

Self evaluation
Lecture 26: Social Stratification-IV: Stratification in India

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.
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Q.1. The less developed countries of the world are relatively:

- (A) Less rigidly stratified than the developed countries
- (B) More rigidly stratified than the developed countries
- (C) Equally stratified as the developed countries
- (D) None of the above

Q.2. Those workers in the regular employment in the formal sector in India constitute:

- (A) Less than 10 percent of the total labor force
- (B) More than 50 percent of the total labor force
- (C) 39.3 percent of the total labor force
- (D) 46.8 percent of the total labor force

Q.3. With growth of education and expansion of service sector the middle class is expected to:

- (A) Increase
- (B) Decline slowly
- (C) Decline fast
- (D) Remain same

Q.4. According to Marxist model of capitalist society most people belong to the:

- (A) Capitalist class
- (B) Middle class
- (C) Lower middle class
- (D) Labor class

Q.5. Complexity of social stratification rather than two-class model in India:

- (A) Facilitates revolution
- (B) Reduces chance of revolution
- (C) Leads to casteism
- (D) Leads to communal riots

Q.6. The two most prosperous communities of India are:

- (A) Dalits and tribals

- (B) Dalits and Sikhs
- (C) Jains and tribals
- (D) Jains and Sikhs

Q.7. A stratified system continues because:

- (A) The upper class believes in this
- (B) The lower class believes in this
- (C) The intermediate class believes in this
- (D) All of the above

Q.8. Kingsley Davis says that it is necessary to have social stratification because:

- (A) It is a means of role allocation
- (B) It leads to elite rule
- (C) It leads to status quo
- (D) It is sanctioned by religion

Q.9. A functional sociologist who criticized Kingsley Davis's theory of social stratification by talking about the dysfunctions of social stratification is:

- (A) Pierre Bourdieu
- (B) P. Sorokin
- (C) M. M. Tumin
- (D) None of these

Q.10. The dysfunctions of social stratification include:

- (A) Limits on talent search
- (B) Distrust and disloyalty on the part of the lower classes
- (C) Conflicting claims and social conflict
- (D) All of the above

Subjective questions

- Q.1. What is the relationship between development and social stratification?
- Q.2. Who constitute the middle class of Indian society?
- Q.3. Discuss the functional theory of social stratification.
- Q.4. Does stratification based on caste has any dysfunctions? What are they? What can be done to minimize them?
- Q.5. Are all the religious minorities of India poorer than Hindus? If yes, why?

Exercises

- E.1. Identify two major studies of social stratification, one from the developed countries and one from the less developed countries. Do they conceptualize stratification in different ways?
- E.2. Use a functional theory of social stratification to critique social stratification in rural India.
- E. 3. What are special problems of tribal communities in India? Why are they most poor? What special schemes need to be launched for the upliftment of the tribal people?
- E.4. Is the caste system in India good for transition from capitalist system to socialist system?
- E.5. What is the future of caste in India?