

UP Board Class 12 Sociology Set 340 FM Question Paper with Solutions

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

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. *First 15 minutes are allotted for the candidates to read the question paper.*
2. **All questions are compulsory.** Marks allotted to each question are given against it.
3. **Questions no. 1 to 10** are *Multiple Choice Type Questions*. **Questions no. 11 to 20** are *Very Short-Answer Type Questions* to be answered in about 25 words each. **Questions no. 21 to 26** are *Short-Answer Type Questions* to be answered in about 50 words each. **Questions no. 27 to 29** are *Long-Answer Type Questions* to be answered in about 150 words each.

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Multiple choice type Question

1. Who founded the Arya Samaj?

- (A) Swami Vivekanand
- (B) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
- (C) Raja Rammohan Roy
- (D) Jyotiba Phule

Correct Answer: (B) Swami Dayanand Saraswati

Solution: Arya Samaj was founded by **Swami Dayanand Saraswati** in 1875. It was established to reform Hindu society by promoting the teachings of the Vedas and opposing idolatry and superstitions.

💡 Quick Tip

Remember that Arya Samaj emphasized monotheism and social reforms like women's education and the abolition of caste discrimination.

2. Which one of the following is *not* a characteristic of an urban society?

- (A) Dynamic
- (B) Uniformity
- (C) Primary relation
- (D) Agriculture

Correct Answer: (D) Agriculture

Solution: Urban societies are typically characterized by dynamism, uniformity in social interactions, and primary relations based on occupation and lifestyle. Agriculture is predominantly associated with rural areas rather than urban settings.

 Quick Tip

Urban societies are known for their fast-paced lifestyle and diverse economic activities, unlike rural areas that focus on agriculture.

3. Who is the author of the book ‘An Essay on the Principle of Population’ (1798)?

- (A) Karl Marx
- (B) Max Weber
- (C) Thomas Robert Malthus
- (D) Andre Beteille

Correct Answer: (C) Thomas Robert Malthus

Solution: Thomas Robert Malthus authored "An Essay on the Principle of Population," which discusses population growth and its implications on resources.

 Quick Tip

Malthus' theory highlights the concept that population growth tends to outpace food supply, leading to societal challenges.

4. What is Caste?

- (A) An institution
- (B) A group
- (C) An association
- (D) All of the above

Correct Answer: (D) All of the above

Solution: Caste is considered a social institution that dictates social stratification and roles within a society based on hereditary factors.

 Quick Tip

Caste systems often influence social interactions, marriage, and occupational roles in traditional societies.

5. What is ‘State’?

- (A) A group
- (B) A community
- (C) An institution

(D) An association

Correct Answer: (C) An institution

Solution: The state is considered an institution that holds the authority to govern a defined territory, enforce laws, and maintain order within a society.

 Quick Tip

The state is characterized by sovereignty, defined territory, government, and a permanent population.

6. What does social stratification mean?

- (A) Social equality
- (B) Social inequality
- (C) Social justice
- (D) Social injustice

Correct Answer: (B) Social inequality

Solution: Social stratification refers to the hierarchical arrangement of individuals in society based on factors like wealth, education, and social status, leading to inequalities.

 Quick Tip

Social stratification exists in all societies and affects access to resources and opportunities.

7. Which one of the following is an example of the ‘Chipko Movement’?

- (A) Ecological Movement
- (B) Farmers’ Movement
- (C) Dalit Movement
- (D) Tribal Movement

Correct Answer: (A) Ecological Movement

Solution: The Chipko Movement was an ecological movement aimed at preventing deforestation by embracing trees to protect them from being cut down.

 Quick Tip

The Chipko Movement was led by activists like Sunderlal Bahuguna and focused on environmental conservation.

8. In which year was the ‘Right to Information Act’ passed in India?

- (A) 2004
- (B) 2005
- (C) 2006

(D) 2007

Correct Answer: (B) 2005

Solution: The Right to Information (RTI) Act was enacted in 2005 to promote transparency and accountability in the functioning of public authorities.

 Quick Tip

RTI Act empowers citizens to request information from government departments and institutions.

9. How many levels are there in the Panchayati Raj System?

- (A) Three
- (B) Four
- (C) Five
- (D) Six

Correct Answer: (A) Three

Solution: The Panchayati Raj System in India operates at three levels:

- **Village Level** (Gram Panchayat)
- **Block Level** (Panchayat Samiti)
- **District Level** (Zila Parishad)

 Quick Tip

Panchayati Raj System was institutionalized through the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992.

10. During which decade did the ‘Green Revolution’ begin?

- (A) 1950–60
- (B) 1960–70
- (C) 1970–80
- (D) 1980–90

Correct Answer: (B) 1960–70

Solution: The Green Revolution in India started in the 1960s under the leadership of M.S. Swaminathan. It introduced high-yielding variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilizers, and advanced irrigation techniques to increase agricultural productivity.

 Quick Tip

The Green Revolution significantly boosted wheat and rice production in India, leading to self-sufficiency in food grains.

Very short answer type Question

11. Define rural community.

Solution:

A rural community is a group of people living in a sparsely populated area, primarily engaged in agriculture and traditional occupations, with close social ties and a strong sense of community. Rural communities are characterized by:

- Low population density
- Close social relationships
- Dependence on natural resources
- Traditional lifestyle

💡 Quick Tip

Rural communities are often self-sufficient and culturally rich, preserving traditions and heritage.

12. What do you understand by population growth rate?

Solution:

Population growth rate refers to the increase in the number of individuals in a population over a specific period, usually expressed as a percentage.

Population growth rate is influenced by factors such as:

- Birth rate
- Death rate
- Migration patterns

It is calculated using the formula:

$$\text{Growth Rate} = \frac{\text{Population change}}{\text{Initial population}} \times 100$$

💡 Quick Tip

A higher population growth rate may lead to resource depletion and environmental challenges.

13. Define culture.

Solution:

Culture refers to the social behavior, customs, beliefs, and values shared by a society or community. Culture includes elements such as:

- Language
- Religion

- Art and literature
- Social norms and traditions

💡 Quick Tip

Culture evolves over time and varies from one society to another.

14. Mention the main problems of the disabled (divyangs).

Solution:

The main problems faced by disabled individuals include lack of accessibility, social stigma, limited employment opportunities, and inadequate healthcare. Disabled individuals face numerous challenges, including:

- **Accessibility Issues:** Lack of infrastructure to support mobility.
- **Social Discrimination:** Negative stereotypes and exclusion from social activities.
- **Educational Barriers:** Limited access to inclusive educational institutions.
- **Employment Challenges:** Fewer job opportunities and workplace discrimination.

💡 Quick Tip

Government initiatives such as the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act aim to provide equal opportunities and accessibility.

15. Elucidate Communalism.

Solution:

Communalism refers to the allegiance of people to their own religious, ethnic, or cultural group rather than to society as a whole. Communalism is characterized by:

- Promoting religious identity over national identity.
- Encouraging conflict between different religious communities.
- Hindering social harmony and unity.
- Leading to sectarian violence and political instability.

💡 Quick Tip

Promoting secularism and inclusive policies can help combat communalism in society.

16. What is meant by civil society?

Solution:

Civil society refers to the network of voluntary organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and institutions that function independently of the government to promote public interests.

Civil society includes various groups such as:

- Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)
- Community groups and associations
- Trade unions and advocacy groups

It plays a crucial role in promoting democracy, human rights, and social justice.

 Quick Tip

Civil society acts as a bridge between the government and the people to ensure accountability and transparency.

17. Mention three features of industrial society.

Solution:

The three main features of an industrial society are mechanization, urbanization, and division of labor. Key features of industrial society include:

- **Mechanization:** Extensive use of machines in production.
- **Urbanization:** Migration of people from rural to urban areas.
- **Division of Labor:** Specialized job roles and increased interdependence.

 Quick Tip

Industrial societies are characterized by rapid technological advancements and economic growth.

18. What do you understand by peasant class?

Solution:

The peasant class consists of small-scale farmers and agricultural laborers who primarily depend on subsistence farming. Peasants typically:

- Own small plots of land or work on landlords' fields.
- Follow traditional farming methods.
- Face economic and social challenges due to limited resources.

 Quick Tip

Peasants play a crucial role in food production and maintaining agricultural traditions.

19. Define social change.

Solution:

Social change refers to significant alterations in social structure, cultural norms, and values over time. Social change occurs due to:

- Technological advancements
- Economic development
- Political and cultural influences

Quick Tip

Social change can be gradual or rapid, leading to progress or challenges in society.

20. What do you understand by tribe?

Solution:

A tribe is a social group with distinct cultural, linguistic, and territorial identity, often following traditional customs and practices. Tribal communities are characterized by:

- Unique cultural and social traditions.
- Close-knit community living.
- Dependence on natural resources and traditional occupations.

Quick Tip

Tribes in India are recognized under the Scheduled Tribes category and have special constitutional protections.

Short answer type Question

21. What is regionalism? Give suggestions to control regionalism.

Solution: Regionalism refers to the strong identification with a specific region, often resulting in demands for autonomy and preference for regional interests over national unity. Regionalism can manifest in various forms such as political, economic, and cultural regionalism. The causes of regionalism include:

- Historical and cultural identity of a region.
- Economic disparities between regions.
- Political aspirations for greater autonomy.
- Neglect by the central government in terms of development.

Suggestions to control regionalism:

- Promote national integration through inclusive policies.

- Equal distribution of resources and development across all regions.
- Strengthening regional governance within the national framework.
- Encouraging cultural exchange programs between states.

💡 Quick Tip

Addressing economic and political imbalances can help mitigate regionalism and promote national unity.

22. Briefly describe the land reforms in India.

Solution:

Land reforms in India aimed at redistribution of land to ensure social justice and improve agricultural productivity.

The key objectives of land reforms in India were:

- Abolition of intermediaries such as zamindars.
- Tenancy reforms to provide security to tenants.
- Redistribution of surplus land to the landless.
- Consolidation of landholdings for efficient agriculture.

Some major land reform measures include the Zamindari Abolition Act, tenancy reforms, and ceiling on landholdings.

💡 Quick Tip

Land reforms played a crucial role in reducing social inequalities and enhancing agricultural output.

23. Define Social Movement and state its types.

Solution:

Social movements are collective efforts by a large group of people to bring about or resist social, political, or economic change.

Types of social movements include:

- **Revolutionary movements:** Aim to bring radical change (e.g., independence movements).
- **Reform movements:** Seek moderate changes within the system (e.g., women's rights movement).
- **Religious movements:** Focus on spiritual or moral changes (e.g., Bhakti movement).
- **Resistance movements:** Oppose specific policies or practices (e.g., environmental movements).

 Quick Tip

Social movements often arise from collective grievances and aim to achieve significant societal transformations.

24. State the difference between caste and class.

S.No.	Caste	Class
1.Basis of Formation	Caste is based on birth and is hereditary.	Class is based on economic and social status.
2.Social Mobility	It follows a rigid structure with limited mobility.	It allows social mobility based on achievements.
3.Marriage Practices	Marriage usually takes place within the same caste (endogamy).	Inter-class marriages are more common.
4.Occupation	Occupation is often traditionally determined.	Occupation is based on skills, education, and choice.
5.Openness	It is a closed system with strict rules.	It is an open system with flexible boundaries.
6.societies.	More prominent in traditional societies.	More prominent in modern industrial societies.

Table 1: Difference between Caste and Class

 Quick Tip

Caste is inherited and rigid, while class is achieved and flexible.

25. Write a short note on cultural diversity in India.

Solution:

Cultural diversity in India refers to the coexistence of various cultural, linguistic, and religious traditions. India's cultural diversity is characterized by:

- Multiple religions such as Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, and Sikhism.
- Diverse languages spoken across regions (22 official languages).
- Varied festivals, customs, and traditions unique to different communities.

Despite the diversity, unity in diversity is a unique aspect of Indian culture.

 Quick Tip

Promoting cultural tolerance and appreciation helps maintain national unity and harmony.

26. Mention the consequences of liberalisation.

Solution:

Liberalisation leads to increased economic growth, foreign investment, and technological advancement.

Consequences of liberalisation include:

- **Positive impacts:**

- Increased foreign direct investment (FDI).
- Technological advancements and improved infrastructure.
- Higher employment opportunities.

- **Negative impacts:**

- Economic disparity and job insecurity.
- Dependence on foreign markets.
- Environmental degradation due to industrial expansion.

 Quick Tip

Liberalisation has helped India's economy grow but requires balanced policies to mitigate negative impacts.

Long answer type Question

27. Describe the women's movement in independent India.

Solution:

The women's movement in independent India aimed at achieving gender equality, women's rights, and social justice. Women's movements in independent India can be categorized into several phases:

1. Post-Independence (1947-1970s):

- Focused on constitutional rights and legal reforms such as the Hindu Marriage Act (1955) and Dowry Prohibition Act (1961).
- Women's organizations like the All India Women's Conference (AIWC) worked towards education and employment opportunities for women.

2. Women's Liberation Movement (1970s-1990s):

- Emphasis on gender equality, economic empowerment, and violence against women.
- Movements such as the Anti-Dowry Movement and campaigns against workplace harassment gained momentum.

3. Contemporary Women's Movements (2000-Present):

- Focus on political representation, gender sensitization, and rights of marginalized groups.
- Initiatives such as the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao campaign and the MeToo movement.

 Quick Tip

Women's movements in India have led to significant legal and social reforms, promoting gender justice and empowerment.

OR

What is dowry system? Describe its adverse effects on society.

Solution: The dowry system is the practice of giving money, property, or gifts by the bride's family to the groom's family at the time of marriage. The dowry system is a social evil that has several negative consequences, including:

1. Economic Burden:

- Families face severe financial strain due to excessive dowry demands.
- Many families take loans or sell property to meet dowry requirements.

2. Gender Discrimination:

- Daughters are considered a financial liability, leading to female infanticide and neglect.
- Women's rights and dignity are undermined.

3. Domestic Violence:

- Failure to meet dowry demands often results in harassment and abuse.
- In extreme cases, it leads to dowry-related deaths.

4. Legal Framework:

- The Dowry Prohibition Act (1961) criminalizes dowry practices.
- Despite laws, dowry-related cases persist in various regions.

 Quick Tip

Awareness, education, and strict enforcement of anti-dowry laws can help eliminate this social evil.

28. What do you understand by globalization? Discuss its social consequences.

Solution:

Globalization refers to the increasing interconnectedness of economies, societies, and cultures through trade, communication, and technology. Globalization has various social consequences, both positive and negative:

1. Positive Consequences:

- **Cultural Exchange:** Exposure to diverse cultures leads to cultural enrichment and global awareness.

- **Economic Opportunities:** Increased job opportunities and higher income levels due to foreign investment.
- **Technological Advancements:** Rapid dissemination of new technologies improves living standards.
- **Improved Communication:** The world has become a global village through the internet and digital media.

2. Negative Consequences:

- **Cultural Erosion:** Indigenous traditions and customs may be overshadowed by Western influences.
- **Economic Disparities:** Wealth distribution remains uneven, benefiting developed countries more.
- **Exploitation of Labor:** Developing nations face challenges like low wages and poor working conditions.
- **Environmental Issues:** Overexploitation of resources leads to environmental degradation.

💡 Quick Tip

Globalization has transformed societies but requires balanced policies to mitigate its negative impacts.

OR

Describe the effects of the ‘Green Revolution’ on the rural society.

Solution:

The Green Revolution introduced high-yielding variety (HYV) seeds, modern agricultural techniques, and irrigation systems to enhance agricultural productivity. The effects of the Green Revolution on rural society include:

1. Positive Effects:

- **Increased Agricultural Productivity:** Higher crop yields led to food security and reduced famine.
- **Rural Employment:** Mechanization created job opportunities in agro-based industries.
- **Economic Growth:** Enhanced income for farmers and improved rural living standards.
- **Technological Advancement:** Introduction of fertilizers, pesticides, and irrigation facilities improved farming efficiency.

2. Negative Effects:

- **Environmental Degradation:** Excessive use of chemical fertilizers led to soil depletion and water pollution.

- **Social Inequality:** Wealthier farmers benefited more, leading to a widened economic gap.
- **Health Hazards:** Overuse of pesticides has adverse health impacts on rural populations.
- **Unemployment:** Mechanization reduced the need for manual labor, causing job losses in rural areas.

💡 Quick Tip

The Green Revolution significantly improved agricultural output but also brought socio-economic challenges that need sustainable solutions.

29. What do you understand by social survey? Mention its main objectives.

Solution:

A social survey is a method of collecting data from a specific population to analyze social conditions, behaviors, and trends. A social survey is an important research tool used in sociology to gather information on various social phenomena.

1. Definition:

- A systematic method of collecting, analyzing, and interpreting data from individuals or groups in society.

2. Main Objectives:

- **Understanding Social Issues:** Identifying and analyzing key social challenges.
- **Policy Formulation:** Providing valuable data for government policies and welfare programs.
- **Resource Allocation:** Ensuring proper distribution of resources based on societal needs.
- **Trend Analysis:** Monitoring changes and developments in social behavior over time.
- **Public Opinion:** Gathering insights on societal views and preferences on various topics.

💡 Quick Tip

Social surveys help policymakers and researchers understand society's needs and implement effective solutions.

OR

Define kinship and discuss its categories.

Solution:

Kinship is the social relationship based on blood, marriage, or adoption that binds individuals into families and social groups. Kinship is a fundamental concept in anthropology and sociology that defines social relationships among individuals.

1. Definition:

- Kinship refers to the connections between individuals established by blood (consanguineal), marriage (affinal), or adoption.

2. Categories of Kinship:

- **Consanguineal Kinship:**

- Relationships based on blood ties, such as between parents and children.

- **Affinal Kinship:**

- Relationships established through marriage, such as between a husband and wife.

- **Fictive Kinship:**

- Social ties that are not based on blood or marriage but are treated as kin, such as godparents.

💡 Quick Tip
Understanding kinship helps analyze family structures, inheritance patterns, and social organization in various cultures.