



Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj
University, Kanpur

Answer Script Details
Barcode 5242903

Roll No. 23261026498
Total Mark 53/75.00

Exam BACHELOR OF ARTS_ODD EXAM-DEC-24
Subject A070301T - SOCIAL CHANGE AND SOCIAL MOVEMENT

Question wise Mark Summary

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

1A 3/5

1B 3/5

1C 3/5

1D 3/5

1E 3/5

1F 3/5

1G 3/5

1H 3/5

1I 3/5

2 NA/15

3 13/15

4 NA/15

5 NA/15

6 NA/15

7 13/15

8 NA/15

9 NA/15

Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

Date of Exam: 17-12-24 Shift: 7:00 PM Room No.: 06
 Paper Code: A070301T Subject: SOCIOLOGY Year: 2024 Sem: III
 Name of Candidate: Vaishnavi Gupta
 Roll No.: 23261026498

Signature of Candidate: *Vaishnavi Gupta*
 Signature of Invigilator: *[Signature]*
 COE Facsimile: *[Signature]*

PART-II

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


A070301T
 Paper Code

 Signature of Evaluator

Course: BA
 Session: 2024-25 Year Semester: Sem III
 Subject Name: SOCIOLOGY
 Medium: English Hindi
 Paper Code: A070301T
 Exam Date: 17/12/2024
 Name of Candidate: VAISHNAVI GUPTA
 Father's Name: RAJAN KR GUPTA


कॉलेज कोड
 College Code: **KNO1**

परीक्षा केंद्र कोड
 Exam Centre Code: **KNO1**

A	A	0	0
E	B	1	1
F	D	2	2
H	J	3	3
K	K	4	4
L	L	5	5
R	M	6	6
S	7	7	7
U	T	8	8
U	9	9	9
W			

परीक्षा का प्रकार
 Type of Exam
 Regular Ex-Student
 Back Paper Exam

ANSWER BOOKLET NO.
5242903

A070301T
 Paper Code


Enrolment Number: **C S J M A 2 3 0 0 0 1 0 2 9 7 3**
 परीक्षार्थी अनुक्रमिक संख्या Candidate's Roll Number
 परीक्षा कोड Paper Code



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Vaishnavi
 Signature of Candidate

[Signature]
 Signature of Invigilator

C S Facsimile

[Signature]
 COE Facsimile

Note - 1. परीक्षार्थी को निर्दिष्ट किया जाय है कि आवरण पत्रों के पृष्ठ पर अधिक सभी निर्देशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ें।
 2. कोष्ठ में भरी जाने वाली प्रतिक्रियाएँ सभी सत्य से सत्य की जायें। 3. कोष्ठों को खाली या नीले सॉल्वेन 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 tempering 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 भाग को धीरे-धीरे अनुसूचित रूप उत्तरपुस्तिका का प्रकाश करी जाए न किसे एक कोर्नर भी बिना न बचने क्योंकि यह अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका के बायोमेट्रिक अथवा उत्तर पुस्तिका काया पर छेद करके बचने पर अनुचित साधन प्रयोग माना जाएगा।
3. परीक्षा कक्ष में निम्न वस्तुएं लाया न जाएं, जैसे किसे हुए कागज के टुकड़े, मोबाइल, डिजिटल घांटी, डिजिटल क्लॉक, काली, घुलक या कभी कभी जो अनुचित साधन को प्रयोग में आता है। कोकल संश्लेषण उपकरण में ही केंद्रीय लेख साइबरनेटिक्स कोष/केंद्र से जाने की अनुमति होती।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में कल्पित न लखे न ही उत्तर पुस्तिका में किसीको दूसर कल्प अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।

उत्तरपुस्तिका के लिए निर्देश

1. उत्तरपत्र एवं उत्तर पुस्तिका पर लिखे गये निर्देशों को ध्यान से पढ़ें।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका के दूसरी तरफ कुछ न लिखें।
3. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों पर होने वाले लिखें।
4. उत्तरपत्र एवं उत्तर पुस्तिका को अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।
5. उत्तरपत्र और उत्तरपत्र ID एकदमही पूर्णक लिखें।
6. उत्तरपत्र लिखें स्पष्ट लिखें।
7. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों की संख्या देखें। उत्तर पुस्तिका में पृष्ठ (1-24) के कम हो या अधिक हुए हों, तो उत्तरपत्र होने के पूर्व दूसरी उत्तरपुस्तिका ले लें।
8. उत्तरपत्र को देख, यदि उत्तरपत्र को लिखने से पहले, लिखने का-समय उत्तरपत्र में कोई त्रुटि हो, तो उत्तरपत्र नहीं लिखें। यदि उत्तरपत्र को लिखने के बाद त्रुटि उत्तरपत्र में हो, तो उत्तरपत्र त्रुटि उत्तरपत्र में लिखें।
9. उत्तरपत्र में उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का प्रयोग न करें।
10. ही केंद्रीय या अतिरिक्त उत्तरपत्र नहीं लिखें।

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 stat 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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1	●	1	●	1	1	1	1	●	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	●	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	●	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	●	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	●	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	●	6
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Note- If your Roll No. is of 10 digits. Please leave first three columns .



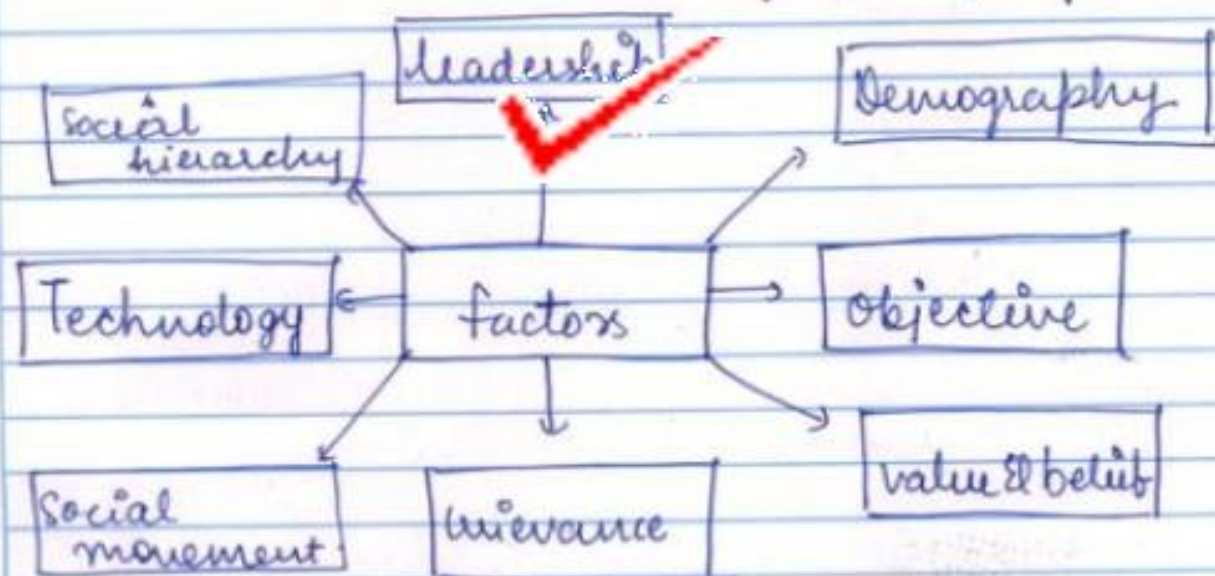
Section A

Ans 1 (a) "Social change can be described as new fashion or model either by replacing or modifying the old, in the lives of people or organisation/ institution of society"

→ By HT Majumdar

BOOK → Grammar of Sociology

- Development & progress are two major forms of social change that are rooted in the following factors.



- Though, on first go it may appear that both the terms appear same but there is a difference between both in terms of definition, nature, scope, direction, meaning & example →



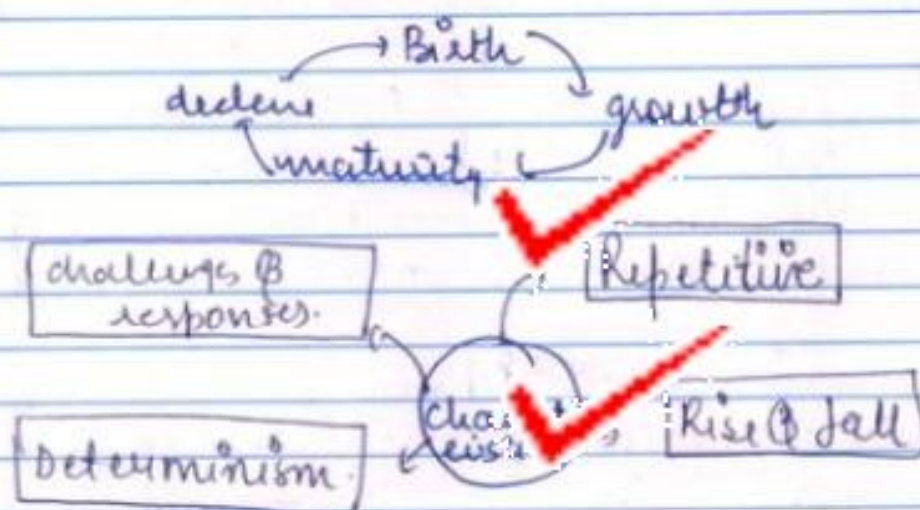
Ans (b) -> "Social change is the change in social relationship"

-By Melville Page

BOOK -> "Society"

Many theories of social change are devised to explain the phenomenon, Cyclical theory is one of them.

* According to cyclical theory of social change, social change occur in a repetitive manner, characterised by birth, growth, maturity, and decline.

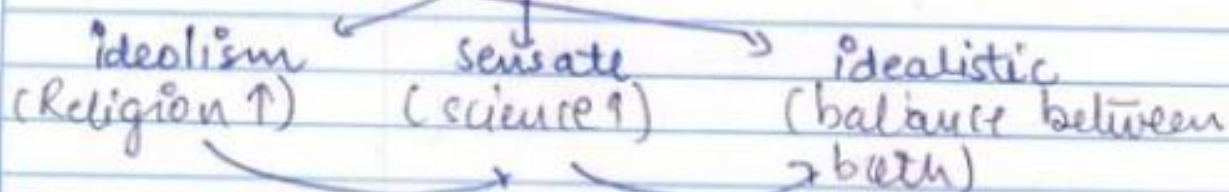


* Many theorists have worked on this theory for eg -

Oswald Spengler in his book Decline of the West considered civilisation as organism and gave 4 stages of change: winter (decline), Spring (birth), Summer (growth), and Autumn (maturity).



P. Sorokin in his book Cultural & social dynamics gave 3 stages of civilisation



→ Thus, cyclical theory is based on the only idea that there is a repetitive process of change going on in the society

→ This change is not linear as defined by evolutionary theory.

→ This theory emerged as a contrast to the evolutionary theory of social change

PropONENT →	Books
Oswald spengler	Decline of west
Arnold Toynbee	Study of history
Vilfredo Pareto	A mind in society
P. Sorokin	Cultural & social dynamics.

Ans 1(c) "Indian civilization is a change in structure not a change of structure"

MN Srinivas
Book - Social change in Modern India

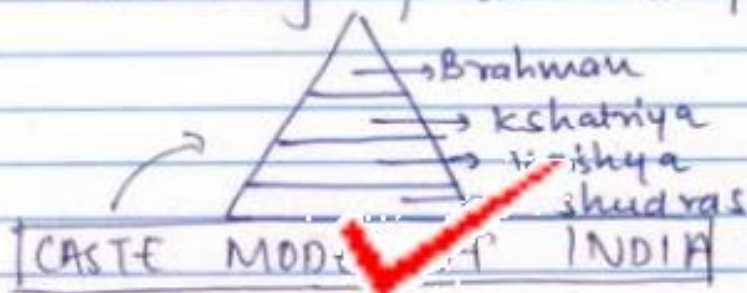
- Sanskritization is a type social change that has impacted Indian society widely.
- This theory of Sanskritization was devised by MN Srinivas.
- According to Sanskritization, it is a process by which lower castes of society overtake the value, belief,

Do Not Write anything in this Portion



culture and tradition of the upper castes or twice born caste.

- This process usually signifies the process of social mobility within the caste hierarchy of the society. i.e



"CASTE IS A CLOSED CLASS" → H. M. Jajurvedor

- It has three modes :-

Cultural model

Lower caste try to imitate the practices of sacredness & purity of upper caste.

Varna model

Lower caste try to imitate the upper caste model.

Local model

Here usually lower caste try to imitate the dominant caste of society that

- features →
 - upliftment of social status held power.
 - educational development prevails.
 - social cohesion come in existence.
 - social change occurs

- Impact → De-sanskritization → upper cast copying lower caste. eg. noway, brahmins started eating meat, consume liquor.





Ans (d) "Tradition" → Latin word → tradere

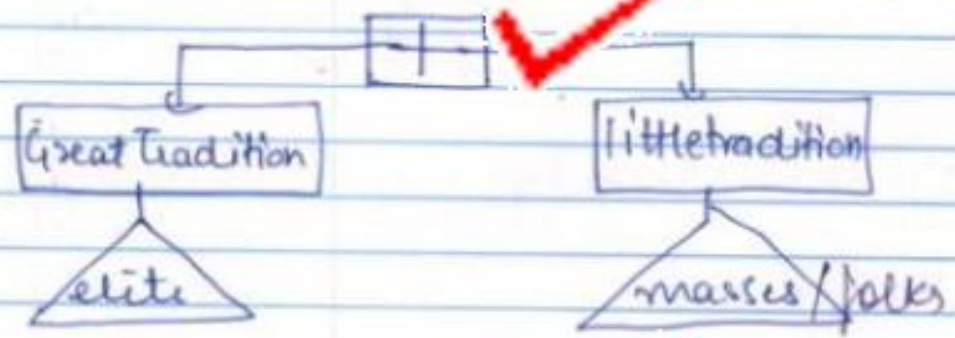
In simple terms, tradition refers to to transmit transmission of culture, value and beliefs from one generation to another.

• Tradition are divided into two part Great & Little by Robert Redfield in his book social organisation of tradition after visiting the tradition in the Mexican cities.

Acc to him →

• Great Traditions are those beliefs and practices of the society that is usually followed by the elite upper caste of the society like Brahmins.

Little Tradition refers to those traditions which are followed by the local section of the society or these are the local tradition. Thus.



- Difference between Great & Little tradition

Great tradition	Little tradition
This is not based on folk	based on folk.

Do Not Write anything in this Portion

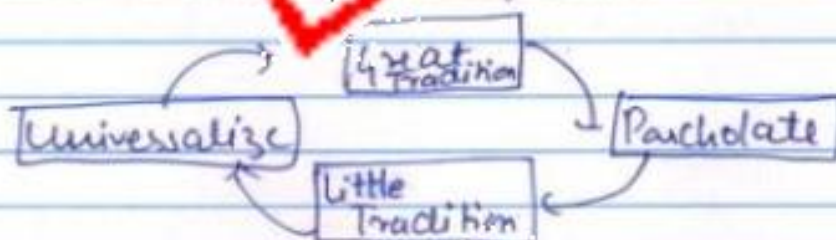


- These are written
- These are complex.
- These are based in epic tradition
- These are considered 'beliefs'

- These are unwritten
- These are simple.
- These are in myths
- These are considered myths.

Effect of this concept

Universalization and Parochialization of tradition by McKim Marriott in his book Village in India. That shows the interrelation between little and great tradition based on the ideas of Redfield.



Thus, this concept usually summarizes that the elite considers the tradition followed by them as 'beliefs' thus great tradition & tradition followed by masses/folks as 'superstitions' thus little tradition.

~~Pro (1/2)~~ "Revolution is the manifestation of conflict between classes in the society arising due to contradiction capitalist system"

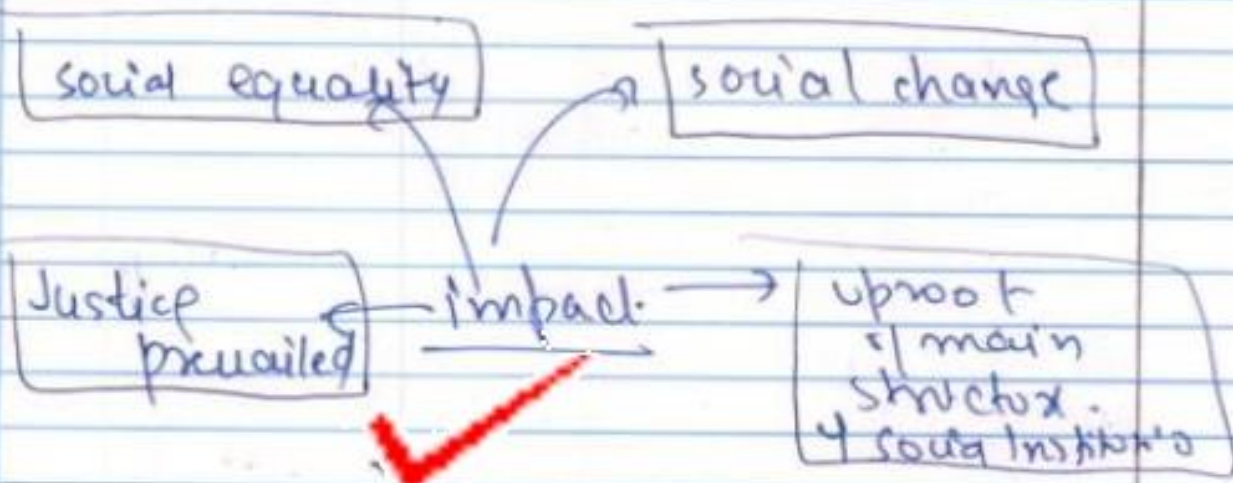
— K. Marx
Book - The Communist Manifesto



In simple terms revolution is collective action

Ans 1) Revolutionary movements are those radical movements that aim at completely changing the fundamental structure of the social institutions.

- causes →
 - social unrest
 - ideology
 - leadership



"Revolution is the struggle of proletariat against bourgeoisie"

— Karl Marx

Book: Communist Manifesto



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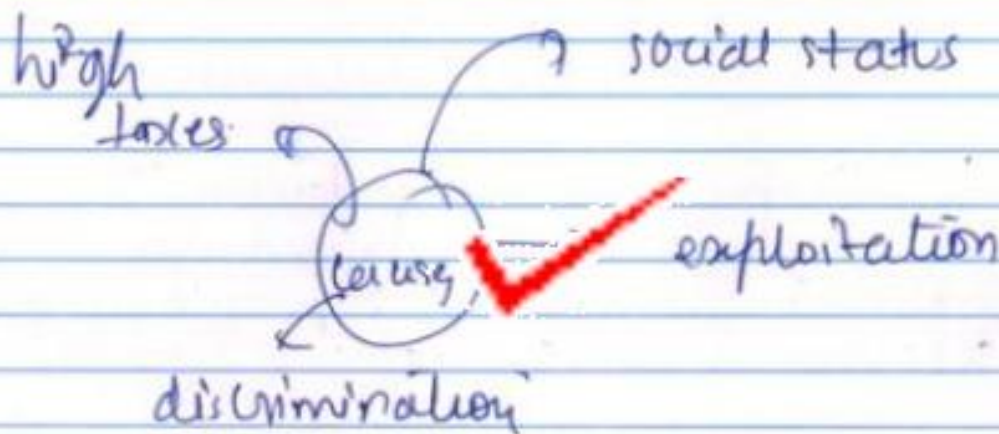


Ans (f) • Peasant movements are collective actions taken by agricultural population of the cause issue like exploitation, high taxes etc.

• Rajni Kothari - Book - 'Rural India'

↓
Peasant movements are political struggle against power of land owner, police and state over resources.

• Peasant movement causes.



• Important peasant movement in India

(1) Champaran satyagrah (1917)

- leader - Mahatma Gandhi
- To Against the indigo cultivation and high taxes.
- In Bihar

(2) Bardoli satyagrah.

- leader Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.



- Against tax hike in Gujarat -

Ans (g) - globalisation has the word global which means globe means whole earth.

Anthony Giddens - 'globalisation is an intensive process where world is integration in such a way that local events are shaped by events taking far away in the world.'

↓
Boole - 'Runaway World'

• In simple terms, globalisation refers to the free movement of goods, services, people and ideas across the world.

Parameters of globalisation are

- ① free flow of trade, goods, and services
- ② free flow of ideas
- ③ free flow of capital
- ④ free flow of technology.



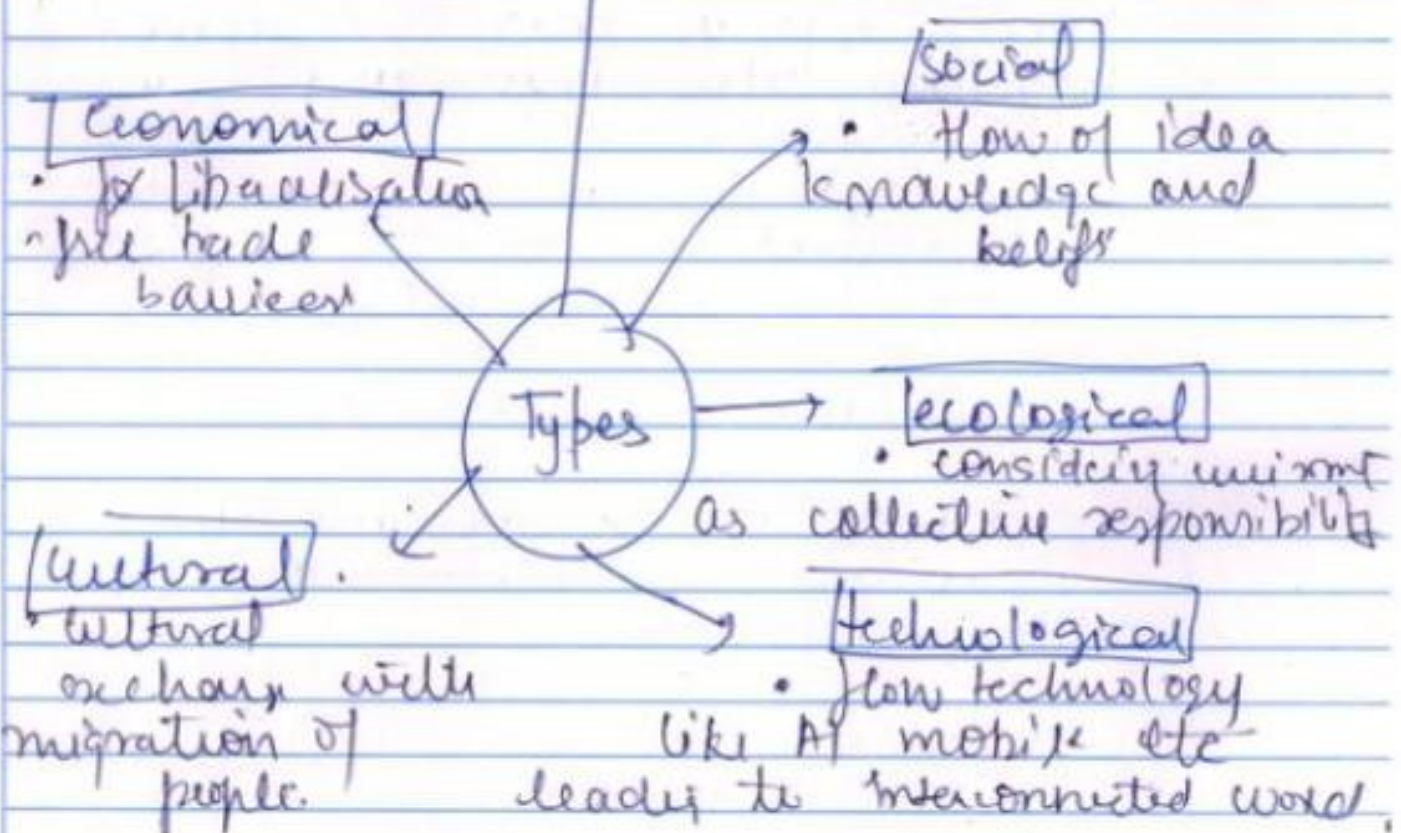
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• Type 9 globalisation

Political

- (International relations bilateral treaties)
- foreign policy





Ans h → Westernisation in India refers to the impact of British in the 200 years.

→ M.N. Srinivas.

• It refers to change in culture, belief, norms, value and perspective due to the influence of west.

• Myron Weiner in his book Politics of Development stated 3 major reasons for westernisation:

- education

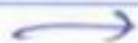
→ With the effect of western education on India, there's a change in people's talk more in practical terms.

→ government

→ The go

PTO

(A.N.H.)



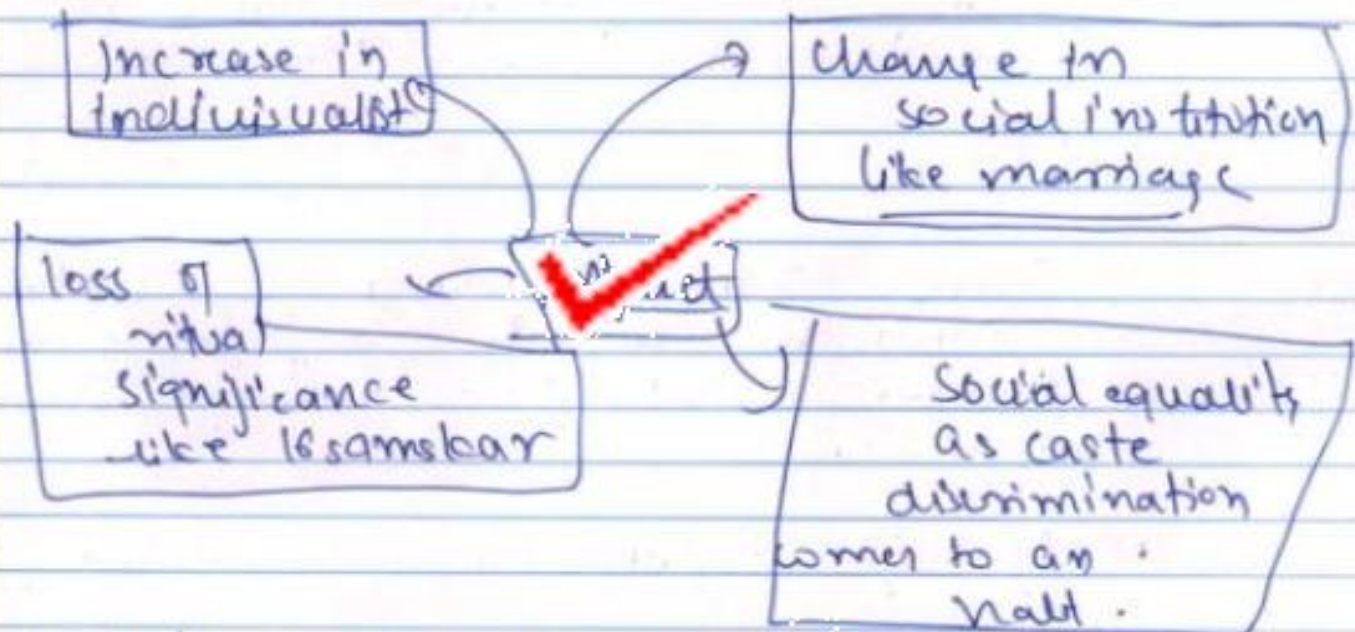


Ans H) Westernisation is a process in which ideas, beliefs, values and perspectives are influenced from western countries.

1) Westernisation in India refers to the impact of British rule.

MN Sinivas

BOOK - Social Change in Modern India



Initially westernisation was not accepted by Indians during British rule but as the position of Britisher came on going it changed.



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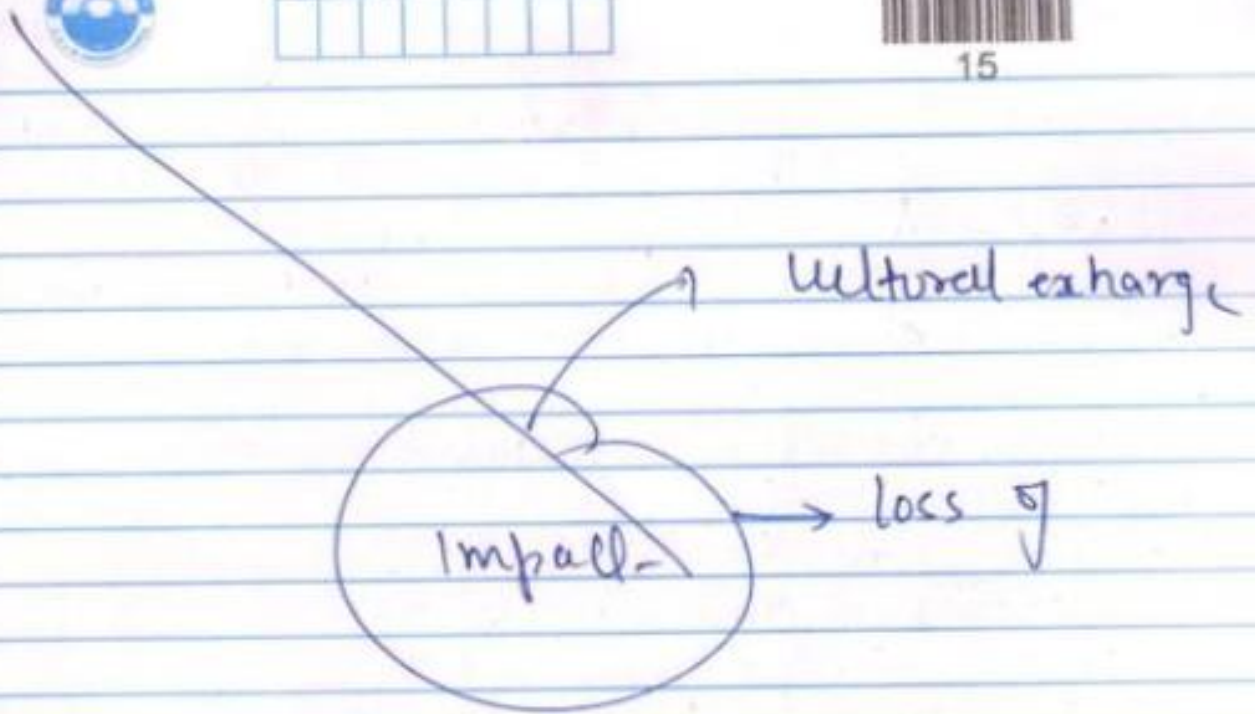
Ans(i) Parochialisation is a concept devised by McKim Marriott in his book Village India under the entry 'Little tradition in an indigenous civilization'

- It means moving forward of local traditions to become a part of great traditions
- It is based on the ideas of Robert Redfield of Great & Little tradition
- It is a process of social change
- During moving forward a little traditions are absorbed by great tradition and are incorporated in epics and Piths
- Example given by Marriott
↳ Goddess Navratha, practiced during Navratani in Kishangashi village is not mentioned in great tradition epics.

→ P10

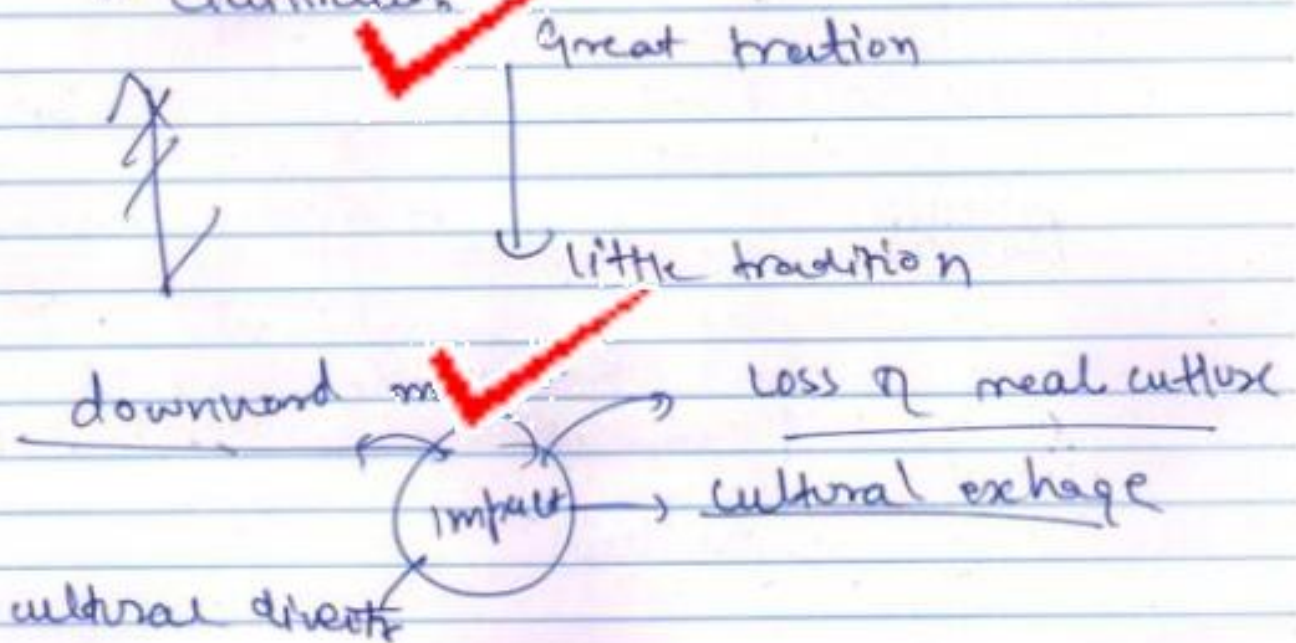


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Ans 1: Parochialisation is a process of dilution of Great tradition element to mix with little tradition

This process is divided by McKim Marriott in his book Village India under the essay "little tradition in indigenous civilisations"





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Section BAns(3) Word Genesis

Evolution → Latin word → evolve → means "unfold"

- It's "COLLECTIVE ENTERPRISE TO ESTABLISH A NEW SOCIAL ORDER".
- In simple terms

Section BAns(3) Word Genesis

Evolution → Latin word → evolve → mean "unfold"

- Taken from biological concept of evolution.
- In simple terms, evolution refers to gradual process of changes that results in moving of something from simple to complex.
- In biological terms, Darwin's Theory of evolution states that species evolve over a period of time to create new with common ancestor.

Book - origin of species.

- In sociological terms, evolution refers to societal evolution where society undergo gradual process of change leading to change in societal norms, behaviors, and institutions.



Definitions -

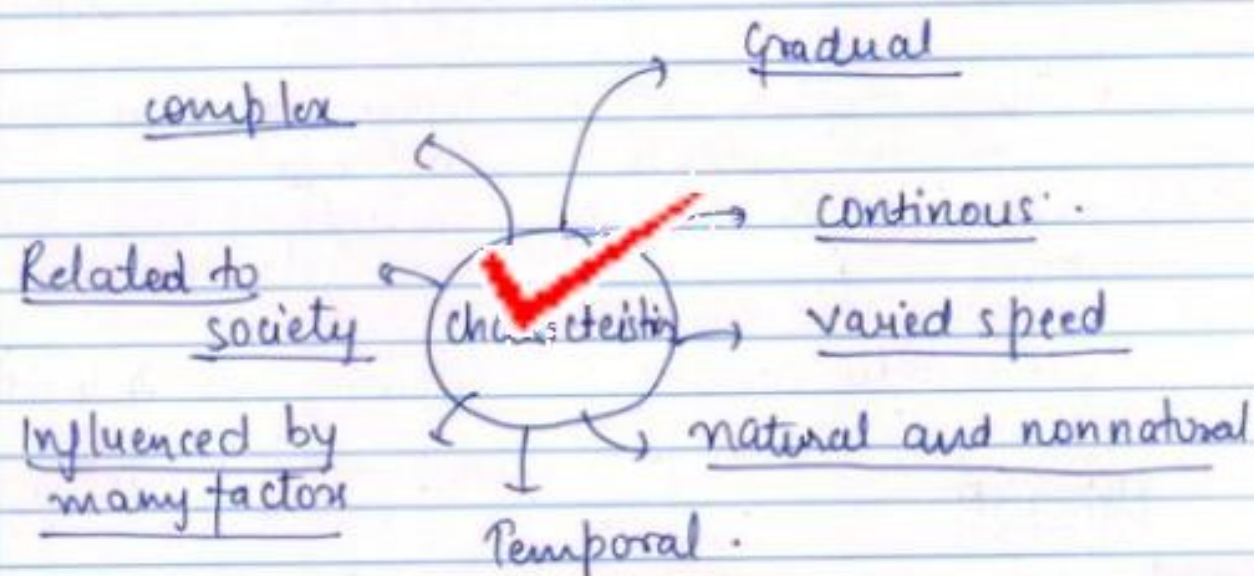
"Evolution is intrinsic process that is not merely a change in size but a change in social institution"

—By Maclver & Page
book → ~~Sociology~~ SOCIETY

"Evolution is ~~as~~ merely a change in the given distribution"

BOOK → ✓ Ogburn & Nimkoff
H A BOOK OF SOCIOLOGY.
social

CHARACTERISTICS OF EVOLUTION-



- Gradual → It is a slow process of change that gradually take place.

- Continuous → evolution keeps on happening, it is uninterrupted by conditions.



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Varied speed natural evolution is static but when different factors affect it then it differs from place to place. Factors like → technology, education etc.

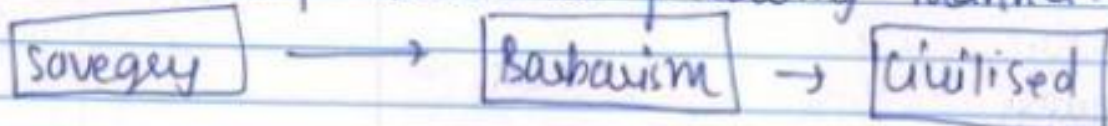
Natural - nonnatural - Evolution taking place naturally is a continuous process unaffected by external ~~influence~~ ^{influence} but non-natural means ~~is~~ ^{is} factors affect it

Temporal - Evolution can be measured over time using formula $[T_2 - T_1]$

Related to society - As the prefix social signifies that it is related to society -

Complex - Social evolution tends society to move from a simple to a complex system of society.
eg - Morgan's Theory

Where society moves in following manner.



Influenced by many factors → • Technological advancement

- social movement
- climate change
- laws & politics
- culture, belief & norm etc



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Auguste Comte the 'father of sociology' has given the linear theory of social change / social evolution.

Source → Book - The course in positive philosophy

He talked about how society moves in an evolutionary manner from 1 stage to another.

1st stage

Theological stage

- Here it starts and exists before 1300.
- It is characterized by use of her religion belief and values in interpreting the societal norms and interaction.

2nd stage

Metaphysical stage

- It is usually between 1300-1800
- Here concepts like universal rights started getting place in the mind.
- The religious interpretation started declining.

3rd stage

Positive stage



- This stage is also known as scientific stage as here religious interpretation completely declines.
- Societal processes and interaction are now interpreted on logic and rationality.

So, this is about the the Auguste Comte theory of social evolution.

Criticism - Being extremely outstanding on it Jean Comte's concept, this theory is criticized on the grounds that society is considered over static as factors affecting social phenomenon is disregarded and human agency is neglected.

However it is a milestone in the sociological field.

Section C

Ans 7. "COLLECTIVE ENTERPRISE TO ESTABLISH A NEW SOCIAL ORDER OF LIFE".

In simple terms, social movement refers to the collective action taken by a society to counter a social issue.

In other words when social institutions are unable to perform



their function then social movement comes into existence to fulfil the goal.

Definition by sociologist:

• Blumer → BOOK → Trends in Modern world

"A collective effort from which a new system of life constructs."

• Meili & Clodrege → BOOK → Culture & Society

"Collective effort in less or excess way to change of mores."

CHARACTERISTICS →

DOUGLASS McADAM in his BOOK "DISTORING LENS OF SOCIAL MOVEMENT THEORY" gave 3 characteristics of social movement i.e.:

①	②	③
Reactive	Proactive	Constructive
Reaction to a social issue	Hope for a change during response.	A change need that can benefit whole society.

Others →

Social change

Leadership

Planned



organisation

collective

ideology

Social change - These aim at bringing change in the societal structure thus foster social change.

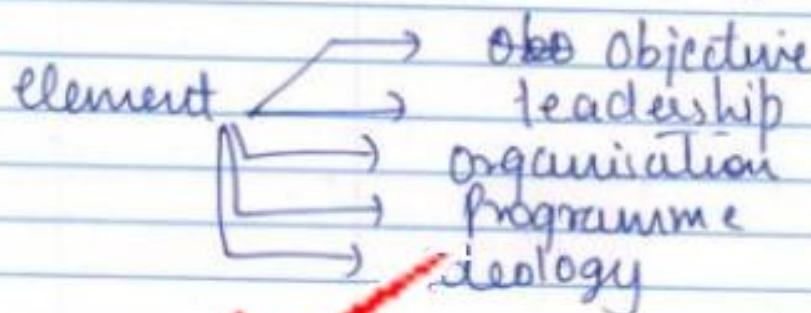


Leadership - play an important role in mobilising leaders and people and uphold the ideology.

Organisation - These are formed to carry out and devise various programs in the context.

Collective - these are collective in nature. They are group actions.

Ideology - Every social movement has an ideology that it fosters.

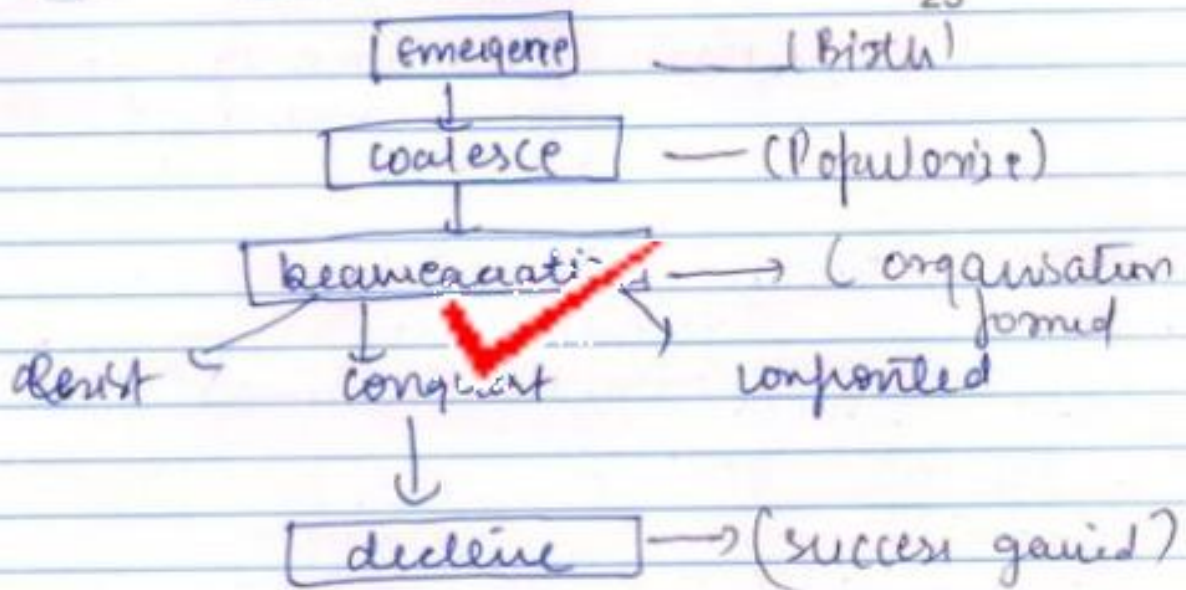


Impact -

- express the disenfranchised
- bring social change
- foster solidarity
- leads to development
- fosters social cohesion as well.

Stage of Social movement by Blumer & Tilly and Mauss

Book → Symbolic Interactionism.



In India social movement played a prominent role from the very start that had led to a great change in society. There are different movements:

(1) Peasant movement

- Champaran satyagrah
- Bardoli satyagrah

(2) Labour movement

- Bombay mill workers strike
- All India trade union

(3) Women movement

- Soli satyagrah movement
- Women suffrage movement.



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(4) environmental movement
- Chipco movement
- Narmada Bachao Andolan

(5) Dalit movement
- Amdokante movement
- Dalit Panthers



These movement has shaped Indian society as it looks now.



Do Not Write anything in this Portion