examples.

### MA SOCIOLOGY SECOND SEMESTER SOCIAL STRATIFICATION MSO-202

Duration: 3 Hrs. Marks: 70

Part : A (Objective) = 20 Part : B (Descriptive) = 50

[ PART-B : Descriptive ] Marks: 50 Duration: 2 Hrs. 40 Mins. [ Answer question no. One (1) & any four (4) from the rest ] 1. Define social stratification. And explain the bases of social stratification. (2+8=10)2. Describe how different instances of social exclusions reveal about kind of (7+3=10)society where it exists. Write three examples of social inclusion with particular reference to India. 3. "The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class (10)struggle". Explain the statement with particular reference to dialectical materialism. Explain Kingsley Davis & W.E. Moore's functional theory of stratification. 4. (10)5. Explain family, occupation and marriage as a source of gender (10)stratification. Describe the caste, class nexus with particular reference to India. 6. (10)7. Discuss the contribution of Wallestien and A. G. Frank on dependency (10)theory. 8. What are the different new trends of social stratification? Explain with (10)

REV-00 MSO/24/30 2017/06

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[PART-A: Objective]

Choos	e the correct answer from the following:	20=20
1.	A system in which people have great difficulty changing their status is called:  a. Objectified system  b. Social differentiation c. Open system  d. Closed system	
2.	According to functionalists, society must be concerned with motivation because the duties associated with various statuses:  a. Are not equally pleasant.  b. Are equally important.  c. Offer individuals varying degrees of personal growth.  d. Are usually not defined.	
3.	The conflict theory holds that stratification exists because:  a. It benefits individuals and groups who have the power to dominate and exploit others.	
	<ul> <li>b. Privilege, prestige, and power are equally distributed in society.</li> <li>c. The capitalist drive to distribute wealth equitably is the foundation of modern society.</li> <li>d. Capitalists and workers are class conscious.</li> </ul>	
4.	An unskilled worker becomes semiskilled and skilled. What type of mobility is this?	
	<ul> <li>a. Intra generational occupational mobility.</li> <li>b. Inter generational occupational mobility.</li> <li>c. Vertical social mobility.</li> <li>d. Horizontal social mobility.</li> </ul>	
5.	Which one of the following statement is not reflective of conflict perspective?	
	<ul> <li>a. Society as a struggle for resource and power.</li> <li>b. Change is inevitable, often beneficial and can be violent.</li> <li>c. Society is viewed as a complex system of parts that interact to perform various necessary functions.</li> <li>d. Conflict between classes determines social change.</li> </ul>	
6.	Identify the correct logical order as explained by Karl Marx:	
	a. Class-in-itself, class-for-itself, social transformation, class conflict.	
	<ul><li>b. Class-in-itself, class-for-itself, class conflict, social transformation.</li><li>c. Class-in-itself, class conflict, class-for-itself, social transformation.</li></ul>	
	d. Class-for-itself, class conflict, class-in-itself, social transformation.	

1.	The Erikson-Goldtnorpe class scheme identifiessocial classes.	
	a. Five	
	b. Seven	
	c. six	
	d. Eleven	
8.	As a result of slave revolts in the early 1700s in America:	
	a. British colonies halted the importation of African slaves.	
	<b>b.</b> All urban slaves were shipped to the rural South.	
	c. Colonies enacted stricter slave codes and punishments.	
	d. Indentured servants replaced slaves as the main source of labor.	
9.	The "world system theory" was developed by:	
	a. Newman	
	b. Wallerstein	
	c. Comte	
	d. Engels	
10.	The theory that underdevelopment comes only from the domination by rich	
	countries is	
	a. Dependency theory	
	<b>b.</b> Rationalization theory	
	c. Modernization theory	
	d. None of the Above	
11.	The term inter-generational mobility refers to:	
	a. Movement into a different occupational category over a person's lifetime.	
	b. Movement into different occupational categories between generations.	
	c. Movement into a higher occupational category.	
	d. Movement into an occupation that generates a lower income.	
12.	Weber defined a 'class situation' as:	
	a. the exploitation of the working class by their capitalist employers.	
	b. a social group's consciousness of their status and life chances.	
	c. a person's position in the capital, product and labour markets, based on	
	their economic resources.	
	d. the lifestyle of a social class, as defined by patterns of consumption.	
	and incorpie of a social case) as a crimen by parterior of consumptions	
13.	On the basis of culture, a society can be classified into:	
	a. Parallel strata	
	b. Vertical strata	
	c. Parallel and Vertical strata	
	d. None of the above	
14.	Imperialism occurred because of:	
	a. Metal weapons	
	b. Surplus production	
	c. Economic development	
	d. Religion	

15.	A large kinship group whose members inhabit one geographic area and believe they are descendent from a common area is known as:
	a. Clan
	b. Tribe
	c. Kin group
	d. Class
16.	Which type of mobility consists of movement up and down the stratification system by members of successive generations of a family?  a. Inter-generational  b. Intra-generational  c. Lateral
	d. Horizontal
17.	The peripheral countries are politically weak and economically poor but have raw materials.
	a. no
	b. Rich
	c. Poor
	d. None of the above
18.	Dependency theory argues that:
	a. People learn to model the behaviours they see through observation.
	b. Media's influence resides in the relationship between the larger social
	system, the media's role in that system, and audience relationships to the
	media. c. People who share a culture also share an "ongoing correspondence" of
	meaning.
	d. None of these.
19.	Which one of the following is not an element of rural community?
	a. We-feeling
	b. Cultural diversity
	c. Territory
	d. Self-sufficiency
20.	Immanuel Wallerstein argues:
	a. There are two types of world systems: world-empires and world-economies.
	b. The modern world system is a world economy.
	c. The world system has a core, semi-periphery and periphery.
	d. All of the options given are correct.

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## **UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY, MEGHALAYA**



### **Question Paper CUM Answer Sheet**

# [PART (A) : OBJECTIVE]

Serial no. of the main
Answer sheet

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