

Answer key:- Sociology

1. Separation: Caste system segregates people into different social groups or castes based on their birth. Each caste has its own social and economic roles, and individuals are expected to marry within their caste. This separation reinforces social boundaries and restricts interactions between castes.

- Hierarchy: Within the caste system, there is a hierarchical order with some castes considered superior and others inferior. This hierarchy is often based on the perceived purity or pollution associated with each caste. Those at the top of the hierarchy enjoy privileges, while those at the bottom face discrimination and marginalization.

2. Endogamy: Individuals are expected to marry within their own caste, which reinforces social boundaries.

- Occupational Restrictions: Castes often have prescribed occupations, and individuals are expected to follow the hereditary profession associated with their caste.

- Dietary Restrictions: Certain castes are restricted from consuming specific foods, and there are rules about sharing food and water.

3. Social Reform Movements: The exposure to Western ideas and values during colonial rule led to the emergence of social reform movements like the Brahmo Samaj and the Arya Samaj, which aimed to challenge and reform the caste system.

- Legal Reforms: The British introduced laws and regulations that aimed to improve the status of lower-caste individuals, such as the Criminal Tribes Act.

4. - Urbanization: In urban areas, people often interact with a more diverse and heterogeneous population, which can reduce the emphasis on caste identity.

- Economic Mobility: Urbanization and modernization have provided opportunities for economic mobility and employment outside of traditional caste-based occupations, which can lead to a decrease in the importance of caste in one's daily life.

#### **5. 1. Classification Based on Permanent Traits:**

- Region: Tribes are classified based on their geographical location. For example, there are tribal populations in "middle India," which includes states like Madhya Pradesh,

Jharkhand, Chattisgarh, and parts of Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. The North Eastern states also have significant tribal populations.

## **2. Classification Based on Acquired Traits:**

- Livelihood: Tribes can be categorized based on their mode of livelihood, which includes fishermen, food gatherers and hunters, shifting cultivators, peasants, and plantation and industrial workers.

- Assimilation into Hindu Society: The degree of assimilation into Hindu society is a dominant classification. It considers the extent to which tribes have incorporated Hindu customs, practices, and beliefs. It also takes into account their attitude towards Hindu society, including whether they are positively inclined towards Hinduism or resist or oppose it.