

**MA RURAL DEVELOPMENT**  
**First Semester**  
**RURAL SOCIOLOGY**  
**(MRD - 102)**

**Duration: 3Hrs.**

**Full Marks: 70**

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

**(PART-B: Descriptive)**

**Duration: 2 hrs. 40 mins.**

**Marks: 50**

**Answer any *five* of the following questions:**

1. What do you mean by rural society? Analyze the rural-urban continuum in the context of Indian rural society. (2+8=10)
2. Discuss the scope and significance of rural sociology. (10)
3. What is social institution? Discuss the pattern of family and marriage in rural society in India. (2+8=10)
4. British had introduced the different land ownership system in India led to the development of feudal social structure in India. Explain the statement with special focus on class relationship. (10)
5. Write about the factionalism in Indian village. Discuss the role of caste based faction on democratic decentralization in India. (3+7=10)
6. Discuss about the impediments of rural industrialization in North East India. (10)
7. What is 'change in the system' and 'change of the system'? Discuss the dimensions of rural social transformation in India. (3+7=10)

8. Write short notes on:

(5+5=10)

a) Casteism in contemporary India.

b) Migration of rural population in India.

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**Duration: 20 minutes**

**Marks – 20**

**(PART A- Objective Type)**

**I. Choose the correct answer:**

**1×20=20**

1. Which one of the following is not the feature of rural society?  
a) Homogeneity  
b) Collectivism  
c) Self-sufficiency  
d) Heterogeneity
2. Which one of the following is not an example of folk culture?  
a) Bihu dance  
b) Jum cultivation  
c) Norgkrem dance  
d) Christmas
3. Who has propounded the term dominant caste?  
a) D P Mukherje  
b) S C Dube  
c) M N Srinivas  
d) B R Ambedkar
4. M N Srinivas developed the concept of dominant caste in his study of  
a) Sripuram village  
b) Rampura village  
c) Maysore village  
d) Shamirpet village
5. Rural-urban continuum refers to  
a) Rural-urban difference.  
b) Rural-urban linkage.  
c) Changes in the rural-urban gaps because of urbanization process.  
d) None of the above.
6. The book "Family and Kinship" is written by  
a) T. N. Madan  
b) Irawati Karve  
c) M N Srinivas  
d) S C Dube
7. Kinship is important in rural society because  
a) It delineates the nature of ownership of family property.  
b) It delineates the extent of marriage rules.  
c) It reinforces the homogeneity in rural society  
d) All the above.

8. Agrarian classes emerged in India as a result of the
- Development of private property rural society during British rule.
  - Capitalist mode of agricultural production.
  - Development of education.
  - Only a & b.
9. Which one of the following land ownership system does not have intermediaries?
- Zamindari system
  - Rayotwari system
  - Mahaldari system
  - None of the above
10. The architect of Green revolution in India is
- S D Tendulkar
  - Amartya Sen
  - Dr. Manmohan Singh
  - Prof. M Swaminathan
11. Which one of the following statement is not true?
- Caste is a closed form of social stratification.
  - The principle of Pollution and purity determines the status of caste groups in the hierarchy.
  - Caste in industrial society reinforces division of labour.
  - The principle of Karma and Dharma legitimizes the practice of caste in Indian society.
12. Which one of the Indian state first introduced the Panchayati Raj Institution?
- Uttar Pradesh
  - Rajasthan
  - Bihar
  - Assam
13. 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment act is related to
- Municipal Organization
  - Fundamental Rights
  - Community Development Programme
  - Panchayati Raj Institution
14. Rural leader must have the qualities like
- Age old person
  - Economic prosperity
  - Higher status in social hierarchy
  - All the above
15. Which one of the following statement is not true?
- Indigenous Technology in India is undermined because of the development of large scale industries.
  - Rural artisans have become jobless because of the introduction of scientific machines in the large scale industries.
  - Industrialization has completely uprooted the small scale and cottage industries in India.
  - Sustainable development can be possible by extending and flourishing small scale and cottage industrial sector.
16. The change in the caste system is
- Change in the system
  - Change of the system
  - Social change
  - All the above
17. Which article of the Indian Constitution has abolished the practice of untouchability?
- Article 15
  - Article 17
  - Article 21
  - Article 29

18. Transformation in rural society in India indicates

- a) Subsistence to market economy
- b) Communism to feudalism
- c) Homogeneity to heterogeneity
- d) Only a & b

19. In which year Community Development Programme was launched?

- a) 1952
- b) 1962
- c) 1974
- d) 1992

20. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act ( MNREGA) has passed in

- a) 2010
- b) 2005
- c) 2001
- d) 2000

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