



# **SNS COLLEGE OF NURSING**

**SARAVANAMPATTI, COIMBATORE-35**

**DEPARTMENT OF NURSING**

**COURSE NAME : BSC (N) I YEAR**

**SUBJECT : SOCIOLOGY**

**UNIT III: SOCIAL STRATIFICATION**

**TOPIC : SOCIAL STRATIFICATION**

**SOCIAL MOBILITY**



# INTRODUCTION



- In all societies people differ from each other on the basis of their age, sex and personal characteristics.
- Human society is not homogeneous but heterogeneous.
- Apart from the natural differences, human beings are also differentiated according to socially approved criteria.



# DEFINITION



- Social stratification is a particular form of social inequality. All societies arrange their members in terms of superiority, inferiority and equality.
- Stratification is a process of interaction or differentiation whereby some people come to rank higher than others.



# CHARACTERISTICS



- when individuals and groups are ranked, hierarchy of status levels are based upon the inequality of social positions, social stratification occurs.
- Social stratification means division of society into different strata or layers. It involves a hierarchy of social groups.
- Members of a particular layer have a common identity. They have a similar life style.



# CHARACTERISTICS



- The Indian Caste system provides an example of stratification system. The society in which divisions of social classes exist is known as a stratified society.



# SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

- “The process by which individuals and groups are ranked in more or less enduring hierarchy of status is known as stratification”

**-Ogburn and Nimkoff**

- “A stratified society is one marked by inequality, by differences among people that are evaluated by them as being “lower” and “higher”. **-Lundberg**



# ORIGIN OF STRATIFICATION



- According to Davis, social stratification has come into being due to the functional necessity of the social system.
- Professor Sorokin attributed social stratification mainly to inherited difference in environmental conditions.



# ORIGIN OF STRATIFICATION



- According to Karl Marx, social factors are responsible for the emergence of different social strata, i.e. social stratification
- Gumplovioz and other contended that the origin of social stratification is to be found in the conquest of one group by another.





# ORIGIN OF STRATIFICATION



- According to Spengler, social stratification is founded upon scarcity which is created whenever society differentiates positive in terms of functions and powers.
- Racial differences accompanied by dissimilarity also leads to stratification.



# TYPES OF SOCIAL STRATIFICATION



- Social stratification is based upon a variety of principles.
- The major types of stratification are
  - (i) Caste
  - (ii) Class
  - (iii) Estate
  - (iv) Slavery



# CASTE



- Caste is a hereditary endogamous social group in which a person's rank and its accompanying rights and obligations are ascribed on the basis of his birth into a particular group.
- For example-Brahmins, Kshyatriyas, Vaishyas and Sudra Caste.



# CLASS-STRATIFICATION



- on the basis of class is dominant in modern society
- a person's position depends to a very great extent upon achievement and his ability to use to advantage the inborn characteristics and wealth that he may possess.



# ESTATE SYSTEM



- system of stratification which gave much emphasis to birth as well as to wealth and possessions.
- Each estate had a state.



# SLAVERY



- It had economic basis
- Every slave had his master to whom he was subjected.
- The master's power over the slave was unlimited.



# CHARACTERISTICS OF SOCIAL STRATIFICATION



- Social stratification is universal
- Stratification is social
- It is ancient
- It is in diverse forms
- Social stratification is Consequential



# Social Stratification and Social Mobility



- Social mobility refers to the movement within the social structure, from one social position to another
- It means a change in social status
- The nature, forms, direction and magnitude of social mobility depends on the nature and types of social stratification





# TYPES OF SOCIAL MOBILITY



- In social stratification the movement occurs in three directions.
- a. From lower to higher
- b. From higher to lower
- c. Between two positions at the same level.



# TYPES OF SOCIAL MOBILITY



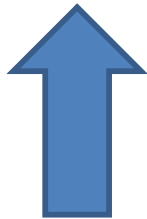
- I. Vertical mobility
- II. Horizontal mobility



# I. VERTICAL MOBILITY



- upward mobility –
- When an individual moves from lower status to higher status, it is called upward mobility
- downward mobility
- It takes place when a person moves down from one position
- to another and change his status.





## (II) Horizontal Mobility



- The movement of people from one social group to another situated on the same level
- It indicates change in position without the change in status





# INTER-GENERATIONAL MOBILITY



- When changes in status occur from one generation to another, it is called intergenerational mobility



# INTRA-GENERATIONAL MOBILITY



- When changes in status occur within one generation, it is called intra-generational mobility



# Social Stratification and Class



- Class is an “open” system
- Vertical mobility is absolutely free.
- It is determined by the talents, wealth, money, intelligence, power, education, income, etc
- There is no inheritance of parental status



# CONCLUSION



- Socially differentiated men are treated as socially unequal from the point of view of enjoyment of social rewards like status, power, income etc.



Thank You