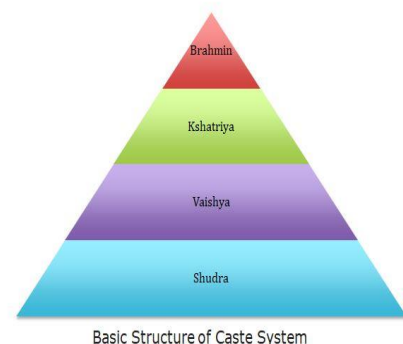
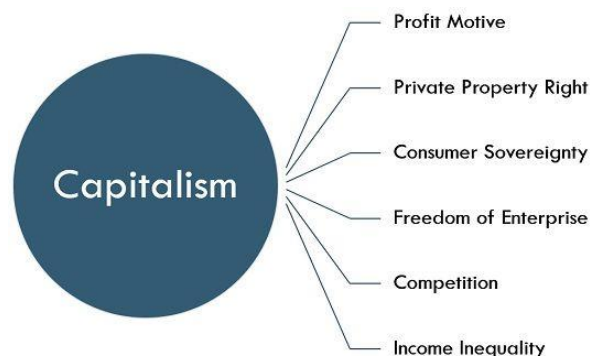
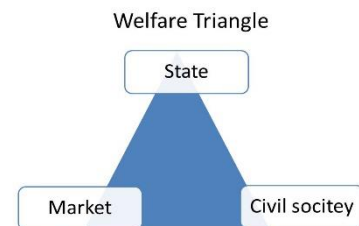


## Sociological Terms and Definitions for GS Paper 1

- **Achievement:** Attaining status through **competition** (e.g., free market or competitive examination) by hard-work, personal effort and accomplishment.
  - ✓ **Example:** An athlete winning a gold medal in the Olympics.
  - ✓ **Usage:** A merit-based society or system allocates status based on achievements.
- **Affinal Ties:** Relationship ties by marriage are called as affinal ties.
  - ✓ Example: Husband - wife, mother-in-law- Daughter in law, etc.
- **Alienation- it is** the process whereby the worker is made to feel alien to the products of his/her own labor.
  - ✓ Example: A factory worker feels alienated due to the exploitation and dehumanizing behavior in the capitalism.
- **Anuloma:** Marriage between a man of a higher social position and a woman of a lower social position, which is even to some extent approved.
  - ✓ Example: Marriage between a man of higher caste with a woman of relatively lower caste.
- **Ascriptive:** A status assigned at birth or assumed involuntarily later in life, often based on biological factors, that cannot be changed through individual effort or achievement.
  - ✓ **Example** of Ascribed Status is caste position.
  - ✓ **Usage:** Caste and class systems of stratification are opposite, extreme points on a continuum. The two systems differ in the ease of social mobility, the relative importance of achieved and **ascribed** statuses, and the extent to which each restricts interaction among people considered unequal.
- **Assimilation:** It is a process of cultural unification and homogenization by which newly entering or subordinate groups lose their distinctive culture and adopt the culture of the dominant majority. Assimilation may be forced or voluntary, and usually remains incomplete or blocked where the subordinate or entering group is not accorded full membership on equal terms.
  - ✓ **Example:** An African immigrant to Australia learns English as a second language and adopts the typical dress and habits of other Australians.
- **Brahminical Patriarchy:** It means “the need for effective sexual control over women to maintain not only patrilineal succession but also caste purity. It is important to understand that Brahminical patriarchy does not mean the system of patriarchy among the Brahman caste in particular. It means that patriarchy which exists in societies and that which is organized based on the caste system.
- **Capitalism:** An economic system based on market competition and the pursuit of profit, in which the means of production or capital are privately owned by individuals or corporations.
  - ✓ **Example:** Dalit Capitalism.
  - ✓ **Usage:** In fact, democracy and capitalism often contradict each other. Capitalism, after all, frees individuals to pursue their own private interests in the marketplace; it promotes unconstrained liberty. Democracy, on the other hand, constrains individual liberty in the name of the common good.



- **Caste:** Caste (locally referred to as “jati”) is defined as hereditary, endogamous group, which is usually localised. It has a traditional association with an occupation and a particular position in the local hierarchy of castes. Relations between castes are governed, among other things, by the concepts of pollution and purity, and general maximum commensality that occurs within the caste.
- **Casteism:** It is the belief that people belonging to a single caste have similar interests and attitudes. Casteism is intense loyalty to the caste, and it is a phenomenon by virtue of which people belonging to certain caste groups are either discriminated against or shown favour regardless of their merits and demerits, just on the basis of their caste.
  - ✓ **Example:** the belief that a Dalit is unclean, which persists even now in some parts of rural areas in India.
- **Civil Society:** The sphere of society that lies beyond the family but is not part of either state or market. The arena of voluntary associations and organisations formed for cultural, social, religious or other non-commercial and non-state collective pursuits.
- **Class:** An individual’s or group’s position within the social hierarchy, typically based on power, prestige, and wealth.
  - ✓ **Examples:** upper class (bourgeoisie), intellectual class, middle class, working class (proletariat)
  - ✓ **Usage:** Class boundaries are also maintained by language, speech patterns, and pronunciation. Members of the upper class speak more directly and in a more assured manner than do members of the working and lower classes.
- **Class Struggle-** Class conflict is the political tension and economic antagonism that exists in society consequent to socio-economic competition among the social classes or between rich and poor.
  - ✓ **Example:** Struggle between rich and poor, proletariat and bourgeoisie.
- **Cohabitation:** It is an arrangement where two people are not married but live together. They are often involved in a romantic or sexually intimate relationship on a long-term or permanent basis.
- **Collectivism-** Social organization in which the individual is seen as being subordinate to a social collectivity such as a state, a nation, a race, or a social class.
- **Commensality:** It is the practice of eating together, often strongly defined by societal rules and conventions.
- **Communalism:** Communalism is when groups, either ethnic or religious, fight for their exclusiveness, group identity or group interest, even at the cost of national interest or try to impose their way of life on another group, resulting in communal disharmony.
  - ✓ **Example:** Delhi riots of 2020.
  - ✓ **Usage:** British Government sparked communalism on religious ground through policy of Divide and Rule.
- **Communism:** An economic system based on the collective ownership of property and the means of production and a classless society.
  - ✓ **Usage:** Communism is often compared and contrasted to other economic systems such as capitalism
- **Community:** Community is a group of people who interact with one another, for example, as friends or neighbours and the members often share common values, beliefs, or behaviours.



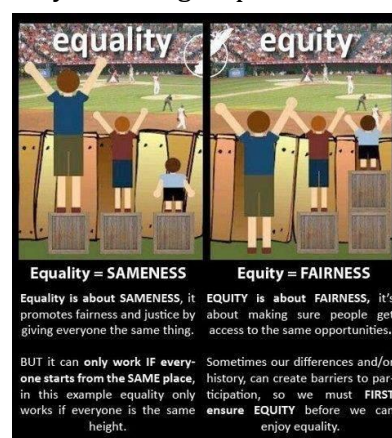
COHABITATION VERSUS MARRIAGE	
COHABITATION	MARRIAGE
Cohabitation is living together, and having a sexual relationship without being married	Marriage is a legally and socially sanctioned union between two people, usually a man and woman
Not accepted in traditional societies	A legally and socially accepted practice in society
When two cohabitants want to end their relationship, they can just walk away	Spouses have to get divorced to end the marriage
Partners have no legal rights	A spouse has legal rights as marriage is a legal union
Cohabitants need a written testament to inherit when the partner dies	When a person dies, his or her spouse automatically receives inheritance

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- ✓ **Example:** Village community, Rajput community etc.
- ✓ **Usage:** In a village community, all the villagers help each other out in the event of need in agriculture and in other occupations.
- **Conjugal relationship:** The relationship between a married or cohabiting couple.
- **Consanguinity:** It means, related by blood; a type of kinship involving descent from a common biological ancestor.
- **Coparcenary: Joint ownership of property amongst the male members of the family, in a patrilineal society.**
- **Dialectics-** Dialectics is the conflict or contradiction between two differing views.
- **Discrimination:** It refers to practices, acts or activities resulting in the unjustified exclusion of the members of a particular group from access to goods, services, jobs, resources, etc., that are normally accessible to others.
  - ✓ **Example:** Caste based, gender-based discrimination.
- **Division of labour:** It is the separation of tasks in any economic system so that participants may specialize. Individuals, organizations, and nations are endowed with or acquire specialized capabilities and either form combinations or trade to take advantage of the capabilities of others in addition to their own.
- **Dual-career Families:** These are the families in which both adult partners work in paid employment.
- **Dvija (Twice Born):** Castes belonging to first three varnas i.e., Brahmin, Kshatriya and Vaishya's male members are entitled to undergo sacred thread or **Upanayana Samskara**
- **Egalitarianism:** It is the principle that all people in a society have the same fundamental worth and should have equal civil, economic, and political rights.
  - ✓ **Example:** Equal access to education and health care independent of place of birth or wealth.
  - ✓ **Usage:** Egalitarianism, in every form and shape, is incompatible with the idea of private property.
- **Embourgeoisement-**It is the process or phenomena of upward social mobility of lower-class people.
  - ✓ **Example:** A working-class individual, through acquisition of wealth or power, entering the elite class.
- **Empty shell marriage:** It is a marriage in which the couple continue to live together (for ex., for the sake of the children) even though the marriage has broken down.
- **Endogamy:** It requires an individual to marry within a culturally defined group of which he or she is already a member.
  - ✓ **Example:** Brahmin caste endogamy.
  - ✓ **Usage:** Endogamy within castes is strictly enforced, and interaction between them in intimate social settings such as peer groups, clubs, neighbourhoods, and so on are minimized.
- **Equality:** It is defined as the state of being equal in rights, status, and opportunity.
  - ✓ **Example:** Abolition of Untouchability.
- **Equity:** It refers to the provision of varying levels of support—based on specific needs—to achieve greater fairness of treatment and outcomes.
  - ✓ **Example:** Reservation policy in India.
- **Ethnocentrism:** The tendency to view your own society or culture as superior and the standard by which other societies and cultures are judged.
  - ✓ **Example:** Judging Other Countries' Diets.

### DIVISION OF LABOUR

Simple division of labour	Complex division of labour
International division of labour	Occupational division of labour
Territorial or Geographical division of labour	



- ✓ **Usage:** Ethnocentrism is a nearly universal syndrome of attitudes and behaviours, typically including in-group favouritism.
- **Exogamy:** It requires the individual to marry outside of his/her own group. For
  - ✓ **Example:** Gotra exogamy prohibits marriage within one's own gotra, similarly village exogamy prohibits marriage within one's own village etc.
- **Family:** It is defined as a 'social group characterised by common residence, economic co-operation, and reproduction.
- **Feminism:** It is a sociological approach which examines the ways gender operates within social structures such as families or education systems. Feminists are committed to bringing about equality in the status and power of women and men in society.
- **Fertility:** In the context of human population, this refers to the ability of human beings to reproduce. Since reproduction is primarily a female-centred process, fertility is calculated with reference to the female population, that is, in the child-bearing age group.
- **Fraternity:** It incorporates the ideals of collective action, cooperation and mutual aid. It is based on the idea that people have responsibilities to each other.
  - ✓ **Usage:** Fraternity stands for standing up for fellow citizens and to resolve dispute and conflicts in well behaved and orderly manner that would not harm the integrity of the nation.
- **Gender:** In social theory, the term is reserved for the socially and culturally produced differences between men and women. (Different from 'sex' which refers to the physical-biological differences between men and women).
  - ✓ **Usage:** Sex is natural but gender is social.
- **Gender Socialization-** Gender socialization is the process through which children learn about the social expectations, attitudes and behaviours typically associated with boys and girls.
  - ✓ **Example:** Socialization given to girls to learn to perform roles that society expects to perform them.
- **Gentrification:** The planned or unplanned process by which wealthy or affluent individuals in the middle class displace poorer individuals in traditionally working class or poor neighbourhoods by purchasing property and upgrading it through renovation and modernization.
- **Glass ceiling:** It refers to the fact that a qualified person wishing to advance within the hierarchy of his/her organization is stopped at a lower level due to a discrimination most often based on sexism or racism. The glass ceiling refers thus to vertical discrimination most frequently against women in companies.
- **Great Tradition:** Culture or tradition which is written and widely accepted by the elite in the society.
  - ✓ **Example:** Religious scriptures such as Ramayana, Mahabharata, etc.
- **Hegemony:** The dominance of one group over another, often supported by legitimating norms and ideas.
  - ✓ **Example:** USA's influence over the world, Principal's dominance in school, etc.
- **Hierarchy:** It refers to the ranking of members in social groups based on the power, influence, or dominance they exhibit, whereby some members are superior or subordinate to others.
  - ✓ **Example:** Hierarchy in Caste, bureaucracy.
- **Household:** A household is where one individual or a group of people live together at one address and share living space.
  - ✓ **Example:** Individuals that live together when sharing university accommodation would be considered a household rather than a family unit.
- **Hypergamy:** Marriage into an equal or higher caste or social group.





- **Integration:** Social integration is the process during which newcomers or minorities are incorporated into the social structure of the host society, without loss of socio-cultural identity.
- **Jajman:** Patron or the recipient of the ritual and economic services under the jajmani system.
- **Jajmani system:** It is non-market exchange of produce, goods, and services within the (north) Indian village, without the use of money. It is based on the caste-wise division of labour and customary practices.
  - ✓ It is a system of distribution whereby high caste land owning families are provided services and products of various lower castes such as Nai (Barber), Kumhars (Potters), Lohars (Blacksmiths), Dhobi (Washerman), etc.
- **Kumin-** Service provider of the ritual and economic services under the jajmani system.
- **Kinship:** An individual's social relationship to others as established by blood (consanguinity), marriage (affinity), or adoption.
- **Little Tradition:** Culture or tradition which is oral and operates at village level.
  - ✓ **Example:** Folk culture, proverb and stories of Dadi/ Nani (Grandmother)
- **Marriage:** A socially acknowledged and approved sexual union between two adult individuals. When two people marry, they become kin to one another.
- **Matriarchal-** It is defined as a system of social structures and practices in which women dominate.
- **Matrilocal-** It is related to a pattern of marriage in which the couple settles in the wife's home or community.
- **Matrilineal-** a social system where lineage is traced through woman.
- **Melting pot of culture:** The melting pot theory of multiculturalism assumes that various immigrant groups will tend to "melt together," abandoning their individual cultures and eventually becoming fully assimilated into the predominant society.
- **Migration:** Movement of people, either temporarily or permanently, from one place to another.
  - ✓ **Example:** Rural to urban migration, rural to rural migration, international migration, etc.
- **Mobility:** Process of shifting social position of an individual or a group in social hierarchy is called mobility. A person or group can achieve either upward social mobility or downward social mobility.
  - ✓ **Example:**
- **Modernization:** It refers to a model of a progressive transition from a 'pre-modern' or 'traditional' to a 'modern' society. Max Weber defines modernizations as the rational transformation in the social, economic, psychological and political aspects of a society. It means a transformation of an agrarian society to an industrialized society.
  - ✓ **Usage:** Modernization consists of industrialization; urbanization; increasing levels of literacy, education, wealth, and social mobilization; and more complex and diverse occupational structures.
- **Mode of Production:** It consists of two components- **Forces of production** and **Relations of production**. Forces of production include tools, technology, machines, capital, land, etc. and relations of production include the relationship between owner of these forces of production and the workers.
- **Monogamy:** It restricts the individual to one spouse at a time. Under this system, at any given time a man can have only one wife and a woman can have only one husband.
- **Multiculturalism:** It is the way in which a society deals with cultural diversity, both at the national and at the community level. Multiculturalism expresses the view that society is enriched by preserving, respecting, and even encouraging cultural diversity. It typically develops according to one of two theories: the "melting pot" theory or the "salad bowl" theory.
- **Nation:** It is a psychological concept where people believe themselves to be a part of a wider community, based on several shared characteristics such as: common language,

geographical location, history, religion, race, ethnicity, political aspirations, etc. However, nations may exist without one or more of such characteristics. A nation is comprised of its people, who are the ultimate guarantors of its existence, meaning and powers.

- **Nationalism:** It is an ideology that emphasizes loyalty, devotion, or allegiance to a nation or nation-state and holds that such obligations outweigh other individual or group interests.
- **National cohesion:** It is a process and an outcome of instilling and enabling all citizens in the country to have a sense as well as a feeling that they are members of the same country, engaged in a common enterprise and facing shared challenges. Indeed, National Cohesion goes beyond peace-keeping and conflict management. National cohesion is based on the fact that societies and individuals can only achieve their potential when living and working together. This is realized through the regulation and reconciliation of differences, competing interests and demands.
  - ✓ **Usage:** National cohesion is strongest when everyone in the country has the opportunity, the resources and the motivation to participate in society as fully as they wish and on an equal basis with others.
- **Nation - state:** A particular type of state, characteristic of the modern world, in which a government has sovereign power within a defined territorial area, and the mass of the population are citizens who know themselves to be part of a single nation. Nation-states are closely associated with the rise of nationalism, although nationalist loyalties do not always conform to the boundaries of specific states that exist today.
- **Neo-conservatism:** A political perspective that believes in traditional values and aims to change the moral and cultural fabric of society
- **Neolocal:** It is related to a pattern of marriage in which the couple set up an independent household.
- **Patriarchal bargain:** It describes the strategies women employ to gain a greater degree of security and autonomy within the bounds of their sex-based oppression.
- **Parochialization:** A process of downward spread of the elements of tradition or culture, which is written and widely accepted by the elites of the society.
  - ✓ **Example:** localization of 'Cow Nourisher worship festival'.
- **Patriarchy:** It is defined as a system of social structures and practices in which men dominate and oppress women.
  - ✓ **Example:** Patriarchy within household in the form of unpaid domestic labour of women.
  - ✓ **Usage:** Industrialization is often blamed as the real beginning of modern patriarchal system in which women were branded as housewives.
- **Patrilineal:** It means the male lineage system in which there is a transfer of rights, property, surname, and wealth from father to coming generations.
  - ✓ **Example:** Mostly it has been seen that an offspring irrespective of gender takes his father's surname.
- **Patrilocal:** It is related to a pattern of marriage in which the couple settles in the husband's home or community.
- **Patri-virilocal:** It refers to the residence of a couple after marriage with the husband's father.
- **Pink-collar jobs:** These are career fields that have historically been female-dominated.
  - ✓ **Example:** secretary, nurse, etc.

## Patriotism VS Nationalism

When someone loves his country, is he a patriot or a nationalist? In fact, there is no definite answer to this question. Patriotism and Nationalism are two words that have very similar meanings but also very different connotations, with one being positive and the other being negative. So, it is wrong to call a patriot a nationalist and vice versa: if you call someone a nationalist, they can take it as an insult

### DEFINITION

**PATRIOTISM** is the love someone feels for their country that is based on the idea that this country itself is good and that good people live there.

### DEFINITION

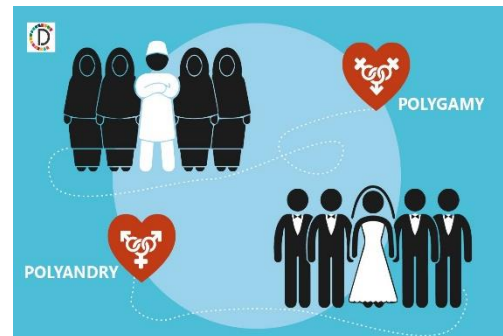
**NATIONALISM** also is the love and affection for one's country, but it's based on the idea that this particular country is better than all the rest.



- **Politicisation of caste:** It refers to the rise of caste politics that has contributed to institutionalizing caste in politics. Political parties use caste as an instrument for social change. The political use of caste is institutionalizing and not abolishing caste in India. Caste politics is used by the political parties to garner vote banks and use caste as an instrument of securing power.

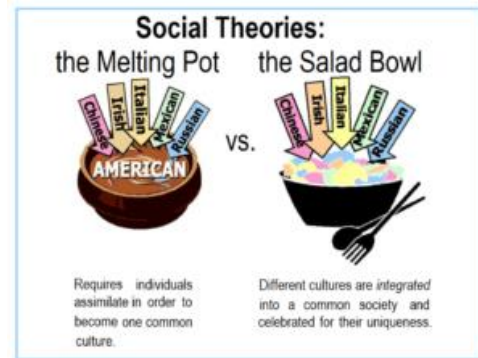


- **Polyandry:** It is a type of polygamy in which a woman has more than one husband.
- **Polygamy:** It is the practice or custom of having more than one wife or husband at the same time.
- **Polygyny:** It is a type of polygamy in which a man has more than one wife.
- **Pratiloma:** A woman marrying beneath her social position is called Pratiloma.
  - ✓ **Example:** A woman of higher caste marrying a man of relatively lower caste.



- **Proletarianization-** The process of downward social mobility of upper class.
  - ✓ **Example:** A landlord becoming a landless worker, due to loss of his fortune.
  - ✓ **Rationality:** It is practice of treating reason as the basis of belief and knowledge
- **Reconstituted family:** It is formed when two families join together after one or both partners have had a previous break. This family type can sometimes be referred to as a blended family or a step family. With an increase in divorce rates, it is a family type that is on the rise.
- **Reference Group** -A reference group is a group to which an individual or another group is compared, used by sociologists in reference to any group that is used by an individual as a standard for evaluating themselves and their own behavior.
  - ✓ **Example:** Successful IAS officers could be reference group for UPSC aspirants.
- **Regionalism:** The ideology of commitment to a particular regional identity which could be based on language, ethnicity and other characteristics in addition to geography.
  - ✓ **Example:** Reservation for locals in private sector by Haryana.
- **Religious fundamentalism:** It is a type of religious revivalism, but it is a more extreme form of ideology. Fundamentalism involves strict interpretation of religious scriptures and is an effort by religious interpreters like to go back to pure and original religious values and behaviour.
  - ✓ **Example:** Religious fundamentalism with Rohingyas in Myanmar.
- **Religious pluralism:** Religious pluralism generally refers to the belief in two or more religious worldviews as being equally valid or acceptable. More than mere tolerance, religious pluralism accepts multiple paths to God or gods as a possibility and is usually contrasted with "exclusivism," the idea that there is only one true religion or way to know God.
- **Religious revivalism:** Religious revivalism is term applied to mass movements which are based upon intense religious upheaval. It is argued that modernization and globalization has led to increased uncertainty in people's lives, led to a sense of meaninglessness which has led to religious revivalism. To overcome these feelings, people turn to religion.
  - ✓ **Example:** Arya Samaj is one of the most important revivalist movements which was based on shuddhi movement.
- **Relative deprivation:** It is formally defined as an actual or perceived lack of resources required to maintain the quality of life (e.g., diet, activities, material possessions) to which various socioeconomic groups or individuals within those groups have grown accustomed, or are considered to be the accepted norm within the group.

- **Sagotra:** People belonging to same gotra or caln.
- **Salad bowl:** It is a metaphor which emphasises the way that a multicultural society can integrate different cultures while maintaining their separate identities. It is in contrast with a melting pot, which emphasizes the combination of different culture into a single culture.



- ✓ **Example:** Different religious, linguistic, ethnic sections in Indian maintaining their own distinctive identity.
- ✓ In the United States, New York City, with its many unique ethnic communities like "Little India," "Little Odessa," and "Chinatown" is considered an example of a salad bowl society.
- **Sanskritization:** It denotes the process by which lower castes in the caste hierarchy seek upward mobility by emulating the beliefs, rituals, ideology, customs and practices of the upper or dominant castes.
  - ✓ **Example:** Adoption or emulation of the practice of twice-born castes, of vegetarianism by people belonging to the so-called "low castes" who are traditionally not averse to non-vegetarian food.

- **Secularisation:** It is a process of transformation of a society from close identification with religious values and institutions towards non-religious values and secular institutions. It refers to the belief that as society's progress, particularly through modernization and rationalization, religion loses its authority in all aspects of social life and governance.



- **Secularism:**
  - ✓ The doctrine by which the state is kept strictly separate from religion, i.e., separation of 'church and state' as in western societies.
  - ✓ The doctrine by which the state does not discriminate between different religions and shows equal respect to all as in context of Indian Society.
- **Serial Monogamy:** The practice of divorcing, remarrying, divorcing, remarrying and so on.
- **Sexual Division of Labour:** The sexual division of labour (SDL) is the delegation of different tasks between males and females.
  - ✓ **Example:** Under the patriarchal system, men were the sole bread winners whereas women were expected to stay at home and complete the household work.

- **Social exclusion:** It manifests itself in the lack of an individual's access to functioning as compared to other members of society. It is a relative concept in the sense that an individual can be socially excluded only in comparison with other members of a society; there is no 'absolute' social exclusion, and an individual can be declared as socially excluded only with respect to the society it is considered to be a member of.



- **Socialization:** Socialization is a process that introduces people to social norms and customs. This process helps individuals function well in society, and, in turn, helps society run smoothly.
  - ✓ **Example:** Family members, teachers, religious leaders, and peers all play roles in a person's socialization.



- **Social justice:** According to United Nations, Social justice may be broadly understood as the fair and compassionate distribution of the fruits of economic growth.
  - **Social movements:** They are a type of group action. They are large, sometimes informal, groupings of individuals or organizations which focus on specific political or social issues. In other words, they carry out, resist, or undo a social change.
  - **Society-** Society is the network of social relationship based on patterns of interactions between it's individual members.
  - **Son Meta-Preference:** It is the phenomena where parents continue to produce children until the desired number of sons are born.
    - ✓ According to Economic Survey-2017-18, there are over 21 million 'unwanted girls' in India, by analysing the sex ratio of last child (SRLC).
  - **Son preference:** The social phenomenon where members of a community prefer to have sons rather than daughters, i.e., they value sons more than daughters. The existence of son preference can be established by observing social behaviour towards sons and daughters, or by asking people directly about their preferences and perceptions.
    - ✓ **Usage:** Son Preference among Indian families has resulted in about 63 million women statistically "missing" from the country's population.
  - **Stereotype:** It is a fixed and inflexible characterisation of a group of people.
    - ✓ **Example:** Gender stereotypes like Girls should play with dolls and boys should play with trucks.
  - **Social stigma:** The shame or disgrace attached to something.
    - ✓ **Example:** Earlier having an illegitimate child (outside of marriage) was seen as a source of shame for women.
  - **Sociology-** Sociology is the study of human societies and social behaviour. It Studies web of relationships in the society.
  - **Stratification:** It refers to a society's categorization of its people into rankings based on factors like wealth, income, education, family background, and power.
    - ✓ **Example:** Class, gender, race-based stratification.
    - ✓ **Usage:** Social stratification may lead to social inequality in terms of income, social status, gender biases, race and ethnicity.
  - **Sub-infeudation:** Development of a chain of intermediaries between estate and the actual cultivators.
    - ✓ **Example:** Sub-infeudation happened as a consequence to British colonial system of land revenue, where many intermediaries emerged.
  - **Symmetrical Family:** It is a family form in which spouses carry out different tasks but each makes a similar contribution within the home.
  - **Tribe:** It is defined as a social group bound together by kin and duly associated with a particular territory; members of the tribe share the social cohesion and associated with the family together with the sense of political autonomy of the nation.
    - ✓ **Example:** Gonds, Bhils etc.
  - **Universaliation:** It is a process of spread and upward formation of some elements of little tradition, which come to have wider acceptance at the level of masses.

## GENDER ROLE STEREOTYPES

## Social stratification

- ✓ **Example:** Pop culture becoming popular.
- **Untouchability:** A social practice within the caste system whereby members of the lowest castes are considered to be ritually impure to such an extent that they cause pollution by mere touch. Untouchable castes are at the bottom of the social scale and are excluded from most social institutions.
  - ✓ **Example:** A study conducted in Gujarat found that Dalits cannot rent a house in a non-Dalit community; they must not touch the water pots or utensils of non-Dalits; and Dalit religious leaders are never asked to celebrate a religious ceremony in a non-Dalit area.
- **Ultimogeniture:** A system of inheritance by which youngest son/daughter inherits the property in a patrilineal or matrilineal society.
- **Urbanism:** It refers to the distinctive social and cultural patterns that develop in cities. It is urban way of life.
- **Varna System:** It is a system which divides society into four social groups all over the country. It's a model of ritual and social hierarchy of caste system.
  - ✓ **Example:** Four Varnas are Brahmin Kshatriya, Vaishya and Shudra; whereas caste are numerous which may or may not fit into these four varnas, though mostly they fit into them.
- **Welfare state:** A system in which the state takes responsibility for protecting the health and welfare of its citizens and meeting their social needs.
  - ✓ The state does this by providing services and benefits like Public Distribution Services, PM KISAN etc.
- **Westernization:** It refers to the process of the imitation of western countries by the non-western countries (also known as Europeanization or Americanization). In the Indian context westernization refers to changes that were brought about in Indian society and culture as a result of the British rule.
- **White Collar Occupation:** The class of workers who are not engaged in manual work. An individual who works in an office or has a professional career.
  - ✓ **Example:** Banker, Lawyer, Clerk, etc.
- **Xenophobia:** It is the fear of strangers, and is quite a broad term that may be applied to any fear of someone who is different from us. Hostility towards outsiders is often a reaction to fear. It typically involves the belief that there is a conflict between an individual's ingroup and an outgroup.
  - ✓ **Example:** Bangalore had xenophobic spurts of violence against Africans and our own North-eastern citizens.