

**MA SOCIOLOGY
FOURTH SEMESTER
SOCIAL STRATIFICATION
MSO – 202**

(Use Separate Answer Scripts for Objective & Descriptive)

[PART-B : Descriptive]

Time : 2 hrs. 40 min.

Marks : 50

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

1. Define Social Differentiation, Inequality and Social Stratification with suitable examples. 10
2. a. Write about bases of social stratification. 5+5=10
b. Explain how class is a basis of stratification.
3. a. Mention briefly about the Karl Marx's theory of class and class-conflict. 5+5 =10
b. Mention briefly about the Goldthorpe's class scheme.
4. a. Briefly write about the Kingsley Davis & W.E. Moore's Functional theory of stratification. 5+5 =10
b. Briefly write about the Max Weber's concepts of class, status and power.
5. a. Explain the Social Stratification in Agrarian setting in India. 5+5=10
b. Explain the Caste - Class Nexus in Indian society.
6. Explain gender stratification in Indian society and its probable causes. 6+4 =10
7. a. Write short notes on imperialism and world system. 5+5=10
b. Briefly write about the dependency theory relating to social stratification
8. a. Briefly write about social stratification in Great Britain. 5+5 =10
b. Write about new trends in social stratification.

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Duration : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 70

[PART-A : Objective]

Time : 20 min.

Marks : 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1 × 20 = 20

1. In explaining social inequality, had identified two major social classes as the owners of the means of production and those who sell their labour to the owners of the means of production:
a. Karl Mark, b. Emile Durkheim
c. Talcott Parsons d. Robert Merton
2. At present, is a universal basis of stratification.
a. Caste b. Slavery
c. Gender d. All of these
3. "Inequality is inevitable and desirable and plays an important function in society", according to:
a. Evolutionary theorists, b. Conflict theorists
c. Interactionist theorists d. Functional theorists,
4. Stratification on the basis of culture is an example of
a. Vertical stratification b. Horizontal stratification
c. Both of these d. None of these
5. Modernization theory was conceptualized by
a. Walt Whitman Rostow b. Max Weber
c. Karl Marx d. Melvin M Tumin
6. 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
7. Weber defined a 'class' as:
a. A person's social position or standing relative to that of others.
b. The ability to get one's way even in the face of opposition to one's goals.
c. A person's economic position in society, based on birth and individual achievement.
d. None of these.

8. The functionalist theory of inequality suggests that:
- high rewards and incentives ensure that the most skilled individuals will take the most important social positions
 - inequality is inevitable and we are born into poverty or wealth
 - there are no social functions of inequality, so it should be eradicated
 - the idea of a meritocracy is a dangerous ideology
9. Social exclusion may be a "property of a group of individuals rather than of individuals" and it therefore may be manifest at a community level, according to.....
- Karl Marx
 - Max Weber
 - Atkinson
 - Goldthorpe
10. *The economic basis of social class* is written by
- Max Weber,
 - Karl Marx,
 - John Harry Goldthorpe's,
 - None of the above
11. The term *inter-generational mobility* refers to:
- movement into a different occupational category over a person's lifetime
 - movement into different occupational categories between generations
 - movement into a higher occupational category
 - movement into an occupation that generates a lower income
12. Gender stratification in India is both biological and sociological
- True
 - False
13. noted that social exclusion may occur as a result of a lack of the capabilities required to participate in the experiences that lead to social inclusion.
- Amartya Sen,
 - Andre Beteille
 - Burchart
 - Goldthorpe
14. Goldthorpe's class schema is based on
- Occupational categories
 - Income categories
 - Agrarian relations
 - Industrial relations
15. The agrarian stratification in India is mainly based on the relationships between
- Employers and employees
 - Labourers and buyers
 - Land owners and agriculture department
 - Land owners and labourers
16. In terms of differences in wealth and access to political power, Nepalese society could be divided into
- A small ruling elite; a growing intermediate-sized group of government officials, large landholders, and merchants; and the vast majority of the population, consisting of peasants.
 - A small ruling elite; Politicians; and Peasants.
 - Government officials; Politicians; and Peasants.
 - All of these
17. The Assamese of upper Assam and lower Assam can be considered as
- Vertical stratification
 - Horizontal stratification
 - Both of these
 - None of these
18. Majority of upper class people in India belong to upper castes, while majority of lower class people in India belong to lower castes.
- True
 - False
19. Industries in India can be classified as
- Organized and unorganized
 - Small, medium and large scale
 - Urban industries and rural industries
 - All of these.
20. Caste system is also found in
- Great Britain
 - Pakistan
 - China
 - Nepal