

MA SOCIOLOGY
FIRST SEMESTER (REPEAT)
RURAL SOCIETY & INDIGENOUS TECHNOLOGY
MSO-104

**SET
A**

[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 mins.

Marks: 20

(Objective)

1×20=20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1. Which one of the following is not the feature of little community?
 - a. Small in size
 - b. Secondary relationship
 - c. Homogeneity
 - d. We-feeling
2. Which one of the following is/are the determinant of dominant caste?
 - a. Ritual Status
 - b. Numerical strength
 - c. Economic strength
 - d. All the above
3. Sub-urban area that officially comes under the village Panchayat but societal features are not rural. This is the sign of.....
 - a. Rural development
 - b. Rural-urban continuum
 - c. Urbanization
 - d. None of the above
4. Which one of the following is not the feature of tribe?
 - a. Common language
 - b. Common history of origin
 - c. Ritual hierarchy
 - d. Animism as indigenous religion
5. Peasant is/are.....
 - a. Class
 - b. Society
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. Community
6. Which one of the following statement is not correct?
 - a. Caste is a closed form of social stratification
 - b. Tribal society practices tribal endogamy
 - c. Tribal is nothing but lower caste people
 - d. Tribal society is relatively isolated
7. The rural society primarily practices joint family because.....
 - a. It functions as a economic unit
 - b. Property belongs to family not individual
 - c. Head of the family has the absolute authority
 - d. All the above
8. Kinship determines the.....
 - a. Social relationship in society
 - b. Panchayat
 - c. Leadership in the rural society
 - d. Both a and c
9. Who became landless under the Zamindari system?
 - a. Landlord
 - b. Peasant
 - c. Zamindar
 - d. Tenant

10. The nature of agrarian relations in Zamindari system was.....
- Exploitative and oppressive
 - Competitive
 - Feudal in nature
 - Both a and c
11. Which one of the following is/are the obstacle/ obstacles of rural industrialization?
- Lack of resources
 - Absence of proper planning for sustainable development through industrialization
 - Lack of capital
 - All the above
12. Change of rural economy from subsistence to market economy is due to.....
- Commercialization of agriculture
 - Creation of capitalistic market
 - Introduction of scientific technology in agriculture
 - All the above
13. Which one of the following is/are the problem/problems of artisan in rural society?
- Lack of proper market facility of the products of artisans
 - Domination of large scale industries
 - Lack of credit facilities from Banks and other financial institutions
 - All the above
14. Impediment of rural small scale industries is/are:
- Consumerism
 - FDI
 - Both a and b
 - Poverty
15. Muga culture of Assam is largely affected by.....
- Tea plantation
 - Oil drilling sites
 - Both a and b
 - Rural backwardness
16. Which one of the following is the root cause of different forms of inequality, discrimination and deprivation in India?
- Casteism
 - Unemployment
 - Poverty
 - None of the above
17. The green revolution for rural development had brought changes in the.....
- Agricultural crop production
 - Inclusive development
 - Irrigation facilities
 - Both a and c
18. Lack of basic needs like food, cloth and shelter for the survival is called.....
- Poverty
 - Absolute poverty
 - Discrimination
 - Inequality
19. North East India has lower growth of industrialization because of.....
- Geographical condition
 - Insurgency situation
 - Lack of corporate interest
 - All the above
20. Rural-urban migration is the result of.....
- Rural poverty
 - Domination of Industrialization
 - Degradation of agriculture
 - All the above

(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hr. 30 mins.

Marks : 50

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

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| 1. What are the major indigenous industries in North East India? Discuss how small scale industries can maintain sustainable rural development in India. Cite examples. | 2+8=10 |
| 2. Green revolution in India revolutionized agricultural production but it had created regional gap in agricultural development. Analyze the statement. | 10 |
| 3. Discuss the obstacles of rural industrialization in North East India. | 10 |
| 4. What is democratic decentralization? Provide historical explanation of Panchayati Raj system in the context of rural development in India. | 2+8=10 |
| 5. What is feudalism? How feudal social structure emerged in India? Explain in details. | 3+7=10 |
| 6. Analyze the class structure and class relations in the colonial land ownership systems. | 10 |
| 7. Critically analyze various dimensions of rural social transformations in India. | 10 |
| 8. Write short notes on:
a) Casteism as social problem in India.
b) Folk culture and rural life in India. | 5+5=10 |

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