



**PRE TEST ANSWER SHEET NO. - 27**

**Class: 12**

**Sub: SOCIOLOGY**

**Date- 22/06/2020**

**TOPIC: RURAL AND URBAN CLASS STRUCTURE**

## CHAPTER: 3

### I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION

**(1x15=15)**

1. Under the Permanent Settlement Act, the right of ownership of land property was given to  
*b. Zamindars*
2. The zamindari system was abolished in India in the year  
*b. 1950*
3. Before independence, which land revenue system gave ownership right to zamindars?  
*a. Permanent Settlement Act*
4. Which of the following are responsible for the decrease in per capita holding of cultivated land in India?
  1. Low per capita income
  2. Practice of dividing land under heirs
  3. Rapid increase in population
  4. Use of traditional ploughing techniques*b. 2 & 3 only*
5. What was the effect of abolition of zamindari system?  
*d. All are correct*
6. What were the different types of peasant proprietors?  
*d. All*
7. Which of the following characteristics is true about poor peasants?  
*a. Forced to rent other's land for cultivation*
8. Which of the following is not true about middle peasants?  
*d. They are emerging as strong capitalist farmer group*
9. Consider the following statements.
  1. Rich peasants are proprietors with considerable holding
  2. Rich peasants perform no fieldwork but supervise cultivation and take personal interest in land management and improvement.
  3. Rich peasants are generally self sufficient
  4. Rich peasants constitute a large segment of agricultural laborer**Choose the correct statement.**  
*a. 1 & 2 only*
10. Non cultivating landlords, peasant proprietors and tenants constituted social groups connected with  
*c. Agriculture*
11. Carpenters, ironsmith, potter and others constituted the class of  
*d. Artisan class*
12. Social classes in urban areas comprise  
*d. All of them*
13. Professional class comprise  
*d. Only a & b are correct*
14. The bureaucrats, the intellectuals, SHGs, Corporate class, politicians, traders etc form the  
*c. Modern class structure*
15. Peasants and artisans together form the  
*a. Rural class structure*

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