

/elcome to

Rural Sociology and Follogy Educational Psychology

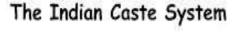
Session 3

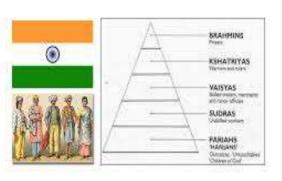
SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

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AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION





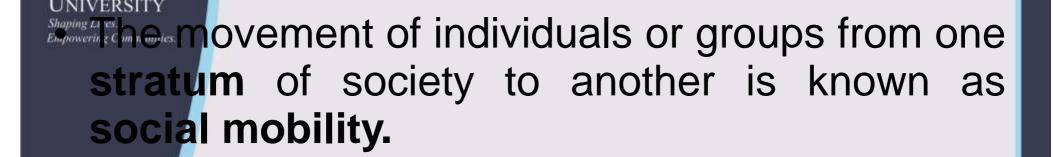


Social stratification categorises groups of people into a hierarchy on the basis of wealth, status,

or power.

- population into two or more layers, each of which is relatively homogeneous and between which there are differences in privileges (opportunities), restrictions, rewards and obligations Lundberg 1968.
- A pattern of superimposed categories of differential privilege is termed as social stratification – Cuber 1954.

- A Social class is one or two broad groups of individuals who are ranked by the members of the community in socially superior or inferior positions.-Ogburn and Nimkoff
- Social class is in 3 forms
- Upper class, Lower class and Middle class
- Social stratification comes in four types, Slavery, Caste, Clan, Social Class



According to **MacIver** a **social class** is any portion of a community marked off from the rest of social status.

class has been defined as an abstract category of arranged on levels according to social status they posses. There are no firm lines dividing one category from another - Rogers 1960

Caste: The term 'Caste' was derived from the Portuguese word 'casta' meaning lineage or race.

Characteristics of Caste System in India;

Soping Live Hereditary
Empowering Communities...

Caste status of an individual is determined strictly by his heredity.

2. Endogamous

It endogamous character strictly prohibits inter-caste marriages.

3. Hierarchical

Caste system has a system of superiority and subordination.

4. Fixed Occupations

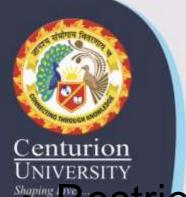
Members of any caste are obligated to adopt the professions of their caste.

. Untouchability:

In Indian caste system out castes are considered to be untouchables.

Absence of Vertical mobility:

- In a caste system, there is no mobility or movement of its members, up or down, the social status ladder. A person's status at birth is his life time status.
- 8. Reinforcement by religious beliefs:
- Religious beliefs have played a significant role in making caste system unavoidable.



Restricted food habits

A Brahmin should eat the satwik food e.g

Fruits, Milk, butter, whole grains, nuts







Centurion UNIVERSITY Shatriya and Vaishyas will take royal food

Examples include: caffeinated drinks (such as coffee, tea (both black and green), cola drinks, and energy drinks), brown or black chocolate, paan,, overly spicy food, salty food.















