CBSE EXAMINATION PAPER-2022

SOCIOLOGY

(Solved)

Time allowed : 3 hours | Maximum Marks : 50

General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

i. This question paper contains **17 questions.** All questions are **compulsory.**

ii. This question paper is divided into **4 sections.**

iii. **Section A** – questions number **1 to 2** are case based questions

iv. **Section B** – questions number **3 to 10** are very short answer

v. **Section C** – questions number **11 to 14** are short answer

vi. **Section D** – questions number **15 to 17** are long answer

vii. There is no overall choice given in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions.

viii. Use of calculator is NOT allowed.

Section A

Question 1.

Urban luxury manufactures like the high quality silks and cottons of Dacca or Murshidabad must have been hit first by the almost simultaneous collapse of indigeneous court demand and the external market on which these had largely depended. Village crafts in the interior and particularly, in regions other than eastern India where British penetration was earliest and deepest, probably survived much longer, coming to be seriously affected only with the spread of railways. (Sarkar : 1983 : 29)

(1)

When British took over states and towns of India, some of them lost their courts, artisans and court gentry. Give any one reason.

[1 Marks]

Answer: One reason was the collapse of indigenous court demand because the British took over the Indian states and abolished these royal courts, which led to loss of patronage for artisans and court gentry.

Key Points: British takeover led to abolition of indigenous courts - Loss of patronage for artisans and court gentry - Collapse of demand for urban luxury manufactures

Question 2. Ways of thinking ..... John Stuart Mill soon after its publication became a text in Indian colleges. Indians came to know about Magna Carta, and the struggle for liberty and equality in Europe and America.

(1) Mention the kind of Westernization being referred to in the given source.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The Westernization referred to is Intellectual Westernization, where Indian thinkers adopted Western political ideas like liberty and equality through study of texts such as those by John Stuart Mill.

Key Points: "Intellectual Westernization, Adoption of Western political ideas, Influence of liberal thought, Education through Western texts"

Section B

Question 3.

Many of our cultural practices and patterns can be traced to our agrarian backgrounds. Structural and cultural changes are closely inter-related. Most of the New Year festivals in different regions of India celebrate the main harvest season.

(a) **“**There is a close relationship between agriculture and culture**”**. Give one reason to support the given statement.

(b)Name any two agriculture related festivals.

[2 Marks]

Answer:

(a) Agriculture influences not only the livelihood but also the lifestyle and traditions of people. Many cultural practices, rituals, and festivals in India are based on the agricultural cycle, celebrating events like sowing and harvesting seasons, which shows the close relationship between agriculture and culture.

(b) Two agriculture related festivals are Pongal celebrated in Tamil Nadu and Baisakhi celebrated in Punjab.

> **Key Points: Agriculture influences culture and lifestyle - Many festivals are linked to agricultural cycles - Agriculture is a way of life in rural India - Pongal is a harvest festival in Tamil Nadu - Baisakhi is a harvest festival in Punjab**

Question 4.

A social movement requires sustained collective action over time. Such action is often directed against the state and takes the form of demanding changes in state policy or practice. Spontaneous and disorganised protest cannot be called a social movement.

(a) Write any two features of a social movement.

(b)Give an example of a Dalit Movement.

[2 Marks]

Answer:

(a) Two features of a social movement are: (1) It requires sustained collective action over time, meaning continuous efforts by a group of people to bring about change. (2) It has an organization and leadership that help members work together and make decisions effectively.

(b) An example of a Dalit Movement is the movement led by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar that fought against caste discrimination and worked for the rights and upliftment of Dalits in India.

> **Key Points: Sustained collective action-Organisation and leadership-Dalit Movement example: Ambedkar-led movement against caste discrimination**

Question 5.

“There is a vital difference between the empire building of pre- capitalist times and that of capitalist times.**”** What is this difference?

[2 Marks]

Answer: The vital difference between pre-capitalist and capitalist empire building lies in their economic and organizational nature. In pre-capitalist times, conquerors mainly sought to extract continuous tribute and wealth from dominated territories through outright pillage and domination. However, capitalist empire building involves significant changes such as private ownership of production, organized labor through wages, technological innovations, and a profit motive driven by market competition. This form of empire served to expand capitalist economic systems globally, affecting social, cultural, and governance structures.

> **Key Points: Pre-capitalist empire building involved tribute and pillage-Capitalist empire building based on private ownership and profit motive-Capitalism uses wage labor, technological innovation, and market organization-Capitalist empire expands economic systems and affects social and governance structures**

Question 6.

The varied social reform movements did have common themes. Yet there were also significant differences. State any two differences.

[2 Marks]

Answer: Social reform movements shared goals like education access, women's status improvement, and breaking caste barriers, but they had differences as well. Firstly, some movements were reformist, aiming to improve specific social practices, while others were revolutionary, seeking radical change. Secondly, their composition varied; for example, the women's movement united urban middle-class feminists and poor peasant women, whereas other movements often had a more homogeneous membership. These differences influenced their strategies and outcomes.

> **Key Points: Difference in nature of movements (reformist vs revolutionary)-Differences in composition and participation of members-Differences in focus and strategies**

Question 7.

What are Redemptive or Transformatory social movements ? Give one example.

[2 Marks]

Answer: Redemptive or transformatory social movements aim to bring about a deep change in the personal beliefs, values, and behaviors of their individual members. These movements focus on transforming individuals' consciousness and encouraging profound personal change rather than just altering specific laws or policies. For example, the Alcoholics Anonymous movement is a redemptive social movement that helps individuals overcome alcoholism by changing their lifestyle and personal habits.

Key Points: Definition: aimed at changing personal consciousness and actions - Focus on individual-level transformation - Not limited to specific reforms but deep personal change - Example: Alcoholics Anonymous movement which helps individuals overcome addiction

Question 8.

What is meant by Reformist social movements ? Give one example.

[2 Marks]

Answer: Reformist social movements aim to bring about changes within the existing social and political systems without completely overthrowing them. They seek to improve or modify specific aspects of society through legal or peaceful means rather than radical transformation. These movements often work within institutional frameworks and advocate for gradual reforms. An example of a reformist social movement in India is the 1960s movement for the reorganisation of states on the basis of language. Another example is the recent Right to Information campaign, which aimed to promote transparency and accountability in governance.

Key Points: Reformist social movements seek gradual change-They work within existing systems-They aim to improve specific social or political issues-Example: 1960s linguistic reorganisation movement in India-Example: Right to Information campaign

Question 9.

"For Indian nationalists, the issue of economic exploitation under colonial rule was a central issue".

How did Indian nationalists promote industrialisation in the early years of independence ?

[2 Marks]

Answer: Indian nationalists viewed economic exploitation under British colonial rule as a major problem. After independence, they promoted industrialisation as a way to overcome poverty and achieve economic freedom. They emphasized the development of heavy industries and machine-making sectors to modernize the economy. The public sector was expanded significantly to control key industries, and cooperative sectors were encouraged to create social equity. These steps aimed to reduce dependence on foreign countries and build a self-reliant, strong economy, reflecting the nationalist vision of swaraj or self-rule.

Key Points: Economic exploitation was a central nationalist concern - Promotion of industrialisation to achieve economic growth and social equity - Development of heavy and machine-making industries - Expansion of public sector - Strengthening cooperative sector - Aiming for self-reliance and reducing foreign dependence

Question 10.

"Sanskritisation seems to justify a model that rests on inequality and exclusion". Give two reasons to support this statement.

[2 Marks]

Answer: Sanskritisation supports inequality because it assumes the cultural practices of the 'upper caste' as superior, implying that the 'lower caste' practices are inferior. This promotes social exclusion by encouraging lower caste groups to imitate upper castes to gain status, rather than challenging the hierarchy itself. Also, this model benefits mainly those lower caste groups who are financially better off, excluding poorer groups from upward mobility and reinforcing existing social inequalities.

Key Points: Sanskritisation views upper caste practices as superior - Lower caste seen as inferior - Desire to imitate upper caste is considered natural - Only wealthier lower caste members adopt upper caste practices - Reinforces social inequality and exclusion

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Section C

Question 11.

How did commercialisation of agriculture lead to circulation of labour ?

[4 Marks]

Answer: Commercialisation of agriculture means growing crops primarily for sale in the market rather than for personal consumption. This change led to significant transformations in rural society, especially in labour relations. As agriculture became more commercialised, many small farmers could no longer sustain themselves solely on farming, leading to increased dependence on wage labour. In regions where commercial farming was expanding, there was a higher demand for labourers to work on larger farms and plantations. Consequently, many agricultural workers became migrant labourers, moving from one place to another in search of work. This movement of workers is referred to as the circulation of labour. The growth of migrant agricultural labour has linked different rural regions economically, with labourers supplying their work to more developed agricultural areas. This migration and circulation of labour reflect the transition towards capitalist agriculture, where workers do not own land but depend on wages for survival, linking rural areas to the wider market economy.

Key Points: Commercialisation of agriculture means growing crops for sale in market-Increased demand for labour on commercial farms-Labourers migrated to different areas for work leading to circulation of labour-Transition towards capitalist agriculture where workers are separated from land-Migrant agricultural labour linked different rural regions economically-Labourers became wage earners dependent on market economy

Question 12.

Job recruitment as a factory worker takes a different pattern. Explain this pattern.

[4 Marks]

Answer: Job recruitment as a factory worker follows a unique pattern compared to other jobs. Historically, many workers secured jobs through intermediaries called contractors or jobbers. In Kanpur textile mills, these intermediaries were known as mistris, who were themselves workers. Factory workers are usually trained to perform specialized tasks and earn wages accordingly. Many factories also employ badli workers, who temporarily replace permanent workers on leave. Despite working for years, badli workers do not get the same job security or status as permanent employees. This system, where workers are hired on a contract basis, is known as contract work in the organized sector. The relationship between managers and workers is different too, often more formal and less personal. Cooperative behavior in a factory is usually enforced due to the repetitive nature of the work. Overall, the recruitment and work pattern emphasizes specialization, temporary contract work, and hierarchical relationships.

Key Points: Workers recruited via contractors or mistris - Specialized task training for factory jobs - Use of badli (temporary) workers replacing permanent staff - Badli workers lack status and job security - Contract work common in organized sector - Manager-worker relationships are formal - Cooperation in factory work is often enforced

Question 13.

Explain 'Scientific Management' system. What shift from Scientific Management took place in the 1980s ?

[4 Marks]

Answer: Scientific Management, developed during the Industrial Revolution, focused on improving worker productivity and discipline by systematically applying science and technology to industrial production. It involved breaking down industrial processes into simple, precise operations that could be timed, organized, and monitored efficiently. Managers played a key role in supervising work to enhance productivity using inventions like new machines and assembly lines. However, in the 1980s, there was a significant shift away from the rigid, machine-like approach of Scientific Management. With new economic policies, such as liberalisation, and evolving market demands, industries began adopting more flexible management practices that emphasized innovation, worker participation, and adaptability rather than strict control and supervision. This shift represented a move towards a more human-centric and dynamic approach to managing work, reflecting changes in technology, economics, and society.

Key Points: Definition of Scientific Management-Systematic application of science and technology-Role of managers to supervise and enhance productivity-Breakdown of work

into simple tasks-Use of machines and assembly lines-Shift in the 1980s-Move from strict control to flexibility and innovation-Emphasis on worker participation and adaptability-Change influenced by economic liberalisation and evolving market needs

Question 14.

Mention the positive and negative aspects of 'contract farming' system.

[4 Marks]

Answer:

Contract farming is an agricultural system where companies provide farmers with seeds, inputs, know-how, and capital to grow specific crops, guaranteeing a fixed price for the produce. The positive aspect of contract farming is that it provides farmers with financial security and assured market access, reducing the risks of price fluctuations. This system is common in producing specialized crops like flowers, fruits, cotton, and oilseeds. However, there are negative aspects as well. Contract farming often shifts land use away from food grain production towards export-oriented products. It may disconnect farmers from traditional agricultural knowledge and makes them dependent on companies. It generally promotes crops requiring high inputs of fertilizers and pesticides, which may not be ecologically sustainable. Additionally, since contract farming mainly focuses on elite products, small farmers may find it difficult to benefit equally. Hence, while it offers market assurance, the dependency and ecological concerns pose challenges to this system.

Key Points: Contract farming definition-Provides seeds, inputs, expertise, and fixed price assurance-Positive: financial security, assured market access-Negative: diversion from food grains, dependency on companies, loss of indigenous knowledge-High input use leads to ecological concerns-Focus on elite crops may marginalize small farmers

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Section D

Question 15. What is the difference between a strike and a lockout? Discuss the famous strike of Bombay Textile Mills of 1982.

[6 Marks]

Answer:

A strike is a form of protest where workers collectively stop working to demand better wages, improved working conditions, or other rights from their employers. It is initiated by the workers as a way to pressure the management to meet their demands. On the other hand, a lockout is an action taken by the management, where they shut the factory gates, preventing workers from entering and performing their duties. In a lockout, employers aim to pressure workers to accept certain terms or to break the workers' demands.

One of the most famous strikes in Indian labor history is the Bombay Textile Mills strike of 1982. Led by the trade union leader Dr. Datta Samant, this strike involved nearly a quarter of a million textile workers and deeply affected the entire community dependent on these mills. The strike lasted for almost two years, making it one of the longest and most impactful labor strikes. The workers demanded better wages and improved working conditions. During this time, the workers faced many hardships, including sustaining themselves without regular wages. The strike had significant economic and social impacts, ultimately showing the power and challenges of collective worker action in industrial disputes.

Key Points: Definition of strike - Workers stop working to demand rights-Definition of lockout - Management prevents workers from working-Famous Bombay Textile Mills strike 1982 led by Dr. Datta Samant-Involved 250,000 workers-Lasted nearly two years-Demands for better wages and conditions-Workers faced hardships due to lack of wages-Importance of the strike in Indian labor history

Question 16. Home based work is an important part of the economy. Explain by giving an example.

[6 Marks]

Answer: Home-based work plays a significant role in the economy, especially in developing countries like India. It refers to work that is done at home by individuals, mostly women and children, who create products such as lace, zari, brocade, carpets, bidis, and agarbattis. An agent provides the necessary raw materials and later collects the finished products. This system benefits both the workers, who can earn without leaving their homes, and the manufacturers, who save on large-scale factory costs. For example, many families engage in making bidis at home, which involves rolling tobacco in tendu leaves. This kind of work is different from people who 'work from home' in office jobs; home-based work usually involves manual, craft-related tasks supplied by an external agent. During the COVID-19 pandemic, many IT employees worked from home, which contrasts with home-based work since their tasks are service-based and often require digital tools. Home-based work supports livelihoods, especially for those unable to work outside due to various reasons, and thus contributes substantially to the informal sector and overall economy.

Key Points: Definition of home-based work-Examples include lace, zari, carpets, bidis, agarbattis-Mostly done by women and children-Agent provides raw materials and collects finished goods-Difference between home-based work and working from home (office jobs)-Importance in informal economy-Contribution to household income-Economic benefits and challenges

Question 17. Are ecological movements new or old social movements? Explain the above using the Chipko Movement as an example.

[6 Marks]

Answer:

Ecological movements can be understood as both old and new social movements because they often address a mix of social, economic, and environmental issues, rather than just environmental conservation alone. The Chipko Movement in India is a clear example of this overlap. It began in the early 1970s in the Himalayan foothills when local villagers, primarily women, protested against the cutting of trees in their forests. While the movement was focused on protecting the environment and conserving forests, it also expressed broader concerns. The hill villagers resented the policies of a distant government that seemed indifferent to their needs, highlighting issues of political representation and economic inequality.

This shows that ecological movements, like the Chipko Movement, are intertwined with social inequality and cultural identity, which are characteristic features of old social movements. For example, tribal communities' struggles involve concerns over economic inequality and cultural identity alongside environmental protection. Therefore, the Chipko Movement demonstrates how ecological movements challenge not only environmental degradation but also social injustice and political marginalization.

In conclusion, ecological movements cannot be categorized simply as new or old social movements because they blend environmental goals with social and political issues, as illustrated by the Chipko Movement. This intermingling of economic, cultural, ecological, and political concerns makes ecological movements significant and complex examples of social movements in India.

Key Points: Ecological movements address both environmental and social issues- Chipko Movement began in Himalayan foothills to protect forests- Local women played a key role in the movement- Expressed concerns about government indifference and political representation- Highlighted issues of economic inequality and social injustice- Tribal movements blend ecological issues with cultural and economic concerns- Ecological movements blur the lines between old and new social movements- Chipko exemplifies intermingled interests of ecology, economy, and politics