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NURSING

Solved Question Papers for BSc Nursing

2nd Year

2021–2014

As per the Revised INC Syllabus for BSc Nursing

I Clement

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2021

Sociology

LONG ESSAYS

1. Define marriage. Explain in detail different forms of marriage in India.
2. What is meant by social disorganization? List its characteristics. Describe the causes of social disorganization.

SHORT ESSAYS

3. Explain the nature of sociology.
4. Differentiate between primary and secondary groups.
5. Explain the causes of overpopulation.
6. Explain the remedial measures to curb overpopulation.
7. Discuss the social stratification found in India.
8. Discuss the features of rural community.
9. Explain the nature of social change.

SHORT ANSWERS

10. Define individualization.
11. Define culture.
12. Define social processes.
13. Define caste panchayat.
14. What is racism?
15. List the factors of growth of cities.
16. Define social system.
17. Define social control.
18. Define folkways.
19. What is Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act?

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LONG ESSAYS

1. Define marriage. Explain in detail different forms of marriage in india.

Marriage is one of the universal social institutions established to control and regulate the life of mankind. It is closely associated with the institution of family. Infact both the institutions are complementary to each other. It is an institution with different implications in different cultures. As an institution marriage is designed to satisfy the biological needs especially the sexual needs of the individual in a legal, customary, culturally defined and socially approved man unilateral descent rule cognitive.

Westermarck, in his book 'History of Human Marriage' defines marriage as the more or less durable connection between male and female lasting beyond the mere act of propagation till after the birth of offspring.

Definition of Marriage

1. **Malinowski:** Marriage is a contract for the production and maintenance of children.
2. **Robert Lowie:** He describes marriage as a relatively permanent bond between permissible mates.
3. **Hoebel:** The complexes of social norms that define and control the relations of a mated pair to each other their kinsmen, their offspring and their society at large.
4. **Horton and Hunt:** Explained marriage is the approved social pattern whereby two or more persons establish a family.

Forms of Marriage in India

What is fascinating is India has 28 states and 9 union territories and the marriage ceremony differs in every single state. If we try to get into the nitty-gritty of marriage rituals in 37 places in India then we would end up writing nothing short of a thesis here.

1. **Hindu marriage:** The Hindu marriage ceremony follows the Vedic rituals and the three main rituals of Kanyadaan, Panigrahana and Saptapadi are followed. The first means giving away of the bride by the father, second means joining hands of the bride and the groom in front of the fire and third is making seven rounds around the fire.
2. **Christian marriage:** Under the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, Christian marriages are performed by a minister or a priest in a church. The beauty of Christian marriage in India is a bride often chooses to wear the attire of the community she belongs to instead of opting for a gown. So Christian marriages in India see the bride in traditional attires, such as sarees, mekhlas and traditional sarongs and even the groom often opts for traditional attire along with his best men.
3. **Sikh marriage:** Earlier Sikh marriages were registered under the Hindu Marriage Act but now these are registered under the Punjab Sikh Anand Karaj Marriage Act 2018. The Sikh wedding ceremony is simple. It takes place at the Gurudwara. Before that a ceremony takes place which is called milni where the families of the bride and the groom meet. Then four simple stanzas are recited from their holy text and the bride and groom take pheras around Guru Granth Sahib (Holy Scripture). The bride and the groom wear elaborate traditional attire and amazing food is served at the festivities.

   Types of marriage: A typology

   Main types of marriage are the following:

   - *Monogamy:* One man marries one woman
   - *Serial monogamy:* Multiple partners in lifetime but never at the same time
   - *Polygamy:* Multiple marriages
   - *Polygyny:* One man marries two or more women

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- *Polyandry:* One woman marries two or more men
- *Group marriage (Polygynandry):* More than one man, marries more than one woman—this type is rare and does not last long.

4. **Muslim marriage:** A Muslim marriage comes under the purview of Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937. Islamic traditions are followed in a Muslim marriage in India. The bride and the groom could opt for Indian traditional attire but the religious ceremony usually strictly adheres to Islamic rules. The wedding ceremony called the Nikah is solemnized by the Maulavi. There is Kanydan in a Muslim wedding too followed by the reading of the koran and the groom's proposal and the bride's acceptance.
5. **Parsi marriage:** Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act of 1936 is the law under which Parsi marriages are solemnized and registered. Some of the ceremonies followed in a Parsi marriage are exchange of silver coins between the families of the bride and the groom. It is after this ceremony the wife takes the name of the husband. The ceremonies are carried on for three days prior to the wedding and on the fourth day a wedding procession arrives at the bride's house where the marriage is solemnized. After the wedding a couple has to have food from the same dish symbolizing their union.
6. **Buddhist marriage:** Among the types of marriages in India a Buddhist marriage is probably the simplest one. A Buddhist marriage is registered under the Special Marriage Act, 1954. There are no strictly put down rituals to be followed and no elaborate ceremonies.
7. **Jain marriage:** Buddhists and Jain can either register their marriage through the Hindu Marriage Act 1955 or through the Special Marriage Act 1954. These are two types of marriage acts that can be used by people of different religions. Jain marriages have many rituals that are similar to Hindu marriages, such as pheras and kanyavaran but a number of Pujas and aarti are performed at a Jain marriage. The most important ritual is after the wedding the bride and groom go with their family members to a Jain Temple and feed the poor there.
8. **Court marriage:** Inter-caste and inter-faith marriages are a reality of India. Many people who want to avoid the religious rituals opt for court marriage under the Special Marriage Act 1954. The registrar is given a 30 day notice with residential and birth details of the bride and groom. Then on the day fixed they have to be present at the registrar's office with three witnesses to sign on the legal documents and read the vows.
9. **Mixed marriages:** In case of inter-faith marriages many brides and grooms follow the rituals of both faiths to solemnize the marriage. These marriages come under the Special Marriage Act 1954, but it is common to see a church wedding taking place in the morning followed by havan in the evening. In a place, such as India with such diverse traditions it is inevitable there would be mind-boggling rituals and traditional ceremonies. But there are mainly nine types of marriages that are largely solemnized in modern India, about which we just now wrote at length.

2. What is meant by social disorganization? List its characteristics. Describe the causes of social disorganization.

Social disorganization is the process opposed to social organization. Social organization, Some Fundamental Concepts', is an orderly relationship of parts. The significance of this orderly arrangement lies in what it does. When the parts of social structure do not perform their functions efficiently and effectively or perform them badly, there occurs an imbalance in society.

Definition

1. **Elliott and Merrill:** "Social disorganization is the process by which the relationships between members of a group are broken or dissolved."

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2. **REL Faris:** "Social disorganization is a disturbance in the patterns and mechanisms of human relations."
3. **Thomas and Znaniecki:** "Social disorganization is a decrease of the influence of existing social rules of behavior upon individual members of the group."

Characteristics of Social Disorganization

The main characteristics of social disorganization are the following:

1. **Conflict of mores and of institutions:** Every society has its mores and institutions which regulate the life of its members. With the passage of time, these mores and institutions become obsolete. New ideas arise and new institutions are formed. The existing mores come into conflict with new mores. Some people want to replace them with new ones.
2. **Transfer of functions from one group to another:** In an organized society, the functions of different groups are defined and predetermined. But as society is dynamic, the functions of one group are transferred to another. Thus most of the functions once performed by the family stand transferred today to nurseries, schools and clubs. This has caused family disorganization. Thus, the transfer of functions from one group to another is characteristic of social disorganization.
3. **Individuation:** Man today thinks in terms of self. The functions of different groups are determined in purely individualistic terms. Under the impact of individualism, every person thinks upon all the important matters of life from his individual viewpoint. The young men and women want to take decisions on such important matters as marriage, occupation, recreation and morality in accordance with their individual prejudices, interests and attitudes. This trend has set in a dangerous process of social disorganization.
4. **Change in the role and status of the individuals:** In an organized society, the roles and status of people are defined and fixed. Their functions are well defined and they carry on the tasks allotted to them. They enjoy the status in accordance with their role in society. For example, a primitive society suffers less from disorganization because it is stable and its members follow the professions allocated to them. But in course of time our norms change which also brings a change in the roles and statuses of the people. They no longer are treated as fixed and the people begin to choose from amongst the different roles which cause disequilibrium.

Causes of Social Disorganization

According to MacIver and Page five main factors, such as psychological, biological, physical, technological and culture bring about social change. When the changes brought about these factors in the social structure are so disturbing that the present institution and other means of social control are no longer able to control them by adjusting themselves to the new situations there arise social disorganization. Factors of social disorganization at a particular period are so interrelated that it is difficult to find which factor is predominant.

1. **Cultural lag:** Cultural lag the concept used by WE Ogburn refers to the imbalance in the rate and speed of change between the material cultural and non-material culture. Objects of material culture, such as mode of housing, means of transport and communication, types of dresses, patterns of ornaments, technical and mechanical devices, instruments change very quickly. But ideas, beliefs, attitudes, taste, philosophies, habits, ideologies, institutional structures and such other aspects of non-material culture change slowly and gradually. Hence a gap or a lag arises between the material and non-material culture. This lag referred to as cultural lag invites the process of disorganization to set in.
2. **Physical or geographic factors:** The maladjustment of man and his culture to certain extraordinary physical or geographic conditions or situations may cause disorganization

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in society. This is especially true in the case of natural calamities, such as storms, cyclones, hurricanes, famines, floods, epidemics etc which upset the social balance and bring in social disorganization.

3. **Biological factors:** Population explosion or extreme scarcity of population the instances of racial intermixture, defective hereditary traits and such other biological factors may also cause disorganizing effects upon society.
4. **Ecological factor:** Social disorganization is related to environment in terms of regions and neighborhoods.
5. **Social problems leading to social disorganization:** Social problems and forces, such as a revolution, social upheaval, a class struggle, a financial or economic crisis, a war between nations, mental illness, and political corruption threaten the welfare of the society.
6. **Degeneration of values:** Social values are often regarded as the sustaining forces of society. They contribute to the strength and stability of social order. But due to rapid social change new values come up and some of the old values decline. At the same time, people are not in a position to reject the old completely and accept the new altogether. Hence conflict between the old and the new is the inevitable result of which leads to the social disorganization.
7. **Disintegration and confusion of roles:** Members of society are expected to perform certain definite roles in accordance with their placements in society. Due to profound social changes these expectations also undergo change. Consequently people are confused with regard to their new roles.
8. **Political subservience:** Political subordination of a country will result in social disorganization. The subordinate country is not permitted to develop its economy and institutions independently and is made as a means to serve the interest of the dominant country.
9. **Conflict of goals and means:** Conflict of goals and means for achieving them may also cause disorganization. Most of the individuals share the dominant goals of the society and act accordingly. But lacking the means for achieving the goals by legitimate means some may resort to illegitimate and illegal means resulting in vice, crime and other expression of social disorganization.
10. **Decline of social control:** The declining control of religion, morals, customs, traditions and other institutions on the behavior of men has also enhanced the process of disorganization. There is an increase in interpersonal conflicts, crimes, tensions, divorce, delinquency, mental derangement, etc.
11. **Extreme divisions of labor:** According to Durkheim social disorganization is often brought about by extreme division of labor. In normal course according to him division of labor leads to social solidarity may become disturbed.
12. **Disruptive social change:** Society undergoes change mainly due to the operation of physical, biological, technological and cultural factors. Sudden and radical social changes may disrupt the stability and the organization of the society. The result is social disorganization.

SHORT ESSAYS

3. Explain the nature of sociology.

Sociology is a science which is difficult than other sciences. It helps to understand the society. So, it has its own characteristics. They are as follows:

1. Sociology is an independent science
2. Sociology is a social science, not a physical science (it studies human beings, the social behavior, social activities as well as social life.)

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3. Sociology is the pure science, not an applied science. (Sociology is a subject where there are no practical works. Sociology observes then society in a theoretical way but not in practical way)

   Nature of sociology:
   - Sociology is an independent science
   - Sociology is a social science and not a physical science
   - Sociology is a categorical and not a nomative
   - Sociology is a pure science and not an applied science
   - Sociology is relatively an abstract science not a concrete science
   - Sociology is a generalizing and not a particularizing or individualizing science
   - Sociology is both a rational and an empirical
4. Sociology is abstract science, not concurred one.
5. Sociology is all about generalizing, not particularizing or individualizing.
6. Sociology is a categorical or positive science not a normative one. (It concerns with what is like but does not concern with what should be or what ought to be.)
7. Sociology is both rational and empirical science. (it is both dynamic with relations and the theories and observation, experimentation)

There are Two Types of Observations

1. **Participatory observation:** The type of observation where people participate and observe the culture of society is called participatory observation. This is the best way of learning, observing the society, where people can know the culture, tradition more deeply and clearly.
2. **Non-participatory observation:** The type of observation on where people do not participate but observe the culture staying aside is called non-participatory observation. In this type of observation, people would not get to learn more. They just see the culture participated by society and understand, know the thing seen by the eyes.

4. Differentiate between primary and secondary groups.

Both primary and secondary groups can be distinguished from each other by the following points:

1. **Difference in meaning:** Primary group is the nucleus of all social organizations. It is characterized by intimate face-to-face association and cooperation. They are primary in several senses but they are fundamental in forming the social nature and ideals of individuals. Family, playgroup and neighborhood are the example of primary group. But secondary groups are large scale groups in which the relationships are relatively casual, impersonal and competitive. They are consciously formed to fulfill some common goals or objectives.
2. **Difference in size:** A primary group is very small in size and is confined to a small area. Because it consists of very small number of individuals. But the size of a secondary group is very large and it is spread all over the world. Because it consists of thousands of members who is widespread and scattered all over the world.
3. **Difference in stability:** Primary groups are relatively stable or durable. For example, family is a stable organization. But a secondary group may be temporary or permanent. These are temporary groups, such as flood relief association. As secondary groups are special interest groups after the fulfillment of the interest it automatically vanishes.
4. **Difference in cooperation :** The nature of cooperation in a primary and secondary group also differs from each other. The members of a primary group directly cooperate with each other. They play, sit and discuss together. Because of face-to-face contact and personal relationships

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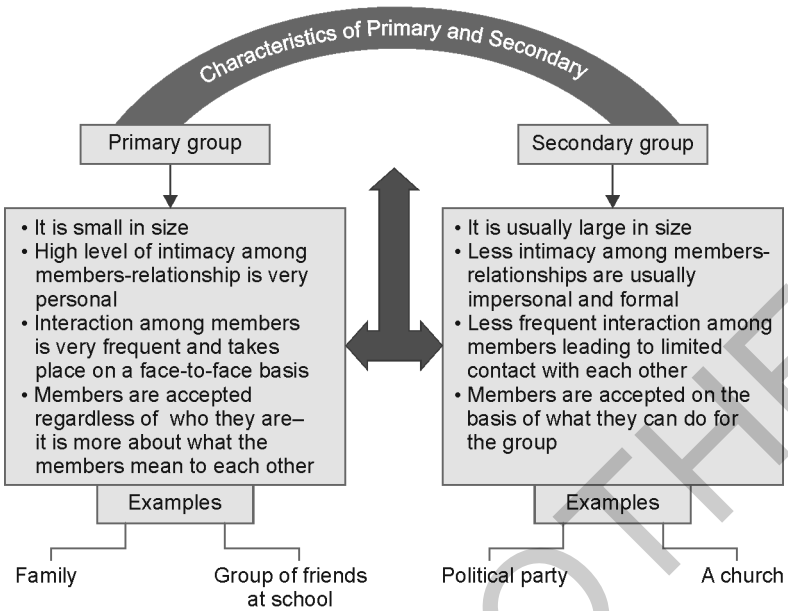

direct cooperation among members is possible. But the members of a secondary group indirectly cooperate with each other. Because there exists indirect relations among the members.

5. **Difference in structure:** According to the type of structure both primary and secondary group can be distinguished from each other. Primary group is based on an informal structure and is very simple. All the members participate in the same process and it is regulated by informal rules and regulations. On the other hand, secondary group is based on formal structure and is regulated by a set of formal rules and regulations.
6. **Difference in relationships:** A great deal of differences is found in the relationships among the members of a primary and secondary group. There exist direct, intimate and personal relationships among the members of a primary group. The relations are all inclusive because primary group is relationship directed. But there exists indirect and impersonal relations among the members of a secondary group. Here relations are secondary and formal.
7. **Difference in the method of social control:** Both primary and secondary group can be distinguished from each other on the basis of the means by which they exercises control over their members. Primary group exercises controls over its members through informal means, such as customs, folkways, mores, etc. Secondary group have limited control over its members. But secondary group control the behavior of its members through formal means, such as police, jail, court, law, etc.
8. **Difference in goal:** Members of a primary group have similar or common aims and objectives. Goal of a particular member is considered as the goal of all other members. But in a secondary group member have different goals. Each individual has his own goals or aims for the fulfillment of which he joins in the group.
9. **Difference in effect on personality:** Both primary and secondary group can be distinguished from each other on the degree by which they affect or determine the personality of an individual. Primary group has a greater influence on the development of personality. It influences the total personality of an individual. But secondary group has a little influence

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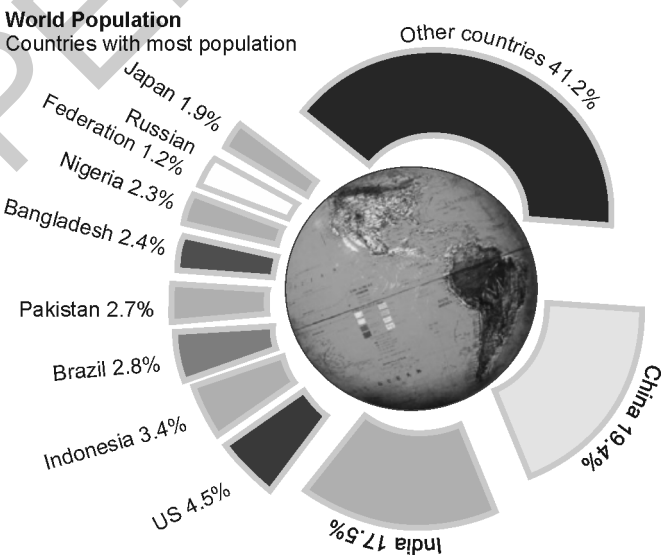
on the development of personality of an individual. It is mainly concerned with a particular aspect of the personality of an individual.

10. **Differences in physical closeness:** Both primary and secondary group may be distinguished from each other on the grounds of physical nearness. Members of a primary group live in physical proximity to each other. There exits face–to-face relations among the member. But members of a secondary group the member of secondary group.
11. The relationship among the members of a primary group is spontaneous in nature whereas the relationship among the members of a secondary group is governed by external forces.
12. Primary relationship is all inclusive. Here each member know each other personally and they are concerned with the total aspect of human being. But secondary relationship is not all inclusive. Here members do not know each other personally and they are not concerned with the total aspect of life of members.

5. Explain the causes of overpopulation.

Causes of overpopulation are different for many countries but are mostly associated with poverty, reduced mortality rates, poor medical access, poor contraceptive use, as well as immigration. With overpopulation come a decrease in resources and an increase in symptoms of illness and disease. There are a number of factors that contribute to overpopulation. These are the leading causes:

1. **Poverty:** Poverty is believed to be the leading cause of overpopulation. A lack of educational resources, coupled with high death rates leading to higher birth rates, result in impoverished areas seeing large booms in population.
   The effect is so extensive that the UN has predicted that the forty-eight poorest countries in the world are also likely to be the biggest contributors to population growth. Their estimates state that the combined population of these countries is likely to balloon to 1.7 billion in 2050, from 850 million in 2010.
2. **Early marriage and universal marriage system:** Even though legally the marriageable age of a girl is 18 years, the concept of early marriage still prevails and getting married at a



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young age prolongs the child-bearing age. Also, in India, marriage is a sacred obligation and a universal practice, where almost every woman is married at the reproductive age.

3. **Poor contraceptive use:** Though the availability of contraceptives is widespread in developed countries, poor planning on both partners' parts can lead to unexpected pregnancies. Statistics have shown that in Great Britain 76% of women aged between 16 and 49 used at least one form of contraceptive, leaving a quarter open to unexpected pregnancies.

Overpopulation

Causes	Effects	Solutions
• Improvement in medical knowledge • Decline in death rate • Industrial and agricultural revolution • Progress in food production • Poverty • Religious concerns • Migration and urban concentration • Immigration • Family planning	• Environmental degradation • Depletion of natural resources • Wars • Mortality • Increase in crime rates • Loss in bio-diversity • Increase in pollution • Ecological collapse • Water and food conflicts • Over extensive farming • Excessive use of fossil fuels • Loss of arable land and decertification • Antibiotic-resistant bacteria • Increasing probability of epidemics • Malnutrition and starvation • Increasing costs of living and housing • Rise in unemployment	• Improvement of family planning • Raising awareness on the topic • Education • Birth regulation • Extraterrestrial settlement

4. **Child labor:** As distressing as it may be to hear, child labor is still used extensively in many parts of the world. UNICEF estimates that approximately 150 million children are currently working, primarily in countries that have few child labor laws. This can result in children being seen as a source of income by impoverished families. Furthermore, children who begin work too young also lose the educational opportunities they should be granted, particularly when it comes to birth control.
5. **Reduced mortality rates:** Improvement in medical technology has led to lower mortality rates for many serious diseases. Particularly dangerous viruses and ailments, such as polio, smallpox and measles have been practically eradicated by such advances. While this is positive news in many ways, it also means that people are living longer than ever before. This "delay" in the cycle of life and death has led to birth rates outstripping death rates by over two to one in modern times.
6. **Fertility treatment:** Though it only plays a minor role in comparison to the other causes of overpopulation, improved fertility treatments have made it possible for more people to have children. The number of women using various fertility treatments has been on the rise since their inception. Now most have the option of conceiving children, even if they may not have been able to do so without such treatments.
7. **Immigration:** Unchecked immigration into countries may lead to overpopulation to the point where those countries no longer have the required resources for their population. This is particularly problematic in countries where immigration numbers far exceed emigration numbers.
8. **Age-old cultural norm:** Sons are the bread earners of the families in India. This age-old thought puts considerable pressure on the parents to produce children until a male child is born.

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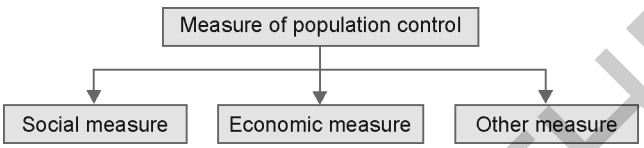
9. **Illegal migration:** Last but not the least; we cannot ignore the fact that illegal migration is continuously taking place from Bangladesh, Nepal leading to increased population density.

6. Explain the remedial measures to curb overpopulation.

Population of India is quite large and rapidly increasing. One percent growth rate means an addition of 1 crore people every year but actually speaking 2 crore persons are being adding every year. So effective population control measures is the need of the hour. We know that birth rate is mainly responsible for rapid population growth. Hence measures which can reduce the birth rate should be adopted. These measures can be classified into 3 heads:



Social Measure

Population explosion is a social problem and it is deeply rooted in the society. So efforts must be done to remove the social evils in the country.

1. **Minimum age of marriage:** As fertility depends on the age of marriage. So the minimum age of marriage should be raised. In India, minimum age for marriage is 21 years for men and 18 years for women has be fixed by law. This law should be firmly implemented and people should also be made aware of this through publicity.
2. **Raising the status of women:** There is still discrimination to the women. They are confined to four walls of house. They are still confined to rearing and bearing of children. So women should be given opportunities to develop socially and economically. Free education should be given to them.
3. **Spread of education:** The spread of education changes the outlook of people. The educated men prefer to delay marriage and adopt small family norms. Educated women are health conscious and avoid frequent pregnancies and thus help in lowering birth rate.
4. **Adoption:** Some parents do not have any child, despite costly medical treatment. It is advisable that they should adopt orphan children. It will be beneficial to orphan children and children couples.
5. **Change in social outlook:** Social outlook of the people should undergo a change. Marriage should no longer be considered a social binding. Issueless women should not be looked down upon.
6. **Social security:** More and more people should be covered under-social security schemes. So that they do not depend upon others in the event of old age, sickness, unemployment, etc., with these facilities they will have no desire for more children.

Economic Measures

The following are the economic measures:

1. **More employment opportunities:** The first and foremost measure is to raise, the employment avenues in rural as well as urban areas. Generally in rural areas, there is disguised unemployment. So efforts should be made to migrate unemployed persons from rural side to urban side. This step can check the population growth.
2. **Development of agriculture and industry:** If agriculture and industry are properly developed, large number of people will get employment. When their income is increased they would improve their standard of living and adopt small family norms.

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3. **Standard of living:** Improved standard of living acts as a deterrent to large family norm. In order to maintain their higher standard of living people prefer to have a small family. According to AK Das Gupta those who earn less than ₹ 100 per month have on the average a reproduction rate of 3.4 children and those who earn more than ₹ 300 per month have a reproduction rate of 2.8 children.
4. **Urbanization:** It is on record that people in urban areas have low birth rate than those living in rural areas. Urbanization should therefore be encouraged.

Other Measures

The following are the other measures:

1. **Late marriage:** As far as possible, marriage should be solemnized at the age of 30 years. This will reduce the period of reproduction among the females bringing down the birth rate. The government has fixed the minimum marriage age at 21 years for males and 18 years for females.
2. **Self control:** According to some experts, self control is one of the powerful methods to control the population. It is an ideal and healthy approach and people should be provided to follow. It helps in reducing birth rate.
3. **Family planning:** This method implies family by choice and not by chance. By applying preventive measures, people can regulate birth rate. This method is being used extensively; success of this method depends on the availability of cheap contraceptive devices for birth control. According to Chander Shekher, "Hurry for the first child, Delay the second child and avoid the third."
   Suggestive measures for planned population growth:
   - Delayed marriages
   - Medical facilities
   - Legislative actions
   - Providing incentive
   - Women empowerment
   - Eradicates poverty
   - Spread awareness
4. **Recreational facilities:** Birth rate will likely to fall if there are different recreational facilities, such as cinema; theatre, sports and dance, etc., are available to the people.
5. **Publicity:** The communication media, such as TV radio and newspaper are the good means to propagate the benefits of the planned family to the uneducated and illiterate persons especially in the rural and backward areas of country.
6. **Incentives:** The government can give various types of incentives to the people to adopt birth control measures. Monetary incentives and other facilities, such as leave and promotion can be extended to the working class which adopts small family norms.
7. **Employment to woman:** Another method to check the population is to provide employment to women. Women should be given incentive to give services in different fields. Women are taking active part in competitive examinations. As a result their number in teaching, medical and banking, etc., is increasing rapidly. In brief by taking, all there measures we can control the growth of population.

7. Discuss the social stratification found in india.

Social stratification is a particular form of social inequality. All societies arrange their members in terms of superiority, inferiority and equality. Stratification is a process of interaction or differentiation whereby some people come to rank higher than others.

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Definitions

1. **Ogburn and Nimkoff:** 'The process by which individuals and groups are ranked in more or less enduring hierarchy of status is known as stratification".
2. **Lundberg:** "A stratified society is one marked by inequality, by differences among people that are evaluated by them as being "lower" and "higher".
3. **Gisbert:** "Social stratification is the division of society into permanent groups of categories linked with each other by the relationship of superiority and subordinations".
4. **Williams:** Social stratification refers to "The ranking of individuals on a scale of superiority-inferiority equality, according to some commonly accepted basis of valuation.
5. **Raymond W Murray:** Social stratification is horizontal division of society into "higher" and "lower" social units."
6. **Melvin M Tumin:** "Social stratification refers to "arrangement of any social group or society into hierarchy of positions that are unequal with regard to power, property, social evaluation and psychic gratification".

Types of Social Stratification

There are many ways in which social stratification can manifest itself, based on different factors and elements. Mentioned below are the most common types of social stratification being followed in the society:

Caste System

The caste system is a system of social stratification in India, which divides Hindus into four main groups. We can even find the mention of these four varnas in important Hindu literatures. These four varnas are Brahmins, Kshyatryas, Vaishyas and Sudra caste. The powers, duties and financial status of each varna differ from each other. The Brahmins at the top (i.e., the priests and the teachers):

1. The Kshyatryas on the next level down (these are rulers and warriors)
2. The Vaishyas (farmers, merchants and traders)
3. The Shudras (i.e., the laborers) on the bottom rung of the social ladder.
4. When an individual is born into a particular caste, he/she remains to be a member of it forever. Every caste is identified by name, and marriage in such a social stratification system is also determined by the caste of the likely couples. Since the caste system is hierarchical, a society that practices it is often faced with the challenge of class resentment.

Class System

Some countries have a class system, where people in society are divided into three classes: upper, middle and lower class. Stratification is majorly based on the wealth of an individual. Just as the name of each class suggests, the upper classes tend to be aristocrats (or landed gentry) who have been born into lives of greater wealth and privilege.

1. The high-class consists of eminent people in society. They are generally regarded as a successful people in the society.
2. The middle class comprises of people that can afford to live decently but are not wealthy enough to enjoy the type of fine living experienced by the upper class. They manage to earn average income and enjoy decent social status in society. The middle classes can be further subdivided into upper middle and lower middle class people.
3. The lower class is the category with people having lowest social status in terms of their position and economic status. They do not earn much. The term lower class is a snobbish term that reflects a divisive and derisive attitude towards people who are not in the upper

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