

UP Board Class 12 Sociology Set 340 FN 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 has given the theory of population growth?

- (A) Spencer
- (B) Weber
- (C) Malthus
- (D) Sorokin

Correct Answer: (C) Malthus

Solution: Step 1: Understanding the Population Growth Theory

The theory of population growth was proposed by **Thomas Robert Malthus**. He introduced the **Malthusian Theory of Population** in his famous work, **An Essay on the Principle of Population* (1798)*.

Step 2: Core Idea of Malthusian Theory

Malthus stated that population increases geometrically, while food supply grows arithmetically. As a result, unchecked population growth would lead to food shortages, famine, and societal problems.

💡 Quick Tip

The Malthusian theory of population highlights the relationship between population growth and food supply. It suggests that without checks (like moral restraint or disasters), population growth will outpace food production.

2. When was Brahmo Samaj established?

- (A) 1826
- (B) 1827
- (C) 1828
- (D) 1829

Correct Answer: (C) 1828

Solution: The Brahmo Samaj was founded by **Raja Ram Mohan Roy** in the year 1828. It was a socio-religious reform movement that aimed to eliminate social evils like caste discrimination and promote monotheism.

💡 Quick Tip

Brahmo Samaj played a key role in modernizing Indian society and challenging orthodox traditions.

3. Who first started the Chipko Movement?

- (A) Sunderlal Bahuguna
- (B) Medha Patkar
- (C) Mahatma Gandhi
- (D) Amrita Devi

Correct Answer: (A) Sunderlal Bahuguna

Solution: The Chipko Movement was started by **Sunderlal Bahuguna** in the 1970s in Uttarakhand (then part of Uttar Pradesh). It was an environmental movement aimed at preventing deforestation by hugging trees to prevent them from being cut.

💡 Quick Tip

The Chipko Movement is one of the most well-known environmental movements in India, advocating for forest conservation.

4. What is the concept of 'Rural-Urban City'?

- (A) Only Rurality
- (B) Only Urbanised
- (C) Combination of Rurality and Urbanisation
- (D) None of these

Correct Answer: (C) Combination of Rurality and Urbanisation

Solution: The concept of a **Rural-Urban City** refers to a settlement that integrates aspects of both rural and urban lifestyles, infrastructure, and economy, creating a balanced development model.

💡 Quick Tip

Rural-Urban cities aim to bring the benefits of urbanization while maintaining rural community values.

5. The results of modernisation are:

- (A) Urbanisation
- (B) Rise of new classes
- (C) Division of labour
- (D) All of the above

Correct Answer: (D) All of the above

Solution: Modernisation leads to various socio-economic changes such as urbanization, the emergence of new social classes, and specialization in labor.

💡 Quick Tip

Modernisation transforms traditional societies into more advanced and technologically driven ones.

6. Which of the following is *not* a characteristic of rural society?

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

Correct Answer: (D) Dynamic

Solution: Rural society is generally characterized by stability and traditional practices, whereas dynamism is more associated with urban societies due to rapid technological and social changes.

💡 Quick Tip

Rural societies are more stable and slow-changing compared to urban societies.

7. The main hurdle of Indian democracy is:

- (A) Regionalism
- (B) Casteism
- (C) Communalism
- (D) All of the above

Correct Answer: (D) All of the above

Solution: Indian democracy faces several challenges such as **regionalism, casteism, and communalism**, which hinder national unity and social harmony.

💡 Quick Tip

A strong democratic system requires overcoming social divisions and ensuring equality for all.

8. Which one of the following is the main obstacle of national integration in India?

- (A) Science
- (B) Agriculture
- (C) Casteism
- (D) Technology

Correct Answer: (C) Casteism

Solution: Casteism creates social divisions and hinders the process of **national integration** in India. It leads to discrimination, inequality, and political conflicts.

💡 Quick Tip

Promoting unity and eliminating caste-based discrimination is crucial for India's national integration.

9. "Culture is the man-made part of the environment." Who said this?

- (A) Ross
- (B) Spencer
- (C) Sorokin
- (D) Herskovits

Correct Answer: (D) Herskovits

Solution: **Melville J. Herskovits** defined culture as "*the man-made part of the environment*." His works in cultural anthropology emphasized how human societies shape and modify their surroundings.

💡 Quick Tip

Culture refers to the learned and shared behaviors, traditions, and values of a society, distinguishing it from the natural environment.

10. When was the Dowry Prohibition Act passed?

- (A) 1960
- (B) 1961
- (C) 1962
- (D) 1963

Correct Answer: (B) 1961

Solution: The **Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961** was enacted by the Indian government to

prohibit the practice of giving or receiving dowry. The law aimed to curb the social evil of dowry and protect women from harassment.

 Quick Tip

The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, makes giving or receiving dowry a punishable offense in India.

Very short answer type Question

11. Define class.

Solution: In sociology, a **class** refers to a group of people sharing similar economic status, occupation, and social standing. According to Karl Marx, society is divided into classes based on ownership of means of production, such as the bourgeoisie (owners) and proletariat (workers).

 Quick Tip

Social class determines an individual's access to resources, opportunities, and influence in society.

12. Write the types of kinship.

Solution: Kinship is classified into the following types:

- **Affinal Kinship:** Relations established through marriage, such as husband and wife.
- **Consanguineous Kinship:** Blood-related ties, such as parents, siblings, and children.
- **Primary Kinship:** Direct relationships, like mother-daughter or brother-sister.
- **Secondary Kinship:** Relatives of primary kin, such as uncle or grandmother.
- **Tertiary Kinship:** Extended family relations, such as cousin's spouse.

 Quick Tip

Kinship plays a crucial role in shaping social structure, inheritance patterns, and family systems.

13. What is regionalism?

Solution: **Regionalism** refers to the strong identification with a specific geographic region rather than the nation as a whole. It may lead to demands for autonomy, political movements, or conflicts due to cultural, economic, or linguistic differences.

 Quick Tip

Regionalism can be constructive in preserving cultural identity but may also create political and social divisions.

14. What is survey method?

Solution: The **survey method** is a research technique used to collect data from a large population through questionnaires, interviews, or observations. It is widely used in sociology, psychology, and market research.

Types of Surveys:

- Structured Survey (Fixed set of questions)
- Unstructured Survey (Open-ended questions)
- Cross-sectional Survey (Single point in time)
- Longitudinal Survey (Over a period of time)

💡 Quick Tip
Surveys provide valuable insights into social behaviors, trends, and public opinions.

15. Define urbanisation.

Solution: **Urbanisation** is the process by which rural areas transform into urban centers due to migration, industrialization, and economic development. It leads to increased population density, infrastructure growth, and socio-economic changes.

💡 Quick Tip
Urbanisation brings economic opportunities but also challenges like overcrowding, pollution, and housing shortages.

16. What is social change?

Solution: **Social change** refers to the transformation of culture, behavior, social institutions, and societal structures over time. It can be caused by factors such as technological advancements, economic shifts, political movements, and cultural evolution.

💡 Quick Tip
Social change is a continuous process influenced by modernization, globalization, and technological progress.

17. What is liberalisation?

Solution: **Liberalisation** refers to the relaxation of government restrictions in economic, political, and social policies. In India, economic liberalization began in 1991, leading to globalization, privatization, and a more market-driven economy.

 Quick Tip

Liberalisation allows free-market policies, reducing state control and encouraging private sector growth.

18. What do you mean by social exclusion?

Solution: **Social exclusion** refers to the process by which individuals or groups are systematically blocked from accessing rights, opportunities, and resources that are normally available to members of society. It often affects marginalized groups such as the poor, minorities, and disabled individuals.

 Quick Tip

Social exclusion leads to inequality and restricts participation in economic, political, and social life.

19. What is the role of law in society?

Solution: Law plays a crucial role in maintaining **order, justice, and equality** in society. It establishes rules, resolves disputes, protects individual rights, and ensures the smooth functioning of institutions.

 Quick Tip

A strong legal system is essential for maintaining peace, security, and fairness in a society.

20. What is the concept of ‘pressure group’?

Solution: A **pressure group** is an organization that seeks to influence government policies and decisions without contesting elections. These groups represent specific interests, such as business associations, labor unions, and environmental groups.

 Quick Tip

Pressure groups play a key role in democracy by advocating for social, economic, and political changes.

Short answer type Question

21. Define democracy. What is the role of political parties in democracy?

Solution: **Democracy** is a form of government in which power is vested in the hands of the people, either directly or through elected representatives. It is based on principles such as

political equality, popular sovereignty, and individual freedoms.

Role of Political Parties in Democracy:

- Represent different sections of society and aggregate their interests.
- Provide a structured mechanism for political participation.
- Form and run governments based on electoral mandates.
- Act as opposition to check government policies and hold them accountable.
- Educate citizens about political issues and policies.

 Quick Tip

Political parties are essential for a functioning democracy as they provide choices to voters and ensure a competitive electoral system.

22. Discuss the importance of land reforms in India.

Solution: Land reforms refer to institutional measures undertaken to redistribute land and improve agricultural productivity in India. They include:

- **Abolition of Zamindari System:** Removed intermediaries and gave land ownership to tenants.
- **Ceiling on Land Holdings:** Limited maximum land ownership to prevent concentration in a few hands.
- **Tenancy Reforms:** Protected tenant rights and ensured fair rents.
- **Land Consolidation:** Combined fragmented lands for efficient agricultural use.

Importance of Land Reforms:

- Ensured equitable land distribution.
- Improved agricultural productivity and rural development.
- Reduced economic disparities and social inequalities.
- Empowered small and marginal farmers.

 Quick Tip

Land reforms have played a key role in rural development, ensuring social justice and economic growth in India.

23. What do you understand by Environmental Movement? Explain.

Solution: Environmental movements are social and political campaigns aimed at protecting the environment and promoting sustainable development.

Key Environmental Movements in India:

- **Chipko Movement (1973):** Led by Sunderlal Bahuguna to prevent deforestation in Uttarakhand.
- **Silent Valley Movement (1978):** Protested against a hydroelectric project to save Kerala's rainforests.
- **Narmada Bachao Andolan (1985):** Led by Medha Patkar against dam construction displacing people.
- **Save Aarey Movement (2019):** Protest against deforestation in Mumbai's Aarey forest.

Significance:

- Raise awareness about environmental conservation.
- Influence policy changes and stricter environmental laws.
- Promote community participation in sustainable development.

💡 Quick Tip

Environmental movements help in preserving natural resources and combating climate change through activism and policy influence.

24. What is an Interview? Discuss its merits and demerits.

Solution: An **interview** is a method of collecting information by directly asking individuals a set of questions.

Types of Interviews:

- **Structured Interview:** Predefined set of questions.
- **Unstructured Interview:** Open-ended discussion.
- **Semi-Structured Interview:** Combination of both.
- **Focus Group Interview:** Group discussion on a topic.

Merits:

- Provides in-depth and qualitative information.
- Allows clarification of responses in real-time.
- Enables interviewer to assess non-verbal cues.

Demerits:

- Time-consuming and costly.
- Possibility of interviewer bias.
- Requires skilled interviewers for effective data collection.

 Quick Tip

Interviews are useful for qualitative research but should be conducted carefully to avoid bias.

25. Describe the major problems of the disabled (divyangs).

Solution: People with disabilities (Divyangs) face multiple challenges in society, including:

Major Problems:

- **Social Stigma:** Discrimination and lack of inclusion in society.
- **Accessibility Issues:** Lack of disabled-friendly infrastructure in public places.
- **Unemployment:** Limited job opportunities due to social biases.
- **Educational Barriers:** Inadequate facilities and special education programs.
- **Healthcare Challenges:** Expensive treatment and lack of specialized care.

Government Initiatives:

- The **Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016**.
- Reservation in education and employment.
- Accessible India Campaign for better infrastructure.

 Quick Tip

Ensuring equal rights and opportunities for persons with disabilities is essential for an inclusive society.

26. Elucidate the functions of the Gram Panchayat.

Solution: **Gram Panchayat** is the grassroots-level governing body in rural India responsible for local administration and development.

Functions of Gram Panchayat:

- **Civic Administration:** Maintenance of roads, sanitation, and water supply.
- **Welfare Programs:** Implementation of government schemes like MGNREGA.
- **Education and Health:** Establishment of schools, health centers, and awareness programs.
- **Dispute Resolution:** Settling minor disputes at the village level.
- **Agricultural Development:** Support for farmers and promotion of sustainable agriculture.

💡 Quick Tip

Gram Panchayats play a crucial role in local governance, ensuring the development and welfare of rural communities.

Long answer type Question

27. Discuss the impacts of Green Revolution on Indian villages.

Solution: The **Green Revolution** in India was introduced in the 1960s to increase agricultural productivity through modern farming techniques.

Positive Impacts:

- **Increased Crop Production:** Higher yield of wheat, rice, and other cereals.
- **Use of High-Yielding Varieties (HYVs):** Improved seed quality led to better productivity.
- **Mechanization of Agriculture:** Use of tractors, harvesters, and irrigation systems.
- **Reduction in Food Shortage:** Increased self-sufficiency in food production.
- **Growth in Agro-Based Industries:** Enhanced rural employment opportunities.

Negative Impacts:

- **Regional Disparities:** Benefits were concentrated in states like Punjab, Haryana, and Uttar Pradesh.
- **Soil Degradation:** Excessive use of fertilizers and pesticides led to land depletion.
- **Water Crisis:** Overuse of irrigation systems caused groundwater depletion.
- **Social Inequality:** Rich farmers benefited more than small and marginal farmers.

💡 Quick Tip

The Green Revolution improved India's food security but also created environmental and socio-economic challenges that need sustainable solutions.

OR

Write an essay on the change and development in industrial society.

Solution: Introduction: An **industrial society** is characterized by mechanized production, urbanization, and advanced technological development. The transition from agrarian to industrial economies has transformed social structures, work patterns, and lifestyles.

Key Changes in Industrial Society:

- **Technological Advancements:** Introduction of automation, AI, and robotics in industries.
- **Urbanization:** Migration from rural to urban areas in search of employment.

- **Division of Labor:** Specialization in production processes for efficiency.
- **Economic Growth:** Industrialization led to increased GDP and global trade.
- **Consumerism:** Mass production enabled affordable goods and services.

Development in Industrial Society:

- **Education and Skill Development:** Increased demand for skilled professionals.
- **Expansion of Infrastructure:** Growth of transport, communication, and power sectors.
- **Impact on Environment:** Industrial pollution, deforestation, and climate change.
- **Social Challenges:** Labor exploitation, wealth disparity, and job automation concerns.

Conclusion: Industrial society has brought significant economic progress, but sustainable development is essential to address environmental and social challenges.

💡 Quick Tip

The transition to an industrial society has reshaped economies and lifestyles, but sustainability and inclusivity remain key concerns.

28. Explain the causes and effects of Dowry system in India.

Solution: The **dowry system** in India is a social evil where the bride's family gives money, property, or gifts to the groom's family at the time of marriage. Despite legal prohibitions, it remains prevalent in many parts of the country.

Causes of the Dowry System:

- **Patriarchal Society:** Preference for male dominance in economic and social matters.
- **Social Status:** Dowry is seen as a symbol of prestige in some communities.
- **Economic Burden on Women:** Lack of financial independence among women.
- **Marriage as a Transaction:** The practice of treating marriage as an economic agreement.
- **Weak Implementation of Laws:** Despite the **Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961**, enforcement is weak.

Effects of the Dowry System:

- **Financial Burden:** Families of brides often suffer severe financial hardship.
- **Dowry Deaths and Violence:** Cases of domestic violence, harassment, and dowry deaths have increased.
- **Gender Imbalance:** Preference for male children leads to female foeticide.
- **Delay in Marriages:** Families struggle to meet dowry demands, leading to delayed marriages.
- **Psychological Trauma:** Emotional distress for women facing dowry-related pressure.

Government Measures:

- **Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961** – Declares dowry transactions illegal.
- **Section 498A of IPC** – Penalizes dowry harassment.
- **Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme** – Promotes education and empowerment of girls.
- **Awareness Campaigns** – Government and NGOs spread awareness against dowry.

💡 Quick Tip

The dowry system negatively impacts gender equality and social justice. Strict legal enforcement and social awareness are key to eradicating it.

OR

Discuss the government efforts made for tribal welfare.

Solution: Tribal communities in India face challenges such as economic backwardness, lack of education, and inadequate healthcare. The government has implemented several welfare measures for their upliftment.

Government Efforts for Tribal Welfare:

- **Constitutional Safeguards:**
 - **Fifth Schedule:** Special provisions for Scheduled Tribes.
 - **Sixth Schedule:** Autonomous District Councils in Northeast India.
 - **Reservation in Education and Jobs:** Ensures representation in government institutions.
- **Educational Initiatives:**
 - **Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS):** Provides quality education for tribal children.
 - **Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarships:** Financial support for tribal students.
- **Economic Development Programs:**
 - **Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP):** Focuses on improving tribal livelihoods.
 - **National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC):** Provides financial assistance for self-employment.
- **Health and Welfare Schemes:**
 - **Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana:** Ensures healthcare and social security for tribals.
 - **Ayushman Bharat:** Provides free healthcare services for tribal communities.
- **Protection of Tribal Culture and Rights:**
 - **Forest Rights Act, 2006:** Grants land ownership to tribal communities.
 - **Panchayat (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA):** Empowers local governance in tribal areas.

Conclusion: The government has taken various initiatives for the welfare of tribal communities, but challenges remain in implementation and outreach. Further efforts are needed for inclusive development.

 Quick Tip

Empowering tribal communities through education, employment, and legal rights is key to their sustainable development.

29. Discuss the changing nature of mass media.

Solution: Mass media plays a crucial role in communication, information dissemination, and social influence. Over time, it has evolved significantly with technological advancements.

Traditional Mass Media:

- **Print Media:** Newspapers, magazines, and books have been primary sources of information for centuries.
- **Broadcast Media:** Radio and television became dominant in the 20th century for mass communication.

Modern Trends in Mass Media:

- **Digital Revolution:** The rise of the internet and mobile technology has transformed media consumption.
- **Social Media Influence:** Platforms like Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram enable real-time communication and user-generated content.
- **Streaming Services:** Platforms such as Netflix, YouTube, and Spotify are replacing traditional entertainment media.
- **Citizen Journalism:** The accessibility of smartphones and the internet allows individuals to report news directly.
- **Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Media:** AI-driven algorithms personalize news and entertainment content.

Challenges and Concerns:

- **Fake News and Misinformation:** The spread of unverified information is a major issue.
- **Media Bias:** Political and corporate influences affect media neutrality.
- **Privacy Issues:** Digital media collects vast amounts of user data.

Conclusion: The nature of mass media continues to evolve with technological advancements. It has increased accessibility but also introduced challenges like misinformation and privacy concerns.

 Quick Tip

Mass media has shifted from traditional print and broadcast to digital platforms, enabling faster communication and broader accessibility.

OR

Explain the major women's movements in India.

Solution: Women's movements in India have played a critical role in advancing gender equality, legal rights, and social justice.

Major Women's Movements in India:

- **Pre-Independence Movements:**

- **Social Reform Movements (19th Century):** Led by Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, and Jyotiba Phule, focused on banning Sati, promoting widow remarriage, and female education.
- **Participation in Freedom Struggle:** Leaders like Sarojini Naidu, Kasturba Gandhi, and Aruna Asaf Ali played key roles in India's independence movement.

- **Post-Independence Movements:**

- **Chipko Movement (1973):** Women actively participated in environmental conservation.
- **Anti-Dowry Movement (1970s-80s):** Led to the strengthening of the **Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961**.
- **Shah Bano Case (1985):** Brought reforms in Muslim women's rights regarding maintenance after divorce.

- **Contemporary Women's Movements:**

- **Nirbhaya Movement (2012):** Led to stricter laws against sexual assault (Criminal Law Amendment Act, 2013).
- **#MeToo Movement (2018):** Raised awareness about workplace harassment and gender discrimination.
- **Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (2015):** Government initiative to promote female education and empowerment.

Impact of Women's Movements:

- Strengthened legal frameworks for gender equality.
- Increased awareness about women's rights and social justice.
- Enhanced participation of women in politics, economy, and education.

Conclusion: Women's movements in India have contributed significantly to gender justice, but challenges like gender discrimination, violence, and unequal opportunities still persist.

💡 Quick Tip
Women's movements in India have played a vital role in legal reforms, gender equality, and social awareness.