

**Self evaluation**  
**Lecture 31: Social Change-II: Theories of Social Change**

Instructions: Please read the following instructions carefully before writing your answers:

- 1) Each Question carries 1 mark.
- 2) There are four alternatives - (A), (B), (C), (D) given against each question out of which only one is the most appropriate answer. If (A) is correct, round on the correct alternative like (A).
- 3) **The discarded answer if any, must be crossed properly and supported by initial of the candidate.**
- 4) If a question is answered wrongly or more than one answers are marked, 0.25 marks will be deducted for each such question.

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**Identify whether the following statements are true or false.**

Q.1. Evolutionary theories reject the idea of linear change.

(A) True (B) False

Q.2. Cyclical theories of social change assume that all societies pass through the same process of change – development and modernization.

(A) True (B) False

Q.3. Modernization implies orientation for time, planning, rationality and efficacy and rejects tradition, fatalism and supernatural beliefs.

(A) True (B) False

Q.4. Marxist theory of society may be seen as a linear theory which says that all societies move from ancient stage to feudal, then to guild, then to capitalism, then to socialism and finally to communism.

(A) True (B) False

Q.5. For Vilfredo Pareto all societies are moving away from elite rule, to rule of people, and in the future the elite would become a matter of history.

(A) True (B) False

Q.6. For Sorokin idealist society is not better than ideational and sensate societies because it rejects the features of both.

(A) True (B) False

Q.7. For functionalists society changes from equilibrium to disequilibrium and then again to a new equilibrium.

(A) True (B) False

Q.8. Gisbert divides people into two categories, alpha and beta types, on the basis of how they react to unemployment.

(A) True (B) False

Q.9. Industrialization leads to non-familial mode of production, and, therefore, mobility of individuals.

(A) True (B) False

Q.10. Industrialization produces changes in employment structure, education, urbanization, family and gender relations.

(A) True (B) False

### **Subjective question**

Q.1. Explain the evolutionary theory of social change.

Q.2. How is cyclical theory of social change different from evolutionary theory?

Q.3. Why was Vilfredo Pareto not so optimistic about equality?

Q.4. How does industrialization produce social change?

Q.5. Define the following: (a) ideational society; (b) equilibrium and disequilibrium; (c) familial mode of production; and (d) urbanization?

### **Exercises**

E.1. What kinds of students do you find more these days: alpha type or beta type? What are the reasons behind this?

E.2. Can a society ever be in equilibrium? During which period did Indian society change little? Is it possible for any society in modern times to remain in equilibrium?

E.3. What are major sources of change in present day Indian society? What kinds of maladjustments have they created?

E.4. Is promotion of cricket in India an example of social change?

E.5. Read Deendayal Upadhyay's *Integral Humanism* and tell what changes did he envisage in Indian society? Was he a realist? How does his vision differ from the predictions of sociologists?