

Title :

“Social Classification: A Society dilemma”

Social classification in the society creates inequalities between individuals. The social classification is supported by the same society as a whole. For instance, many factors influenced the society like, categories in economic system, net worth of a person, investment of a person and culture reinforced inequalities among the society.

on a higher rate, people inherit ~~the~~ social standings from their parents. Other key factors of the society, for example,

profession like teaching, teachers have high educational and intellectual level but receive low salary package. But, on the other side, an entrepreneur or a business person earns a lot of money but they have low education level. So, all these inequalities are preserved in the society is due to social classification.

Do not use words like "example, for instance" in precis.

PART-II

Q. 2 Make a précis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title.

(15+5=20)

Sociologists recognize that social stratification is a society-wide system that makes inequalities apparent. While there are always inequalities between individuals, sociologists are interested in larger social patterns. Stratification is not about individual inequalities, but about systematic inequalities based on group membership, classes, and the like. No individual, rich or poor, can be blamed for social inequalities. A person's social standing is affected by the structure of society. Although individuals may support or fight inequalities, social stratification is created and supported by society as a whole.

Factors that define stratification vary in different societies. In most societies, stratification is an economic system, based on wealth, the net value of money and assets a person has, and income, a person's wages or investment dividends. While people are regularly categorized based on how rich or poor they are, other important factors influence social standing. For example, in some cultures, wisdom and charisma are valued, and people who have them are revered more than those who don't. In some cultures, the elderly are esteemed; in others, the elderly are disparaged or overlooked. Societies' cultural beliefs often reinforce the inequalities of stratification.

One key determinant of social standing is the social standing of one's parents. Parents tend to pass their social position on to their children. People inherit not only social standing but also the cultural norms that accompany a certain lifestyle. They share these with a network of friends and family members. Social standing becomes a comfort zone, a familiar lifestyle, and an identity.

Other determinants are found in a society's occupational structure. Teachers, for example, often have high levels of education but receive relatively low pay. Many believe that teaching is a noble profession, so teachers should do their jobs for love of their profession and the good of their students, not for money. Yet no successful executive or entrepreneur would embrace that attitude in the business world, where profits are valued as a driving force. Cultural attitudes and beliefs like these support and perpetuate social inequalities.

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