

**2015**

( 2nd Semester )

**SOCIOLOGY**

Paper No. : SOC-201

**( Social Stratification and Social Mobility )**

*Full Marks : 70*

*Pass Marks : 45%*

*Time : 3 hours*

( PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE )

( *Marks : 45* )

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks  
for the questions*

1. What is social stratification? Explain the features of social stratification. 2+7=9

*Or*

What do you understand by social differentiation? Discuss the differentiation based on . . . . .

2. Discuss the functionalist theory of social stratification. 9

*Or*

Critically analyze the conflict theory of social stratification.

3. Explain different forms of social stratification. 9

*Or*

Define social class. Explain the characteristics of social class. 2+7=9

4. Explain the meaning of social mobility. What are different kinds of social mobility? 2+7=9

*Or*

Elaborate, with examples, how caste mobility functions in India. 9

5. Define secularization. Discuss the process of secularization in India. 2+7=9

*Or*

Discuss briefly the emerging trends of caste mobility in India. 5

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Paper No. : SOC-201

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( PART : A—OBJECTIVE )

( Marks : 25 )

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions*

## SECTION—I

( Marks : 10 )

Put a Tick (✓) mark against the correct answer in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

1. "A stratified society is one marked by inequality, by differences among people that are evaluated by them as being 'lower' and 'higher'." Who stated this?

- (a) Giddings ( )
- (b) Lundberg ( )
- (c) Gisbert ( )
- (d) Davis Moore ( )

2. The status occupied as a result of birth is called

(a) achieved status ( )

(b) ascribed status ( )

(c) inherited status ( )

(d) genetic status ( )

3. Social stratification integrates various groups in society, because it is a

(a) functional necessity ( )

(b) political necessity ( )

(c) religious necessity ( )

(d) cultural necessity ( )

4. Which is the basis of the most rigid social stratification?

(a) Caste ( )

(b) Economy ( )

(c) Age ( )

(d) Physical ( )

5. Which of the following compares the social positions of parent and child?

(a) Intergenerational mobility ( )

(b) Career mobility ( )

(c) Social selection ( )

(d) Social mobility ( )

6. Who made the distinction between 'achieved status' and 'ascribed status'?

(a) Maclver ( )

(b) Ralph Linton ( )

(c) Simmel ( )

(d) Le Bon ( )

7. The caste-ridden society is called

(a) immobile society ( )

(b) ideal society ( )

(c) vertical society ( )

(d) None of the above ( )

8. Social stratification implies

- (a) social justice ( )
- (b) social injustice ( )
- (c) social equality ( )
- (d) social inequality ( )

9. Status of an individual in the society is something which

- (a) is permanent ( )
- (b) is temporary ( )
- (c) does not change with changing time ( )
- (d) does not change with changing situations ( )

10. Naga society is characterized by

- (a) social classes ( )
- (b) no social stratification ( )
- (c) caste-like stratification ( )
- (d) egalitarianism ( )

SECTION—II

( Marks : 5 )

Indicate whether the following statements are *True (T)* or *False (F)* by putting a Tick (✓) mark : 1×5=5

1. Differentiation may be considered the first stage preceding stratification.

( T / F )

2. In a class system, opportunities are provided for social mobility.

( T / F )

3. M. N. Srinivas has pointed out, two important trends are witnessed in caste—the process of Sanskritization and that of Westernization.

( T / F )

4. The idea of purity and impurity is associated with class.

( T / F )

5. Sanskritization generally results in upward mobility.

( T / F )

SECTION—III

( Marks : 10 )

Answer any *five* of the following :

2×5=10

1. What are the three causal factors of social differentiation?



2. Distinguish between caste and class.

3. What is estate system?

4. Mention some important characteristics of modernization.

5. Explain secularization.