



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION



PRETEST WORKSHEET NO. - 13

Class: 12

Sub: SOCIOLOGY

Date- 16/05/2020

TOPIC: CHANGES IN JAJMANI SYSTEM

CHAPTER: 2

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION

(1x15=15)

1. The people who relied on Jajmani jobs, no longer rely on it and
 - a. Have taken up different occupation
 - b. Have gained new means of livelihood
 - c. Continue in the same job
 - d. Both a & b are correct
2. The Kamins
 - a. Have moved to towns and cities
 - b. No longer perform the Jajmani jobs
 - c. Have started working in factories and industries
 - d. All are correct
3. The most prominent change in Jajmani system is
 - a. The Kamins are paid in Kind
 - b. The Kamins started getting paid in cash
 - c. Exchange of commodity takes place
 - d. Jajmans and Kamins exchanged goods and services
4. In Jajmani system, due to educational, scientific and technological advancement
 - a. Occupational mobility started increasing
 - b. Social mobility started deteriorating
 - c. People started seeking education
 - d. Both a & c are correct
5. Occupational mobility leads to
 - a. Change of social status
 - b. Social mobility
 - c. Improvement in lifestyle
 - d. All are same and correct
6. The major change in the field of occupation in Jajmani system was
 - a. Agriculture remained the major occupation
 - b. New industries supplemented agriculture
 - c. People no longer depended on agriculture
 - d. Both b & c are correct
7. Changes in the Jajmani system also helped to change the
 - a. Rigidity of caste system
 - b. Status, privilege, respect given to the Kamins
 - c. Dependence on ascribed status
 - d. All are correct
8. The term 'Jajmani' has been derived from a _____ word.
 - a. Greek
 - b. Roman
 - c. Latin
 - d. Sanskrit
9. Jajmani system is a reciprocal give and take relationship between
 - a. Business owner and customer
 - b. Jajman and Kamin
 - c. Patron and client
 - d. Both b & c are correct
10. The Jajmani system is
 - a. A mode of reciprocal service and caste interdependence, widespread in traditional village India
 - b. A mode of exclusive service and caste interdependence, widespread in India.
 - c. A mode of mutual service and caste interdependence, widespread in village India
 - d. A mode of reciprocal service and caste interdependence, widespread in modern India.
11. In Jajmani system, the Kamins are paid for their services in
 - a. Cash
 - b. Kind
 - c. Both Cash and kind
 - d. None
12. The Sanskrit term 'Jajman' means
 - a. A person who performs yajna
 - b. A person who performs yajna by hiring service from a Brahmin
 - c. A Brahmin who hires service from a Kamin
 - d. A Kamin who hires service from a Brahmin

13. The relation between the Jajman and Kamin is

- a. Impermanent b. For short duration c. Permanent d. Always changing

14. Jajmani jobs are

- a. Permanent b. Hereditary c. Risky d. Both a & b

15. Jajmani system is very much alike

- a. Caste system b. Barter system c. Feudal system d. None

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