



Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj
University, Kanpur

Answer Script Details
Barcode 3142573

Roll No. 24041000053
Total Mark 50/75.00

Exam MASTER OF ARTS_ODD EXAM-DEC-24
Subject A070704T - SOCIOLOGY OF CHANGE AND DEVELOPI

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 NA/15

4 11/15

5 NA/15

6 NA/15

7 12/15

8 NA/15

9 NA/15

Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

PART-I

Date of Exam: 17/01/25 Shift: 1st Room No. 33

Paper Code: A070704T Subject: Sociology Year/Sem: Ist

Name of Candidate: MANU YADAV

Roll No. 24041000053

Signature of Candidate	Signature of Invigilator	COE Facsimile

PART-II

MARKS OBTAINED										
Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(a)										
(b)										
(c)										
(d)										
(e)										
(f)										
(g)										
(h)										
(i)										
(j)										
Total										
Total Marks in Figures										Max. Marks
Total Marks in Words										

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Paper Code

Signature of Evaluator

PART-III

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

Subject: Sociology of change & development

सहायिका संकेत कोड
College Code

परीक्षा केंद्र का कोड
Exam Centre Code

परीक्षा का प्रकार
Type of Exam

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Regular Ex-Student
 Private Back paper Exam

ANSWER BOOKLET NO.

3142573

A 0 7 0 7 0 4 T

Paper Code

PART-IV

Enrollment Number: C S J M A 2 4 0 0 0 1 6 4 7 3 5

परीक्षार्थी संख्यांक संकेत Candidate's Roll Number

पेपर कोड Paper Code

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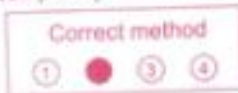
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Q	6	6	6	6	6		

INSTRUCTIONS 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.

INSTRUCTIONS 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 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 अनुक्रमांक एवं उत्तरपुस्तिका का क्रमांक कहीं और न लिखें तथा कोई भी चिन्ह न बनायें क्योंकि यह अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका के बारकोड अथवा उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या पर छेद करने पर अनुचित साधन प्रयोग माना जाएगा।
3. परीक्षा कक्ष में निम्न वस्तुएं लाया न जाये, जैसे लिखे हुए कागज के टुकड़े, मोबाइल, डिजिटल डिवाइस, कोपी, पुस्तक यह सभी वस्तुएं जो अनुचित साधन के अन्तर्गत आती है। कंपल संबंधित प्रश्नपत्र में ही मेमोरी लेस साइटिक कलकुलेटर ले जाने की अनुमति होगी।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में रूपये न रखें न ही उत्तर पुस्तिका में विपक्षार्थ। ऐसा करना अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।

परीक्षार्थी के लिए निर्देश

1. प्रवेश पत्र एवं उत्तर पुस्तिका पर दिये गये निर्देशों को ध्यान से पढ़ें।
2. कवर पृष्ठ के दूसरी तरफ कुछ न लिखें।
3. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों पर दोनों तरफ लिखें।
4. प्रश्न पत्र पर अपने अनुक्रमांक के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।
5. प्रश्न पत्र कोड एवं प्रश्न पत्र कोड सावधानी पूर्वक लिखें।
6. अपनी स्थिति 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 के पूर्व दूसरी उत्तर पुस्तिका ल लें।
8. प्रश्नपत्र को देख, यदि प्रश्नपत्र के विषय कोड, विषय का नाम तथा प्रश्न में कोई त्रुटि है तो उसके परीक्षा शुरू होने के 30 मिनट के अन्दर कक्ष निरीक्षक को तत्काल सूचित करें, उसके बाद विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जायेगी।
9. प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने के लिये बैसिल का प्रयोग न करें।
10. B कोपी या अतिरिक्त शीट नहीं दिया जायेगा।

INSTRUCTIONS 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 (1-32) 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, Subject Name and Question of the Question Paper during first THIRTY MINUTES of the 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.

INSTRUCTIONS 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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Note - If your Roll No. is of 10 digits. Please leave first three columns



Paper Code

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01

Section-A

Ans 1.

(A) Social Structure -

Social structure refers to the combination of social institutions, values & norms of the particular society. These three collectively refer to the social structure of a particular society.

For example, the social institution of caste along with values & norms related to caste on the basis of notion of purity & pollution, constitutes the social structure of caste.

According to Emile Durkheim, social structure is the social fact which determines the consciousness or behaviour of individual or social group in the society.

According to the positivist theorists, the subject matter of sociology should be study of social structures - functionality (as highlighted by Parsons), dysfunctionality (Marx, R. K. Merton).



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(B)

Evolution

① Evolution is a time taking process. For example, homo-sapiens have evolved from apes over the period of hundreds of years.

② Evolution regularly denotes the qualitative change.

③ Evolution is the accumulation of progress over the period of time. It is the superset of progress.

④ Evolution is difficult to measure. It can be observed as well as identifiable.

Progress

① Progress can be made in short span of time.

For example, learning of new skill by an individual.

② Progress regularly denotes the quantitative change.

③ Progress is the subset of evolution.

④ Progress is measured easily using quantifiable data.



Paper Code

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03

(C) Sustainable development -

Sustainable development has been defined as the form of development of society ~~that~~ such that it takes care of the needs of future generation just like the present generation ~~as well~~ be that development in social, political, economic spheres etc.

Sustainable development in social sphere emphasizes upon the better technologies & lifesources for all sections of people.

Sustainable development in economic sphere denotes the concept of welfare, equitable distribution of wealth etc.

Sustainable  development in political sphere denotes the equal rights to every citizens for their participation in political process, be that the right to vote or right to contest elections.

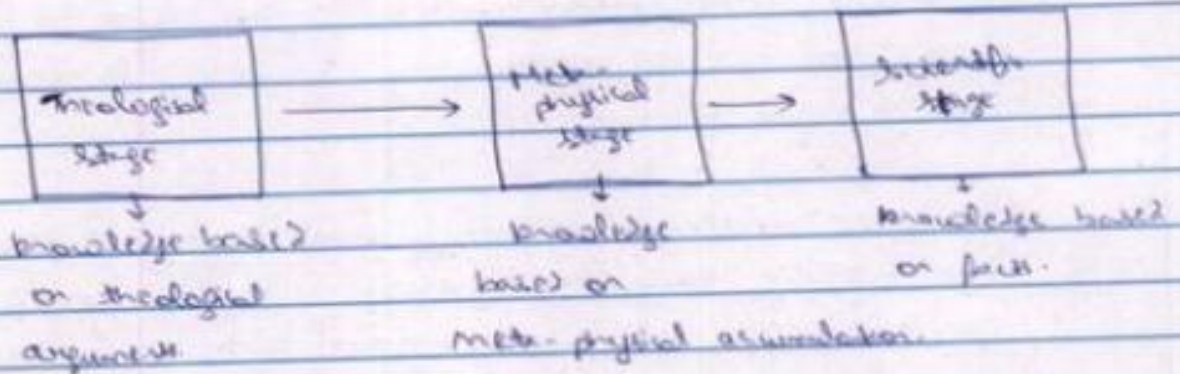
Sustainable development in environmental sphere denotes the inculcation & institutionalization of environmental ethics in the planning process of economic growth.



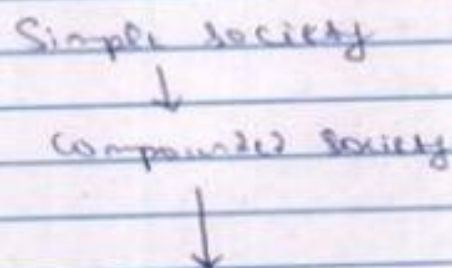
(D) Linear theory of social change-

The theory of social change which emphasizes upon the development of society along a particular way in unidirectional direction refers to linear theory of social change.

For example, Auguste Comte has propounded linear theory of social change. According to him, society progresses with the progress in knowledge system.



Similarly, other classical theorists, like Herbert Spencer provided evolution of society in following stages -





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Doubly Compounded Society

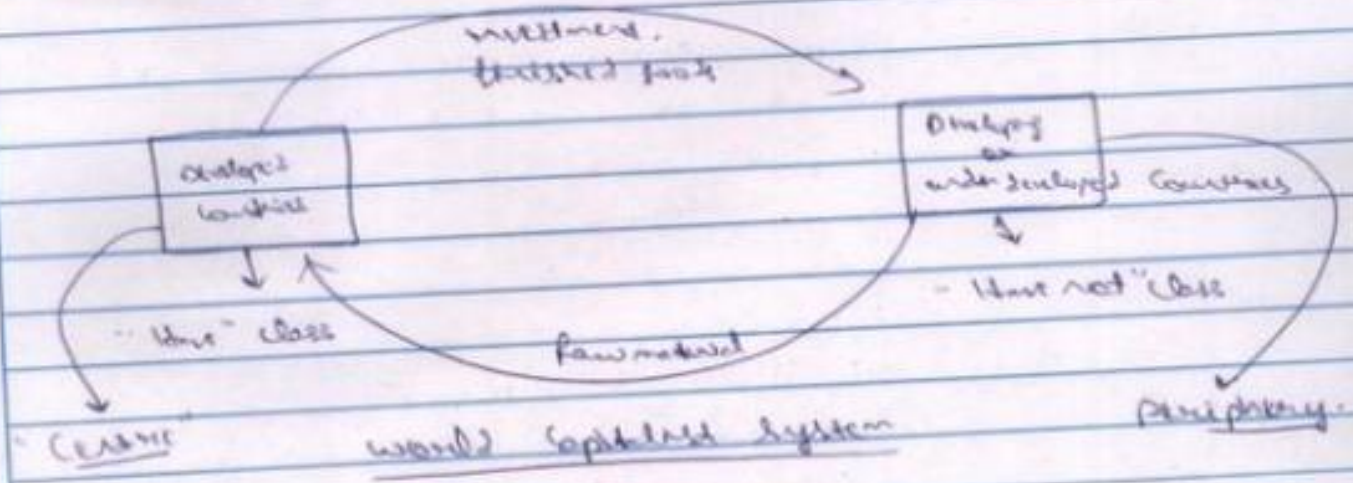


Triply Compounded Society

(E) Centre-Periphery

Wallerstein in his theory of world system has used the keywords - Centre-periphery. He argued that the developed countries are at the Centre of world capitalist system. Taking inspiration from Marx theory of class struggle, Wallerstein compares developed countries with the "have" class.

On the other hand, according to Wallerstein the underdeveloped or developing countries of the world are like "have not" class which constitutes the periphery of the world capitalist system.





(F) Role of NGOs in development -

Non-governmental organizations or NGOs are the organizations working outside the political sphere for the cause of development of society.

Role -

- ① NGOs help in bridging the gap in the developmental strategy of government.
For example, Anna Hazare working for food security.
- ② They help marginalized communities to access the Quality education.
For example, ACSR survey by PRATHAM to assess the condition of education in a state.
- ③ They help in empowering the environmental groups as important stakeholders in the developmental policy making.
For example, Narmada Bachao Andolan, Chipko movement.
- ④ They help in social development.
For example, Sulabh International working for open defecation free country.



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(C) Social Development -

The development of the members of society on social groups is referred to as social development. It has following dimensions -

- ① Development of social sectors like education, health etc.

For example, the gross enrolment ratio (GER) in primary education has increased to 96%.

- ② Skilling the population of the country in order to reap the benefits of demographic dividend.

For example, Skill India Mission,

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana and the Atal Biju Karyakram are the steps in the direction of social development.

- ③ It means that the social evils like poverty, caste discrimination, gender inequality is reduced to the negligible number.

- ④ It means following Amartya Sen's Capability approach that working on the capacity building of the population of the country.



Paper Code

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08

(H) India is welfare state -

Article 39 under Part IV of Indian Constitution -
Directive principle of state policy declares
India as welfare state.

India as a welfare state has following features -

① India working for overcoming the historical
injustices done towards marginalised
communities like scheduled caste, scheduled
tribes women etc.

For example, Article 17 for abolition of
untouchability, reservation for SC/ST.

India working for minimizing the wealth
inequalities through initiatives like
land reforms - Zamindari abolition, reform of
progressive taxation system.

India working for environmental sustainability.
For example, Environmental Impact Assessment
made compulsory under Environmental Protection
Act 1986.

India working upon development of social
sectors like education, health etc.

For example, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
and Article 21A under Indian Constitution



Paper Code

A 0 7 0 7 0 4 T



09

for promotion of education. Ayushman mission for health protection.

(I) Westernization -

MN Sanyal has defined westernization as the process of change brought about in Indian society as the result of 150 years of British rule in India.

As he identifies three types of westernization -

(1) Ideological westernization - refers to the change in the ideas, values of the Indian society.

(2) Institutional westernization -

It refers to the modern institutions brought in by Britishers for example, modern judicial system, Police Services, modern education etc.

(3) Technological westernization -

It refers to the new technologies introduced in Indian society as the result of British rule. For example, introduction of new means of communication - Telegraphs, railways etc.



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Technological westernization aided to both ideological as well as institutional westernization.



Section-B


Ans.4. Cyclic theory of social change-

The theories which depict the change in the social structures, institutions, values & norms in a cyclical manner refers to the cyclic theory of social change.

For example, Pitsoin Senooken has provided cyclic theory of social change on the basis of social-cultural change in the society.

He identifies three stages of development as -

- (1) Ideational stage
- (2) Idealist stage
- (3) Synthetic stage.

He propounds the concept of "limits to growth".  He describes the cyclical nature of social change.

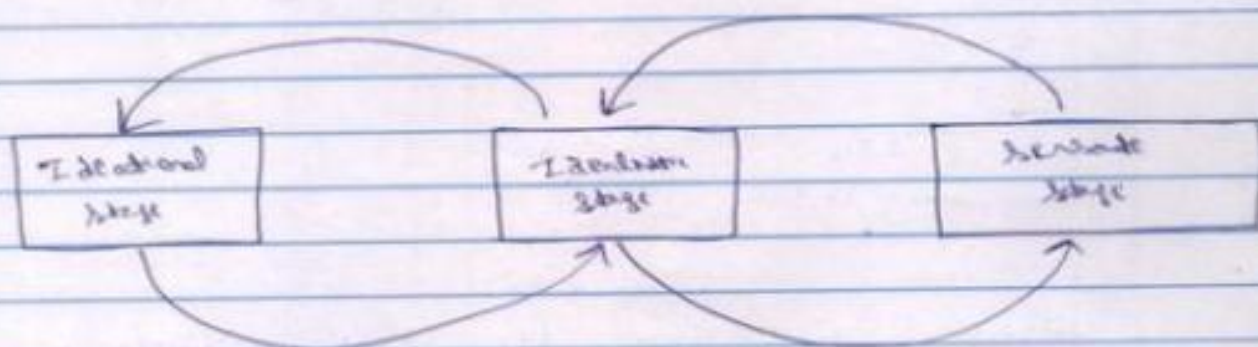
According to Senooken, the ideational stage and



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Several stage are the extreme ends. when the society reaches to that stage through social change ~~then~~ it starts returning back.



Cyclic & way of social change by Evolution.

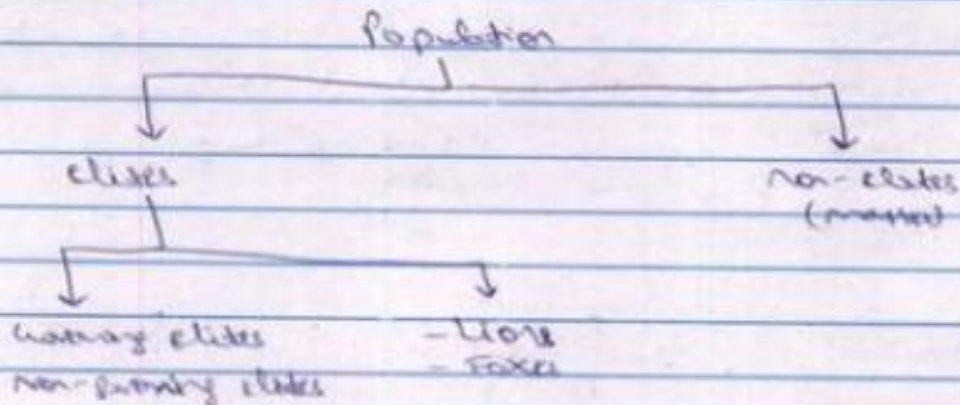
Pareto's circulation theory of elites -

According to Vilfredo Pareto, "History is the journey of elites".

According to him, the power in the society lies in the hands of few group of people known as elites. He further divides elites as the governing elites & non-governing elites.

Non-governing He has also done another categorization of elites as Lions & foxes.

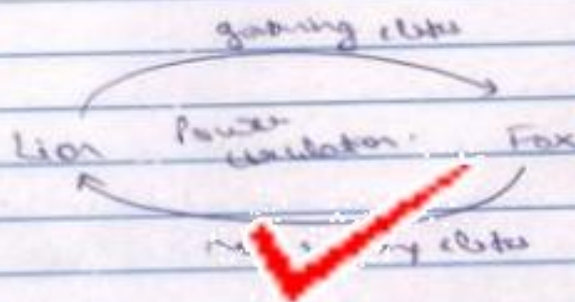
According to Pareto, those people who have some "psychological residues" ~~and~~ hold power & govern over the masses. These are known as elites.



According to Pareto, Lions have "residues of persistence" and they majorly focus on the stability, they did not run behind instant gratification, they can't connect with people easily.

On the other hand, Foxes have "residues of sensibility" and they focus on social change, instant gratification, they connect to people easily.

According to Pareto, the power keeps on circulating between these elites - Lions & Foxes. Sometimes, Lions are in the position of governing elites and foxes are of non-governing elites and vice-versa. This is referred to as - Pareto's circulation theory of elites.



Section-C

Ans 7.

Dependency theory of development-

Dependency theorist like A G Frank through their Dependency theory of development has criticized the modernization theory of development given by W.W. Rostow. Rostow argued that the developing countries need to take up the path of developed countries by giving up their beliefs in Fatalism, transcendental consciousness and adopting this-worldly outlook and policies of neo-liberalism.

Considering these arguments of modernization theorist, A G Frank propounds his theory of Dependency theory of development.

According to A G Frank, before the independence of the major islands of the world, the developed



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Countries used to rule & exploit the under developed countries through their direct rule. For example, Britishers exploited the land settlement policy, mercantile policy led to economic backwardness of India.

After independence, now developed countries through the Multi-national Companies (MNCs) indirectly rule the under-developed & developing economies. The policies like Neo-liberalism make the developing countries dependent on the developed countries.

Also, the international institutions like World Trade Organization (WTO) work to protect the interests of developed countries.

World System theory of development-

Wallerstein using marxian theory of class-struggle propounded his theory of world system of development.

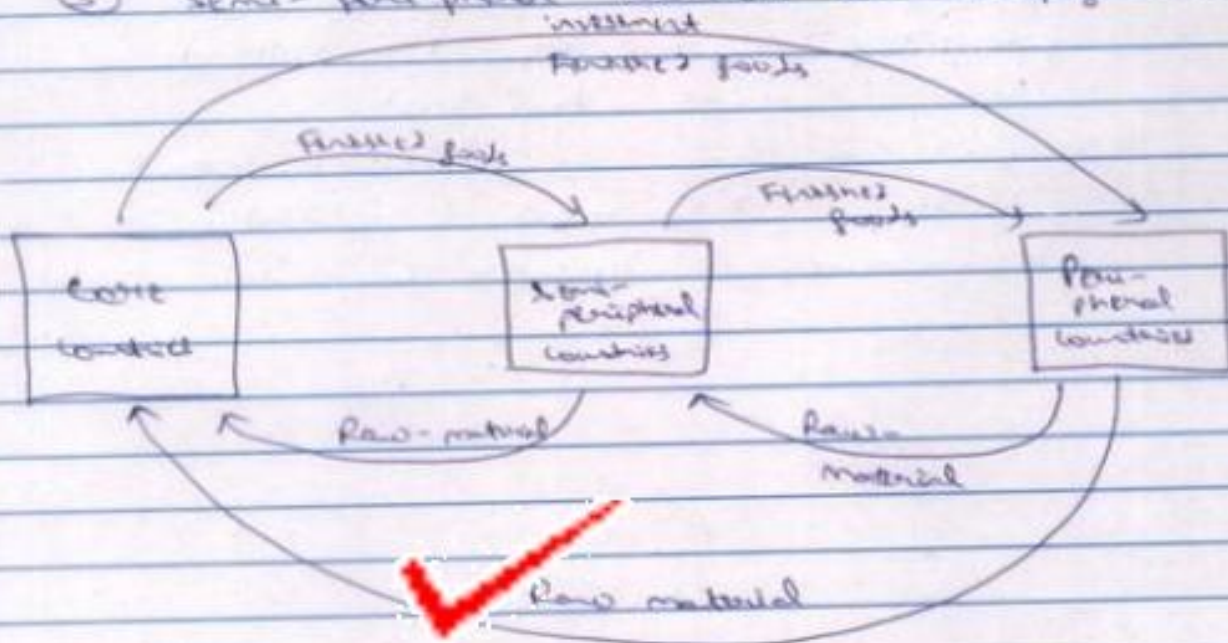
Wallerstein identifies three types of countries in the world on the stage of their development -

- ① Core countries or developed countries.



② ~~RICA~~ Peripheral countries on underdeveloped countries

③ Semi-peripheral countries on developing countries.



World system theory of development

Wallerstein compares Core countries with that of "have" class and the peri-peripheral countries with that of "have not" class at the world level.

According to him, these core countries & peri-peripheral countries share the antagonistic relation with each other like the antagonistic cooperation between "have" class and "have not" class in every stage of society except primitive Communist stage.



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According to Wallerstein, the international organizations like WTO (World Trade Organization), IMF all work for protecting & promoting the interests of Core Countries (New class).

According to him, this capitalist world system is ~~directional~~ ^{directional} & exploitative to under-~~developed~~ ^{developed} & developing countries.



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