

MASTER OF SOCIOLOGY  
SECOND SEMESTER  
SOCIAL STRATIFICATION  
MSO – 203  
(USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART)

**SET  
A**

Duration: 1:30 hrs.

Full Marks: 35

Time: 15 min.

( Objective )

Marks: 10

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×10=10

- An imbalanced and varied distribution of resources, opportunities, and rights among a given population is termed as
  - Inequality
  - Differentiation
  - Deprivation
  - Poverty
- The relations of production in Karl Marx's fifth (4<sup>th</sup>) historical stage are
  - Bourgeoisie & Proletariat
  - Masters & Slaves
  - Lords & Peasants
  - None of these
- The '4B Movement' (Four Nos) of South Korea is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ feminism
  - Reformative
  - Restorative
  - Radical
  - Liberal
- 'The Coming of the Post-Industrial Society' by Daniel Bell features the emergence of a new social category (class) founded on the basis of
  - Economy
  - Ritual
  - Knowledge
  - Expertise
- The significant dilemma that intellectuals face in Alvin W. Gouldner's 'The Future of Intellectuals' is
  - That Intellectuals are entangled within the bureaucratic structures that lead to the slow functioning of the administration
  - That intellectuals are enmeshed within the structures of power that they should ideally critique
  - That intellectuals are incorporated into the administration where they can't pursue their intellectual interests
  - That intellectuals remain detached from the power structures, making them unable to exercise authority

6. Max Weber conceptualizes stratification in a society on three levels. They are
- a. Power, Mobility, and Community
  - b. Class, Status, and Party
  - c. Class, Status, and Community
  - d. Class, Caste, and Power
7. A method of analysing stratification that takes into account the various identities of an individual is known as
- a. Intersectionality
  - b. Convergent analysis
  - c. Humanism
  - d. Accountability
8. The functional theory of social stratification asserts that society requires inequalities because
- a. It incentivizes hardworking individuals
  - b. It promotes a meritocratic system
  - c. It negatively sanctions slothful individuals
  - d. All of the above
9. A state in which individuals are unable to fully participate in economic, social, political, and cultural life, as well as the process that leads to and sustains such a state, is called
- a. Isolation
  - b. Social exclusion
  - c. Inequality
  - d. Deprivation
10. C.Wright Mills' in his book 'The Power Elite' asserts that the American society is dominated by an elite class comprised of top-level individuals from the economic, political and \_\_\_\_\_ spheres.
- a. Cultural
  - b. Intellectual
  - c. Ritual
  - d. Military

== \*\* ==

**(Descriptive)**

Time: 1 hr. 15 mins.

Marks: 25

[Answer question no.1 & any two(2) from the rest]

1. Define social stratification and elaborate the different bases upon which social stratification exists in society. 5
2. Write a note on the feudal social structure and the inequality that exists in that particular type of society. 10
3. Karl Marx's theory of class conflict states that society is divided into two groups (classes) and these groups are inherently in conflict with one another. Do you think this theory has universal application where it can be applied to any industrial society in the world? Justify your answer. 10
4. What do you mean by agrarian social stratification? List out the different agrarian social classes that existed or currently exist in the Indian society. 2+8=10
5. How are the three titular concepts interlinked together in Andre Beteille's 'Caste, Class, and Power' set in a Tanjore village in Tamil Nadu? 10

== \*\*\*\* ==