

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.

Day / Date

~~Cultural beliefs: Reason @f Stratification in the Society.~~

Sociologist ¹ believes ^{that} stratification brings inequalities. They have discovered social patterns where differences are found among individuals. But its cultural beliefs rather differences. So, none can be blamed. because it is created and supported by societies. It's factors varies from society to society. In some its wealth, in some it is wisdom and charisma and elderly in others. So cultural beliefs bring differences. And one of its key determinant is parents. These inherit culture and social standing to there ^{ier} childrens. and it becomes there identity. Other determinant is ~~role~~ of teacher's role! ^{1st} One's says that teaching is a noble profession so they teach for ~~fact~~ ^{not} for money. This idea concept is against ^{world} ~~strategy~~ ^{strategy} where profit are not valued. Hence cultural beliefs are bring inequalities

main idea is picked but unable to explain in your own words
 sentences are unclear and some are incorrect
 sentence structure is also not good
 basic grammar is also not satisfactory
 0/20

WC: 123