## MA RURAL DEVELOPMENT FIRST SEMESTER RURAL SOCIOLOGY MRD-102

(Use separate answer scripts for Objective & Descriptive) Duration: 3 hrs. Full Marks: 70 [ PART-A: Objective ] Time: 20 min. Marks: 20  $1 \times 20 = 20$ Choose the correct answer from the following: 1. 'Rural sociology is the science of rural society' stated by: a. L. Stone b. Henry S Maine c. A.R. Desai d. None of these 2. Which of the following best describes sociology as a discipline? a. The systematic study of human social behavior. b. Experimental design of human interaction. c. The systematic study of individual behavior. **d.** An understanding of the way things are in society. 3. Sociology is a science because it: a. Uses systematic methods. b. Is a social science. c. Consider findings tentative until verified. d. All of the above. **4.** Which family type is least affected by poverty? a. Extended family b. Joint family c. Nuclear family d. None of these 5. Kinship is based on: a. Blood relation b. Marriage c. Both a & b d. None of these **6.** .....is the largest Coir producing state in India. b. Maharashtra a. Kerala c. Orissa d. None of the above 7. Degree of Kinship: a. Primary b. Secondary c. Tertiary d. All of these 8. Caste system is related with: a. Social Stratification b. Marriage c. Occupation d. All of these 9. The word "Sankritisation" is coined by: b. A. M. Shah a. Y. Singh

c. D. P. Mukherjee

d. M. N. Srinivas

## 10. Hypergamy is: a. Where a boy belonging to a lower caste marries a girl of a higher caste. b. Where a boy belonging to a higher caste marries a girl of a lower caste. c. Where a boy belonging to a lower caste marries a girl of a lower caste. d. None of these. 11. The term Caste was originated from: a. Franch word Casto b. German word Custa d. None of these c. Spanish word Casta 12. Monogamy is: a. One spouse b. More than two spouse c. Both a & b d. None of these 13. The concept of 'dominant caste' was propounded by: a. M.N. Srinivas b. G.S. Ghurve d. None of these c. Louis Dumont 14. Indian society is .....system. b. Closed class a. Open class c. Both d. None 15. The process by which a low caste or a tribe or other group changes its customs, rituals, ideology, and way of life in the direction of a high and frequently twice-born caste is termed as: a. Sanskritisation b. Globalisation d. None of these c. Modernisation 16. Which of these are not the characteristics of a Little Community? a. Smallness b. Homogeneity c. Distinctiveness d. Heterogeneity 17. .....is the basic unit in all societies. b. Family a. Community d. None of these c. Group 18. The word 'Secularism' derived from: a. Spanish word Sukulam b. Greek word Seculam c. Latin word Saeculum d. None of these 19. In......family, senior female of the household is the head of the family. a. Patriarchal b. Matriarchal c. Both d. None of these 20. NSIC stand for: a. National Small Scale Industries Corporation. b. National Small Industries Corporation.

## PART-B: Descriptive

Time: 2 hrs. 40min. Marks: 50

## [Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

1.	Define 'Rural Sociology'. Write the scope of rural sociology.	4+6=10
2.	What do you know about Peasant Society? What are its main features?	4+6=10
3.	Write the characteristics of both Rural and Urban Community.	5+5=10
4.	What do you understand by the term 'Social Institutions'? Describe how 'Family' is an important social institution for one's growth.	5+5=10
5.	Define 'Caste'. Briefly explain the impact of caste system in Indian Society.	2+8=10
6.	Define 'Modernisation'. Explain the impacts of modernization in rural areas.	2+8=10
7.	What are the challenges faced by the rural industries in India?	10
8.	Describe the concept of 'Indigenous Technology'. Explain some of its application in rural industries.	5+5=10

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c. National Small Institute Corporation.

d. None of these.