

2018

(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. Explain the meaning and characteristics of social stratification. 2+7=9

Or

Discuss the causes of social differentiation. 9

2. Discuss the functionalist theory of social stratification. 9

Or

Discuss the conflict theory of social stratification. 9

3. Explain slavery system as a form of social stratification. 9

Or

Discuss the characteristics of caste system in India. 9

4. Define social mobility and give the distinction between vertical and horizontal 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. 9

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Paper No. : SOC-201

(Social Stratification and Social Mobility)

(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. Who defines, "Social stratification refers to an arrangement of any social group or society into a hierarchy of positions that are unequal with regard to power, property and prestige"?

(a) Ogburn and Nimkoff ()

(b) MacIver and Page ()

(c) Raymond W. Murray ()

(d) Melvin Tumin ()

2. Social differentiation serves as a sorting process according to which the people are graded on the basis of

- (a) roles and status ()
- (b) physical or biological traits ()
- (c) social and cultural traits ()
- (d) All of the above ()

3. According to the functional theory

- (a) social stratification is evil ()
- (b) social stratification creates conflict and tensions ()
- (c) social stratification decreases motivation ()
- (d) social stratification is necessary ()

4. According to Karl Marx, the distinction between social classes is based on

- (a) birth and hereditary positions ()
- (b) ownership of the means of production ()
- (c) educational qualifications ()
- (d) religious beliefs and status ()

5. The basis of slavery is

- (a) economic ()
- (b) political ()
- (c) religious ()
- (d) All of the above ()

6. The class system includes

- (a) the idea of 'pure' and 'pollution' ()
- (b) the feelings of disparity and inequality ()
- (c) restrictions on social relations ()
- (d) religious dimensions ()

7. Which of the following permits the greatest social mobility?

- (a) Estate system ()
- (b) Caste system ()
- (c) Class system ()
- (d) Slavery ()

8. The term 'intergenerational social mobility' can be applied to
- (a) movement of the residence of the members of the family from one generation to the next ()
 - (b) changes in status experienced by different members of the family within the same generation ()
 - (c) movement in status experienced by the members of a family from one generation to the next ()
 - (d) movement from one place to another ()
9. Who among the following has introduced the term 'modernization'?
- (a) M. N. Srinivas ()
 - (b) Yogendra Singh ()
 - (c) Ram Ahuja ()
 - (d) Daniel Lerner ()
10. Mobility that is involved in the process of Sanskritization results in
- (a) structural changes of caste ()
 - (b) positional changes of caste ()
 - (c) both (a) and (b) ()
 - (d) None of the above ()

SECTION—II

(Marks : 5)

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

1. The term 'ranking' is generally used to refer to the degree of prestige.

(T / F)

2. Caste is an endogamous group.

(T / F)

3. The class system is called a 'closed system'.

(T / F)

4. Economic betterment is a necessary pre-condition to Sanskritization.

(T / F)

5. The form and pace of Westernization of India varied from region to region and from one section of population to another.

(T / F)

SECTION—III

(Marks : 10)

Answer any *five* of the following :

2×5=10

1. Distinguish between social stratification and social differentiation.

2. What is ascribed status?

3. Define casteism.

4. What are the features of social classes?

5. What is intra-generational mobility?

6. What are the factors responsible for changes in caste system?

7. What is Sanskritization?
