

MA SOCIOLOGY
First Semester
Rural society and Indigenous Technology
(MSO - 04)

Duration: 3Hrs.

Full Marks: 70

(PART-B: Descriptive)

Duration: 2 hrs. 40 mins.

Marks: 50

1. Write short notes on the following questions (any four): **5 × 4 = 20**

- a) Concept and features of little community.
- b) Peasant society or Folk culture.
- c) Dominant caste or Rural religion.
- d) Jajmani relations.
- e) Sanskritization or Modernization as a process of social change.
- f) Rural leadership or Rural factionalism.
- g) Khadi and Village industries.

2. Give descriptive answers to the questions given as under (any three): **10 × 3 = 30**

- a) Define rural sociology. Discuss the scope and significance of rural sociology. **3 + 7 = 10**
- b) Define a joint family. Highlight its salient features and explain in brief the factors which are responsible for the disintegration or break down of the joint family system. **3 + 7 = 10**

- c) What is green revolution? Discuss the major impacts and implications of the green revolution on Indian agriculture. $2 + 8 = 10$
- d) What do you mean by Panchayati Raj Institutions? Give an account of the composition, functions and working of the Gram Panchayat, Panchayati Sammittis and Zilla Parishads as a three-tier model of the Panchayati Raj System in India. $3 + 7 = 10$
- e) Give an illustration on the major aspects of land reforms in India. 10
- f) What is indigeneous technology? Elaborate on the relevance of different industrial sectors operating in Indian villages. $2 + 8 = 10$
- g) What do you mean by small-scale industries? Discuss the importance, problems and policies of small-scale industries in India. $2 + 8 = 10$

M. A. Sociology
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PART A: Objective

Duration: 20 minutes

Marks – 20

Select the correct answer:

1 × 20 = 20

(put 'v' mark on the appropriate answer)

- 1) Where did 'Rural Sociology' as a separate discipline originate?
(a) Soviet Russia (b) United States Of America
(c) Great Britain (d) North Africa
- 2) Who initiated a systematic study of rural society in India?
(a) Sir Henry S. Maine (b) C.J. Galpin
(c) Warren H. Wilson (d) Newell L. Sims
- 3) Who was the President of United States Of America during the appointment of the Country Life Commission?
(a) Theodore Roosevelt (b) Bill Clinton
(c) John F.Kennedy (d) George W.Bush
- 4) 'Rural Sociology is the sociology of life in the rural environment'. Who has defined this statement?
(a) T.L.Smith (b) F.S.Chapin
(c) D.Sanderson (d) A.R.Desai
- 5) Who is the author of the book 'An Introduction to Rural Sociology in India'?
(a) S.C.Dube (b) A.R.Desai
(c) M.N.Srinivas (d) D.N.Majumdar
- 6) Robert Redfield is considered as the propounder of the concept 'Rural-Urban Continuum'. True/False
- 7) The system of marriage in which a boy belonging to a higher caste marries a girl of a lower caste is called-
(a) Hypogamy (b) Levirate
(c) Hypergamy (d) Promiscuity
- 8) Which among the following tribes of North-East India follows a matriarchal system of family structure?
(a) Karbis (b) Khasis
(c) Tiwas (d) Bodos
- 9) The Hindu Marriage Act came into force in-
(a) 1954 (b) 1953
(c) 1955 (d) 1950

- 10) The main reason behind the formation of rural factions is-
- (a) Political reason
 - (b) Social reason
 - (c) Economic reason
 - (d) Cultural reason
- 11) Who has started the Green Revolution in India?
- (a) M.S. Swaminathan
 - (b) R.S. Reddy
 - (c) L. Kuppuswamy
 - (d) P. Radhakrishnan
- 12) The concept of 'dominant caste' was propounded by-
- (a) G.S.Ghurye
 - (b) M.N.Srinivas
 - (c) Louis Dumont
 - (d) S.C.Dube
- 13) 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) Sanskritization
 - (b) Modernization
 - (c) Universalisation
 - (d) Parochialisation
- 14) Of how many tiers is the Panchayati Raj Institution of India comprised of?
- (a) Two
 - (b) Four
 - (c) Three
 - (d) One
- 15) The jajmani relationship exists between a _____ and _____. (Fill in the blanks)
- 16) A peasant who is the actual tiller of land is known as a-
- (a) Malik
 - (b) Kisan
 - (c) Mazdoor
 - (d) Jamindar
- 17) When did the Land Reform Act of Uttar Pradesh come into force?
- (a) 1950
 - (b) 1960
 - (c) 1970
 - (d) 1980
- 18) Which Constitutional Amendment Act of India recommended for the establishment of Panchayati Raj Institutions?
- (a) 70th Constitutional Amendment Act
 - (b) 64th Constitutional Amendment Act
 - (c) 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act
 - (d) 78th Constitutional Amendment Act
- 19) The rearing of silkworms for the production of silk is known as-
- (a) Horticulture
 - (b) Sericulture
 - (c) Poultry farming
- 20) Pineapple cultivation is mostly done in which part of India?
- (a) North-East
 - (b) East
 - (c) West
 - (d) South
