

Q.6

22/80
What is Social Stratification? Differentiate between Cast and Class system. Also explain factors caused for Social Stratification in different Societies.

Social Stratification:

Social Stratification is division of society into different segments due to various reasons, such as profession, education, power, money, cast etc.

(A)

Cast and class system:

(i) Cast system divides people according to their family origin. There exist different casts in a society and prestige to the people is given according to their cast. For example in India cast system is very prominent. People belonging to upper cast are perceived respected, while people who belongs to lower cast are even denied from basic rights.

(ii) Social mobility within cast system is difficult. People who are born to certain family, always remain associated with that family and recognized to a certain cast. Moreover, they are given opportunities and respect accordingly.

(iii) Inter-caste marriages are difficult: Mostly people are rigid to allow individuals to marry outside of their cast, hindering social mobility.

(iv) Religious discrimination on the basis of caste system:

Some casts are perceived so respected that they have upper hand, even in religion. There is no equality. Lower casts are restricted to perform certain religion activities.

(II)

Class System:

(i)
Origin of Creation
Class System forms on the basis of education, profession, power, and money.

On the basis of education and profession:

People who are educated and belong to well-respected profession such as education sector, medical sector, or in banking system, they belong to middle class. These

are the people who can earn enough to fulfill their basic necessities. While

manual laborers and uneducated people belong to lower class. They barely earn enough to fulfill their needs:

On the basis of power: People who have strong hold in their respective domain are considered upper class. While weak people are mostly obeyed to them.

For instance: In old societies, there was a relationship between King and the public.

Now-a-days, classes are mostly on the basis of amount of money and resources they have.

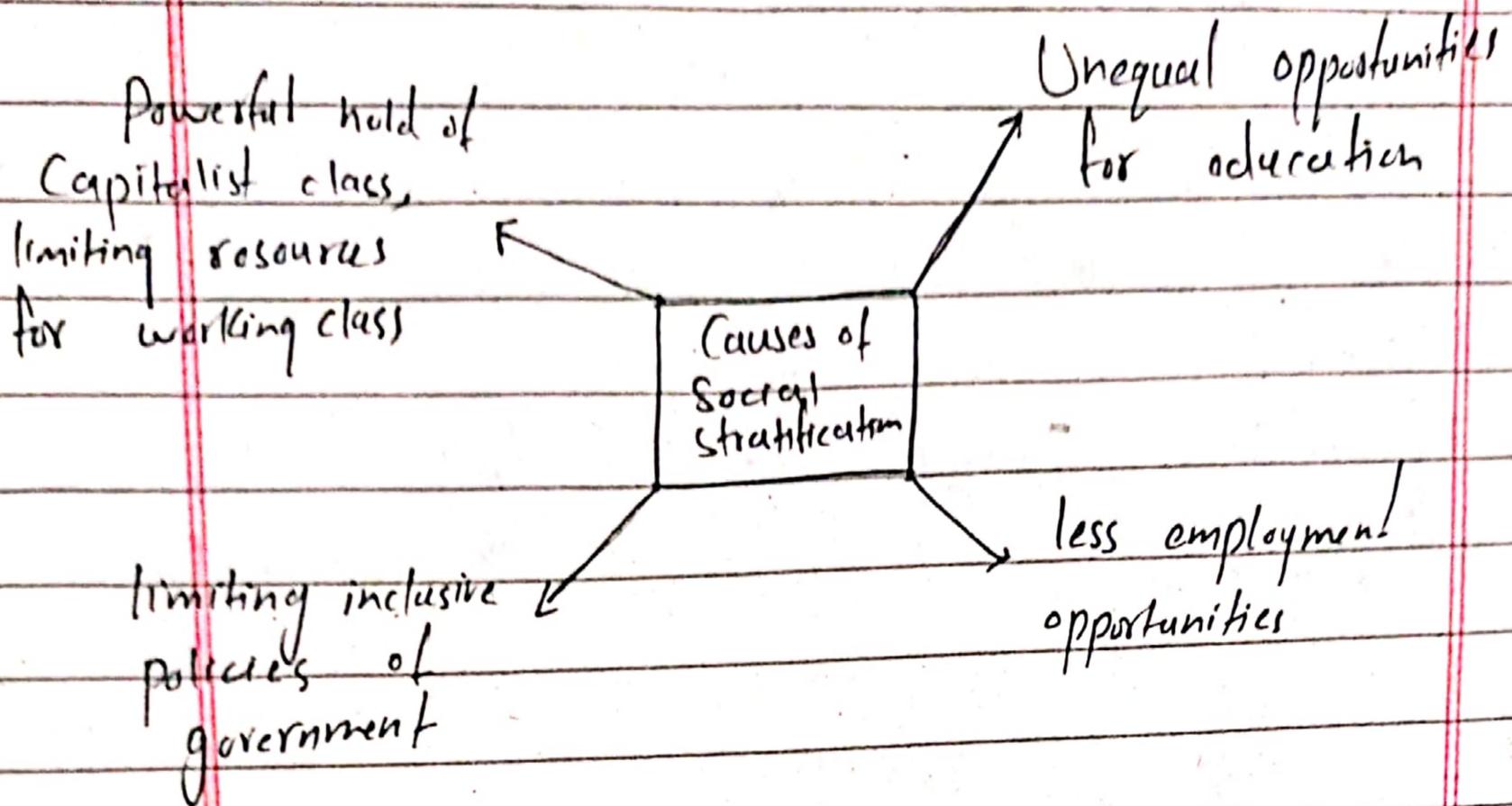
For instance: Elite people, politicians, and business tycoons are considered upper class.

as they can afford lavish life-style and they need to work daily to meet their needs.

In conclusion, caste system solely depends on the basis of family origin, while class system depends on education, profession, power, and money. Social mobility is difficult in caste system. Whereas, social mobility is possible within class system by acquiring education and by getting prestiges position.

(B)
Different factors that cause Social Stratification in different Societies:

These are following factors that cause Social Stratification in different societies:



(i)
 Unequal opportunities for education:
 As education paves way for equality within society. Unequal education opportunities and absence of free and cheap education to individuals, causes formation of class system. As people who have resources will be able to get education and will get jobs easily. While, uneducated people and unskilled workers will be only left with the option of manual work.

(ii)
 Exploitation of ~~capitalist~~ ^{working} class by Capitalist class:
 Capitalist class tend to hold their power and continuously exploit

working class for their benefits. They do not provide due share of working class to them and gain maximum benefits themselves. This consistent exploitation leads to creation of social stratification.

(iii)

Less employment opportunities: Social stratification is most obvious in the societies, where some people have more economic opportunities while mostly are unable to get employment.

(iv)

Non-inclusive policies of government: Lastly, one of the major reasons of social stratification in society is non-inclusive policies of government. Elite-captured and lobbying of powerful groups dominant and influence government's policies. Hence, governments do not make policies that provide equal opportunities to the people.

you should discuss theories about race
 is caused by less educational
 and economic opportunities to
 all people, exploitation of 11/20
 you missed class by elite class,
 marx theory of surplus value and conflict
 perspective
 you missed class theory as well

Q.7

The economic system evolved as
 human started making their living
 through reciprocity, redistribution
 to the market system. Explain
 it in detail.

introduction

Human societies evolve
 from hunter-gathering to
 agriculture and then to
 industrial means of production
 and consumption. The economic
 system evolved as human
 started making their living
 by exchanging goods and
 earning through a proper
 market system.

(i)

Primitive method of reciprocity...
 In primitive societies, people
 used to exchange goods with
 other and that was
 basic mode of fulfilling

day-to-day needs.

(ii)

Expensive metals came to ~~exchange~~ as currency:

Then currency came into existent **is that reciprocity** of coins of expensive metals were common and people start buying goods through coins.

(iii)
Usage of ~~money~~ notes as currency:

As population start growing and expanding, more enhance method of reciprocity and redistribution was required to exchange goods. Then currency notes were invented to smooth the flow of economic activities.

(iv)

Development of banking system.
When people started having a lot of money and then there comes a need to have proper banking system to deposit money and withdraw when require to use.

(v)

Mass-scale production and

investments :

People started earning money through investing in various projects and producing goods in a large scale to meet the demand of growing population.

(vi)
Redistribution of money through employment creations:

People who have money invest and hire people to work and pay wages to them. Hence, economic system has evolved and mode of production and consumptions are entirely different from that of hunter-gathering or egalitarian societies.

(vii)
Rise of capitalist class and working class :

In egalitarian societies, there were equal distribution of resources. However, with the evolution of societies and growth of population, competition over resources also increases, ultimately leading to capitalist

Class and working class.
Capitalist class has power over resources and means of production while working class work for capitalist class.

(viii)
Different economic models came into existant for equal distribution of resources:

This leads to increase political interentions in economies to protect vulnerable communities from economic exploitation.
Governments bring policies to ensure equitable resource distribution and interrene to protect vulnerable people of the society.

you discussed modern system

you didn't explain primitive system

In conclusion, economic system evolved as societies evolved from egalitarian nature to industrial sector. Means and modes was been changed. Currency system has evolved and kept on evolving, as of now online transactions are being preferred. Moreover, Cryptocurrency has come into existant. With evolving

Economic
Vulnerable
needs

System, exploitation of
Communities also
governments intervention.

Q.2

Explain purpose and motives of
research and how anthropologists
conduct ethnographic research.

Research is very crucial
to study a field, its past,
evolution and to resolve futuristic
problems.

(I)

Purpose and motives of research:

These are following
purpose and motives of research:

(i)

To study a field ^{comprehensively}
by collecting real-data:

In is very crucial to
study a field by collecting
data and analyzing it.

(ii)

To study evolution of a field:

In is very important
to study evolution of a
particular discipline. It

can be done through comprehensive research work.

(iii)
To identify loopholes:
It is inevitable to identify loopholes and to resolve real-world problems through conducting research.

(II)
How ~~anthrop~~ anthropologists conduct ethnographic research:

(i)
Observation of a culture by living in it:
Anthropologists live in a particular society and observe their lifestyle, customs, and values. **ethnography**

(ii)
Collection of data through surveys: **census and surveys**
They collect data by **surveys** conducting different surveys and draw their conclusion afterwards.
social census

(iii)
Collection of data through questionnaire and interviews: **types of interviews that anthropologist conduct?**
Anthropologists collect data through different

questionnaires and interviews and then analyze the patterns.

Difference ^(iv) ~~between~~ ^{of} anthropologists' research from other researchers:

Anthropologists spend time by actually living in that particular society to observe their culture and then collect data to draw conclusion according to their understanding.

In conclusion, research is to ~~conduct~~ crucial to collect real-life data to solve problems and for comprehensive understanding of a discipline. Anthropologists also conduct researches to observe a culture more closely and draw meaningful conclusions.