

2017

( 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. What do you understand by the term 'social stratification'? Explain the important features of social stratification as given by Tumin. 2+7=9

*Or*

Discuss the distribution of differences in society on the basis of age, sex and occupation.

9

2. The functionalist theories hold that 'social stratification is a functional necessity'. Justify your answer by providing examples. 9

*Or*

Critically examine the conflict approach to social stratification. 9

3. Discuss social class as a basis of social stratification. 9

*Or*

Distinguish between caste and class. 9

4. What is social mobility? Explain different kinds of social mobility. 2+7=9

*Or*

Describe the functions of social mobility. 9

5. Define secularization. Discuss the factors responsible for the growth of secularization in India. 2+7=9

*Or*

Explain the process of sanskritization as an important emerging trend of caste mobility in India. 9

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**SOCIOLOGY**

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 has said that “unstratified society with real equality of its members is a myth which has never been realised on the history of mankind”?

(a) Talcott Parsons ( )

(b) Auguste Comte ( )

(c) Karl Marx ( )

(d) Sorokin ( )

2. A division of society into hierarchically arranged horizontal status groups or segments is known as

(a) social differentiation ( )

(b) social inequality ( )

(c) social stratification ( )

(d) social distance ( )

3. The functionalist perspective of social stratification gives importance to

(a) planning and control in society ( )

(b) order and stability in society ( )

(c) problems and evils in society ( )

(d) conflict and tensions in society ( )

4. Who argues that "social stratification is not an exclusively economic phenomenon, but derives from the social relations between people who possess different degrees of power"?

(a) Karl Marx ( )

(b) Ralf Dahrendorf ( )

(c) Max Weber ( )

(d) Erik Olin Wright ( )

5. Who said that "untouchability is the hatefulest expression of the caste"?

(a) Maclver and Page ( )

(b) G. S. Ghurye ( )

(c) Mahatma Gandhi ( )

(d) Ogburn and Nimkoff ( )

6. Social stratification in modern complex societies takes the form of division into

(a) caste system ( )

(b) class system ( )

(c) estate system ( )

(d) slavery ( )

7. A man moving from one job or occupation to another but at the same level of prestige and income is an example of

(a) vertical mobility ( )

(b) horizontal mobility ( )

(c) urban mobility ( )

(d) social mobility ( )

8. The movement in status experienced by the members of a family from one generation to the next can be termed as

- (a) intergenerational social mobility ( )
- (b) intragenerational social mobility ( )
- (c) horizontal social mobility ( )
- (d) vertical social mobility ( )

9. The process, whereby less-developed societies acquire characteristic common to more developed societies is known as

- (a) westernization ( )
- (b) urbanization ( )
- (c) modernization ( )
- (d) industrialization ( )

10. Casteism means

- (a) bias against all castes ( )
- (b) bias in favour of one's caste ( )
- (c) bias in favour of a few caste ( )
- (d) no consideration for caste ( )

( 5 )

SECTION—II

( Marks : 5 )

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

1. Social stratification implies social inequality.

( T / F )

2. Naga society is characterized by social class.

( T / F )

3. According to the functionalist theory, social stratification is the cause of dysfunctions.

( T / F )

4. Caste system permits greater social mobility.

( T / F )

5. Social mobility means movement of people from one place to another.

( T / F )

( 6 )

SECTION—III

( Marks : 10 )

Answer any *five* of the following : 2×5=10

1. What is social differentiation?



2. What are social classes?

3. Define the estate system.

4. Distinguish between 'life styles' and 'life chances'.

5. Distinguish between 'intragenerational mobility' and 'intergenerational mobility' with suitable examples.

6. Explain the emerging trends of caste mobility.

7. Define modernization.