

Model Answer

AU-7066

B.A.LL.B. (Third Semester) Examination, 2014

Sociology

Paper: Third

Sociology of Development and Social Change

Maximum Marks: 80 Marks

Note: Attempt questions of all three sections as directed. Distribution of marks is given with sections.

Section-‘A’

15×2=30

(Objective Type Questions)

Note: Attempt all questions. Each question carries 2 marks

1. Choose the correct answer

(i) :(d) Oswald Spengler

(ii): (d) None of the above

(iii) :(d) All of the above

(iv):(b) Number of children that die as the proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year.

(v) :(d) Brazil

(vi): (a) relatively small, mentally and morally homogeneous

(vii): (b) No fixed direction and from homogeneous to heterogeneous

(viii) :(a) Karl Marx

(ix):(d) All of above

(x): (d) All of above

(xi) :(d) Paul Baran

(xii) :(c) Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development

(xiii) :(d) Karl Marx

(xiv) :(d)Alienation

(xv):(c) Roland Robertson

Section-B

5×4=20

(Short Answer Type Questions)

Note: Attempt any five questions. Each question carries 4 marks 2.

- Comte's unilinear evolutionary theory assumed that every society passed through the same fixed stages of development.
- Lenski delineated types of societies from hunting and gathering to modern post-industrial society.
- Cyclical theory-1.Oswald Spengler's ideas
- 2.Arnold Toynbee's ideas
- 3.Sorokin's ideas

3.

- Human development means development of human being at the level of-

i. Health i.e. ascent of life-longevity, IMR,

ii. Education (educational attainment)-percentage of literacy of adult population, children's school enrolment

iii. Resource means income per capita (GDP)

4. Difference between social change and social evolution

i. No fixed direction of social change, it may be up-down, backward or forward but social evolution's direction is fixed.

ii. Change in both social structure and social function or either change only in social structure or change in social function in social change but in social evolution change in both social structure and social function.

iii. Change occurs in social change due to both factor external as well as internal but change occurs in social evolution only due to internal factor.

iv. Social change and specialisation has increased in social change but it is not necessary in social evolution.

v. The rate of process of social change may be slow, fast, continuous and gradually while rate of process of social evolution is slow and continuous.

5.

- Social development is used to connote the development of people, institutions, and their environment.

Four major concepts-

1. Structural change
2. Socio-economic integration
3. Institutional development
4. Institutional renewal

- The goal and substance of social development is the welfare of the people, as determined by the people themselves, and the consequent creation or alteration of institutional so as to create a capacity for meeting human

needs at all levels and improving the quality of human relationship and relationships between people and societal institutions.

6.

- Dependency can be defined as the explanation of economic development of a state in terms of the external influences such as political, economic, and cultural –on national development policies.
- Dependence is the condition situation in which the economies of one group of countries are conditioned by the development and expansion of others.
- Description about developed countries and underdeveloped countries and how do developed country control, utilise and regulate the resources of undeveloped countries.

7.

- Paul Baran's views of underdevelopment
- Paul Baran's view that capitalism due to inherent characteristic, exploits the third world. It is in the interest of the capitalist world to keep backward world. These less developed countries were the source of raw material and extracting the source of raw material and extracting economic surplus for the rich countries.

8. It is defined as one in which there is extensive division of labour. This division is not merely functional –that is occupational but geographical. This is to say, the range of

economic tasks are not evenly distributed throughout the world system.

- Immanuel Wallerstein's view on world system theory:
- Core state/area:
- Semiperiphery area:
- Periphery area:

Section –C

2×15=30

(Long Answer Type Questions)

Note: Attempt any two questions. Each question carries 15 marks

9.

1. Oswald Spengler view on cyclical theory
2. Arnold Toynbee's view on cyclical theory
2. Pitirim Sorokin view on cyclical theory

10.

- Globalization: It defines as the integration between countries through foreign trade and foreign investments by multinational corporations (MNCs).
- MNC is not only selling its finished products globally but more important, the goods and services are produced globally.
- Ronald Robertson-Father of globalization
- Gordan Therborn ideas on globalization:

- Anthony Giddens' views on globalization:
- Malcom Waters' views on globalization
- Three major theoretical arenas of globalization:

i. The economy arena:

ii. The polity arena:

iii. The cultural arena:

Variables of globalization according to UNDP:

i. New markets:

ii. New tools:

iii. New actors:

iv. New rules:

Impacts of globalization

1. Economic:

2. Culture:

Negative impacts of globalization:

Globalization on Indian context:

11.

- Sustainable development: It means development should take place without damaging the environment, and development in the present should not compromise with the needs of the future generations.
- Balancing the need to use resources and also conserve them for the future is called sustainable development

- Carefully utilising resources so that besides meeting the requirements of the present, also takes care of future generations.
- Some principles of sustainable development:
 - i. respect and care for all forms of life
 - ii. improve the quality of human life
 - iii. Conserve the earth's vitality and diversity
 - iv. Minimise the depletion of natural resources
 - v. Change personal attitude and practices towards environment
 - vi. Enable communities to care for their own environment.

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