

**BA SOCIOLOGY
SECOND SEMESTER
SOCIAL STRATIFICATION IN INDIA
BSO-202**

{ PART : A (OBJECTIVE) = 20 }
{ PART : B (DESCRIPTIVE) = 50 }

[PART-B : Descriptive]

Duration: 2 Hrs. 40 Mins.

Marks: 50

[Answer question no. One (1) & any four (4) from the rest]

1. Define social stratification. What are the different forms of social stratification with particular reference to India? 2+8=10
2. Explain the functional theory of Kingsley Davis and W.E.Moore. 10
3. Describe the class and class conflict of Karl Marx. 10
4. How education act as an agent of social changes in India? 10
5. Explain with example the role of media in bringing social changes in India. 10
6. Define caste stratification. Explain the changing nature of caste stratification in India 2+8=10
7. What is social mobility? Explain the determinants of social mobility with examples. 2+8=10
8. Explain family, occupation and marriage as a source of gender stratification. 10

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[PART-A : Objective]

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1X20=20

1. Social stratification is:
 a. A system in which people can change their status with relative ease.
 b. Based entirely on self-classification.
 c. The ranking or grading of individuals and groups into hierarchical layers.
 d. None of the above.
2. Which of the following is true regarding social mobility?
 a. Social mobility occurs only when shifts occur in the availability of different types of talent in the work force.
 b. Social mobility can occur when societies change, altering the division of labor.
 c. Social mobility is controlled by those in the higher strata through control of opportunities for training and education.
 d. None of the above.
3. Which is not a form of social stratification?
 a. Religion
 b. Class
 c. Caste
 d. Gender
4. According to _____, stratification assures that the most qualified people fill the most important positions, that these qualified people perform their tasks competently, and that they are rewarded for the efforts.
 a. Conflict theory
 b. Symbolic interactionism
 c. Class consciousness
 d. Functionalism
5. Which of the following is not one of the three elements of stratification employed by Max Weber?
 a. Power
 b. Authority
 c. Class
 d. Status
6. Which of the following is an example of vertical mobility?
 a. The head of marketing becomes the new head of accounting.
 b. A machine operator is promoted to department supervisor.
 c. A trial lawyer becomes a tax lawyer.
 d. A Senator becomes a member of the House of Representatives.

7. Inequality begins to decline slightly in:
 a. Post-industrial societies
 b. Horticultural societies
 c. Agrarian societies
 d. Industrial societies
8. The Davis-Moore thesis states that stratification:
 a. Is related to class conflict
 b. Is a function of the distribution of power
 c. Promotes inefficiency in the productive process
 d. Has beneficial consequences for the operation of society
9. 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
10. Max Weber identified three distinct dimensions of stratification:
 a. Class, status and power
 b. Class, status and wealth
 c. Class, wealth and power
 d. Class, income and expenditure
11. A social stratum is:
 a. a level in the social hierarchy, comprising people with shared life chances
 b. a methodological tool used to identify a person's social class
 c. the boundary between two levels of the social hierarchy
 d. a symbol of status, used to differentiate between social classes
12. Which one of the following does not represent ascribed status?
 a. A father
 b. A priest
 c. A Brahmin
 d. An eta
13. 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
14. Biological characteristics distinguishing male from female is called -----
 a. Heterosexuality
 b. Gender
 c. Sex
 d. Homosexuality
15. The concept of 'Dominant Caste' was introduced by
 a. M.N Srinivas
 b. S.C Dube
 c. B.R Ambedkar
 d. G.S Ghurye

16. Social change refers to change in
 a. Individual b. Group c. Society d. Institution

17. Caste is a/an
 a. Endogamous group b. Exogamous group
c. Open system d. Universal group

18. Adoption of modern ways of life and values is called
 a. Industrialization b. Westernization
c. Sanskritization d. Modernization

19. In an industrial society the status of a person is known by
 a. The family in which he born
b. The status of his employer
c. The occupations he holds
d. The occupations he owns

20. Which one of the following refers to gender division?
 a. The hierarchical unequal roles assigned to man and women by the society
b. Biological differences between man and woman
c. The ratio of male child and female child
d. The division between male labourers and female labourers

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UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY, MEGHALAYA



Question Paper CUM Answer Sheet

[PART (A) : OBJECTIVE]

Serial no. of the main
Answer sheet

Course :

Semester : Roll No :

Enrollment No : Course code :

Course Title :

Session : 2016-17 Date :

Instructions / Guidelines

- The paper contains twenty (20) / ten (10) questions.
- The student shall write the answer in the box where it is provided.
- The student shall not overwrite / erase any answer and no mark shall be given for such act.
- Hand over the question paper cum answer sheet (Objective) within the allotted time (20 minutes / 10 minutes) to the invigilator.

Full Marks	Marks Obtained	Remarks
20		

Scrutinizer's Signature

Examiner's Signature

Invigilator's Signature