

2024

(CBCS)

(5th Semester)

SOCIOLOGY

FIFTH PAPER

(Social Change and Social Movements)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

(SECTION : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 10)

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

1. Which of the following statements is correct?

- (a) Social change does not involve the human aspect. ()
- (b) Social change is a continuous process. ()
- (c) Social change is not a universal phenomenon. ()
- (d) Social change is same as physical change. ()

2. A strategy of planned social change in a direction which is considered desirable by the members of a society is called

- (a) evolution ()
- (b) revolution ()
- (c) progress ()
- (d) development ()

3. According to Auguste Comte, all societies passed through the three stages of

- (a) primary, secondary and tertiary ()
- (b) primitive, feudal and capitalist ()
- (c) theological, metaphysical and positive ()
- (d) feudal, capitalist and socialist ()

4. Who among the following is associated with the cyclical theory of social change?
 (a) Oswald Spengler () (b) George Simmel ()
 (c) Max Weber () (d) Anthony Giddens ()
5. Which of the following is a process whereby people of lower castes try to achieve upward mobility by emulating the customs and rituals of upper castes?
 (a) Modernization () (b) Sanskritization ()
 (c) Westernization () (d) Industrialization ()
6. Under the Panchyati Raj system, the Panchayat Samiti functions at the
 (a) district level ()
 (b) block level ()
 (c) village level ()
 (d) constituency level ()
7. "All social movements begin with some feeling of discontent with the existing social order." Who said this?
 (a) N. J. Smelser ()
 (b) James Davies ()
 (c) Karl Marx ()
 (d) M. S. A. Rao ()
8. The Appiko Movement of Karnataka was started
 (a) to protect the environment in the foothills of the Himalayas ()
 (b) to protect the tropical forests in the Western Ghats ()
 (c) to oppose the nuclear project at Kaiga ()
 (d) to protest against inadequate rehabilitation of displaced people ()
9. A movement in Gujarat against spiralling cost and corruption was called
 (a) Anti-Price Rise Movement ()
 (b) Chipko Movement ()
 (c) Anti-Arrack Movement ()
 (d) Navnirman Movement ()
10. The Non-Brahmin Manifesto was released in 1916 by
 (a) Self-Respect Movement ()
 (b) Satyashodhak Samaj ()
 (c) Justice Party ()
 (d) Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam ()

(SECTION : B—SHORT ANSWERS)

(Marks : 15)

Give short answer to the following :

3×5=15

UNIT—I

1. Explain evolution as a process of social change.

OR

2. Describe how revolution brings about changes in the society.

UNIT—II

3. Briefly explain the nature of theological stage.

OR

4. What is the central idea of the cyclical theory of social change?

UNIT—III

5. Describe the various changes brought about by the process of Sanskritization.

OR

6. Highlight the impact of the Green Revolution in the Indian society.

UNIT—IV

7. Define social movement.

OR

8. Explain in brief the strain theory of social movement.

UNIT—V

9. Who are the Backward Classes?

OR

10. Write a brief note on any one women's movement in India after Independence.

(SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

Answer the following :

10×5=50

UNIT—I

1. Define social change. Explain the significant characteristics of social change.

OR

2. What is progress? Examine the differences between progress and development.

UNIT—II

3. Discuss the functional theory of social change.

OR

4. Examine social change from the perspectives of conflict theorists.

UNIT—III

5. Highlight the impact of Westernization in the context of Indian society.

OR

6. Give an account of the economic liberalization policy of India.

UNIT—IV

7. Describe the different types of social movements.

OR

8. Explain the different stages in the formation of social movements.

UNIT—V

9. Write an essay on the environmental movements in India.

OR

10. Give an account of the Mizo National Front Movement.
