

Master in Rural Development
First Semester
Rural Sociology
(MRD - 02)

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): **4 × 5 = 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): **3 × 10 = 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 Samittis 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**

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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. Kuppaswamy (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
