

2025

(CBCS)

(6th Semester)

SOCIOLOGY

TENTH PAPER

(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. When did Rural Sociology originate as a systematic science?

- (a) 1820 () (b) 1850 ()
 (c) 1862 () (d) 1897 ()

2. Rural Sociology is

- (a) the sociology of life in the rural environment ()
 (b) the sociology of marriage system in rural society ()
 (c) the study of changing family structure in rural society ()
 (d) the study of economic aspects of rural life ()

3. The type of kinship established between husband and wife is called

- (a) fictional kinship ()
 (b) permanent kinship ()
 (c) affinal kinship ()
 (d) consanguineous kinship ()

4. Which of the following is not a characteristic of village community?
- (a) Definite territory ()
 (b) Community sentiment ()
 (c) Dominance of nuclear family ()
 (d) Homogeneity ()
5. Who defined caste-class nexus as a set of relationships which becomes the basis of structural and cultural change?
- (a) G. S. Ghurye ()
 (b) M. N. Srinivas ()
 (c) André Beteille ()
 (d) A. R. Desai ()
6. Class structure in rural India is based on
- (a) power ()
 (b) religion ()
 (c) income ()
 (d) land ownership ()
7. The most serious obstacle to social change in rural society which decides almost every aspect of rural life is
- (a) conservatism ()
 (b) poverty ()
 (c) caste system ()
 (d) illiteracy ()
8. Civil society is the society driven by people themselves and has its origin in the
- (a) Vedic period ()
 (b) modern period ()
 (c) ancient period ()
 (d) post-Vedic period ()
9. The Integrated Rural Development Programme was launched in
- (a) 1978-79 () (b) 1967-69 ()
 (c) 1988-89 () (d) 1990-91 ()
10. The SGSY Scheme was reconstructed into
- (a) IRDP () (b) PMGSY ()
 (c) NREP () (d) NRLM ()

(SECTION : B—SHORT ANSWERS)

(Marks : 15)

Answer the following questions in short :

3×5=15

UNIT—I

1. Define rural sociology.

OR

2. Highlight the significance of village studies.

UNIT—II

3. Explain three characteristics of rural family.

OR

4. Briefly explain rural basic education.

UNIT—III

5. Briefly explain the nature of changes in the caste system in rural India.

OR

6. What are the three main functions of caste?

UNIT—IV

7. Highlight the economic factors of change in rural society.

OR

8. Write any three forces of social change in rural society.

UNIT—V

9. What are the main objectives of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)?

OR

10. Write a short note on the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY).

(SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

Answer the following questions :

10×5=50

UNIT—I

1. Discuss the nature and scope of rural sociology.

OR

2. Give an account of rural-urban differences.

UNIT—II

3. Explain the significance of rural religion.

OR

4. Examine the social framework of village community.

UNIT—III

5. Write an essay on traditional caste and class nexus in rural India.

OR

6. Explain the emerging rural class stratification in India.

UNIT—IV

7. Highlight the roles played by civil society in rural reconstruction.

OR

8. Write an essay on obstacles to social change in rural society.

UNIT—V

9. What are the main objectives of the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)?

OR

10. Discuss the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) as a rural development programme.
