

**Self evaluation**  
**Lecture 25: Social Stratification-III: Theories and Facts**

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

- 1) Each Questions 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.
- 

Q.1. Position on social stratification affects:

- (A) Attitudes
- (B) Life chances
- (C) Respect
- (D) All of the above

Q.2. Multidimensional theories of social stratification assume that:

- (A) There are several bases of social stratification
- (B) Marx's model of social stratification is the correct model of social stratification
- (C) There are always at least two classes of people in any society
- (D) None of the above

Q.3. Max Weber belongs to:

- (A) Natural school of sociology
- (B) Analytical school
- (C) Frankfurt or critical school
- (D) Postmodern school

Q.4. One of the explicit aims of multidimensional theory of social stratification is:

- (A) To attain higher level of unity and integrity
- (B) To deny inequality
- (C) Development and population Control
- (D) None of the above

Q.5. The middle class earns from:

- (A) Ownership of means of production
- (B) Advantages of avoiding extremes of action
- (C) Credentials – degrees and diplomas
- (D) Wages

Q.6. The three bases of social stratification in Weberian theory are:

- (A) Power, prestige and class

- (B) Caste, religion and color
- (C) Class, caste and region
- (D) Power, prestige and consumption

Q.7. The examples of dominant castes of India are:

- (A) Gaur Brahmins and Jatavs of Western UP
- (B) Kaysthas and Brahmins of Bihar
- (C) Reddys and Kammas of Andhra Pradesh
- (D) All of the above

Q.8. According to Max Weber in a capitalist society:

- (A) Revolution is the only option for the working classes
- (B) Workers may go for grumbling, sabotage of industrial machinery, strikes, or mobilization of workers
- (C) Workers in the Western society lack the revolutionary fervor
- (D) None of the above

Q.9. Social capital refers to:

- (A) Trust
- (B) Network, commitment and integration
- (C) NGO, civil society
- (D) All of the above

Q.10. The concept of cultural capital is given by:

- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (B) Pierre Bourdieu
- (C) Robert Putnam
- (D) P. Gisbert

### **Subjective questions**

- Q.1. Discuss the difference between Marxian and Weberian theories of social stratification.
- Q.2. Distinguish between natural and social inequalities. Are inequalities between men and women in Indian society natural or social or both?
- Q.3. What is social capital?
- Q.4. Is there any difference between social capital and cultural capital?
- Q.5. How does rank affect life chances?

### **Exercises**

- E.1. What is postmodernism? In what respect does postmodernism differ from modernism?
- E.2. Interview a few people in a village and make a list of all major socio-economic classes. Give two examples of each class. What difficulties do you face in dividing the village population into classes?
- E.3. Are dominant castes the ritually purest castes too?
- E.4. Is social capital of a country static or it can increase or fall? What are the consequences of fall in the social capital of a country?
- E.5. What factors are likely to determine the prestige of a profession?