

**Self evaluation**  
**Lecture 32: Social Change-III**

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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Q.1. According to its narrow definition, social change is defined as:

- (A) A just order in which all are happy
- (B) Change in social structure or sum total of normative relationships
- (C) Change in religious beliefs
- (D) Change in per capita income

Q.2. Unemployment can be defined as:

- (A) Involuntary absence from work
- (B) Work for less than ten months in a year
- (C) Marginal work
- (D) Work done by old men, children and beggars

Q.3. In India Planning Commission uses definition of work given by:

- (A) IIPS Mumbai
- (B) National surveys
- (C) NSSO
- (D) All of the above

Q.4. Work is transitive in the sense that:

- (A) Work requires expenditure of energy
- (B) Work is a social activity
- (C) Work is natural to man
- (D) Anyone can work and it is not to be done by one very specific person

Q.5. In industrial society which leads to dualistic division of labor, alpha type men will use their leisure:

- (A) For the sake of knowledge, goodness and beauty
- (B) To follow others' footsteps
- (C) For own convenience and comforts
- (D) None of the above

Q.6. Industrialization has invariably produced:

- (A) Secularization, as predicted by early sociologists
- (B) Change in the nature of religion
- (C) Disbelief in meanings
- (D) Fall in stresses of modern life

Q.7. Norbert Weiner is known for the concept of:

- (A) Postmodern society
- (B) Developed and developing societies
- (C) Affluent society
- (D) Cybernetic society

Q.8. In the social stratification of market economies:

- (A) An increasing percentage of people get jobs on the basis of credentials
- (B) Ascription is more important than achievement
- (C) A large percentage of people have become proletarians
- (D) Ownership of capital is confined to a very small number of persons

Q.9. Biological responses to changes in the environment and ecology may be called:

- (A) The process of socialization
- (B) The process of modernization
- (C) The process of adaptation
- (D) All of the above

Q.10. Survival of mankind depends on:

- (A) Physical fitness
- (B) Human values
- (C) Social organization
- (D) All of the above

### **Subjective question**

- Q.1. What is the difference between dependency, unemployment and leisure?
- Q.2. In what sense is work transitive?
- Q.3. Discuss the concept of postmodernization.
- Q.4. Why are human values important for survival of society?
- Q.5. What is the sociological significance of application of computers in technology?

### **Exercises**

- E.1. How will you define human values? How are they different from religious and moral values? Who can teach human values?
- E.2. What kind of change is likely to occur if a traditional society goes for postmodernization without following the intermediate step of modernization? Is it possible?
- E.3. Write a note on causes of rural-to-urban migration in India?
- E.4. What hardships rural migrants are likely to face in a new urban setting? Talk to some migrants in your town/city who have come from rural background? What all social, economic and cultural problems did they face at the place of destination? What was their primary motivation to come to a town/city?
- E.5. Do most people in India get jobs on the basis of credentials? What are other factors in recruitment and promotion?