

**MA SOCIOLOGY**  
**First Semester**  
**RURAL SOCIETY & INDIGENOUS TECHNOLOGY**  
**(MSO - 104)**

**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 four from *Question no. 2 to 8***  
***Question no. 1 is compulsory.***

1. Explain the different programmes and policies for the development of rural society. (10)
2. What is dominant caste? Discuss the formation of dominant caste in the context of peasant society. (3+7=10)
3. The changing rural society as a result of frequent contacts with towns and cities due to urbanization raised the issue of rural-urban continuum. \_\_\_\_\_ Elucidate the statement. (10)
4. The caste system is underlined in Indian rural society, which has reflected in the social institutions like, family, marriage, economy and polity led to the conceptualization of a unique society in the world even different from tribal society in the same territory. \_\_\_\_\_ Justify the statement. (10)
5. Discuss the different types of land ownership system introduced by British in Indian rural society. (10)
6. What is democratic decentralization? Analyze the local governance system in the village and particularly tribal village as a part of democratic decentralization process. (2+8=10)



7. Critically analyze the industrialization process in North East India in the context of growth and development of the region. (10)
8. Discuss the different dimensions of rural social transformations with suitable examples. (10)

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9. The nature of agrarian relations in Zamindari system was  
a) Between exploiter and exploited      b) Feudal in nature  
c) Competitive      d) Both a and b
10. The green revolution is related to  
a) agricultural crop      b) land use  
c) land reform      d) All the above
11. Which one of the following is/are the obstacle/ obstacles of rural industrialization?  
a) Lack of resources.  
b) Lack of capital.  
c) Absence of proper planning for sustainable development through industrialization.  
d) All the above.
12. The cause/causes of the formation of faction is/are  
a) Economic cause      b) Political cause  
c) Cultural cause      d) All the above
13. Keeping aside the democratic leadership through PRI, local bodies in rural society are formed to ascertain \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Caste rules      b) the preservation of customary laws  
c) Both 'a' and 'b'      d) Only 'a'
14. The Green Revolution has created \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Imbalance economic development in rural areas.  
b) Rapid growth of agricultural productivity.  
c) Widened the gap between rich landlord and poor peasants.  
d) All the above.
15. Change of rural economy from subsistence to market economy is due to  
a) Commercialization of agriculture.  
b) Creation of capitalistic market.  
c) Introduction of scientific technology in agriculture.  
d) All the above.
16. Which one of the following is not the problem of artisan in rural society?  
a) Lack of proper market facility of the products of artisans.  
b) Lack of human resources.  
c) Lack of credit facilities from Banks and other financial institutions.  
d) All the above.
17. Which one of the following is the root cause of different forms of inequality, discrimination and deprivation?  
a) Casteism      b) Poverty  
c) Unemployment      d) None of the above
18. The condition of not having basic needs like food, cloth and shelter for the survival is called  
a) Poverty      b) Discrimination  
c) Absolute poverty      d) Inequality

19. North East India has lower growth of industrialization because of \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Geographical location in hilly terrain.
- b) The lack of government support.
- c) Insurgency situation.
- d) All the above.

20. The concept of rural-urban continuum is given by

- a) MacKim Marriot
- b) Robert Redfield
- c) A R Desai
- d) None of the above

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