



Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj
University, Kanpur

Answer Script Details
Barcode 8534974

Roll No. 24041000053
Total Mark 51/75.00

Exam MASTER OF ARTS_ODD EXAM-DEC-24
Subject A070703T - SOCIAL STRATIFICATION AND MOBILITY

Question wise Mark Summary

Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark

1A 4/5

1B 4/5

1C 4/5

1D 4/5

1E 3/5

1F 3/5

1G 3/5

1H 3/5

1I 3/5

2 10/15

3 NA/15

4 NA/15

5 NA/15

6 NA/15

7 NA/15

8 10/15

9 NA/15

Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

PART-I

Date of Exam: 16/01/25 Shift: Ist Room No.: 33

Paper Code: A070703T Subject: Sociology Year-Sem: Ist

Name of Candidate: MANU YADAV

Roll No. 2404100053

Signature of Candidate: *(Manu)*
Signature of Investigator: *(Bm)*
COE Facsimile: *(Sahu)*

PART-II

MARKS OBTAINED										
Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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(b)										
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(j)										
Total										
Total Marks in Figures										Max. Marks
Total Marks in Words										



A070703T
Paper Code

Signature of Evaluator

PART-III

Course: MA Sociology
Session: 2024-25 Year/Semester: Ist

Subject Name: Social Stratification & mobility
Medium: English Hindi

Paper Code: A070703T

Exam Date: 16/01/2025

Name of Candidate: MANU-YADAV

Father's Name: ASAY KUMAR YADAV

कॉलेज कोड
College Code

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परीक्षा केंद्र का कोड
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प्रकार का परीक्षा
Type of Exam

Regular
 Ex-Student
 Back Paper Exam

ANSWER BOOKLET NO.

8534974

A070703T
Paper Code



PART-IV

Enrolment Number: CSJMA24000164735

परीक्षार्थी अंकन संख्या Candidate's Roll Number

पेपर कोड Paper Code

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Signature of Candidate: *(Manu)*

Signature of Investigator: *(Bm)*

C S Facsimile

COE Facsimile: *(Sahu)*

नोट- 1. परीक्षार्थी को निर्दिष्ट किया जाता है कि आवरण पन्ने को पृष्ठ भाग पर अधिक सखी निर्देशों को सावधानी पूर्वक पढ़ें।
2. कोडों में भरी जाने वाली प्रविष्टियों कायी तथ्य से शुद्ध की जायें। 3. कोडों को बदले या नीले बॉलपेन से भरा जायें।

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-I

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the answer script and admit card.
2. Write Date of Exam, Shift, Paper Code & Name of Subject Correctly.
3. Write Name & Roll No. Correctly.
4. Write Semester & Branch Correctly.

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-III

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in boxes.
2. Carefully study the example before you start marking.
3. As shown in the example below, blacken the circles completely.



4. Make no Stray marks on this sheet.

5. DO NOT WRITE OR MARK ON THE BAR CODE.

IN ORDER TO AVOID UFM (UNFAIR MEANS) :

1. The Roll No. and Answer Book no. found elsewhere or any other symbol found in the answer book will be treated as unfair means.
2. Any tampering of Bar Code and Booklet no shall be treated as Unfair Means.
3. Do Not bring the materials like slip of paper/mobile/digital diaries/ study material/ revision notes in examination hall. Possession of the mobiles/ digital diaries/electronic/digital watch and any other electronic gadget except memory less scientific calculator shall be considered as UFM case.
4. Do not keep or paste currency note in answer script it shall be consider as UFM.

अनुचित साधन से बचने हेतु :

1. उत्तर पुस्तिका के निर्दिष्ट स्थान को छोड़कर अनुसूचक एवं उत्तरपुस्तिका का क्रमांक कहीं और न लिखें तथा कोई भी चिह्न न बनायें क्योंकि यह अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की शक्ति में आता है।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका के सहयोग अथवा उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या पर प्रेस प्रकाश करने पर अनुचित साधन प्रयोग माना जाएगा।
3. परीक्षा कक्ष में निम्न वस्तुएं साथ न लायें, जैसे लिखें हुए कागज के टुकड़ें, सेबाईन, डिक्शनरी, डिक्शनरी, कोपी, पुरातन या नवीन वस्तुएं जो अनुचित साधन के अन्तर्गत आती हैं। केवल संबंधित प्रश्नपत्र में ही घोषित लेख साइटेडिक कंप्यूटर ले जाने की अनुमति होगी।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में लपेटे न रखें न ही उत्तर पुस्तिका में चिह्नकावें। ऐसा करना अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की शक्ति में आता है।

उत्तरपुस्तिकाओं को भिन्न दिशा में

1. प्रश्न पत्र एवं उत्तर पुस्तिका पर दिये गये निर्देशों को ध्यान से पढ़ें।
2. कवर पृष्ठ को दृष्टी उत्तर कुछ न लिखें।
3. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों पर टोनी उत्तर लिखें।
4. प्रश्न पत्र पर अपने अनुसूचक को अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।
5. प्रश्न पत्र कोड एवं प्रश्न पत्र ID लक्ष्मणी पूर्णक लिखें।
6. अपनी तिथि स्पष्ट लिखें।
7. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों की संख्या देखें। अगर उत्तर पुस्तिका में पृष्ठ (1-24) से कम है या फटे हुए हैं, तो परीक्षा शुरू होने से पूर्व दृष्टी उत्तर पुस्तिका ले लें।
8. प्रश्नपत्र को देख, यदि प्रश्नपत्र के विषय कोड, विषय का नाम तथा प्रश्न में कोई त्रुटि है तो उससे परीक्षा होने से 30 मिनट से अग्रर कक्ष निरीक्षक को उत्कलन सूचित करें, उससे बाद विरचयिष्ठानय द्वारा कोई कर्षण की जायेगी।
9. प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने के लिये पेंसिल का प्रयोग न करें।
10. बी कोपी का अतिरिक्त प्रक नहीं दिया जायेगा।

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the Question Paper, Admit Card & Answer Script.
2. Do not write anything on back side of the cover page.
3. Write on both sides of pages of answer book.
4. Do not write anything on question paper except Roll Number.
5. Write Paper Code & Question Paper id carefully.
6. CHECK the number of pages (1-24) or any other kind of damage in your answer script, if found than change the answer script immediately before the commencement of examination.
7. CHECK the Question Paper for any kind of discrepancy e.g. Subject Code, S Name, and Question of the Question Paper during first THIRTY MINUTES of commencement of the exam, so that it can be corrected in TIME. After that no corrections shall be entertained by the university.
8. Do not use pencil for answering the question.
9. Write status correctly e.g. those appearing in carry over papers should fill in status as Carry Over. Those appearing as Ex- Students should fill in status as ex.
10. No supplementary answer book & graph paper will be provided.

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-IV

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in Boxes.
2. Use blue or black ball point pen for filling the circles.

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Paper Code

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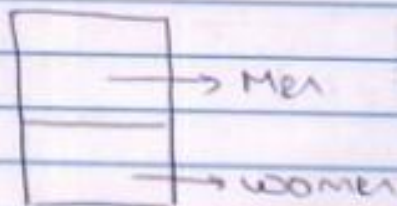
Section-A

Ans 1.

(A) Social Stratification -

Inequality is universal phenomenon which is present in every time & space. Such inequality may be natural such as - colour, sex etc or it can be social - class inequality, caste or status inequality etc. There are differences between people, region etc. when these differences are hierarchically arranged as superior or inferior. This is supposed to be social stratification.

For example, patriarchal social structure arranging men & women in hierarchical order as superior & subordinate lead to social stratification in the form of gender inequality.



Social stratification in form of gender inequality.



Paper Code

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2

(B) Relation between Caste & Social Mobilization

MN Sanyal has called Caste as the building block of Indian Society. It is the form of social stratification of caste groups in a hierarchical manner based on various status group's prestige.

Social mobilization refers to the change in position of individual or social group vertically or horizontally.

According to Chowdhury, Caste ^{among} the Aryans was an changeable social entity. With social mobilization in occupation of individual Caste also changes. But in the present times it highlights the sustained choice of own occupation & hence status quo in context of Caste.

But according to MN Sanyal, Caste system provides for social mobilization through the process of assimilation. In assimilation, the lower Caste people imitate the values, norms of higher Caste.



Paper Code

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3

(C) Social inequality -

Social inequality refers to the absence of rights & opportunities to the individuals or social group for their social, economic, political, cultural development.

The theological social order which was characterized by institutionalization of social inequality was challenged by enlightened French philosophers like Rousseau, Voltaire, John Locke, Montesquieu.

Marxists thinkers like Karl Marx have highlighted the social inequality present in all the mode of production except primitive Communism. He highlights the discriminatory, alienating nature of social inequality in capitalist society.

But functionalists like Talcott Parsons, David M. Moore highlights the positive aspect of inequality. They argue that social inequality is important for 'value consensus' and solidarity in the society.

Similarly, feminists like Sylvia Walby highlights the discriminatory nature of patriarchal social structure on inequality towards women.



Paper Code

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4

(D) ~~Sign~~ Symptoms of female development in social stratification-

Gender inequality has been institutionalized in patriarchal family & ~~the~~ kinship system - argued by radical feminist.

Symptoms-

- ① Reduction in the instances of female infanticide or female foeticide.
- ② Reduction in the instances of child marriage.
- ③ Increasing gross enrolment ratio of girls in foundational education.
- ④ Equal entitlement to women only Household. (highlighted by AM Shah).
- ⑤ Increasing participation of women in public sphere. For example, Female labour force participation rate has increased by 63% by in last 5 years.
- ⑥ Reducing gender stereotypes & prejudices in the Indian society.



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5

(E) Caste System -

MN Survivas has defined Caste as the "building block of Indian Society". The hierarchical arrangement of various castes on the basis of notions of purity & pollution in a social stratification system is called as Caste System.

MN Survivas on the basis of his study of "Coangs" highlighted the functionality of Caste system in terms of its contribution in fostering solidarity in the society.

G.S. Ghurye has identified following as features of Caste system -

- (1) Segregation of population.
- (2) vertical/hierarchical arrangement of population.
- (3) Social & religious disabilities.
- (4) Lack of unimpeded choice of occupation.
- (5) Restrictions on social & commercial exchange.
- (6) Marriage - on the basis of Caste endogamy.

A.P. Desai has argued that the Caste System is discriminatory & exploitative to the "have not" - landless Caste.



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6

(F) Concept of class-

Karl Marx in his work 'Das Capital' defined class as the "group of people sharing the same relation to the forces of production in the particular mode of production".

He identifies two classes - "have" class and "have not" class in every mode of production except primitive communist stage.

Max Weber criticized Marx's notion of class as being economic ~~economic~~ stratification approach. According to Weber, class is a complex phenomenon & needs more explanation.

Max Weber has described class as "the group of people sharing the same market position".

This market position of individual decides one's life chances & life-resources.

Weber identifies four classes -

- ① Propertied bourgeoisie class.
- ② Unpropertied white collar class.
- ③ Petty bourgeoisie class.
- ④ Blue collar class.



Paper Code

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(G) Social mobility defined by Sorokin -

Sorokin has defined social mobility as the mobilization of the individual or social group in a cyclical manner. He identified three stages of development - idealistic, idealistic & materialistic. According to Sorokin, social mobility is limited to extreme ends of idealistic & materialistic after reaching there then mobility starts backward - Hence it is referred as 'cyclical theory of social mobility'.

(H) Role of Government law in demolishing the Caste System -

After independence, the Government of India has taken various measures to demolish Caste system.

In the Indian Constitution, Article 17 - Abolition of untouchability now gives to the individuals as the fundamental right under Part III of Indian Constitution.

Indian Parliament has also enacted SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) act to reduce the incidence of discrimination & violence against the marginalized community.

For the social inclusion of lower caste people in the modern society various affirmative



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8

actions like reservation in educational institutions & jobs (Article 15, 16) has been provided.

However, despite these measures there are instances of discrimination & social inequality being practiced under the fold of traditional caste system. The need of hour is to ensure proper implementation of Constitution Law.

Measures like reservation of marginalized communities in political system - local governance (Panchayati Raj institutions), Indian parliament & state legislative assemblies has played a significant role in their political mobilization & empowerment.



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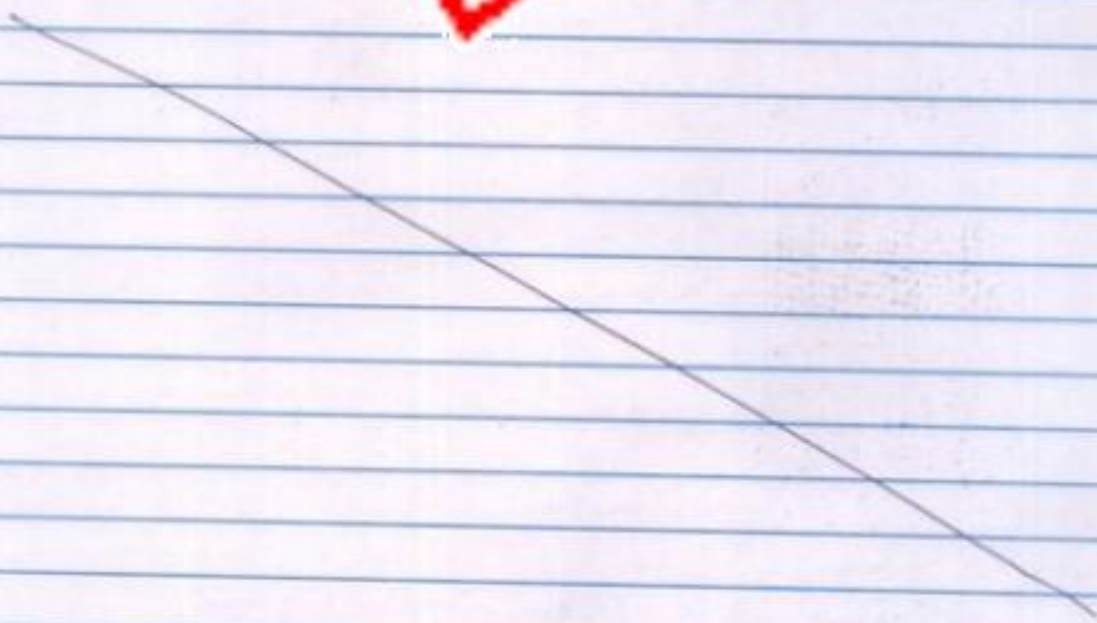
9

(I) Social Differentiation -

Social differentiation refers to the presence of inequality among individuals & social groups, without being hierarchically arranged as superior or inferior.

Social differentiation is a universal phenomenon with no side-effects. Social differentiation is generally based on natural inequalities like sex, colour, age etc.

The issue arises when the natural inequalities are valued & take form of hierarchy. For example, sex being natural inequality converted into gender being social inequality with superior position & status & privileges given to men over women.





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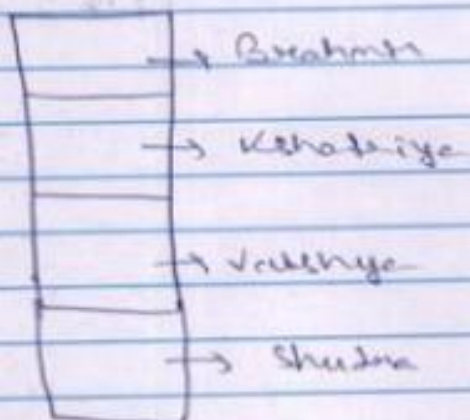
Section-B

Ans 5. Social Stratification-

Inequality is the unequal phenomenon which is present in every society across various time periods. ~~It is~~ The inequality may be natural like based on sex, age etc. It can be social as well like gender inequality, class inequality & caste inequality.

When such inequalities are arranged in hierarchical order as superior & subordinate it is known as social stratification.

For example, In traditional caste system, various ^{strata} groups are hierarchically organized as superior & inferior on the basis of notion of purity & pollution.



Social Stratification - Caste System.



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The importance has been highlighted by various functionalist theorists like Talcott Parsons and Davis & Moore.

Talcott Parsons' theory -

According to Parsons, social stratification & inequality promotes "value consensus" and "solidarity" in society. Parsons argues that there is some "value consensus" in every society and those who voluntarily adhere to it are ranked higher in a social stratification system. For example, in american society, there is value consensus related to materialism and those who agree that are ranked higher.

Davis & Moore ✓

According to Davis & Moore, some positions in the society are of relatively more importance than others. These positions requires high level of skills & training.

But in society, only few individuals have talent to undergo rigorous training for acquiring those skills. So, in order to motivate individuals to undergo training these positions needs to be given "differential



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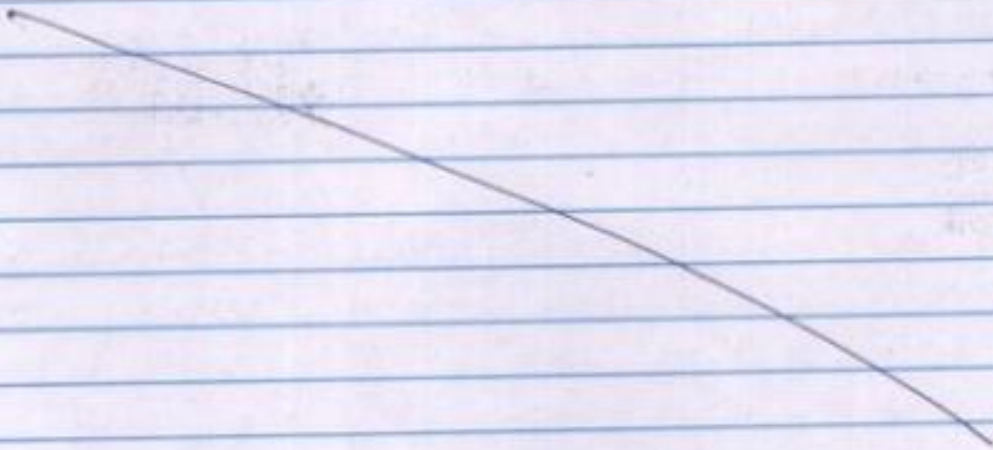
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stewards" with them.

While social identification system performs function of interdependence & "value consensus" in the society.

HJ has has highlighted that this social identification system has helped in keeping society clean. As people in lower stratum do all the menial work of cleaning in the society.

But through like monitors & perverts criticize the social identification system as being exploitative to the lower "low red" class ✓ women in the society.



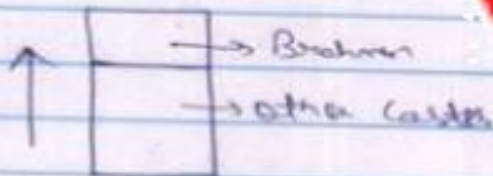
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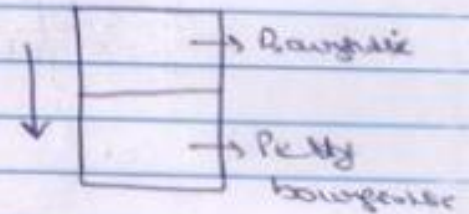
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Section - CAns 8. Social mobilization -

Social mobility or social mobilization refers to the change in position of individual or social group either vertically or horizontally. In sociology, the major focus is on social mobility in vertical side - may be upward or downward.



upward social mobility
in transition caste
system.



Downward social
mobility of a
individual due to high
losses in business.

Other type of social mobility can be -
Intra-generational and inter-generational.

Intra-generational mobilization is which the
class position of the family changes across
the generation. For example, A farmer's son
becoming an IAS officer.

Inter-generational mobilization is the one in which



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the class position of family changes within the one generation. For example, A Bank Clerk becomes a Bank Manager within a generation.

There are various causes of social mobilization as follows -

① Karl Marx, highlights the change in mode of production as the result of development in forces of production is responsible for social mobilization in the society.

For example, slave in ancient slave society becoming serfs in feudal society as a result of development of new forces of production - agriculture.

② Emile Durkheim, opined that social mobilization is the result of change in morphological social fact. The increase in population necessitates structural differentiation which finally results in social mobilization.

③ The change in nationality - from transitional national to legal national is responsible for social mobilization argued by Max Weber.



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- ④ Adoption of Constitutional provisions of equality, liberty, justice etc. also promoted social mobilization of marginalized communities like women, SC/ST.
- ⑤ Development in education & science & technology has increased the scope of social mobilization for various social groups.
For example, Beti-Bachao Beti-Badhao scheme, Sangam Siksha Abhiyan has increased the overall literacy rate along with that of marginalized communities.
- ⑥ Adoption of secular features in the Indian society has decreased social inequality which was institutionalized in theological social ordering giving way for social mobilization.
- ⑦ MN Srinivas has highlighted the social mobilization in Indian society through the processes like urbanization and 'secularization' as the key to 'static India hypothesis' given by British anthropologists & administrators like Malcolm.



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