

MA RURAL DEVELOPMENT
First Semester
Rural Sociology
(MRD - 02)

Duration: 3Hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Part-A (Objective) =20
Part-B (Descriptive)=50

(PART-B: Descriptive)

Duration: 2 hrs. 40 mins.

Marks: 50

Write the meaning of the followings (any five)

2×5=10

- a) Rural Sociology.
- b) Family.
- c) Pessant society.
- d) Westernization.
- e) Caste.
- f) Folk culture.
- g) Kinship.

2. Write short notes on the followings (any five)

3×5=15

- a) Impact of modernization in rural society
- b) Disadvantages of nuclear family.
- c) Caste system in Indian society.
- d) Rural leadership.
- e) Characteristics of tribal society.
- f) Major rural problems of India.
- g) Social mobility

3. Answer the following questions in details (any five)

5×5=25

- a) Scope of rural sociology.
- b) Theories of social changes.
- c) Role of leadership in promoting social change.
- d) Problems of rural artisans.
- e) Advantages of joint family.
- f) Characteristics of rural society.
- g) Scope of agro-based industries in rural India.

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(The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions)

Duration: 20 minutes

Marks – 20

PART A- Objective Type

I. Choose the correct Option from the following:

1×20=20

1. Rural sociology is one of the specialized fields in

- a .Pure science b .Biological science c. Social science d. Medical science

2. Caste is a class gained by

- a.Status b. Power c. Birth d. Social relationship.

3. Family is a

- a .Primary group b . Formal group c .Secondary group d .out group

4. Social change refers to change in

- a . Administration b .Occupation c .Living standard d .Social structure

5. Social control in rural society is more

- a. Formal b. Informal c. Non –formal d. Unformal.

6. Majority of the family of Indian agrarian society is

- a .Matriarchal b .Patriarchal c .Matrilocal d .Nuclear.

7. The caste system is a

- a .Religious institution b .Political institution c .Economic institution d .Social institution

8. Father of sociology was
 a. Max Weber b. August Comte c. Rogers d. Leagans
9. The basic unit of society is
 a. Family b. Neighborhood c. Group d. Community.
10. Sociology is the study of
 a. Individual b. Society c. Social behavior d. Group
11. Role of a leader is to
 a. Plan b. Execute policies c. Control internal relationships d. All the above
12. Social stratification means
 a. Social injustice b. Social inequality c. Social justice d. Social equality.
13. Marriage within the caste is called
 a. Exogamy b. Endogamy c. Polygamy d. Hydergamy .
14. The expected but not rigid forms of behavior in a society are called.
 a. Mores b. Laws c. Folkways d. Taboos
15. Society will develop if modernization takes place at
 a. Group level b. Individual level c. Community level d. State level
16. Gram panchayat is an example of
 a. Formal group b. Informal group c. Primary group d. Voluntary group
17. Folkways deal with moral aspect are
 a. Taboo b. Law c. Norm d. More.
18. 'Rural Sociology is the science of rural society' defined by
 a. Chapin b. Smith c. Desai d. Leagans.
19. The first Sociological Conference was held in U.S.A. in
 a. 1927 b. 1937 c. 1947 d. 1957
20. Density of population and rurality are correlated
 a. Negatively b. Positively c. Equally d. Vertically
