

A Sociological Investigation of the Theoretical Underpinnings and Applied Consequences of Social Stratification

Dr. Bhupendra Sachan

Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, Vidyant Hindu P.G. College University of Lucknow, India

Email: shettysachan@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

In order to better comprehend how classical and modern sociological theories impact our understanding of social inequality; this paper will examine the theoretical underpinnings and practical implications of social stratification. Based on the writings of Pierre Bourdieu, Max Weber, and Karl Marx, the study looks at how power, position, and class maintain social hierarchies. Through the intersectionality lens, the article delves deeper into the interaction of race, gender, and class in stratification systems. This investigation emphasizes the applicability of these theories in comprehending contemporary inequality and their consequences for public policy, notably in sectors like education, healthcare, and social mobility, by combining quantitative and qualitative empirical investigations. In order to address the changing character of social stratification in the era of globalization and technological progress, the study emphasizes the necessity of multidisciplinary methods and ongoing theory revision based on actual data.

Keywords: Intersectionality, social inequality, public policy, social mobility, Karl Marx, Max Weber, and Pierre Bourdieu.

Introduction

The hierarchical arrangement of people or groups in a community according to several types of inequality, like wealth, power, prestige, and social position, is known as social stratification. A key component of sociology is this social ranking structure, which determines who has access to resources, opportunities, and privileges in a community. Giddens and Sutton (2017) claim that stratification is a fundamental aspect of most civilizations, with several factors affecting the way people are classified and their social standing established. Class, position, race, ethnicity, and gender are the main components of stratification; these factors all influence the distribution of power and resources across various socioeconomic groups.

Because social stratification affects social dynamics, mobility, and inequality, sociologists should be interested in studying it. A person's life chances, access to healthcare, education, and political influence, as well as their general quality of life, are all impacted by stratification. Because stratified systems frequently lead to tensions between privileged and underprivileged groups, they have an impact on both social

cohesiveness and social conflict (Kerbo, 2012). Sociologists can investigate how social inequality is maintained and how it might be addressed through activism, legislation, and social change by having a solid grasp of stratification.

Studying Stratification Is Important

Examining social stratification is essential to tackling many types of inequality in modern society. Studies of stratification shed light on social mobility patterns, the persistence of poverty, the intersections of various forms of disadvantage (race and gender), and the structural impediments that keep some groups from rising up the social ladder. Public policy is informed by stratification research, which aids in the creation of measures meant to lessen inequality and improve access to necessities like healthcare and education. Grusky and Weisshaar (2014) claim that sociologists may find answers to issues like systematic discrimination, salary inequalities, and educational disparities by having a thorough understanding of the causes and effects of social inequality.

The study of stratification is also significant because it sheds light on how structural factors—rather than just personal decisions—influence life outcomes. It moves the emphasis from individual accountability to a more comprehensive examination of social structures and power relationships. Sociologists must investigate stratification in order to critically analyze how social classes are upheld, money and privilege are inherited, and unequal power structures endure throughout generations, as Kivisto (2013) points out.

Objective and Purpose of the Paper

This research's main objective is to investigate the theoretical underpinnings and real world applications of social stratification. Through an examination of both traditional and modern theories of stratification, the study aims to offer a thorough grasp of the processes that sustain inequality within society. We'll talk about theories by Karl Marx, Max Weber, and Pierre Bourdieu to show how different academics have understood stratification. The paper will also highlight modern additions like intersectionality, which discusses how different types of oppression—including gender, race, and class—interact to influence how individuals experience injustice.

This study aims to investigate the practical ramifications of social stratification, namely its impact on important social institutions such as political power, healthcare, and education, in addition to its theoretical underpinnings. We will illustrate the practical effects of stratification and how sociological theory may be utilized to solve these issues through case studies and actual research. This paper attempts to provide a comprehensive knowledge of social stratification and its role in forming modern society by emphasizing both theory and practice.

A fundamental idea in sociology, social stratification describes the organized disparities that exist between social groups according to variables including class, race, gender, and power. It is a crucial topic for both theoretical and empirical research since it affects social mobility, life chances, and resource availability. While empirical study aims to comprehend the practical ramifications of social stratification in diverse socioeconomic contexts, theories of social stratification attempt to explain the mechanisms through

which disparities are created and maintained. Giddens and Sutton (2017) contend that social stratification shapes people's chances and limitations by reflecting both broader societal influences and individual distinctions.

This essay's goal is to investigate the theoretical underpinnings and real world applications of social stratification through an analysis of both traditional and modern sociological ideas. In order to provide a thorough knowledge of stratification, the article will examine the contributions of intersectionality scholars like Kimberlé Crenshaw and Patricia Hill Collins as well as Karl Marx, Max Weber, Émile Durkheim, and Pierre Bourdieu. It will also take into account how these theories are used in actual situations, affecting things like healthcare, education, and policy.

I. Theoretical Underpinnings of Social Hierarchy

1. Traditional Theories of Sociology

Karl Marx: The Economic Foundations of Stratification and Class Conflict Theory

Karl Marx's criticism of capitalism and its underlying inequality forms the basis of his theory of social stratification. Marx saw the bourgeoisie, who owned the means of production, and the proletariat, who were the workers, as the two main groups in society and considered class struggle as the driving force behind historical evolution. Marx argues that the bourgeoisie alienates the proletariat and maintains economic inequality by taking advantage of them and deriving surplus value from their labor (Marx & Engels, 1848). Marx's focus on the economic foundations of stratification emphasizes how comprehending social hierarchies requires an understanding of material conditions and resource ownership. He maintained that this class struggle will ultimately result in revolution and the creation of a society without classes.

Marx's theory is still very relevant in today's discussions on inequality, especially when it comes to issues like worker exploitation, wealth concentration, and the durability of class differences. His research served as a precursor to conflict theory, which holds that power battles between various social groupings are a fundamental component of social stratification (Kerbo, 2012).

Max Weber: Class, Status, and Power in a Multidimensional Perspective

Marx's thesis was expanded upon by Max Weber, who offered a multifaceted, intricate interpretation of stratification. According to Weber, stratification is influenced by power (influence or authority) and status (prestige) in addition to economic class. Weber (1978) asserts that social positions are determined not just by an individual's economic status but also by their social honour and capacity to influence others. This multifaceted approach enables a more sophisticated understanding of the ways in which different influences interact to influence people's opportunities in life.

Weber's differentiation between class, status, and power continues to have a significant impact on modern sociology, especially in investigations that look at the ways in which elements other than economics affect social situations. People from high status occupations, for instance, could have a great deal of prestige and power even when they are not extremely wealthy. The interaction between various forms of capital in defining social standing is highlighted by Weber's work (Giddens, 2009).

Émile Durkheim: Stratification as a Mechanism for Social Cohesion—A Functionalist Approach

Social stratification is seen as essential to the operation of society in Émile Durkheim's functionalist theory, which offers an alternative viewpoint on the subject. According to Durkheim, stratification has a function since it guarantees that the most capable people occupy the positions that are most crucial to society's existence. When people accept their places in the hierarchy and work toward the common good, social cohesion is preserved, in Durkheim's view (Durkheim, 1893). While acknowledging the existence of inequality, Durkheim thought that social integration was aided by stratification because it fosters a sense of solidarity among people who hold disparate places in society. This functionalist viewpoint sees inequality as a normal and essential component of social organization, which contrasts with Marx's emphasis on conflict. Nonetheless, detractors contend that functionalist methods frequently serve to legitimize current disparities without tackling the underlying power structures that support them (Macionis & Gerber, 2018).

2. Contemporary Theories of Stratification

Pierre Bourdieu: The Role of Symbolic Power and Cultural Capital in Maintaining Social Inequality

The term "cultural capital," coined by Pierre Bourdieu, describes the nonfinancial resources (such as knowledge, taste, and abilities) that people employ to uphold their social standing. According to Bourdieu, having cultural capital gives people access to symbolic power, which upholds the dominance of some groups over others and hence perpetuates social inequality (Bourdieu, 1984). Bourdieu contends that social stratification involves more than just financial resources; it also involves the capacity to successfully navigate social structures in a way that strengthens one's social standing.

Understanding how social inequality is perpetuated through social networks, educational procedures, and cultural norms is made possible through the application of Bourdieu's theory. For example, children from middle class and upper class households typically inherit cultural capital, which provides them with a competitive edge in both professional and educational environments (Lareau, 2003). Bourdieu's research reveals the subtle ways in which power functions through social norms and culture to normalize inequality and give it a justification.

Gender, Race, and Class Intersect in Stratification Systems: An Analysis of Intersectionality (Crenshaw, Collins)

The concept of intersectionality, which was established by academics such as Patricia Hill Collins and Kimberlé Crenshaw, offers a framework for comprehending how various oppressions—such as class, gender, and race—interact to influence how individuals experience inequality. The word was initially used by Crenshaw (1989) to draw attention to the particular difficulties experienced by Black women, who encounter gender and racial discrimination in ways that are not only additive but also reinforce one another.

With intersectionality, the emphasis is shifted from one dimensional assessments of oppression to a more complex comprehension of the ways in which disparate types of inequality interact and exacerbate one another. For instance, a low income woman of race can have particular obstacles to social mobility that are not shared by middleclass or white women. According to Collins (2000), intersectionality has emerged as a

crucial idea in modern stratification theory, offering insights into the nuanced ways that privilege and power function in society.

II. Empirical Studies of Social Stratification

1. Quantitative Research on Class Mobility and Structure

With the use of sizable datasets from national surveys and census data, quantitative research assists in the analysis of trends in social mobility and income inequality. Important topics like generational mobility and institutional impediments to upward mobility are brought to light by these research. As an illustration, the Great Gatsby Curve shows a connection between high income inequality and low social mobility, with the United States and Denmark having more equal societies and the United States having less mobility (Krueger, 2012).

Deep differences in mobility between castes and between rural and urban areas are seen in India, according to research employing the National Sample Survey (NSS) and Periodic Labour Force Surveys (PLFS) (Singh & Kaur, 2020). Theoretical frameworks are empirically supported by quantitative techniques like as regression analysis and logistic modeling, which assist in exploring correlations between factors such as income and education.

2. Stratification: A Qualitative Study

Ethnographic research in particular provides deeper insights into the ways that stratification affects day-to-day living. *Learning to Labour* by Paul Willis (1977) demonstrates how working-class students fight against the educational system, which eventually forces them into low-wage occupations and perpetuates class disparity. Anirudh Krishna's (2010) research in communities in North India emphasizes how mobility in India is shaped by elements such as credit availability and caste discrimination.

Disparities are also made clear by case studies on healthcare and education. For instance, Das and Hammer (2014) investigate unequal access to healthcare in rural areas, and Jeffrey et al. (2008) look at the scholastic difficulties faced by Dalit children in rural Uttar Pradesh. These qualitative methods provide a valuable supplement to quantitative investigations by highlighting the social and cultural aspects of stratification.

III. The Uses of Social Stratification in Practice

1. Effects on Institutions of Social Life

Social stratification has a major impact on political power, healthcare, and educational opportunities. Unequal resource allocation contributes to educational inequality, with marginalized populations frequently receiving inferior education. In India, Adivasis and Dalits have poorer educational attainment than members of upper castes, according to Desai and Kulkarni's (2008) research. treatment disparities also arise because, as Baru et al. (2010) noted in their study on disadvantaged communities in India, lower socioeconomic groups encounter challenges to accessing high quality treatment.

The elite also hold a disproportionate amount of political influence. According to Domhoff (2014), the wealthy have an outsized impact on politics and shape laws that serve their interests. The caste system

has historically had an impact on political engagement in India, although affirmative action laws have been put in place to counteract these disparities.

2. Inequality and Social Mobility

Social mobility is impacted by stratification, especially intergenerational mobility. According to Chetty et al. (2014), children from wealthy families have a higher chance of moving up the social ladder, but children from poorer homes face more obstacles. Krishna (2010) illustrates how caste frequently dictates social mobility in India, as people from lower castes find it difficult to advance in society.

These disparities are intended to be addressed by programs like Universal Basic Income (UBI) and affirmative action. Although disparities still exist, affirmative action has made it easier for excluded populations to acquire jobs and education (Jaffrelot, 2006). Proposed to reduce poverty, universal basic income (UBI) has proven beneficial in trial studies, but its longterm impacts are yet unknown (Standing, 2017).

IV. A Critical Analysis of Theories of Stratification

1. Benefits of the Main Theories

Marx's theory of class warfare, which emphasizes the separation between the bourgeoisie and proletariat, provides a compelling explanation for the economic underpinnings of social stratification. Marx's emphasis on the capitalist mode of production is still useful when examining the current distribution of wealth. His theory, which frames inequality as a structural problem with roots in economic exploitation, has influenced discussions on inequality (Marx, 1990).

Building on Marx, Max Weber extends the idea of stratification to encompass position and power in addition to class. Understanding social stratification in contemporary, complex societies—where income, social standing, and political influence are frequently distributed unevenly—is made easier with the help of Weber's multidimensional framework. Compared to Marx's merely economic perspective, his differentiation between economic class, social standing, and political power enables a more complex interpretation (Weber, 1978).

Understanding inequality is further deepened by Pierre Bourdieu's theory of cultural capital, which shows how noneconomic factors like education, way of life, and cultural knowledge contribute to social stratification. The idea of habitus, first proposed by Bourdieu in 1986, demonstrates how deeply embedded cultural and social systems perpetuate inequality over time.

The concept of intersectionality has contributed significantly to the study of stratification. It was first suggested by Kimberlé Crenshaw and subsequently developed by Patricia Hill Collins. It illustrates how social categories such as class, gender, and race interact to produce overlapping systems of disadvantage. The power of intersectionality is found in its capacity to explain the multifaceted character of inequality, which enables it to be applied in a variety of empirical contexts where people encounter various forms of marginalization (Crenshaw, 1991; Collins, 2000).

2. Remarks and Restrictions

Although Bourdieu, Marx, and Weber offer insightful frameworks for comprehending social stratification, their ideas are challenged by the realities of contemporary, globalized society. Marx's theory, for instance, often ignores the complexity of modern economic systems, where global capital flows have varied the structure of inequality and the working class is increasingly dispersed. Furthermore, other axes of inequality, like gender and race, are not adequately taken into account by Marx's emphasis on economic determinism (Wright, 2005).

Despite being more multifaceted, Weber's theory has drawn criticism for failing to sufficiently explain how class, status, and power intertwine in an increasingly globalized society. As Weber notes, it is challenging to distinguish between class and political power because of the strong interdependence of contemporary political and economic systems. Furthermore, the worldwide movements of labour, capital, and culture that define the modern interconnected world are difficult for his theory to account for (Kalb, 2015).

Bourdieu's emphasis on cultural capital has drawn criticism for being overly Eurocentric and having little relevance in non Western settings. His hypothesis tends to presume that cultural capital is valued consistently among societies, which is not the case in areas like India that are more stratified or culturally different. Moreover, Bourdieu's notion of habitus is perceived as too deterministic, implying that social mobility is almost unattainable for people from underprivileged origins (Kingston, 2001).

There are more drawbacks to empirical studies on stratification. A common limitation on the generalizability of results is scope and representation concerns as well as survey biases. For instance, especially in varied nations, national polls on income disparity might not accurately reflect the lived experiences of underprivileged groups. Although ethnographic studies are rich in qualitative information, their limited nature makes it difficult to generalize their findings to larger groups. Furthermore, the fluid and dynamic nature of social identities and stratification systems may not be taken into account by research methods that rely solely on static categories, whether qualitative or quantitative (Desai & Kulkarni, 2008).

V. Policy Consequences and Prospects in the Indian Setting

1. Stratification and Public Policy

Understanding social stratification theoretically has a significant impact on public policy in India, where economic disparity, caste systems, and class divisions are still pervasive. Strategies for reducing stratification need to take into account the structural causes of inequality as described by Weber, Marx, and more recent researchers like Bourdieu and Crenshaw. To reduce economic gaps and offer a safety net for the most vulnerable groups, such as the impoverished in rural areas and marginalized caste groups, Universal Basic Income (UBI) has been advocated (Drèze & Sen, 2013). With the goal of redistributing income and reducing poverty, universal basic income (UBI) embodies Marxist concerns about the unequal distribution of wealth and resources.

Affirmative action laws for Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST), and Other Backward Classes (OBC) are examples of educational reforms that are in line with Bourdieu's theory of cultural

capital, which holds that access to education and skills reproduces inequality (Bourdieu, 1986). The goal of India's Right to Education (RTE) Act is to break down barriers that divide society along educational lines by providing free and mandatory education for all children.

The implications of stratification are also seen in healthcare access, especially for vulnerable people. Ayushman Bharat and other universal healthcare policies aim to democratize access to healthcare. This policy recognizes that unequal access to healthcare reflects not only economic class but also overlaps with caste and status related inequality, which aligns with Weber's multidimensional theory of stratification (Gupta & Singh, 2017).

2. Future Paths for Research

In order to fully address inequality, future research must use interdisciplinary techniques, since India continues to struggle with societal stratification. To comprehend how stratification functions in the context of India's quickly globalizing and technologically advanced society, sociological theories must be combined with insights from economics, political science, and environmental studies (Deshpande, 2011). For example, labour markets have been changed by globalization, which has increased economic inequality and produced new types of stratification between highly educated and unskilled workers as well as between urban and rural areas.

Due to the introduction of new kinds of inequality brought about by technology, notably the growth of digital economies, scholars now need to construct theoretical frameworks that take into consideration the digital divide and its impact on social mobility. Environmental problems like water shortages and climate change are increasingly becoming important stratification factors. They disproportionately affect underprivileged groups like farmers and rural communities, aggravating already existing social and economic disparities (Narain, 2014). Future studies need to look at the interactions between these crises and gender, caste, and class based stratification.

There is a chance to create stratification mitigation measures in India through the convergence of theoretical understanding, empirical study, and public policy. In order to do this, it is imperative to prioritize multidisciplinary approaches that integrate sociology with other fields in order to address the dynamic nature of inequality in an increasingly technologically advanced and globalized society.

Conclusion

This investigation into social stratification has brought to light the complex interplay between empirical research and sociological theory. Theoretical writings by Marx, Durkheim, and Weber, along with more recent frameworks such as those proposed by Bourdieu and Crenshaw, offer important insights into the workings and aspects of social stratification. These theories provide conceptual tools to help comprehend the relational and structural features of stratification that show up in different social behaviours and organizations.

These theoretical ideas are further clarified by empirical research, which offers data driven proof on social mobility, educational disparity, and healthcare access. While qualitative research depicts the lived experiences of stratified societies, quantitative studies highlight trends and discrepancies in class structure

and mobility. In order to create treatments and policies that effectively reduce inequality, theory and practice must work together.

Reiterating how crucial it is to combine theoretical understanding with empirical research is crucial to solving problems pertaining to stratification. While empirical research confirms, enhances, or questions preexisting ideas, theoretical viewpoints influence the development of research hypotheses and direct the interpretation of evidence. Our understanding of social stratification is enhanced by this ongoing conversation between theory and practice, which also helps to shape more focused and efficient policy responses.

Looking ahead, multidisciplinary approaches and adaptable methodology should be the main emphasis of future research in order to close gaps between theory and practice. A comprehensive understanding that incorporates multiple theoretical and empirical perspectives is necessary to tackle the dynamic character of stratification, which is being influenced by factors like as globalization, technological progress, and environmental catastrophes. Researchers and legislators can more effectively lessen the negative impacts of stratification and work toward a more egalitarian society by encouraging this integration.

Recommendations

The future of research and policy in addressing social stratification must be based on both creative theoretical frameworks and solid empirical facts, as societies become more interconnected and complicated. To create a more comprehensive knowledge of how stratification systems change over time, future study should use multidisciplinary methods and incorporate ideas from the fields of economics, psychology, anthropology, and environmental studies. This will be especially crucial if conventional class structures are altered and inequality is exacerbated by globalization, technological developments, and environmental disasters.

When it comes to policy, the emphasis should be on developing evidence based remedies that take sociological theories of inequality into consideration. Examples of these are healthcare reforms, educational equity programs, and Universal Basic Income (UBI). It is imperative for policymakers to acknowledge that mitigating the impact of stratification necessitates multifaceted approaches that consider the intersecting facets of race, gender, class, and geography.

Furthermore, policies are becoming more and more necessary to confront the new kinds of inequality that are being brought about by technological disruptions like automation and the gig economy, which are giving rise to new systems of stratification. Future initiatives can more effectively lessen the impacts of social stratification and advance more fair societies by strengthening the link between sociological theory, empirical research, and policy innovation. The solution to today's and tomorrow's problems in a world that is changing quickly lies in this integration.

References

- [1] Baru, R. V., Acharya, A., Acharya, S., Kumar, A. K. S., & Nagaraj, K. (2010). Inequities in access to health services in India: Caste, class, and region. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 45(38), 49-58.
- [2] Bourdieu, P. (1984). *Distinction: A social critique of the judgement of taste*. Harvard University Press.
- [3] Bourdieu, P. (1986). The forms of capital. In J. Richardson (Ed.), *Handbook of Theory and Research for the Sociology of Education* (pp. 241-258). Greenwood.
- [4] Chetty, R., Hendren, N., Kline, P., & Saez, E. (2014). Where is the land of opportunity? The geography of intergenerational mobility in the United States. *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 129(4), 1553-1623
- [5] Collins, P. H. (2000). *Black feminist thought: Knowledge, consciousness, and the politics of empowerment*. Routledge.
- [6] Corak, M. (2013). Income inequality, equality of opportunity, and intergenerational mobility. *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 27(3), 79-102.
- [7] Crenshaw, K. (1989). Demarginalizing the intersection of race and sex: A Black feminist critique of antidiscrimination doctrine, feminist theory, and antiracist politics. *University of Chicago Legal Forum*, 1989(1), 139-167.
- [8] Crenshaw, K. (1991). Mapping the margins: Intersectionality, identity politics, and violence against women of color. *Stanford Law Review*, 43(6), 1241-1299
- [9] Das, J., & Hammer, J. (2014). Quality of primary care in low-income countries: Facts and economics. *Annual Review of Economics*, 6(1), 525-553.
- [10] Desai, S., & Kulkarni, V. (2008). Changing educational inequalities in India in the context of affirmative action. *Demography*, 45(2), 245-270.
- [11] Deshpande, S. (2011). *Contemporary India: A sociological view*. Penguin Books India.
- [12] Domhoff, G. W. (2014). *Who rules America? The triumph of the corporate rich*. McGraw-Hill.
- [13] Drèze, J., & Sen, A. (2013). *An uncertain glory: India and its contradictions*. Princeton University Press.
- [14] Durkheim, É. (1893). *The division of labor in society*. Free Press.
- [15] Giddens, A. (2009). *Sociology* (6th ed.). Polity Press.
- [16] Giddens, A., & Sutton, P. W. (2017). *Sociology* (8th ed.). Polity Press.
- [17] Grusky, D. B., & Weisshaar, K. (2014). *Social stratification: Class, race, and gender in sociological perspective* (4th ed.). Westview Press.
- [18] Gupta, I., & Singh, C. (2017). Universal health coverage in India: Present achievements and future prospects. *World Development*, 103, 85-96.
- [19] Jaffrelot, C. (2006). *India's silent revolution: The rise of the lower castes in North India*. Hurst.
- [20] Jeffrey, C., Jeffery, P., & Jeffery, R. (2008). *Degrees without freedom? Education, masculinities, and unemployment in North India*. Stanford University Press.

- [21] Kalb, D. (2015). Class: The elephant in the room. *Anthropology of This Century*, (12).
- [22] Kerbo, H. R. (2012). *Social stratification and inequality: Class conflict in historical, comparative, and global perspective* (8th ed.). McGraw-Hill.
- [23] Kingston, P. W. (2001). The unfulfilled promise of cultural capital theory. *Sociology of Education*, 74(1), 88-99.
- [24] Kivisto, P. (2013). *Social theory: Roots and branches* (5th ed.). Oxford University Press
- [25] Krishna, A. (2010). *One illness away: Why people become poor and how they escape poverty*. Oxford University Press.
- [26] Krishna, A. (2010). *One illness away: Why people become poor and how they escape poverty*. Oxford University Press.
- [27] Krueger, A. (2012). The rise and consequences of inequality in the United States. *Presentation at the Center for American Progress*.
- [28] Lareau, A. (2003). *Unequal childhoods: Class, race, and family life*. University of California Press.
- [29] Macionis, J. J., & Gerber, L. M. (2018). *Sociology* (9th ed.). Pearson Education Canada
- [30] Marx, K. (1990). *Capital: Volume I*. Penguin Classics.
- [31] Marx, K., & Engels, F. (1848). *The communist manifesto*. Penguin.
- [32] Narain, V. (2014). Whose land? Whose water? Water rights, equity and justice in a peri-urban context. *Local Environment*, 19(10), 974-989.
- [33] Singh, A., & Kaur, R. (2020). Understanding inequality in India: The caste and class nexus. *Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 63(1), 79-97.
- [34] Standing, G. (2017). *Basic income: And how we can make it happen*. Pelican.
- [35] Weber, M. (1978). *Economy and society: An outline of interpretive sociology*. University of California Press.
- [36] Willis, P. (1977). *Learning to labour: How working class kids get working class jobs*. Saxon House.
- [37] Wright, E. O. (2005). *Approaches to class analysis*. Cambridge University Press.

Cite this Article

Dr. Bhupendra Sachan, "A Sociological Investigation of the Theoretical Underpinnings and Applied Consequences of Social Stratification", International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research in Arts, Science and Technology (IJMRAST), ISSN: 2584-0231, Volume 2, Issue 8, pp. 51-61, August 2024.

Journal URL: <https://ijmra.com/>

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.61778/ijmrast.v2i8.61>



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/).