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M.A. Sem – 3 Sociology (Old Course)

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CC-301 : Rural Sociology (Theory)

કુલ સમય :– ૬૦ મીનીટ **કુલ પ્રશ્નો : ૫૦** **વિદ્યાર્થીએ ટીક કરવાના પ્રશ્નો : ૩૫**

નોંધ : વિદ્યાર્થીએ માત્ર ૩૫ પ્રશ્નો જ ટીક કરવાના રહેશે. જો વધારે ટીક કરેલ હશે તો પ્રથમ ૩૫ પ્રશ્નો જ ગણતરીમાં લેવામાં આવશે.

1. According to whom the subject of rural sociology has three dimensions.
   A. Srinivasa B. Nelson C. A. R. Desai D. Gandhiji
2. Which of the following is the field of rural sociology?
   A. Rural community B. Rural structure C. Panchayat Raj D. All
3. Co-operatives have been introduced in the villages in the form of .....
   A. Same B. Cooperation C. Planned D. Uneven
4. Which practice gave rise to new classes in the village.
   A. Raiytwali B. Caste C. Family D. None
5. The foundation of human society and culture is ..... society.
   A. Developed B. Tribal C. Rural D. Town
6. What is the main reason for migration from villages to cities?
   A. Industrialization B. Nectarization C. Westernization D. Vehicle transactions
7. What was the percentage of rural population in India as per 2001 census?
   A. 84 % B. 73 % C. 77 % D. 88 %
8. Who has described the village lifestyle as a concept?
   A. Majumdar B. Srinivasa C. Ghrye D. Merton
9. True India lives in villages. Whose line is this?
   A. Gandhiji B. Ambedkar C. Vinobabhave D. Swami Vivekananda
10. What is the economy of rural India based on?
    A. Farming B. Job C. Business D. Industry
11. The basic unit of the village community is .....
    A. Caste B. Population C. Joint family D. Nuclear family
12. Which practice determines the economic relations of the villagers.
    A. Jajamani B. Relationship C. Social D. Caste
13. Which village did Shri Niwas study?
    A. Rampur B. Kabirgarh C. Rajpur D. Raigad
14. Who called the village expresses unity in many ways.
    A. Levil B. Srinivasa C. A. R. Desai D. Disappointment
15. Who studied the village class structure of West Bengal?
    A. Ramakrishna Mukherjee B. Radhakamal Mukarji
    C. Srinivasa D. Lemware
16. Social mobility means place .....
    A. Go up B. Go down C. Stay the same D. Transfer
17. Characteristic of a rural family.
    A. Agribusiness B. Joint family C. Uniformity in members D. All
18. Which function is central to the work of the family?
    A. Farming B. Housework C. Socialization D. Child rearing
19. The traditional village overall was .....
    A. Self-reliant B. Parasitic C. Developed D. All
20. The social acceptance of the relationship of mutual biological connection is called kinship relationship. Who gave this definition?
    A. Lewis B. Lemware C. Kingsley Davis D. Mecaiver
21. Kinship relationships ..... are valid relationships.
    A. Family B. Person C. Caste D. Society
22. What is the relationship between parents and children?
    A. First B. Second C. Third D. None
23. Who called caste is family or an organization of families ?
    A. Sir Herbert Rizley B. Majumdar C. Dubey D. Mecaiver
24. According to Majumdar and Madan, caste is a ..... class.
    A. Open B. Off C. First D. Second
25. Which of the following is a characteristic of a caste?
    A. Fixed location B. Fixed business C. The spirit of high and low D. All

26. What is the aspect of making caste an independent social unit?
A. Caste Panchayat B. Society C. Caste D. Panchayat
27. Who gave the idea of dominant caste.
A. Srinivasa B. Majumdar C. Meciver D. Karl Marx
28. When was the Ministry of Welfare established?
A. 1855 B. 1985 C. 1955 D. 1958
29. What program was undertaken at the core of the Sixth Five Year Plan?
A. Ten-mudda B. Twenti-mudda C. twenty-one -mudda D. Eleven -mudda
30. Since when was the National Rural Employment Program implemented?
A. 1980 B. 1985 C. 1998 D. 1999
31. Under the National Rural Employment Act 2005, there is a right to get how many days of employment.
A. 130 B. 120 C. 102 D. 100
32. When was the Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana implemented?
A. 1988 B. 1999 C. 1989 D. 1990
33. When was the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana started?
A. 1989 B. 1978 C. 1979 D. 1988
34. What was the term of the first five year plan?
A. 1951-56 B. 1941-46 C. 1957-61 D. 1962-67
35. When was the Housing and Urban Development Corporation established?
A. 1960 B. 1970 C. 1977 D. 1988
36. Rural Sociology is a branch of .....
A. Village community B. Sociology C. Anthropology D. None
37. Who was the author of Introduction to Rural Sociology in India?
A. Dr.Desai B. Meciver C. Aelvin D. Shrinivas
38. Caste has ..... status.
A. Dedicated B. Available C. Both D. None
39. Joint family at the present time .....
A. Breaking down B. Has become stronger C. Both A & B D. None
40. In rural society, the practice of ..... is preferred for the selection of a spouse.
A. Mass marriage B. Planned marriage C. Caste marriage D. None
41. Is an informal organization of the rural community.
A. Family B. Kinship group C. Children's group D. All
42. Indicates unprecedented growth in milk production.
A. Green Revolution B. Agricultural Revolution
C. White Revolution D. Industrial Revolution
43. The goal of the traditional rural economy was limited to .....
A. Development B. Employment C. Wages D. Livelihood
44. What is the form of rural development strategy?
A. Collective B. Reformist C. Market driven D. All
45. The thinker of the co-operative society is .....
A. Nicholson B. Robert Owen C. Gandhiji D. Sardar Patel
46. To which sector most of the credit is given?
A. Urban B. Tribal C. Rural D. Industry
47. Who described the history of agricultural expansion in the global arena?
A. Swanson B. Color C. Swanson and Kalar D. None
48. Village extension workers used to meet farmers once in a while.
A. Day B. Weeks C. Fortnight D. Mass
49. Who is an important link in the community development program?
A. Talati B. Sarpanch C. District Agriculture Officer D. Gramsevak
50. When was the Indira Awas Yojana implemented?
A. 1976 B. 1978 C. 1985 D. 1988