

**MA SOCIOLOGY
SECOND SEMESTER (REPEAT)
SOCIAL STRATIFICATION
MSO-202**

**SET
A**

[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 mins.

(Objective)

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1 × 20 = 20

- Race refers to:
 - A group of people sharing similar cultural traits
 - A group of people sharing similar beliefs and ideologies
 - Nothing more than a statistical statement about the occurrence of physical traits
 - Three categories: Mongoloid, Negroid, and Caucasoid
- The term *inter-generational mobility* refers to movement into:
 - A different occupational category over a person's lifetime
 - Different occupational categories between generations
 - A higher occupational category
 - An occupation that generates a lower income
- Choose the most appropriate answer.
The demonstrations on the unequal distribution of life chances across individuals is related to the:
 - Structural conditions
 - Inequality of conditions
 - Inequality of opportunities
 - Ideological conditions
- 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
- Whose view on power is sometimes called the "variable-sum" approach, as opposed to other views, which are seen as a constant-sum?
 - Talcott Parsons
 - Ralph Dharendorf
 - Max Weber
 - Wright Mills
- Lower-grade technicians; supervisors of manual workers belongs to which class category in Goldthorpe's Class Scheme?
 - III b
 - VI a
 - III a
 - V
- A peculiarly Indian phenomenon of agrarian social structures were organized within the framework of:
 - Kamins
 - Jajmani system
 - Caste system
 - Jajmans

8. Globalization increasingly leads to:
- a. Increasing inequality between some rich countries and other rich countries
 - b. Decreasing inequality between all groups because of technology
 - c. Increasing poverty for all nations
 - d. Increasing inequality between rich countries and poor countries
9. The world's wealthy nations constitute only about one-fifth of the world's population but they hold about..... world's entire wealth.
- a. Three- fifth
 - b. Four-fifths
 - c. Three- fourth
 - d. Two- fourth
10. Which of the following is not true?
- a. Culture of poverty as having sense of history and knowledge to alleviate their own conditions through collective action
 - b. The Culture of Poverty theory focuses on the cause of present poverty as the behaviors and attitudes of the poor
 - c. The culture of poverty assumes that culture itself is relatively fixed and unchanging
 - d. Culture of poverty is a social theory that expands on the cycle of poverty
11. 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
12. Ethnicity:
- a. Refers to cultural traits passed from generation to generation
 - b. Tends to cut across socioeconomic lines
 - c. Refers to physical and cultural traits of human populations
 - d. a and b
13. Caste and class societies:
- a. Differ in terms of social mobility
 - b. Have either absolute mobility or a total lack of mobility
 - c. Differ in terms of ascribed versus achieved status
 - d. a and c only
14. The conflict theory interpretation of inequality argues that:
- a. If people are to make sacrifices necessary to perform vital jobs, they must be adequately rewarded
 - b. The most highly skilled people deserve the most money
 - c. The upper levels of the hierarchy exploit those below
 - d. All of the above
15. The functionalist interpretation of inequality argues that if people are to make sacrifices necessary to perform vital jobs, they must be:
- a. Adequately rewarded
 - b. That the most highly skilled people deserve the most money
 - c. That the current system serves to move the best people to fill key jobs into those positions in society
 - d. All of the above

16. A territorial, religious, political party, family, occupational and other shifting without any noticeable change is:
- a. Vertical Mobility
 - b. Horizontal mobility
 - c. Intra-generational social mobility
 - d. Inter-generational social mobility
17. "Some Principles of Stratification" was published in:
- a. 1945
 - b. 1845
 - c. 1954
 - d. 1854
18. Which is true of Industrial society?
- a. Technologies of mass production
 - b. Created numerous occupational positions
 - c. Range of possibilities for inequality
 - d. All of the above
19. According to the World-System Theory, which group of countries has the largest population and the worst health conditions?
- a. Core
 - b. Semi Periphery
 - c. Periphery
 - d. Wasteland
20. Imperialism is a type of advocacy of:
- a. Colonization
 - b. Settlement
 - c. Economic exploitation
 - d. Empire

(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hr. 30 mins.

Marks : 50

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

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| 1. What is the functionalist theory of social stratification? How would a functionalist interpret the difference between the salaries of trash collectors and teachers? | 2+8=10 |
| 2. What is the conflict theory of social stratification? How did Marx explain stratification in different stages of society? | 2+8=10 |
| 3. What determines social ranking across cultures? What type of society is the most egalitarian? What type is the least egalitarian? | 4+6=10 |
| 4. Explain Social Exclusion and Inclusion with examples. | 5+5=10 |
| 5. Discuss the different cultural factors of stratification in India. | 10 |
| 6. How did Immanuel Wallerstein analyze the world-system? | 10 |
| 7. Explain the system of stratification taking the example of any Country. | 10 |
| 8. Briefly explain <i>any two</i> of the following: | 5+5=10 |
| a) Gender stratification | |
| b) Slavery and Indentured Servitude | |
| c) Goldthorpe's Class Categories | |
| d) Culture of poverty | |

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