul>	4												

	<p>anonymity and distance in the village makes it difficult for people to dissent because they can be easily identified and ‘taught a lesson’ by the dominant sections.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <b>relative power of the dominant sections</b> is much more because they control most avenues of employment, and most resources of all kinds, so the poor have to depend on the dominant sections since there are no alternative sources of employment.</li> <li>• If there is a <b>strong power structure</b> already in place in a village, it is <b>very difficult to dislodge it</b>. Change in the sense of shifts in power are thus slow and late to arrive in rural areas because the social order is stronger and more resilient.</li> <li>• Change of other sorts is also slow to come because <b>villages are scattered</b> and not as well connected to the rest of the world as cities and towns are.</li> <li>• <b>Communication links</b> of other sorts (road, rail) have also generally <b>improved</b> over time so that a few villages can really claim to be ‘isolated’ or ‘remote’.</li> </ul>	
31.	<p>How can we demonstrate that the different dimensions of culture comprise a whole?  Answer: <b>Culture has many dimensions</b>, parts and units but they are <b>interrelated and interdependent</b>. They can’t emerge or function in vacuum, instead all the dimensions function as an organization.  Culture maintains a balance. <b>Culture has three components i.e., cognitive, normative and material</b>. Cognitive part is related to understanding and information; e.g. books and documents. Normative component is the customs, convention and folkways and material component of culture is linked with man-made part of the environment. i.e. dams, roads, electric and electronic gadgets, automobiles etc. All the above-mentioned components are complementary to each other and coordinate to function as a whole.</p> <p><b>Explain what is culture lag</b>  The concept of cultural lag was propounded by Ogde and Nimkof. This concerns the difference that arose between material and non-material cultures. Things like tools, utensils, machines, manufactured goods, transport belong to the material culture.</p> <p>On the other hand, values, beliefs, norms, family, education come under non-material culture. When change occurs in society due to rapid and new inventions the change in material cultures is fast and quick, whereas, in comparison the speed of change in non-material culture is very slow. Due to this there is a ‘Lag’ between these two. This phenomenon is called cultural lag.</p> <p>For example- The fear of vaccinations during COVID indicated culture lag as medical advancement and use of technology aided the creation of vaccines. However non-material culture which includes values and beliefs of people didn’t advance enough to readily accept these vaccines.</p>	4
32.	What is the difference between mechanic and organic solidarity?	4

**'Social Solidarity' as given by Emile Durkheim:-**

Mechanical Solidarity	Organic Solidarity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existed in preindustrial society</li> <li>• Agriculture was the main occupation and all the work was labour intensive.</li> <li>• Existed in small population.</li> <li>• Social relationships are more personal.</li> <li>• The society is person oriented.</li> <li>• Relationships between members are intimate, close and direct.</li> <li>• The people have common interest.</li> <li>• No formal code of conduct.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It existed in industrial society</li> <li>• Many other occupations are taken up and work is done by machines.</li> <li>• Existing in large population.</li> <li>• Social relationships are more impersonal.</li> <li>• The society is goal oriented.</li> <li>• Relationships are neither intimate nor close but formal.</li> <li>• The people have selfish aims.</li> <li>• There is detailed code of conduct.</li> </ul>

33. What is family? State any of its six characteristics.  
 A family is a group of persons directly linked by kin connections, the adult members of which assume responsibility of caring for children.

4

The characteristics of family are as follows:

- Universality
- Form of marriage
- System of nomenclature
- Limited size
- Economic provision
- Nuclear position in all social structure
- Responsibility of the members
- Social regulation
- Emotional basis
- Formative influence

**Discuss the different kinds of rights and the impact these have on the life of people in society.**

India a largest democracy in the world and being a welfare state has given above rights to her citizens mentioned below.

Kinds of Rights



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Civil rights: Right to information, right to education, freedom of speech, freedom to follow religion, food security are several civil rights which all the people of a democratic India enjoy.</li> <li>• Social rights: All Indian citizens have right to enjoy a minimum standard of welfare and security such as health benefits. Minimum level of wages, old age benefits or employment allowance particularly for BPL people.</li> <li>• Political rights: Right to vote and freedom of expression are political rights.</li> <li>• Welfare rights: Social security in developed western countries.</li> </ul> <p>These rights have changed the structure, composition and functioning of Indian society. Freedom, equality, liberty of expression, faith and religion have changed the composition of social network and people find themselves confident, politically aware and mature. The social rights are giving poor people an opportunity of education, keeping good health and minimum wages which prevent people from exploitation. Right to franchise makes the people real king maker. Because of this right Indians can choose their government.</p>															
34.	<p>Explain the concept of ‘Role conflict’ with an example.</p> <p><b>Role Conflict:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When a person has many role-sets, performance of one role may be in conflict with another role. This situation is called as role conflict.</li> <li>• When a person has many role-sets and performance of one role may be in conflict with another role.</li> <li>• It occurs when different expectations arise from two or more roles.</li> </ul> <div data-bbox="430 1129 1453 1549" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; background-color: #e0f2f7;"> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>ROLE CONFLICT</u></b></p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; width: 30%;"><b>More than one Status</b></td> <td style="text-align: center; width: 30%;"><b>Roles</b></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">↓</td> <td style="text-align: center;">↓</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Students</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Study for exam tomorrow</td> <td rowspan="2" style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Brother</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Attend birthday party of sibling</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">↑</td> <td style="vertical-align: middle;"><i>Role conflict occurs when the demands or expectations associated with two or more statuses are incompatible.</i></td> </tr> </table> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Example 1.</b> A teacher on invigilation duty might find the son/daughter of a friend cheating OR a middle class working woman who has to manage her role as mother and wife at home and that of a professional.</li> </ul>	<b>More than one Status</b>	<b>Roles</b>		↓	↓		Students	Study for exam tomorrow	}	Brother	Attend birthday party of sibling		↑	<i>Role conflict occurs when the demands or expectations associated with two or more statuses are incompatible.</i>	4
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35.	What are some criteria that A.R Desai has suggested to check the performance of a welfare state?	4														

	<p>A.R. Desai suggests some test criteria against which the performance of the welfare state can be measured. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>Freedom from poverty, discrimination and security for all:</b> The welfare state ensures freedom from poverty, social discrimination and security for all its citizens.</li> <li>○ <b>Equality of income:</b> The welfare state removes inequalities of income through measures to redistribute income from the rich to the poor, and by preventing the concentration of wealth.</li> <li>○ <b>Preference to real needs of community:</b> The welfare state transforms the economy in such a way that the capitalist profit motive is made subservient to the real needs of the community.</li> <li>○ <b>Stable development:</b> The welfare state ensures stable development free from the cycle of economic booms and depressions.</li> <li>○ <b>Employment:</b> It provides employment for all.</li> </ul>	
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<b>SECTION D</b>		
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36.	<p>What is the importance of socialization? Explain any two agencies of socialization in detail.</p> <p>Socialization is a process by which individuals acquire knowledge, skills and dispositions, which enable them to participate as effective members of groups and society’.</p> <p>Socialization agents of society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A number of people who relate to us possess power to socialize us. Such people are called “socialization agents”.</li> <li>• Parents and family members are the most significant socialization agents.</li> <li>• Legal responsibility of child care, too, lies with parents. Their task is to nurture children in such a manner that their natural potentials are maximized and negative behaviour tendencies are minimized or controlled.</li> </ul> <p>Parents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parents have most direct and significant impact on children’s development. Children respond in different ways to parents in different situations.</li> <li>• Parents encourage certain behaviours by rewarding them verbally (e.g., praising) or in other tangible ways (e.g., buying chocolates or objects of child’s desire). They also discourage certain behaviours through non-approving behaviours.</li> <li>• They also arrange to put children in a variety of positive experiences, learning opportunities, and challenges. While interacting with children</li> </ul>	6
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	<p>parents adopt different strategies, which are generally known as parenting styles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A distinction is made between authoritative, authoritarian and democratic or permissive parenting styles.</li> <li>• Studies indicate that parents vary enormously in the treatment of children in terms of their degree of acceptance and degree of control.</li> <li>• The conditions of life in which parents live (poverty, illness, job stress, nature of family) also influence the styles they adopt in socializing children.</li> </ul> <p>School</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• School is another important socializing agent. Since children spend a long time in schools, which provide them with a fairly organized set up for interaction with teachers and peers.</li> <li>• Nowadays school is being viewed as a more important agent of child socialisation than parents and family. Children learn not only cognitive skills (e.g., reading, writing, doing mathematics) but also many social skills (e.g., ways of behaving with elders and age mates, accepting roles, fulfilling responsibilities).</li> <li>• They also learn and internalize the norms and rules of society.</li> <li>• Several other positive qualities, such as self-initiative, self-control, responsibility and creativity are encouraged in schools.</li> </ul> <p>Peer Groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Friendship acquires great significance in this respect.</li> <li>• It provides children not only with a good opportunity to be in company of others, but also for organizing various activities (e.g., play) collectively with the members of their own age.</li> <li>• Question qualities like sharing, trust, mutual understanding, role acceptance and fulfilment develop in interaction with peers.</li> <li>• Children also learn to assert their own point of view and accept and adapt to those of others.</li> <li>• Development of self-identity is greatly facilitated by the peer group. Since communication of children with peer groups is direct, process of socialisation is generally smooth.</li> </ul> <p>Mass Media</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In recent years media has also become the medium of socialisation.</li> <li>• Through television, newspapers, books and cinema the external world has made/ is making its way into our home and our lives.</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• While children learn about many things from these sources, adolescents and young adults often derive their models from them, particularly from television and cinema.</li> <li>• There is a need to use this agent of socialisation in a better way in order to prevent children from developing undesirable behaviours.</li> </ul>	
37.	<p>On the basis of the article given below, answer the following questions.</p> <p><b>Case Studies of Gentrification in Indian metropolitan cities / Gentrification Prabhadevi, Mumbai:</b></p> <p><i>The area of Parel, Lower Parel, Dadar, Chinchpokli, Sewri and Prabhadevi together were known as Girangoan, meaning “the land of mills”. Soon after de-industrialization, the mills were closed down and this central land became an attractive focal point for the builders in the city. Initially, the area surrounding the mills housed thousands of families in slums; but now it is currently home to international luxury brands and four-wheeler showrooms. This increased the land values of the neighbourhood, making it suitable to be occupied by the wealthier sections of the society.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How do sociologists define cities? (1mk)  <b>City -</b> Majority of people engaged in non-agriculture pursuits. Population density i.e. (the number of persons per unit over, such as square km) is higher than villages.</li> <li>2. Explain the meaning of ‘gentrification’? (1mk)  <b>Gentrification:</b> The term used to describe the conversion of low class (urban) neighbourhood into a middle or upper-class neighbourhood.</li> <li>3. What are some features of social order in urban areas? List any 4 points (4mks)</li> <li>4. <b>High population density</b> places a great premium on space and creates very <b>complex problems of logistics</b>. It is the primary task of the urban social order to ensure the spatial viability of the city.</li> <li>5. This means the <b>organization and management of things</b> like: housing and residential patterns; mass transit systems for transporting, large number of workers to and from for work; arranging for the coexistence of residential, public and industrial land-use zones.</li> <li>6. All the <b>public health, sanitation, policing</b>, public safety and monitoring are needs of <b>urban governance</b>. These function as a huge undertaking in itself and present formidable challenges of planning, implementation and maintenance.</li> <li>7. The <b>divisions and tensions of class, ethnicity, religion, caste</b> and so on are also present and active.</li> <li>8. <b>Lack of housing for the poor leads to homelessness</b>, and the phenomenon of ‘street people’ – those who live and survive on the streets and footpaths, under bridges and flyovers, abandoned buildings and other empty spaces. It is also the leading cause for the emergence of slums.</li> <li>9. <b>Because of the absence of ‘settled’ property rights</b> of the kind seen elsewhere, slums are the natural breeding ground for ‘dadas’ and strongmen who impose their authority on the people who live there.</li> </ol>	6

38.	<p>What were the defining features of the Caste system as explained by G.S. Ghurye.</p> <p>Social anthropological definition of caste according to G. S. Ghurye are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Caste is based on segmental division:</b> Caste is an institution based on segmental division. This means that caste society is divided into a number of closed, mutually exclusive segments or compartments.</li> <li>• <b>Caste is based on hierarchical division:</b> Caste society is based on hierarchical division. Each caste is strictly unequal to every other caste.</li> <li>• <b>Caste imposes restriction on social interaction:</b> The institution of caste necessarily imposes restrictions on social interaction, especially the sharing of food.</li> <li>• <b>Differential rights and duties for different castes:</b> Following the principles of hierarchy and restricted social interaction, caste also involves differential rights and duties of different castes.</li> <li>• <b>Restriction on the choice of occupation:</b> Caste restricts the choice of occupation, which, like caste itself, is decided by birth and is hereditary.</li> <li>• <b>It Imposes strict restrictions on marriage:</b> Caste involves strict restrictions on marriage. ‘Caste endogamy’, or marriage only within the caste, is often accompanied by rules about ‘exogamy’, or whom one may not marry.</li> </ul>	6
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