

2025

(NEP—2020)

(5th Semester)

SOCIOLOGY (MAJOR1)**(Rural Sociology)**

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions***(SECTION : A—OBJECTIVE)**

(Marks : 10)

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

1. Rural Sociology is originated in

- (a) India () (b) the USA ()
(c) England () (d) Ireland ()

2. Which of the following is known as 'the charter for Rural Sociology'?

- (a) Report of the Royal Commission ()
(b) Report of the Planning Commission ()
(c) Report of the Country Life Commission ()
(d) Report of the British East India Company ()

3. Rural sociology primarily studies

- (a) urban life and culture ()
(b) social problems of rural areas ()
(c) international migration ()
(d) industrialization and modernization ()

4. The most important basis of rural stratification in traditional Indian society is
- (a) caste ()
 - (b) class ()
 - (c) occupation ()
 - (d) wealth ()
5. The concept of 'dominant caste' in India was given by
- (a) André Beteille ()
 - (b) Yogendra Singh ()
 - (c) Irawati Karve ()
 - (d) M. N. Srinivas ()
6. The practice of untouchability in rural India is most directly linked to
- (a) religious diversity ()
 - (b) land ownership ()
 - (c) political decentralization ()
 - (d) caste hierarchy ()
7. Which of the following is a traditional agent of social change in rural India?
- (a) Family and kinship ()
 - (b) Mass media ()
 - (c) Social movement ()
 - (d) Directive Principles of State Policy ()
8. Land reform in India is mainly aimed at
- (a) abolition of Zamindari system ()
 - (b) redistribution of land to landless ()
 - (c) tenancy reforms ()
 - (d) All of the above ()
9. The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) was launched in the year
- (a) 1975 ()
 - (b) 1978 ()
 - (c) 1980 ()
 - (d) 1985 ()

10. The NRLM is popularly known as

- (a) Aajeevika ()
- (b) Bharat Nirman ()
- (c) Gram Samriddhi ()
- (d) Antyodaya ()

(SECTION : B—SHORT ANSWERS)

(Marks : 15)

Answer *five* questions, taking at least *one* from each Unit :

3×5=15

UNIT—I

1. What is Rural Sociology?
2. Briefly explain the development of rural sociology.

UNIT—II

3. Write short notes on the traditional caste and class nexus.
4. Explain in brief the functions of caste in rural society.

UNIT—III

5. Briefly explain the emergence of rural society in India.
6. Discuss economic barriers as the main obstacle to social change in rural India.

UNIT—IV

7. What are the objectives of National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)?
8. Write a short note on the Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awas Yojana.

(SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

Answer *five* questions, taking at least *one* from each Unit :

10×5=50

UNIT—I

1. Discuss the nature and scope of rural sociology.
2. Write an essay on rural-urban differences.

UNIT—II

3. Write a note on the emergence of rural class stratification.
4. Examine the major changes of rural caste stratification.

UNIT—III

5. Explain the different factors that bring about social change in rural society.
6. Write an essay on the role of civil society in rural development.

UNIT—IV

7. Write a note on Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS).
8. Discuss the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) as a rural development programme.

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