

UP Board 12 Sociology (340 FP) Question Paper with Solution

Time Allowed :3 h 15 min	Maximum Marks :100	Total Questions :29
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General Instructions

Please read the instructions carefully:

1. All questions are compulsory. Marks allotted to each question are given against it.
2. Question Nos. 1 to 10 are multiple choice type. Question Nos. 11 to 20 are very short answer type to be answered in about 25 words each. Question Nos. 21 to 26 are short answer type to be answered in 50 words each. Question Nos. 27 to 29 are long answer type to be answered in 150 words each.

(Multiple Choice Type Questions)

(1) Supporter of the theory of optimal population is

- i) Dalton
- ii) Charles Cooley
- iii) Malthus
- iv) Weber

Correct Answer: iii) Malthus

Solution: Malthus supported the theory of optimal population, proposing a balance between population size and available resources to ensure maximum productivity and sustainability.

💡 Quick Tip

Optimal population theory highlights the need to balance population growth with resource availability for economic prosperity.

(2) The system which supersedes a hierarchical structure with classification of people in a society is called

- i) Social intolerance
- ii) Social commentary
- iii) Social differentiation
- iv) Social stratification

Correct Answer: iv) Social stratification

Solution: Social stratification refers to the hierarchical classification of individuals in a society based on socioeconomic status, power, or prestige.

 Quick Tip

Social stratification organizes people into layers based on income, education, and power, creating social hierarchies.

(3) "Green Revolution" is related to which field?

- i) Milk production
- ii) Agriculture production
- iii) Vegetable production
- iv) Fish production

Correct Answer: ii) Agriculture production

Solution: The Green Revolution was a significant agricultural movement that increased food grain production through advanced farming techniques and high-yield crop varieties.

 Quick Tip

The Green Revolution emphasized the use of fertilizers, irrigation, and scientific techniques to boost crop production, ensuring food security.

(4) Where did the Industrial Revolution first occur?

- i) America
- ii) Russia
- iii) England
- iv) France

Correct Answer: iii) England

Solution: The Industrial Revolution first began in England during the late 18th century, marked by advancements in technology and industrial processes.

 Quick Tip

England's abundant coal and iron resources, along with innovations like the steam engine, were key drivers of the Industrial Revolution.

(5) Who led 'Champaran Satyagrah'?

- i) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- ii) Mahatma Gandhi
- iii) Jawaharlal Nehru
- iv) Jayprakash Narayan

Correct Answer: ii) Mahatma Gandhi

Solution: The Champaran Satyagraha of 1917 was led by Mahatma Gandhi to address the grievances of indigo farmers against oppressive plantation policies in Bihar.

 Quick Tip

The Champaran Satyagraha marked the first instance of Gandhi's principle of non-violent civil disobedience in India.

(6) The main reason for modernisation in India is

- i) Urbanisation
- ii) Westernisation
- iii) Industrialisation
- iv) All of these

Correct Answer: iv) All of these

Solution: Modernisation in India is driven by urbanisation, westernisation, and industrialisation. Together, these factors contribute to societal transformation, technological advancement, and changes in cultural and economic practices.

 Quick Tip

Modernisation involves adopting new technologies, reforming social structures, and aligning with global standards, often spurred by industrial growth and cultural shifts.

(7) 'Liberalisation' is related to

- i) Education policy
- ii) Social policy
- iii) Colonial policy
- iv) Economic policy decisions

Correct Answer: iv) Economic policy decisions

Solution: Liberalisation refers to the relaxation of government restrictions in economic policies. It aims to enhance private sector participation, encourage foreign investments, and reduce trade barriers to improve overall economic efficiency.

 Quick Tip

Economic liberalisation fosters growth by opening markets, reducing state control, and promoting entrepreneurship and globalization.

(8) When was 'All India Radio' established?

- i) 1930
- ii) 1936

- iii) 1947
- iv) 1951

Correct Answer: ii) 1936

Solution: All India Radio (AIR) was officially established in 1936 and played a pivotal role in broadcasting information, education, and entertainment to a vast Indian audience. It continues to be one of the largest radio networks globally.

 Quick Tip

Remember key historical institutions' establishment dates like AIR, as they highlight cultural and national development milestones.

(9) Gender inequality is having adverse effects in our society on

- i) women
- ii) men
- iii) women-men both
- iv) none of them

Correct Answer: iii) women-men both

Solution: Gender inequality negatively impacts both women and men by limiting opportunities, reinforcing stereotypes, and fostering inequities in multiple spheres of life, including economic, educational, and social domains. Addressing these issues benefits everyone by creating a more inclusive society.

 Quick Tip

Focus on the broader impacts of inequality, as understanding its mutual effects fosters better societal solutions.

(10) The concept of 'invisible hand' is related to

- i) R. K. Brown
- ii) Marshall
- iii) Spencer
- iv) Smith

Correct Answer: iv) Smith

Solution: The concept of the "invisible hand" was introduced by Adam Smith, often regarded as the father of modern economics. It describes how individuals pursuing their self-interests in a free-market economy inadvertently promote the overall good of society, as if guided by an invisible hand.

 Quick Tip

Remember Adam Smith's connection with the "invisible hand" as a cornerstone of classical economic theory.

(Very Short Answer Type Questions)

(11) What do you understand by 'Weekly market'?

Answer: A weekly market is a marketplace that operates at a specific location once a week. Vendors gather to sell a wide variety of goods, catering mainly to the local population. Such markets are commonly found in rural and semi-urban areas.

Example: Farmers' markets or local bazaars held on specific days of the week.

 Quick Tip

Weekly markets are crucial for small traders without permanent shops and for communities, as they offer fresh goods at reasonable prices.

(12) What is meant by gender inequality?

Answer: Gender inequality refers to the unequal treatment or perception of individuals based on their gender. This often results in disparities in access to resources, opportunities, and rights between men and women.

 Quick Tip

Gender inequality is a major global issue, influencing economic participation, education, health, and political representation for all genders.

(13) What do you understand by 'tribal conflict'?

Answer: Tribal conflict refers to disputes or clashes between different tribal groups, often caused by competition over resources, cultural differences, or historical grievances. These conflicts can lead to social, economic, and political instability in affected regions.

 Quick Tip

Tribal conflicts are not just about territorial disputes; they are deeply rooted in cultural identity and resource access challenges.

(14) Write the steps of 'Social research'.

Answer: The steps of social research typically include:

Identifying and defining the research problem.
Reviewing existing literature and theories.
Formulating a hypothesis or research questions.
Designing the research methodology.
Collecting data through surveys, interviews, or observations.
Analyzing and interpreting the data.
Drawing conclusions and verifying the hypothesis.
Reporting and presenting the findings.

 Quick Tip

Remember, a well-defined research problem and appropriate methodology are crucial for conducting effective social research.

(15) Explain the effect of 'Industrialisation'.

Answer: Industrialization has significant effects on society and the economy, which include:

Economic Growth: Boosts production, exports, and GDP.
Urbanization: Leads to the development of cities and towns.
Employment: Creates job opportunities in manufacturing and allied sectors.
Technological Advancements: Promotes innovation and use of machinery.
Social Changes: Influences lifestyle, culture, and family dynamics.
Environmental Impact: Causes pollution, deforestation, and climate changes.
Infrastructure Development: Leads to better roads, railways, and power generation.

 Quick Tip

Industrialization transforms societies but requires a balance between economic growth and environmental sustainability.

(16) Explain the characteristics of rural society.

Answer: Rural society has the following characteristics:

Agricultural Economy: Primarily dependent on agriculture for livelihood.
Close-knit Communities: Strong interpersonal relationships and a sense of belonging.
Traditional Practices: Adherence to customs, rituals, and local governance.
Low Infrastructure Development: Limited access to roads, healthcare, and education.
Simple Living: Lifestyle focuses on simplicity and harmony with nature.
Low Social Mobility: Change in social status or occupation is less common.

 Quick Tip

Rural societies are vital for preserving cultural traditions and ensuring food security.

(17) Explain the difference between 'Strike' and 'Lockout'.

Answer:

Strike:

Initiated by workers or employees.

Purpose is to protest against employers for better wages, working conditions, or rights.

Involves refusal to work or performing minimal duties.

Lockout:

Initiated by employers or management.

Purpose is to enforce employer's demands or avoid losses during disputes.

Involves the temporary closing of the workplace to prevent workers from entering.

 Quick Tip

Remember: Strikes reflect employee resistance, while lockouts represent employer countermeasures during disputes.

(18) What are the problems of tribal integration? Clarify.

Answer: The problems of tribal integration include:

Loss of Identity: Integration leads to the erosion of tribal customs and traditions.

Economic Displacement: Industrial and urban development forces them off their lands.

Discrimination: Tribals face prejudice and social exclusion.

Lack of Representation: Insufficient participation in political processes and decision-making.

Educational Gaps: High illiteracy rates hinder social and economic inclusion.

 Quick Tip

Tribal integration policies should respect cultural diversity and aim for inclusive development.

(19) Write about three Indian social reformers during the British colonial period.

Answer:

Raja Ram Mohan Roy: Advocated against sati and worked for women's education and social justice.

Swami Vivekananda: Promoted Hindu spirituality, universal tolerance, and education reform.

Jyotirao Phule: Worked for the upliftment of the marginalized, especially women and lower

castes.

 Quick Tip

Remember the impact of reformers' contributions in shaping modern Indian society.

(20) Mention the major challenges related to cultural diversity of India.

Answer:

Language Barriers: Over 22 official languages and numerous dialects lead to communication gaps.

Religious Differences: Potential for communal tensions and misunderstandings.

Caste Discrimination: Social inequities based on the caste system persist.

Regionalism: Conflicts between states over resources and cultural dominance.

Migration: Strains on urban areas due to rural-to-urban migration.

Political Exploitation: Misuse of cultural issues for political gains.

(Short Answer Type Questions)

(21) What effect did globalisation have on employment opportunities? Clarify.

Answer:

Positive Effects:

Increased job creation in sectors like IT, manufacturing, and services due to foreign direct investment.

Enhanced opportunities in global markets for skilled workers. Expansion of export-driven industries.

Negative Effects:

Job insecurity due to outsourcing and contract-based jobs. Decline in traditional industries unable to compete globally. Widening income inequality as skilled workers benefit more than unskilled ones.

 Quick Tip

Globalisation connects economies globally, but its impact varies by industry and worker skill level.

(22) Discuss the changing forms of the means of mass communication.

Answer:

Print Media:

Traditional forms like newspapers and magazines continue but face competition from digital alternatives. Broadcast Media:

TV and radio remain popular but have diversified into streaming platforms.

Digital Media:

Rise of social media, websites, and mobile apps as dominant communication tools.

Interactive and user-driven content. Technology Advancements:

Rapid dissemination of information via smartphones and the internet.

Integration of AI and machine learning in personalized communication.

 Quick Tip

Digital media revolutionized mass communication by enhancing accessibility and interactivity.

(23) Clarify the main reasons of women movement.

Answer:

Equal Rights:

Fight for gender equality in education, employment, and political participation.

Ending Discrimination:

Demand for abolition of societal norms that marginalize women. Safety and Dignity:

Campaign against domestic violence, harassment, and sexual assault.

Economic Empowerment:

Advocacy for equal pay and economic independence.

 Quick Tip

Women's movements aim to achieve equality, safety, and empowerment in society.

(24) Describe the theory of demographic transition.

Answer:

Stage 1: High birth and death rates lead to a stable population.

Stage 2: Death rates decline due to advancements in healthcare and sanitation, while birth rates remain high, causing rapid population growth.

Stage 3: Birth rates decrease due to urbanization, education, and family planning, leading to slowed population growth.

Stage 4: Both birth and death rates stabilize at low levels, resulting in a steady population.

Stage 5 (optional): Some nations experience population decline due to very low birth rates.

 Quick Tip

Demographic transition explains population changes in correlation with economic and social development.

(25) Discuss the government efforts made for the Divyangas.

Answer:

Legislation:

Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPWD) Act, 2016 ensures equal opportunities and facilities for persons with disabilities.

Reservation policies in education, employment, and political participation.

Accessibility:

Implementation of the Accessible India Campaign to make infrastructure, transport, and information technology accessible.

Education and Skill Development:

Schemes like Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan include inclusive education for children with disabilities.

Vocational training programs to enhance employability. Financial Assistance:

Scholarships for Divyang students.

Disability pension and health insurance schemes.

 Quick Tip

"Divyang" signifies inclusivity and empowerment, highlighting abilities over disabilities.

(26) "Indian society and structure provides us a social map." Explain.

Answer:

Diversity and Pluralism:

Indian society is composed of diverse cultural, linguistic, and religious groups, forming a com-

plex and vibrant structure. Social Roles and Status:

Caste, class, and gender define roles, responsibilities, and status in social interactions.

Traditions and Norms:

Customs and traditions act as guiding principles for individual and community behavior.

Institutions:

Family, marriage, and kinship serve as core institutions mapping relationships and social order.

Modern Transformations:

Globalization and urbanization have reshaped societal norms, blending traditional values with modernity.

💡 Quick Tip

Understanding the "social map" of Indian society helps navigate its complex relationships and structures.

(Long Answer Type Questions)

(27) What do you understand by 'colonialism'? Discuss its effects.

Solution:

Colonialism

Colonialism refers to the practice where a powerful nation takes control over a weaker region, exploiting its resources and ruling its people. It was primarily driven by economic, political, and social motives, often leading to significant changes in the colonized region.

Effects of Colonialism

- **Economic Exploitation:** Colonies were used for raw materials and markets, leading to economic dependence.
- **Cultural Influence:** Native traditions and languages were often suppressed, replaced by colonial culture and education.
- **Political Changes:** Traditional governance systems were dismantled, and new administrative structures were imposed.
- **Social Disruptions:** Colonial rule led to social inequalities and divisions within societies.
- **Infrastructure Development:** While roads, railways, and institutions were built, they primarily served colonial interests.

Despite some positive developments, colonialism largely had long-lasting negative impacts on the colonized nations.

 Quick Tip

Colonialism refers to the practice where a powerful nation takes control over a weaker region, exploiting its resources and ruling its people. It has various economic, political, and social effects.

OR, Evaluate the impacts of modernisation in Indian society.

Solution:

Modernisation in Indian Society Modernisation refers to the transformation of a society from traditional, rural, and agrarian structures to modern, urban, industrial structures. In India, this process has led to significant changes in multiple aspects.

Positive Impacts of Modernisation

- **Economic Growth:**

- Industrialization has increased employment and diversified the economy.
- Technology and infrastructure development.

- **Social Changes:**

- Rise of equality and social mobility with new laws promoting social justice.
- Decrease in traditional discriminatory practices such as untouchability.

- **Cultural Progress:**

- Greater exposure to global cultures and ideas through education and media.
- Blend of traditional and modern values in society.

Negative Impacts of Modernisation

- **Environmental Degradation:**

- Increased pollution and depletion of natural resources.

- **Social Issues:**

- Breakdown of joint families and traditional communities.
- Increase in materialism and consumerism.

- **Economic Disparities:**

- Widening gap between rural and urban areas and rich and poor populations.

Conclusion

Modernisation in India has brought about profound economic, social, and cultural transformations. Despite challenges such as environmental concerns and social issues, it has played a pivotal role in developing a stronger and more diverse society.

💡 Quick Tip

Relate your answer to specific Indian contexts like urbanization or the IT sector's growth to make it more relevant and impactful.

(28) Explain the advantages and disadvantages of modern mass media.

Solution:

Modern mass media has revolutionized communication, offering both advantages and disadvantages.

Advantages:

- **Instant Information:** News reaches people worldwide in seconds.
- **Wider Reach:** Social media connects billions, making global interaction possible.
- **Educational Resource:** Online platforms provide accessible knowledge on any subject.

Disadvantages:

- **Misinformation:** Fake news spreads quickly, misleading people.
- **Privacy Issues:** Personal data is often misused by companies.
- **Addiction:** Excessive media consumption can impact mental health.

💡 Quick Tip

Mass media is a powerful tool—use it wisely to gain knowledge but be cautious of misinformation and privacy concerns.

OR, Write a note on the change and development of industrial society in India.

Solution:

Industrial Society in India: An industrial society is characterized by the prevalence of factories, mechanized production, and urbanization. India's development into an industrial society began during colonial times and has accelerated post-independence.

Stages of Development

- **Colonial Period:** The British introduced railways, textiles, and mining industries, but primarily for resource extraction.
- **Post-Independence:**

- Emphasis on self-reliance with the establishment of heavy industries like steel plants (e.g., Tata Steel).
- Implementation of the Five-Year Plans for industrial growth and employment generation.
- **Post-Liberalisation (1991 Onwards):**
 - Entry of multinational corporations and expansion of private industries.
 - Growth in sectors such as IT, telecom, and biotechnology.

Key Changes in Society

- **Urbanization:** Expansion of cities to support industrial hubs.
- **Economic Opportunities:** Creation of diverse job opportunities and entrepreneurial growth.
- **Social Dynamics:** Shift from traditional caste-based occupations to diverse professional roles.

Conclusion

The industrial evolution in India has brought significant progress in terms of economy and society. Challenges like labor rights and environmental concerns must still be addressed for sustainable development.

💡 Quick Tip

Highlight specific policies or industrial centers, such as SEZs (Special Economic Zones), to add specificity to your answer.

(29) What is called ‘social survey’? State its main objectives.

Solution:

A **social survey** is a systematic method of collecting data from a population to analyze social problems, trends, and behaviors. It is widely used in sociology, economics, and public policy research.

Main Objectives of a Social Survey:

- **Understanding Social Issues:** Social surveys help identify and analyze social problems like poverty, unemployment, education gaps, and health issues.
- **Data Collection for Policy Making:** Governments and organizations use survey data to frame policies for public welfare.
- **Studying Trends and Changes:** Surveys help track social changes over time, such as lifestyle shifts, population growth, or cultural transformations.
- **Evaluating Social Programs:** They assess the effectiveness of government schemes and development projects.

- **Identifying Public Opinion:** Social surveys measure public perception on various social, economic, and political matters.

Social surveys rely on different techniques like questionnaires, interviews, and observations to gather factual data. The collected information is analyzed statistically to derive meaningful conclusions.

💡 Quick Tip

Social surveys provide real-world insights that help in effective decision-making. Always ensure that data is collected from a diverse and representative sample for accuracy.

OR, Define the interview method and explain its main advantages.

Solution:

Definition of the Interview Method

The interview method is a qualitative data collection technique involving a structured or unstructured conversation between the interviewer and the respondent. It is commonly used in social research to gather detailed information about attitudes, opinions, and experiences.

Main Advantages of the Interview Method

- **In-Depth Data Collection:**
 - Provides detailed and nuanced responses compared to other methods.
- **Flexibility:**
 - Allows for adjustments based on the respondent's answers or body language.
- **Clarification of Responses:**
 - Facilitates clarification of ambiguities through follow-up questions.
- **Personal Touch:**
 - Encourages respondents to share more authentic and emotional insights.
- **Useful for Sensitive Topics:**
 - Enables trust-building, making it effective for studying personal or sensitive issues.

Conclusion

The interview method is invaluable in social research due to its ability to capture comprehensive and insightful data. Despite requiring more time and effort, its qualitative benefits make it a key tool for researchers.

 Quick Tip

Mention the importance of interviewer training to handle biases and extract unbiased responses effectively during interviews.
