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## 16.ASSESSMENT

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### Self-check Questions

1. Which of the following is traditionally considered the most enduring and pervasive feature of India's rural social structure?
  - a) Nuclear family system
  - b) Caste system
  - c) High levels of social mobility
  - d) Dominance of urban values
2. In the context of the rural economic structure, what does "disguised unemployment" primarily refer to?
  - a) People who are openly unemployed and seeking jobs.
  - b) People working in jobs that don't match their qualifications.
  - c) More people working on a farm than are actually needed, with zero marginal productivity of labor.
  - d) Seasonal unemployment in non-agricultural sectors.
3. The traditional Jajmani system in rural India primarily involved:
  - a) Direct cash payments for all services rendered.
  - b) A reciprocal exchange of goods and services between different caste groups.
  - c) A system of land tenancy where landless laborers paid rent to landlords.
  - d) Exclusive reliance on self-sufficiency with no external trade.
4. Which constitutional amendment significantly strengthened the political functioning of rural local self-governance institutions in India?
  - a) 42nd Amendment
  - b) 73rd Amendment
  - c) 86th Amendment
  - d) 97th Amendment



5. The primary economic activity for the majority of the population in Indian rural communities traditionally has been:

- a) Manufacturing in large industries
- b) Information technology services
- c) Agriculture and allied activities
- d) International trade

6. The caste system in Indian rural areas traditionally determined not only social status but also occupational roles and patterns of interaction.

7. The Green Revolution primarily led to uniform prosperity across all regions and social strata in rural India, with no significant disparities.

8. The Gram Sabha is the lowest tier of the Panchayati Raj system and comprises all adult voters of a village or group of villages.

9. Rural indebtedness is a contemporary issue but was not a significant problem in traditional Indian rural economic structures.

10. The joint family system has largely disappeared from Indian rural areas due to modernization and urbanization.

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## Answers to Self-Check Questions

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1. b) Caste System

2. c) More people working on a farm than are actually needed, with zero marginal productivity of labor.

3. b) A reciprocal exchange of goods and services between different caste groups.

4. b) 73rd Amendment

5. c) Agriculture and allied activities

6. True

7. False

8. True

9. False

10. False



## Short Answer Questions

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Q1. Briefly explain how the caste system structured social relations and division of labor in traditional Indian rural communities.

Q2. What are the main characteristics of a "subsistence economy" as it traditionally existed in many Indian rural communities, and how did it differ from a market-oriented economy?

Q3. Describe the role of the Gram Panchayat in the political functioning of an Indian village after the 73rd Constitutional Amendment.

## Long Answer Questions

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Q1. Analyze the complex interplay between the social structure (specifically the caste system and family structures) and the economic structure (agriculture, Jajmani system) in traditional Indian rural communities. Discuss how these structures reinforced each other and contributed to both stability and inequality.

Q2. Discuss the impact of major economic and political reforms (e.g., Green Revolution, 73rd Constitutional Amendment) on the traditional rural community in India. Elaborate on both the intended positive outcomes and any unintended consequences or challenges that arose in terms of social and economic equity.