



FACULTY OF JURIDICAL SCIENCES

COURSE: B.A.LL.B 204

Semester II

SUBJECT: SOCIOLOGY-II

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Lecture- 21



LECTURE 21:

Social Stratification: A society where stratification does not exist is a sentence which will always be illogical and untrue. Now the question is what stratification is. A system which has been followed by society from a generation in which there is some kind of classification between people in the name of race, caste, creed etc. There will be some basis depending on which there can be differences between rights and power between subgroups. You can see from the early times wherein foreign lands, power was in hand of upper-class people and churches. It was the time when discrimination between people can be seen openly adding to Social Stratification. In India also, from early times there was a subdivision of society in four groups namely Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas, and Shudras. Social Stratification is something which has been visible and emphasized its effects on society. It is not necessary that a society sees stratification on the basis of caste or race. Sometimes this difference of power and rights exist on the basis of sex also. Males and females are given rights differently in a society, which has been discouraged strongly by some of the sociologists like Karl Marx and Lalacau. Ogburn and Nimkoff were some of the sociologists who defined Stratification as the process in which people are assigned rights or power in an order from high to low order. Melvin Tumin also agreed to their point of classification done on the basis of power, economic condition, position in society etc. Another sociologist Lundberg gave a basic definition in which he said Stratification is distinguishing people in the name of power and termed them as two categories via lower and higher.

DETAILS OF THE WAY IN WHICH SOCIETY IS CLASSIFIED OR STRATIFIED

1. Economic condition- There has always been a barrier between rich and poor people. The amount a man earns tells his power in society.
2. Social Class- It is a classification which is done both on the basis of economy and caste. It is popularly followed in India.
3. Gender- It is a basis of classification from the ancient times were for a long time male society dominated by women.
4. Religion- Every man his/her own religion, but this is also a basis of stratification from a long time. In India, although it is said that it is a unity in diversity kind of country but on several occasion, people can be seen differentiation other religion openly. For example, the beef ban has become a hot topic because of the religion issue involved.
5. Social Network- It is a phenomenon which is generally observed in elite people. They have connections with other high-class people making them the most powerful. Stratification majorly involves two kind of system in which they take place:-

1. Open System It is a system in which stratification is done on the basis of merit. Achieved status can be linked to this system.
2. Closed System It is a system in which stratification is done on the basis of parental influence, or say the position of parents in the society. This system can be linked with Ascribed status. It is a system which has given power to an individual on the basis of his/her birth.

PRINCIPLES OF STRATIFICATION

There are four basic principles of Stratification which can be seen from the early times:-

1. Stratification is present and viewed upon the whole community of a society. It does not represent any single individual of a society. In short, it is a mass phenomenon rather than an individual insight. For example in India Hindu religion is not used for a particular individual, instead, it is a collection of so many people altogether.
2. Stratification is not a new phenomenon of society. It has been present in our society from a long period of time, in fact from the time human beings evolution proceeded, its existence has been observed. Only a few changes have been observed but it's a global phenomenon existing in every part of the world.
3. Although Stratification is a global phenomenon, its level of effects and happenings is the different place to place.
4. Stratification is a combination of beliefs and norms which has occupied people's mind from generations. The inequality is not anybody's agenda but having beliefs different from others makes Stratification come into account.

CLASSIFICATION OF MODERN STRATIFICATION

There are three types of classification which is popular and well known by every individual

1. Upper Class They are influential people who have the foremost and most of the powers in their hand. They have well connections in the society which make their work done in the fraction of seconds.
2. Middle Class They are the group of people who neither comes under Upper Class or Poor People. They undergo a set pattern of struggle through their entire life. Neither are they very influential not they are the most deprived people of society. They have to

continue their struggle on a medium pace throughout the life. The number of middle-class people is certainly more than upper class or poor people. 3. Lower Class or Poor People They are the people who actually face poverty. They are deprived of their right of living a wealthy life. They undergo an amount of struggle which other class people cannot go in their own life because they are used to the facilities given. Stratification phenomenon can be interlinked or understood better by this effect:-
Glass Ceiling – It is the most common thing faced by some minorities of any country or women. They face a continuous discrimination providing them unnecessary awkward scenario with depression. This factor was boldly opposed by Conflict Perspective in which Karl Marx stated that this kind of society who does not knows how to provide women same place and respect or regularly practicing Capitalism can never improve.