

Self evaluation
Lecture 23: Social Stratification-I

Objective questions

Instructions: Please read the following instructions carefully before writing your answers:

- 1) Each Question carries 1 mark.
- 2) There are four alternatives - (A), (B), (C), (D) given against each question out of which only one is the most appropriate answer. If (A) is correct, round on the correct alternative like (A).
- 3) **The discarded answer if any, must be crossed properly and supported by initial of the candidate.**
- 4) If a question is answered wrongly or more than one answers are marked, 0.25 marks will be deducted for each such question.

Identify whether the following statements are true or false.

Q.1. All differences between people can be put under the category of social stratification.

(A) True (B) False

Q.2. Differences in political ideologies are part of social stratification in India.

(A) True (B) False

Q.3. It was T. K. Oommen, an Indian sociologist, who said that in the final analysis natural inequalities are also social.

(A) True (B) False

Q.4. In all societies in the past more power, privileges and respect were accorded to older people.

(A) True (B) False

Q.5. In the West in the earlier phases of industrialization the status of women declined but with more development and higher levels of industrialization status of women showed an improvement.

(A) True (B) False

Q.6. Expansion of service sector in post-industrial society leads to improvement in the position of women.

(A) True (B) False

Q.7. Differences within family are usually ignored in the study of social stratification.

(A) True (B) False

Q.8. Life chances are closely connected with social stratification.

(A) True (B) False

Q.9. If the institution of caste is abolished there will be no social stratification in India.
(A) True (B) False

Q.10. According to Kingsley Davis differences in emotional intelligence among people are the major cause of social stratification as functionally more important roles are given to people high on emotional quotient without looking at their talent.
(A) True (B) False

Subjective questions

Q.1. Define social stratification. In what sense is social stratification is different from social inequality?

Q.2. What is the difference between natural and social inequalities? Give two examples of each.

Q.3. What is meant by life chances and how are they correlated with social stratification?

Q.4. What is the meaning of degree of openness and closeness of a social group defining social stratification?

Q.5. Discuss Kingsley Davis's theory of social stratification.

Exercises

E.1. How does the Eleventh Five Year Plan of India conceptualize inequality?

E.2. Deen Dayal Upadhyay says:

Once during a conversation between Shri Vinobaji and the Sar Sanghachalak of Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh, Shri Guruji, a question arose as to where the modes of thinking of Hindus and Muslims differ. Guruji said to Vinobaji that there are good and bad people in every society. There can be found honest and good people in Hindus as well as in Muslims. Similarly rascals can be seen in both the societies. No particular society has a monopoly of goodness. However, it is observed that Hindus even if they are rascals individual life, when they come together in a group, they always think of good things. On the other hand when two Muslims come together, they propose and approve of things which they themselves in their individual capacity would not even think of. They start thinking in an altogether different way. This is an everyday experience. Vinobaji admitted that there was truth in this observation but had no reasons to explain it.

(Source: <http://antibjp.tripod.com/archives/human.html>)

Does this speak of any type of inequality or stratification in India?

E.3. What can be five arguments to give higher salaries to executives than to manual workers?

E.4. Do the above arguments lend credence to Kingsley Davis's theory of social stratification?

E.5. Comment: if caste is abolished inequality will be abolished.