

CBSE Class 12 Sociology 2022 - 62 Set-4 - Compartment

Question Paper

Conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)



Time Allowed: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

General Instructions

- (i) This question paper contains 14 questions.
- (ii) All questions are compulsory, except where an internal choice is provided.
- (iii) Answers should be precise and to the point.
- (iv) Section A: Questions 1–2 carry 1 mark each. Answers should not exceed 10–15 words.
- (v) Section B: Questions 3–9 carry 2 marks each. Answers should not exceed 30 words.
- (vi) Section C: Questions 10–12 carry 4 marks each. Answers should not exceed 80 words.
- (vii) Section D: Questions 13–14 carry 6 marks each. Answers should not exceed 200 words.

Section A

1.

Read the source and answer the question: After 1834 till 1920, ships left from the ports of India on a regular basis carrying people of various religions, gender, classes and castes destined to work for a minimum of five years on one of the plantations in Mauritius. For many decades the recruiting ground was centred in Bihar, in particular, in districts such as Patna, Gaya, Arrah, Saran, Tirhut, Champaran, Monghyr, Bhagalpur and Purnea. (Pineo 1984) Why did ships carrying people leave the ports of India on a regular basis?

2.

Read the source and answer the question: The result is that although I try to forget my caste, it is impossible to forget. And then I remember an expression I heard somewhere : "What comes by birth, but can't be cast off by dying — that is caste ?" (Kumud Pawade) Define caste.

Section B

3.

Until recently practices such as begar or free labour were prevalent in many parts of Northern India. Members of low ranked caste groups had to provide labour for a fixed number of days per year to the village zamindar or landlord. Similarly lack of resources and dependence on the landed class for economic, social and political support, meant that many of the working poor were tied to landowners in hereditary labour relationships (bonded labour). What was expected of the free labour in the hereditary labour relationships?

4.

Differentiate between reformist and redemptive social movement.

5.

Mention any two features of a social movement.

6.

Who gave the concept of the De-Sanskritisation? Define De-Sanskritisation.

7.

Mention any two of the many and complex ways by which British colonialism lives on in contemporary India.

8(a).

How can we say that the lifestyle of the planters was luxurious? State any two points.

OR

8(b).

The working conditions of the labourers of the tea plantations of Assam benefited the planters. How? Give any two points.

9.

Mention any two social reformers of the 19th century and the social issues that they fought for.

Section C

10.

Mention the transformations that took place in rural society post-independence.

11(a).

Highlight the working conditions of the employees working in IT sector.

OR

11(b).

Explain the working conditions of labourers working in coal mines.

12.

Give any four social consequences of Green Revolution.

Section D

13(a).

What is meant by disinvestment? How does it fit in with worldwide trends?

OR

13(b).

How do people find jobs? Mention two components of employment opportunities and the ways by which the Government of India facilitates these employment opportunities.

14.

Mention two types of class-based movements. Explain any one type of class-based movement.

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