



LOYOLA COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS) CHENNAI – 600 034

B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION – SOCIOLOGY

FIFTH SEMESTER – APRIL 2025

USO 5504 – SOCIOLOGY OF SOCIAL MOVEMENTS



Date: 06-05-2025

Dept. No.

Max. : 100 Marks

Time: 01:00 PM - 04:00 PM

SECTION A - K1 (CO1)

Answer ALL the Questions

(10 x 1 = 10)

1. Answer the following

- Social Movement
- Structural Strain Theory
- Ambedkar and Dalit Ideology
- Key objectives of the Self-Respect Movement.
- Ecological Movements

2. Fill in the blanks

- When a movement becomes part of the formal political or social structure, it undergoes a process called _____.
- _____ social movements aim to completely overthrow existing social, economic, or political systems and replace them with new ones.
- The movement in Tamil Nadu aimed to challenge _____ practices and promote _____ and social equality.
- The Justice Party played a significant role in the formation of the Dravidar Kazhagam, which continued to champion rights for the Dravidian people and advocate for _____.
- The Peasant Movement often emerged in response to _____ exploitation and the need for _____ reforms in rural areas.

SECTION A - K2 (CO1)

Answer ALL the Questions

(10 x 1 = 10)

3. True or False

- Reformative social movements seek to overthrow existing social systems entirely.
- Resource Mobilization Theory emphasizes that social movements are driven solely by their ideological beliefs rather than practical resources.
- Dalit assertion in the Tamil region was significantly advanced by leaders like Iyothee Thass, who worked towards social justice and reform.
- The Dravidian Movement aimed to challenge Brahminical dominance and promote social justice for non-Brahmins.
- Ecological Movements, such as those led by Vandana Shiva, primarily focus on industrial development and urbanization.

4. MCQ

- Framing Theory in social movements emphasizes:
 - The role of economic resources in movement success
 - How social movements articulate their issues to resonate with potential supporters
 - The historical roots of social movements
 - None of the above
- New Social Movements typically focus on:
 - Economic and class struggles
 - Cultural and identity issues
 - Political revolutions
 - None of the above

c)	Which of the following best describes the origin of the Dalit movement in India? a) It began as a political movement aimed at achieving independence from colonial rule. b) It was primarily a religious movement aimed at converting Dalits to Christianity c) It emerged from the efforts of social reformers to challenge the caste system and uplift the Dalit community d) All of the above
d)	The Temple Entry Movement was significant because: a) It was the first movement to demand political rights for Dalits. b) It led to the establishment of separate temples for lower castes c) It advocated for the right of lower-caste individuals to enter Hindu temples, challenging traditional caste barriers d) All of the above
e)	Which of the following movements focused on addressing socio-economic inequalities and land distribution issues in rural India? a) Naxalite Movements b) Ecological Movements c) Chipko Movement d) All of the above

SECTION B - K3 (CO2)

Answer any TWO of the following in 600 words each. (2 x 10 = 20)

5.	List the key characteristics that distinguish social movements from other collective actions.
6.	Illustrate the concept of Relative Deprivation by providing examples of historical or contemporary movements that emerged due to perceived inequalities.
7.	Explain the origin of the Dalit movement in India.
8.	Prepare an essay on the contributions of Periyar to the Dravidian Movement and the Self-Respect Movement, evaluating his vision for social equality.

SECTION C – K4 (CO3)

Answer any TWO of the following in 600 words each. (2 x 10 = 20)

9.	Correlate the strategies used by different types of social movements (e.g., advocacy, direct action, lobbying) with their success in achieving their goals.
10.	Analyze the influence of new social movements on modern social policies and cultural attitudes.
11.	Compare the ideologies of Jyotiba Phule and B.R. Ambedkar regarding the upliftment of Dalits.
12.	Classify the different phases of Temple Entry Movement in the context of challenging caste-based discrimination.

SECTION D – K5 (CO4)

Answer any ONE of the following in 1000 words (1 x 20 = 20)

13.	Evaluate the long-term impact of the SNDP Movement on education, social reform, and political activism in Kerala.
14.	Examine the root causes of the Naxalite movement.

SECTION E – K6 (CO5)

Answer any ONE of the following in 1000 words (1 x 20 = 20)

15.	Summarize the key contributions of Surajit Sinha to the study of Tribal Solidarity Movements and their relevance in contemporary discussions on tribal autonomy.
16.	Justify the actions taken by the Chipko Movement in their efforts to conserve the environment, especially considering the resistance from industrial interests and government policies.
