

**BA PSYCHOLOGY**  
**Second Semester**  
**Social Stratification in India**  
**(BPY - 07)**  
**Optional**

**Duration: 3Hrs.**

**Full Marks: 70**

**(PART-B: Descriptive)**

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

**Marks: 50**

**1. Answer any five of the following questions:**

**3×5=15**

- i. Define Social Stratification.
- ii. Define Vertical Stratification.
- iii. What do you mean by class consciousness?
- iv. Karl Marx's concept of social classes.
- v. Define Social Exclusion.
- vi. Define Sanskritization.
- vii. What are the sources of social change?

**2. Answer any four of the following questions:**

**5×4=20**

- i. Define social mobility and its types.
- ii. Weber's contributions on social stratification.
- iii. Social stratification in the agrarian setting of India.
- iv. Culture and social stratification.
- v. Gender and social stratification in Indian society.
- vi. Modernization.

**3. a) Define caste. Mention three differences between caste and class. Explain the caste stratification system prevailing in Indian society.**

**2+3+10= 15**

**Or**

**b) Write an essay on the theory 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 all the following questions:**

**1×20=20**

1. According to Max Weber, there are three major criteria used for measuring social inequality:
  - a. wealth, power and prestige
  - b. prestige, education, and religion
  - c. power, race and religion
  - d. wealth, religion, and prestige
2. Types of societies based on levels of social inequality are
  - a. band, tribe, chiefdom, and state.
  - b. state and acephalous.
  - c. egalitarian and state.
  - d. egalitarian, rank, and stratified.
3. Egalitarian societies
  - a. are the most highly stratified.
  - b. allocate wealth, power, and prestige fairly evenly.
  - c. provide relatively equal access to power and wealth, but not prestige.
  - d. do not recognize any personal differences in certain skills.
4. In a rank society, high-status positions
  - a. are available only to the best qualified.
  - b. often expand to include all qualified candidates.
  - c. are often filled on the basis of kinship.
  - d. are constantly expanding.
5. Chiefs in a rank society possess great prestige and accumulate large amounts of tribute which
  - a. is used for their sons' inheritance.
  - b. is used for the inheritance of all of their children.
  - c. they then give away.
  - d. they keep for their own use.

6. Which statement about occupational ranking is false?
- Rankings have changed considerably over the past fifty years.
  - Rankings have remained remarkably stable over the past fifty years.
  - Rankings in the U.S. are surprisingly consistent with those in other parts of the world.
  - High level occupations generally require more education and more abstract thinking.
7. Caste and class societies
- differ in terms of social mobility.
  - have either absolute mobility or a total lack of mobility.
  - differ in terms of ascribed versus achieved status.
  - a and c only
8. \_\_\_\_\_ systems are based on achieved status and permit considerable social mobility.
- Chiefdom
  - Egalitarian
  - Class
  - Caste
9. Members of the same social class share similar economic levels
- but very different political views and values.
  - and often similar educational backgrounds and political views.
  - but very different occupations and memberships in organizations.
  - but very different life chances.
10. In caste societies,
- no caste has a monopoly on certain occupations.
  - marriage between castes is strictly prohibited.
  - all castes have equal access to power, prestige, and wealth.
  - social mobility is virtually unrestricted.
11. Caste societies are found
- in South America and Asia.
  - in Scandinavian countries.
  - in several regions of the world, such as Hindu India and central Africa.
  - only in Hindu India.
12. The *jati* (sub-castes) of India
- have social rankings which vary from one region to another.
  - are local groups that are strictly endogamous.
  - only socialize with members of their own group.
  - all of the above
13. Ethnicity
- refers to cultural traits passed from generation to generation.
  - tends to cut across socioeconomic lines.
  - refers to physical and cultural traits of human populations.
  - a and b

14. As a scientific concept, race
- is very significant because it gives us a clearer understanding of human behavior than the concept of culture provides.
  - is seldom, if ever, influenced by people's beliefs.
  - justified the exclusion of some groups from the activities of others.
  - is not very significant because it gives us little insight into human behavior.
15. Which statement about the term *Dalit* is false?
- It refers to the upper caste in Hindu India.
  - It means literally the "crushed" or "oppressed" people of India.
  - It is a more politically correct term for "Untouchables."
  - It refers to the caste of people relegated to performing the most menial tasks.
16. Sanskritization refers to the process in India
- of moving up the caste ladder.
  - of slowly adding beef to one's diet.
  - of gradually eliminating social mobility from the society.
  - of becoming more Islamic and less Hindu.
17. Stratification means
- Division of society into 'higher' and 'lower' social units
  - Equality of status for all the groups in society
  - A system of integrated social relationships
  - Equal distribution of duties and privileges
18. The clerk occupies higher status than a cobbler because
- He does an honourable occupation
  - The functional importance of his occupation is greater
  - He puts on white collar clothes
  - He sits in an office
19. Which of the following is not a characteristic of caste
- Social and religious hierarchy
  - Restrictions in social intercourse
  - Freedom of marriage
  - Endogamy
20. Caste system is harmful because
- It denies social mobility
  - It prohibits inter caste marriage
  - It hinders national unity
  - It separates social from political life

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