## 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 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:  $1 \times 20 = 20$ 

1.	Which one of the following is not a) Homogeneity c) Self-sufficiency	the feature of rural society? b) Collectivism d) Heterogeneity	
2.	Which one of the following is not a) Bihu dance c) Norgkrem dance	<ul><li>an example of folk culture?</li><li>b) Jum cultivation</li><li>d) Christmas</li></ul>	
3.	Who has propounded the term do	minant 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	<ul> <li>Agrarian classes emerged in India as a result of the</li> <li>a) Development of private property rural society during British rule.</li> <li>b) Capitalist mode of agricultural production.</li> <li>c) Development of education.</li> <li>d) Only a &amp; b.</li> </ul>						
9	<ul><li>Which one of the following land owners</li><li>a) Zamindari system</li><li>c) Mahaldari system</li></ul>	stem does not have intermediaries? yotwari system ne of the above					
1	<ul><li>10. The architect of Green revolution in Ind</li><li>a) S D Tendulkar</li><li>c) Dr. Manmohan Singh</li></ul>	nartya Sen f. M Swaminathan					
]	<ul> <li>a) Caste is a closed form of social stratification.</li> <li>b) The principle of Pollution and purity determines the status of caste groups in the hierarchy.</li> <li>Caste in industrial society reinforces division of labour.</li> <li>d) The principle of Karma and Dharma legitimizes the practice of caste in Indian society.</li> </ul>						
]	<ul><li>2. Which one of the Indian state first introd</li><li>a) Uttar Pradesh</li><li>c) Bihar</li></ul>		asthan				
]	3.73 <sup>rd</sup> Amendment act is related to a) Municipal Organization c) Community Development Programm	e	b) Fundamental Rights d) Panchayati Raj Institution				
1	<ul><li>4.Rural leader must have the qualities like</li><li>a) Age old person</li><li>c) Higher status in social hierarchy</li></ul>	2	b) Economic prosperity d) All the above				
1	<ul> <li>15. Which one of the following statement is not true?</li> <li>Indigenous Technology in India is undermined because of the development of large scale industries.</li> <li>b) Rural artisans have become jobless because of the introduction of scientific machines in the large scale industries.</li> <li>c) Industrialization has completely uprooted the small scale and cottage industries in India.</li> <li>d) Sustainable development can be possible by extending and flourishing small scale and cottage industrial sector.</li> </ul>						
1	6. The change in the caste system is a) Change in the system c) Social change		ange of the system the above				
1	7. Which article of the Indian Constitution a) Article 15 c) Article 21	b) Art	olished the practice of untouchability? icle 17 icle 29				

<ul><li>18.Transformation in rural society in India indica</li><li>a) Subsistence to market economy</li><li>c) Homogeneity to heterogeneity</li></ul>				ates b) Communism to feudalism d) Only a &b				
19.In which year a) 1952	Community Devel b) 1962	opment Progr c) 1974	ramme	was launche d) 1992	ed?			
20.Mahatma Gar a) 2010	ndhi National Rural b) 2005	Employment c) 2001	t Guara	ntee Act ( M d) 2000	INREGA) has	passed in		
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