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

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. 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
Q.7. The examples of dominant castes of India are:
(A) Gaur Brahmins and Jatavs of Western UP
(B) Kayasthas 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?