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(2nd Semester)

SOCIOLOGY

Paper : 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. Explain the meaning and characteristics of social stratification. 2+7=9

Or

Define social differentiation and describe the causes of social differentiation. 2+7=9

2. Critically examine the functionalist theory of social stratification. 9

Or

Discuss Karl Marx's views about the conflict theory of social stratification. 9

3. Explain different forms of social stratification. 9

Or

Define social class. Explain the characteristics of social class. 2+7=9

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

Or

Explain with examples the functions of social mobility. 9

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

Or

Write a note on the emerging trends of caste mobility in India. 9

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Ba/Soc-201

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(2nd Semester)

SOCIOLOGY

Paper : 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)

Choose and write the correct answer from the options
provided : 1×10=10

1. “Social stratification is a horizontal division of society into ‘higher’ and ‘lower’ social units.” Who stated this?

- (a) Giddings
- (b) Lundberg
- (c) Gisbert
- (d) Raymond W. Murray

2. Which one of the following is not used for identifying social strata?
 - (a) Income
 - (b) Occupation
 - (c) Intelligence
 - (d) Education
3. What are the major dimensions of stratification?
 - (a) Land and prestige
 - (b) Class, power and status
 - (c) Caste and class
 - (d) Power and wealth
4. Who among the following is associated with the conflict theory of social stratification?
 - (a) Talcott Parsons
 - (b) Davis and Moore
 - (c) Karl Marx
 - (d) Auguste Comte
5. The estate system divided population into
 - (a) slaves, serfs and labourers
 - (b) landlords, tenants and labourers
 - (c) clergy, nobles and commoners
 - (d) nobles, soldiers and commoners

6. Which of the following is not the feature of caste system?
- (a) Hierarchy
 - (b) Hereditary occupation
 - (c) Exogamous marriages
 - (d) Untouchability
7. Upward or downward social mobility is a stratification system within the course of an individual's career and is called
- (a) vertical mobility
 - (b) horizontal mobility
 - (c) intergenerational mobility
 - (d) intragenerational mobility
8. Which type of society has more possibility for individual social mobility?
- (a) Caste-based society
 - (b) Age grade based society
 - (c) Feudal lord based society
 - (d) Class-based society
9. A dominant caste is characterized by
- (a) political power
 - (b) economically well-off caste
 - (c) numerical superiority
 - (d) All of the above

(4)

10. The process, whereby less-developed society acquires the characteristic common to more developed societies is known as

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

SECTION—II

(Marks : 5)

State whether the following statements are True or False :
1×5=5

- 1.** Differentiation based on sex is one of the most fundamental features of human society.
- 2.** The status of an individual is determined by his birth.
- 3.** A pure caste system is routed in the legal order.
- 4.** Slavery permits the greatest social mobility.
- 5.** The Varna system of the social stratification is based on economic status.

(5)

SECTION—III

(Marks : 10)

Answer any *five* of the following :

2×5=10

1. Distinguish between social stratification and social differentiation.
2. What is estate system?
3. Explain Davis and Moore's views on Functionalism.
4. Distinguish between Vertical social mobility and Horizontal social mobility.
5. What are the factors responsible for the change in caste system?
6. Explain any two causes of modernization.
7. What is Sanskritization?

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