

PARUL UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ARTS
B.Arts Summer 2022–23 Examination

Semester: 06
Subject Code:15106380
Subject Name: Rural Sociology

Date: 13-03-2023
Time:02:00pm to 04:30pm
Total Marks: 60

Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.

Q.1 Do As Directed.**(08)**

- 1 Which of the following is the primary objective of Rural Sociology
 (A) Comprehensive study of rural social organization (B) Study of social problems in rural society
 (C) Scientific study of rural family (D) Study of rural and urban relations
- 2 Which of the following not included in rural sociology
 (A) Religion (B) Marriage
 (C) Slum (D) Family
- 3 What is the folk dance of Gujarat?
 (A) Garba (B) Kathak
 (C) Bihu (D) Bhangra
- 4 What is anthropology?
 (A) Study of human behaviour and development (B) Study of animals
 (C) Study of women (D) Study of animal history
- 5 In a traditional village the head of the village used to be one who was
 (A) The eldest person in the family (B) The eldest person in the village
 (C) The youngest person in the village (D) The wisest person in the family
- 6 The main duty of the family in rural society is
 (A) Socialization (B) Internalization
 (C) Agriculture (D) Schooling
- 7 The village Rampura in the south east of Mysore in Karnataka was studied by
 (A) M.N Srinivas (B) D.N Majumdar
 (C) Oscar Lewis (D) S.C Dube
- 8 National Rural Development Institute is situated in
 (A) Chennai (B) Hyderabad
 (C) Bengaluru (D) Delhi
- 9 Studies on village communities before independence of India focused mainly on
 (A) Economic perspective (B) Political perspective
 (C) Social perspective (D) Psychological perspective
- 10 Rural sociology emerged due to
 (A) Report of the Royal Commission (B) The necessity of gainful employment
 (C) The need of reconstruction (D) The need of intensive study of different aspects of rural social life
- 11 A clustered human settlement or community, larger than a hamlet but smaller than a town is called
 (A) Cities (B) Village
 (C) Metropolis (D) Sub-town

- 12 The village community is characterised by-
- (A) Conservative ideas (B) Materialism
(C) Progressive Ideas (D) Secondary Relations
- 13 Which of the following is not included in rural institutions
- (A) Marriage (B) Religion
(C) Family (D) Schools
- 14 Society symbolises the network of
- (A) social relationships (B) orientations
(C) human relationships (D) inter-connections
- 15 French Revolution took place in the year
- (A) 1798 (B) 1789
(C) 1898 (D) 1776
- 16 In which year the term 'Sociology' was coined?
- (A) 2002 (B) 1453
(C) 1839 (D) 1998

B. Terms / Short Notes / Case Study / Charts / Graphs/ Tables, etc. (Each of 01 mark)

(07)

- 1 Explain ascribed status.
- 2 What do you understand by caste?
- 3 Which is the major occupation of rural India?
- 4 What do you understand by the term blood relations?
- 5 Name 4 varnas
- 6 Define aesthetics.
- 7 What is folk tradition?

Q.2 Answer the following.

- 1 What are the key concepts of rural social life? **(04)**
- 2 Explain Brahminization. **(04)**
- 3 What are the impacts of Panchayat Raj? **(04)**

OR

- 3 Describe why sociology is considered to be as science? **(04)**

Q.3 Answer the following.

- 1 Explain nature of rural sociology. **(05)**
- 2 What are the types of art we found in rural society? **(05)**
- 3 What are the characteristics of dominant caste? **(05)**

OR

- 3 What are the factors that determine rural social life **(05)**

Q.4 Answer the following.

- 1 What do you understand by aesthetics? Explain rural aesthetic in detail. **(06)**
- 2 Write a short note on M.N Srinivas. **(06)**
- 3 What are the characteristics of rural sociology? **(06)**

OR

- 3 Write a detailed note on rural sociology. Explain with proper examples. **(06)**