

**MA Sociology  
Second Semester  
Social Stratification  
(MSO-07)**

**Duration: 3Hrs.**

**Full Marks: 70**

**(PART-B: Descriptive)**

**Duration: 2 hrs. 40 mins.**

**Marks: 50**

**1. Answer the following questions:**

**3×5=15**

- i. Define Social Stratification.
- ii. Distinguish between Vertical and Parallel Social Stratification.
- iii. Define Means of Production.
- iv. Define Shudras.
- v. Differentiate between Modernization and Westernization.

**2. Write short notes on the following:**

**5×4=20**

- i. Social change or Political stratification.
- ii. Max Weber's or Talcott Parsons's contributions on social stratification.
- iii. Social stratification among the Khasis.

Or

Social stratification in agrarian setting.

- iv. Status of women in NE India.

**3. Describe caste as a system of stratification in Indian society. Explain the dynamics of caste-class nexus in Indian society.**

**10+5= 15**

Or

Write an essay on the theories of social change.

**15**

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

**Duration: 20 minutes**

**Marks – 20**

**(PART A- Objective)**

Answer the following questions:

1×20=20

1. An 'open' society is one that:
  - a) grants every member equal status
  - b) does not have any official secrets in its government
  - c) has permissive attitudes towards sexual behaviour
  - d) allows people to move between levels of the hierarchy
2. The functionalist theory of inequality suggests that:
  - a) high rewards and incentives ensure that the most skilled individuals will take the most important social positions
  - b) inequality is inevitable and we are born into poverty or wealth
  - c) there are no social functions of inequality, so it should be eradicated
  - d) the idea of a meritocracy is a dangerous ideology
3. The term 'assets' refers to:
  - a) the culturally valued commodities and standards of living that make the poor feel relatively deprived
  - b) the flow of money a person receives from their salary or wage
  - c) a stock of economic resources, including land, shares and bank deposits
  - d) the 'slices' of the population who own differing amounts of wealth
4. 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

5. A social stratum is:
- a level in the social hierarchy, comprising people with shared life chances
  - a methodological tool used to identify a person's social class
  - the boundary between two levels of the social hierarchy
  - a symbol of status, used to differentiate between social classes
6. Weber defined a 'class situation' as:
- the exploitation of the working class by their capitalist employers
  - a social group's consciousness of their status and life chances
  - a person's position in the capital, product and labour markets, based on their economic resources
  - the lifestyle of a social class, as defined by patterns of consumption
7. The 'class polarization' that Marx predicted referred to:
- the division of each social class into the more or less privileged
  - a growing gap between rich and poor, resulting in class consciousness
  - the growth of intermediate strata in the middle classes
  - the tendency for the working class to live in very cold places
8. The embourgeoisement thesis suggests that:
- capitalists are being replaced by salaried managers with bureaucratic authority
  - the affluent working class is adopting middle class values and ways of life
  - white collar occupations are being 'deskilled' by the introduction of new technologies into the workplace
  - the class structure has fragmented and there are no longer any distinct social classes
9. Who argued that - the forces of societal differentiation and the following pattern of institutionalized individualization would strongly diminish the role of class (as a major stratification factor) as social evolution went along.
- |                     |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| a) Talcott Parsons, | b) Max Weber      |
| c) Karl Marx        | d) C Wright Mills |
10. The capitalist mode of production consists of two main economic parts: the substructure and the .....
- |                       |                    |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| a) Economic policies, | b) Infrastructure  |
| c) Suprastructure     | d) Superstructure. |
11. Social mobility may be .....
- |                                     |                     |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| a) upward, downward, or horizontal, | b) upward only      |
| c) downward only,                   | d) horizontal only. |
12. "The ruling ideas of any epoch are the ideas of the ruling class because they control the mental means of production". Who said it?
- |                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| a) Max Weber        | b) Karl Marx       |
| c) Talcott Parsons, | d) Ralf Dahrendorf |
13. Max Weber identified three distinct dimensions of stratification:
- Class, status and power
  - Class, status and wealth
  - Class, wealth and power
  - Class, income and expenditure

14. Wealth consists of
- Total income and expenditure of a person or family
  - Total amount of money and valuable goods that a person or family controls
  - Total money a person or family is having
  - None of the above.
15. Caste system hierarchically consists of ...
- Vaishyas, Brahmins, Kshatriyas and Shudras
  - Shudras, Vaishyas, Brahmins and Kshatriyas
  - Brahmins, Vaishyas, Kshatriyas and Shudras
  - Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras
16. Traditionally, the warriors, rulers and large landholders were the .....
- Brahmans
  - Kshatriyas
  - Vaishyas
  - Shudras
17. On the basis of culture, a society can be classified into
- Parallel strata
  - Vertical strata
  - Parallel and Vertical strata
  - None of the above.
18. According to latest National Crime Records Bureau report, the crime rate against women is highest in .....
- Bihar
  - Meghalaya
  - Delhi
  - Assam.
19. Globally, nations can be classified into.....
- Developed and Un-developed
  - Developed and Under-developed
  - Developed, Developing and Under-developed
  - First world, second world, third world and fourth world.
20. "Apartheid" was a practice of discrimination, widely practiced in .....
- India,
  - Sri Lanka,
  - South Africa
  - Saudi Arabia.

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