

Total No. of Printed Pages—4

5 SEM TDC DSE SOC (CBCS) 2 (H)

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(Nov/Dec)

SOCIOLOGY

(Discipline Specific Elective)

(For Honours)

Paper : DSE-2

(**Agrarian Sociology**)

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions.*

1. Choose the correct answer of the following
from the given alternatives : 1×8=8

(a) Who is the father of the Indian Green
Revolution?

(i) M. S. Swaminathan

(ii) M. N. Srinivas

(iii) Riskey

- (b) Peasant society is best described as
- (i) a community engaged in hunting and gathering
 - (ii) a society dependent mainly on small-scale agriculture for subsistence
 - (iii) an urban-based commercial farming society
- (c) The term 'subculture of peasantry' refers to
- (i) peasants resistance to industrialization
 - (ii) unique cultural patterns and values in rural agrarian communities
 - (iii) land reforms in rural India
- (d) Which is not a problem of agricultural labour in India?
- (i) Low wages
 - (ii) Seasonal unemployment
 - (iii) Land ownership by all workers
- (e) The Green Revolution in India primarily aimed at
- (i) increasing urban employment
 - (ii) reducing agricultural exports
 - (iii) increasing food grain production through technology and inputs

- (f) Dalit agricultural labour issues are often linked with
- (i) landlessness and caste-based discrimination
 - (ii) Government agricultural subsidies
 - (iii) Crop insurance schemes
- (g) In which peasant movement did Gandhiji play a prominent role?
- (i) Kheda Movement
 - (ii) Moplah Rebellion
 - (iii) Bardoli Satyagraha
- (h) Which of the following is a common cause of agrarian crises?
- (i) Climate change
 - (ii) Lack of irrigation facilities
 - (iii) Both (i) and (ii)

2. Write on any *four* from the following (**within 150 words** each) : 4×4=16

- (a) Moral economy
- (b) Positive impacts of the Green Revolution in India
- (c) Consequences of land reform in India

- (d) Problems of agricultural labour
- (e) Features of agrarian society
- (f) Meaning of market

3. Answer any *four* from the following questions
(**within 500 words** each) : 14×4=56

- (a) Define agrarian society. Discuss the main features of agrarian society. 4+10=14
- (b) Discuss the agrarian class structure of colonial India.
- (c) Explain the impact of land reforms on farmers and rural life in India with examples.
- (d) Describe the impact of the Green Revolution on food grain production and rural life in India.
- (e) Discuss the social and economic problems faced by Dalit agricultural labourers in India.
- (f) What were the key objectives, challenges and outcomes of land reform in India?
- (g) Critically discuss the major factors of agrarian crises in India.

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