



**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT**  
**SENIOR SECTION**  
**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND HUMANITIES**  
**CLASS - XII**  
**WORKSHEET-4 - BOOK -2**  
**CHANGES AND DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL SOCIETY**  
**SOCIOLOGY (039)**

**Date of issue:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Reference: NCERT Textbook**

**Fill in the blanks**

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ castes such as washerman, potters, goldsmith, are examples of diversity of occupation in \_\_\_\_\_ India. 1
- 2 Cultivators who lease the land from landowners and have lower income than owner- cultivators are called \_\_\_\_\_. 1
- 3 Members of low ranked caste groups had to provide labour for fixed number of days / year to the village zamindar or landlords is called \_\_\_\_\_. 1

**State whether the following statements are 'True 'or 'False'/Correct the given statement**

- 4 Agriculture is the single most important source of livelihood for the majority of the rural population in India (true/false) 1
- 5 Jats and Rajputs of UP Lingayats in Karnataka are examples of dominant castes. (True / False) 1
- 6 Workers are also emerging as the main source of agricultural labour, leading to the proprietary caste groups of agricultural labour force. (T/F) 1

**Choose correct alternative for the following statements**

- 7 Many of our cultural practices and patterns can be traced to our agrarian backgrounds Which of the festival is not a part of it. 1  
a. Pongal in Tamil Nadu b. Bihu c. Baisakhi d. Holi
- 8 A system of tax collection in colonial India in which the government settled the revenue directly with the cultivator are called. 1  
a. zamindari system b. raiyatwari system  
c. halpati system d. jeeta system
- 9 As a part of land reform initiative an act that prevents land rights to the tenants and gave them security were. 1  
a. commercialization of agriculture b. subsistence agriculture  
c. capitalist agriculture d. none of the above
- 10 A pattern of seasonal migration that emerged due to Green revolution where workers circulate between their home village and more prosperous areas is called 1  
a. circulation of labour b. subsistence agriculture  
c. begar / begar d. matrix events
- 11 Identify the sociologist who described the change in the nature of relationship between landlords and agricultural workers as a shift from patronage to exploitation 1  
a. Karl Marx b. Jan Breman c. Hubert Risley d. Max Weber

**Answer the following questions**

- 12 Define the term Agrarian Structure? 2
- 13 Who is a Proprietary Caste? 2
- 14 What do you understand by Benami Transfers? 2
- 15 Who are 'footloose labour'? 2
- 16 What do you understand by 'Feminisation of agriculture'? 2
- 17 What does the term 'Begar' denote? 2
- 18 Define Zamindari & Ryatwari system. 2
- 19 'There is a close connection between Agriculture & Culture'. Explain. 4
- 20 Explain the meaning of 'Commodification' or 'Commoditization' with examples. 4
- 21 What is meant by Land Ceiling Act? Why did it prove toothless in most of the States? Give reasons to support your answers. 4
- 22 What changes took place in areas where agriculture became more commercialised? 4
- 23 What is meant by Subsidies & Support prices? 4
- 24 Write a note on the reasons behind Farmer's suicide. 4
- 25 Discuss the transformations in Rural society after independence. 4
- 26 Write briefly about the impact of Land Reforms during the Colonial Period. 4
- 27 Explain the impact of Land reforms in India after Independence. 6
- 28 What is meant by Circulation of Labour in India? Explain with examples. 6
- 29 Discuss contract farming with examples. 6
- 30 What were the adverse effects & achievements of Green revolution? 6
- 31 Discuss the social consequences of Green Revolution. 6
- 32 What do you understand by the prevalence of Caste & Class in Rural India? 6