

UP Board Class 12 Sociology 2026 (Set 340 DM) Question Paper with Solutions



General Instructions

- (i) This booklet contains 29 questions, each provided with a complete, step-by-step solution.
- (ii) It comprises 10 single-correct multiple-choice questions.
- (iii) Attempt each question on your own before reviewing the given solution.

1. Who is the father of the Green Revolution?

- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (B) M. S. Swaminathan
- (C) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (D) Mahatma Gandhi

Correct Answer: (B) M. S. Swaminathan

Solution:

Step 1: Identifying the correct option:

M. S. Swaminathan is internationally recognised as the "Father of the Green Revolution" in India. In the 1960s he led the introduction of high-yielding variety (HYV) wheat and rice seeds, along with chemical fertilisers and irrigation, which transformed India from a food-deficit to a food-surplus nation.

Step 2: Why the other options are wrong:

Nehru shaped India's early industrial and scientific-temper policy but is not linked to agricultural science reforms. Patel is remembered for

integrating the princely states. Gandhi championed rural self-reliance and khadi, not HYV agricultural technology.

Final Answer:

M. S. Swaminathan (Option B)

Quick Tip: The Green Revolution is specifically an agricultural-science achievement, not a political one.

2. Which of the following revolutions first started in England?

- (A) Green Revolution
- (B) Industrial Revolution
- (C) Ecological Revolution
- (D) Russian Revolution

Correct Answer: (B) Industrial Revolution

Solution:

Step 1: Identifying the correct option:

The Industrial Revolution began in England in the second half of the 18th century, starting with mechanisation in the textile industry and the use of steam power, before spreading to Europe and the rest of the world.

Step 2: Why the other options are wrong:

The Green Revolution began in Mexico and was adopted in India in the 1960s. The Ecological Revolution is not a single dated historical event tied to England. The Russian Revolution (1917) took place in

Russia, not England.

Final Answer:

Industrial Revolution (Option B)

Quick Tip: Match each named revolution to the country where it historically began.

3. Which of the following is not a Tribe?

- (A) Bhil
- (B) Gond
- (C) Tharu
- (D) Namboodiri

Correct Answer: (D) Namboodiri

Solution:

Step 1: Identifying the correct option:

Namboodiri (Nambudiri) Brahmins are a Brahmin caste community of Kerala, part of the varna/caste system, not a Scheduled Tribe.

Step 2: Why the other options are wrong:

Bhil, Gond and Tharu are all recognised Scheduled Tribes of India - Bhils are found mainly in Rajasthan, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh; Gonds are one of India's largest tribal groups, concentrated in central India; Tharus inhabit the Terai region along the India-Nepal border, including parts of Uttar Pradesh.

Final Answer:

Namboodiri (Option D)

Quick Tip: Three of the four are Scheduled Tribes; one is a caste community.

4. Which of the following is not a feature of Indian Rural Society?

- (A) Caste system
- (B) Heterogeneous population
- (C) Primary relationship
- (D) Important role of nature

Correct Answer: (B) Heterogeneous population

Solution:

Step 1: Identifying the correct option:

Indian rural society is traditionally marked by a relatively homogeneous population (similar occupation, culture and way of life), not a heterogeneous one - heterogeneity (great social, occupational and cultural diversity) is instead a defining feature of urban society.

Step 2: Why the other options are wrong:

The caste system, primary (face-to-face, personal) relationships, and dependence on nature/agriculture are all classic, well-documented features of Indian village life.

Final Answer:

Heterogeneous population (Option B)

Quick Tip: Rural society is usually described as homogeneous, not heterogeneous.



5. Which of the following is an example of material culture?

- (A) Language
- (B) Etiquette
- (C) Symbols
- (D) Mobile phone

Correct Answer: (D) Mobile phone

Solution:

Step 1: Identifying the correct option:

Material culture refers to the tangible, physical objects that a society creates and uses - tools, buildings, clothing and technology. A mobile phone is a concrete, physical artefact, making it an example of material culture.

Step 2: Why the other options are wrong:

Language, etiquette and symbols are all intangible - they are shared meanings, norms and systems of communication, which sociologists classify as non-material (or symbolic) culture.

Final Answer:

Mobile phone (Option D)

Quick Tip: Material culture = tangible objects; the other three options are abstract/symbolic.



6. Which of the following is mainly associated with Economic Policy?

- (A) Panchayati Raj
- (B) Liberalisation
- (C) National Education Policy
- (D) Biological inheritance

Correct Answer: (B) Liberalisation

Solution:

Step 1: Identifying the correct option:

Liberalisation refers to the reduction of state control over the economy - deregulation, opening markets to private and foreign investment - and is a core pillar of India's 1991 economic reforms, making it directly an economic policy.

Step 2: Why the other options are wrong:

Panchayati Raj is a system of local self-government (a political/administrative institution). The National Education Policy governs the education sector. Biological inheritance is a biological/genetic concept, unrelated to policy-making.

Final Answer:

Liberalisation (Option B)

Quick Tip: Only one option belongs to the economic-policy domain; sort the rest by field first.



7. Which of the following is not an example of social stratification?

- (A) Caste
- (B) Height
- (C) Class
- (D) Estate system

Correct Answer: (B) Height

Solution:

Step 1: Identifying the correct option:

Social stratification refers to the socially constructed, hierarchical ranking of people based on factors like caste, class, wealth or status. Height is a natural, physical/biological attribute, not a socially constructed basis of ranking - so it is not a form of social stratification.

Step 2: Why the other options are wrong:

Caste, class and the (historical) estate system are all classic, well-recognised systems by which societies rank and divide people into hierarchical layers.

Final Answer:

Height (Option B)

Quick Tip: Stratification bases are social constructs; height is a natural physical trait.



8. Champaran, the famous historical place of the Satyagraha movement, is situated in which state?

- (A) Gujarat
- (B) West Bengal
- (C) Bihar
- (D) Uttar Pradesh

Correct Answer: (C) Bihar

Solution:

Step 1: Identifying the correct option:

Champaran is a district in Bihar. In 1917, Mahatma Gandhi led the Champaran Satyagraha there in support of indigo farmers being forced to grow indigo under exploitative conditions by British planters - his first Satyagraha movement on Indian soil.

Step 2: Why the other options are wrong:

Gujarat is linked to Gandhi's later Kheda and Bardoli Satyagrahas; West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh are not the location of the Champaran movement.

Final Answer:

Bihar (Option C)

Quick Tip: Champaran (1917) was Gandhi's first Satyagraha in India, fought over indigo cultivation.

9. What is the basis of Race?

- (A) Birth
- (B) Physical characteristics
- (C) Wealth
- (D) Achievements

Correct Answer: (B) Physical characteristics

Solution:

Step 1: Identifying the correct option:

In sociology, "race" is classically defined as a category of people distinguished by shared, inherited physical characteristics - such as skin colour, facial features and hair type - that a society treats as socially significant.

Step 2: Why the other options are wrong:

Birth is the basis of ascribed status in general (including caste), not race specifically. Wealth is the basis of class, not race. Achievements define achieved status, which is the opposite of the ascribed, physically-based nature of race.

Final Answer:

Physical characteristics (Option B)

Quick Tip: Race is an ascribed category built specifically around inherited physical traits.



10. Which one of the following is associated with community?

- (A) Primary group
- (B) We feeling
- (C) Family
- (D) Marriage

Correct Answer: (B) We feeling

Solution:

Step 1: Identifying the correct option:

MacIver, who gave the classic definition of community, identified "we-feeling" (a shared sense of belonging and identity among members living in a common area) as the defining sentiment that binds a community together.

Step 2: Why the other options are wrong:

Primary group, family and marriage are all specific social institutions/groups in their own right, not the defining sentiment of community itself - a community is a broader entity that contains many such groups.

Final Answer:

We feeling (Option B)

Quick Tip: Community is defined by MacIver through the sentiment of 'we-feeling' among its members.



11. What is culture?

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Definition:

Culture is the entire way of life of a society - the sum total of knowledge, beliefs, values, customs, language, art and material objects that people learn, share and pass on from one generation to the next through socialization.

Step 2: Two components:

Sociologists divide culture into material culture (tangible objects - tools, clothing, technology) and non-material culture (intangible elements - values, norms, beliefs, language, symbols).

Final Answer:

Culture is the learned, shared way of life - both material and non-material - that gives a society its distinct identity and is transmitted across generations.

Quick Tip: Culture = society's shared, learned way of life; covers both material and non-material elements.



12. What do you mean by Divyang Jan?

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Meaning of the term:

"Divyang Jan" (literally "divine-bodied people") is the official term adopted by the Government of India in 2015-16, replacing "viklang" (disabled), to refer to persons with disabilities in a more respectful and dignified manner.

Step 2: Sociological significance:

The term reflects a shift from viewing disability as a deficiency to recognising differently-abled persons as capable and deserving of equal social participation, rights and opportunities, as reinforced by the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016.

Final Answer:

Divyang Jan means "differently-abled persons" - the respectful official term used in India for persons with disabilities.

Quick Tip: The official, respectful Indian government term for persons with disabilities, adopted in 2015.

13. When and where did the Industrial Revolution begin?

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Time and place:

The Industrial Revolution began in England in the second half of the

18th century, roughly from the 1760s onwards.

Step 2: Why England:

England had abundant coal and iron reserves, a growing colonial market, an established banking system, and key inventions (the spinning jenny, steam engine) that together made mechanised factory production possible there first, especially in the textile industry.

Final Answer:

The Industrial Revolution began in England around the 1760s, starting with the mechanisation of textile production.

Quick Tip: England, mid-to-late 18th century - driven by textile mechanisation and steam power.



14. Explain the reasons for the decline in sex ratio in India.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Son preference and female foeticide:

Deep-rooted patriarchal son-preference, linked to lineage continuation, property inheritance and dowry-related economic burden, has led to the misuse of prenatal sex-determination technology for female foeticide, directly skewing the sex ratio at birth.

Step 2: Neglect of the girl child:

Even after birth, unequal access to nutrition, healthcare and education for girls compared to boys raises female infant and child

mortality, further depressing the ratio.

Step 3: Social and economic factors:

Dowry practices, perception of daughters as an economic "liability", and lower social value attached to women's labour reinforce these preferences across regions and classes.

Final Answer:

The declining sex ratio results mainly from patriarchal son-preference leading to female foeticide, neglect of girl children's health and nutrition, and dowry-linked economic attitudes toward daughters.

Quick Tip: Look at both pre-birth (sex-selective abortion) and post-birth (unequal care) causes, rooted in patriarchy.



15. Write down the characteristics of caste.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Birth-based and hereditary:

Caste membership is entirely ascribed by birth and is hereditary - a person cannot change their caste through personal effort or achievement.

Step 2: Endogamy and hierarchy:

Caste groups practise endogamy (marriage within the caste) and are arranged in a rigid hierarchical order, traditionally linked to the varna system and notions of ritual purity and pollution.

Step 3: Occupation and social restrictions:

Traditionally, each caste was associated with a hereditary occupation, and social interaction (commensality, entry to certain spaces) was restricted between castes.

Final Answer:

Key characteristics of caste: birth-based and hereditary membership, endogamy, hierarchical ranking, traditional link to fixed occupation, and restrictions on social interaction between castes.

Quick Tip: Caste is ascribed at birth, endogamous, hierarchical, and traditionally tied to fixed occupation.

**16. What is Cultural Diversity?**

Correct Answer: —

Solution:**Step 1: Definition:**

Cultural diversity refers to the existence of a wide variety of distinct cultural groups - differing in language, religion, region, food, dress, customs and traditions - coexisting within the same society or nation.

Step 2: India as an example:

India is one of the most culturally diverse countries in the world, with numerous languages, religions, regional traditions and tribal cultures existing side by side within a single political unit.

Final Answer:

Cultural diversity is the coexistence of multiple distinct cultural, linguistic, religious and regional groups within one society, as seen prominently in India.

Quick Tip: Cultural diversity = many distinct cultural groups coexisting within one society; India is the classic example.



17. Discuss the main benefits of Liberalisation.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:**Step 1: Economic growth and investment:**

Liberalisation removed licensing restrictions (the "License Raj") and opened India's economy to foreign direct investment, spurring higher GDP growth and greater industrial output.

Step 2: Consumer and employment benefits:

Increased competition among firms led to a wider range and better quality of goods at more competitive prices for consumers, while new sectors (especially IT and services) created large-scale employment opportunities.

Step 3: Global integration:

Liberalisation integrated India more closely with the global economy, boosting exports, technology transfer and India's standing as an emerging economic power.

Final Answer:

The main benefits of Liberalisation are faster economic growth, greater foreign investment, more consumer choice and competitive prices, expanded employment (especially in services/IT), and deeper integration with the global economy.

Quick Tip: Cover growth, investment, consumer choice/prices, employment, and global integration.

18. Write a short note on Brahmo Samaj.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:**Step 1: Founding:**

Brahmo Samaj was founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy in Calcutta in 1828 as a reformist movement within Hinduism, aimed at purifying religious practice and promoting rational, monotheistic worship.

Step 2: Reform agenda:

It opposed idol worship, the caste system, sati, child marriage and polygamy, while advocating widow remarriage, women's education and rational, scripture-based worship of one formless God.

Step 3: Impact:

Brahmo Samaj played a pioneering role in India's socio-religious reform movement and social modernisation, influencing later reformers like Keshab Chandra Sen and Debendranath Tagore who further developed the movement.

Final Answer:

Brahmo Samaj, founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy in 1828, was a pioneering religious and social reform movement opposing idol worship, sati and caste discrimination while promoting monotheism, women's rights and rational worship.

Quick Tip: Founded 1828 by Raja Ram Mohan Roy; fought sati, caste, idol worship; promoted women's education.

19. What do you mean by Tribal Community?

Correct Answer: —

Solution:**Step 1: Definition:**

A tribal community is a group of people who share a common ancestry, territory, language and culture, and who traditionally live outside (or on the margins of) the mainstream caste-based Hindu social order.

Step 2: Distinguishing features:

Tribal communities are typically characterised by a distinct geographic habitat (often forest or hilly regions), a subsistence-based economy (hunting, gathering, shifting cultivation), kinship-based social organisation, and their own customary laws, beliefs and rituals, generally outside the varna system.

Final Answer:

A tribal community is a socially and territorially distinct group, bound by common kinship, language and custom, and constitutionally recognised in India as a "Scheduled Tribe".

Quick Tip: Tribal groups are kinship/territory-based communities historically outside the caste hierarchy.

20. Write down the ill effects of regionalism.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Threat to national unity:

Excessive regionalism promotes narrow, region-first loyalties over a shared national identity, weakening the sense of unity and integration among India's diverse states.

Step 2: Political and economic effects:

It can fuel demands for separate statehood or secession, cause inter-state conflicts over resources (like river-water disputes), and lead to discrimination against "outsiders" (migrants from other states) in jobs and residence.

Step 3: Social effects:

Regional chauvinism can generate hostility, violence and social tension between linguistic or ethnic groups, undermining social harmony.

Final Answer:

The ill effects of regionalism include weakened national unity, inter-state conflicts over resources, discrimination against migrants, demands for secession, and social tension between regional/linguistic groups.

Quick Tip: Regionalism harms national unity through inter-state disputes, migrant discrimination, and separatist tendencies.

21. Write a short note on the Green Revolution.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: What it was:

The Green Revolution was a set of agricultural reforms introduced in India from the mid-1960s, involving the adoption of high-yielding variety (HYV) seeds of wheat and rice, along with chemical fertilisers, pesticides and assured irrigation, pioneered under the guidance of M. S. Swaminathan.

Step 2: Regions and impact:

It was most successful in Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh, dramatically increasing foodgrain output and helping India move from food-scarcity and import dependence to self-sufficiency in food production.

Step 3: Social and economic consequences:

While it boosted farmer incomes and reduced hunger, it also widened regional inequality (favouring irrigated areas), increased dependence

on capital-intensive inputs benefiting larger farmers more than small ones, and caused ecological problems like soil degradation and groundwater depletion.

Final Answer:

The Green Revolution (from the 1960s) used HYV seeds, fertilisers and irrigation to make India food self-sufficient, but also produced uneven regional benefits and environmental costs.

Quick Tip: HYV seeds + fertiliser + irrigation from the 1960s; solved food scarcity but widened regional inequality.

22. Write a short note on Arya Samaj.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Founding:

Arya Samaj was founded by Swami Dayanand Saraswati in Bombay in 1875, with the motto "Krinvanto Vishwaram Aryam" (make the world noble), aiming to reform Hindu religion and society by returning to the pure teachings of the Vedas.

Step 2: Reform agenda:

It rejected idol worship, polytheism, caste rigidity based on birth, untouchability, child marriage and superstition, while promoting Vedic monotheism, the "Shuddhi" movement (re-conversion), women's education and the Gurukul system of schooling.

Step 3: Impact:

Arya Samaj became a powerful force for Hindu social reform and revivalism in northern India, and also fostered nationalist sentiment through its emphasis on Vedic pride and social self-strengthening.

Final Answer:

Arya Samaj, founded in 1875 by Swami Dayanand Saraswati, was a Vedic reform movement opposing idol worship, caste rigidity and untouchability while promoting Vedic education, women's welfare and Hindu revivalism.

Quick Tip: Founded 1875 by Swami Dayanand Saraswati; "back to the Vedas", Shuddhi movement, Gurukul education.

23. Write a short note on Regionalism and Indian Democracy.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:**Step 1: What regionalism means:**

Regionalism is the strong attachment people feel toward their own region - based on shared language, culture, history or economic interest - which can express itself either as a demand for regional development within the nation, or as separatist sentiment against it.

Step 2: Democracy's response - accommodation:

Indian democracy has largely managed regionalism through federalism, including the linguistic reorganisation of states (1956), granting statehood to regions demanding it (e.g., Jharkhand,

Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand, Telangana), and constitutional provisions for regional autonomy.

Step 3: Continuing challenges:

Despite this accommodation, regionalism still produces tensions such as inter-state river disputes, movements against migrant workers, and occasional secessionist demands in border regions, testing the strength of India's federal democratic framework.

Final Answer:

Indian democracy has managed regionalism mainly through federal accommodation (linguistic states, new statehoods), though inter-state disputes and occasional separatist demands remain ongoing challenges to national unity.

Quick Tip: Federalism and linguistic reorganisation of states are how Indian democracy accommodates regionalism.

24. Discuss the role of women in the Panchayati Raj system.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Constitutional provision:

The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992, mandates the reservation of at least one-third (33%, and 50% in many states) of seats and chairperson positions in Panchayati Raj Institutions for women, giving them a guaranteed formal role in local self-government.

Step 2: Positive impact:

This reservation has enabled lakhs of rural women to enter public life for the first time, participate in decision-making on issues like drinking water, sanitation, education and health, and has gradually increased their confidence, visibility and voice in local governance.

Step 3: Persisting challenges:

Despite formal representation, many elected women still face patriarchal barriers - such as the "Sarpanch-pati" phenomenon where male relatives actually exercise power behind the scenes - along with low literacy, lack of political experience and social restrictions on mobility.

Final Answer:

The 73rd Amendment's one-third (or higher) reservation has given rural women a formal role in Panchayati Raj, expanding their participation and confidence, though patriarchal practices like proxy "Sarpanch-pati" rule still limit their real decision-making power in many areas.

Quick Tip: 73rd Amendment reserves 1/3+ seats for women; real empowerment is still limited by patriarchal practices like 'Sarpanch-pati'.

25. Discuss the elements of culture.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Values and beliefs:

Values are shared ideas about what is desirable or important (e.g. equality, respect for elders); beliefs are convictions held to be true (religious or otherwise) that shape how people interpret the world.

Step 2: Norms and customs:

Norms are the specific rules of expected behaviour (both formal laws and informal folkways/mores) that translate values into everyday conduct, while customs are long-established, traditional practices followed by a group.

Step 3: Symbols, language and material objects:

Symbols and language allow shared meanings to be communicated and transmitted, while material culture (tools, art, clothing, technology) forms the tangible expression of a society's way of life.

Final Answer:

The main elements of culture are values, beliefs, norms and customs, language and symbols, and material objects - together forming the shared, learned design for living of a society.

Quick Tip: Elements: values, beliefs, norms/customs, language/symbols, and material objects.

26. What are the differences between Caste and Class?

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Basis of membership:

Caste membership is ascribed - fixed permanently by birth - whereas class membership is largely achieved, based on factors like income, occupation and education that can change over a person's lifetime.

Step 2: Mobility and marriage:

Caste is a closed system with almost no individual mobility between castes and mandatory endogamy (marriage within the caste); class is a relatively open system that allows upward or downward mobility, and inter-class marriage is not formally restricted.

Step 3: Basis of ranking:

Caste hierarchy has traditionally been legitimised by religious notions of ritual purity and pollution, while class hierarchy is based on secular, economic criteria such as wealth, property and occupation.

Final Answer:

Caste is an ascribed, closed, endogamous system ranked by ritual purity, while class is an achieved, relatively open system ranked by economic position - making class far more permeable to individual mobility than caste.

Quick Tip: Caste = ascribed, closed, endogamous, ritual ranking. Class = achieved, open, economic ranking.

27. Define Interview method. Discuss its types.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Definition:

The interview method is a technique of primary data collection in social research in which the investigator (interviewer) directly interacts with the respondent, asking questions verbally to gather information on the research topic.

Step 2: Types by structure:

Structured interviews use a fixed, pre-decided set of questions asked in the same order to every respondent, allowing easy comparison and quantification; unstructured interviews are flexible and conversational, with no fixed question format, allowing deeper, open-ended exploration of the topic.

Step 3: Other types:

Semi-structured interviews combine both approaches (a core set of fixed questions plus flexible follow-ups); interviews are also classified by mode as personal/face-to-face, telephonic, and (increasingly) online/video interviews, and by number of participants as individual or group (focus-group) interviews.

Final Answer:

The interview method is a face-to-face (or remote) data-collection technique, classified mainly into structured, unstructured and semi-structured types, and further into personal, telephonic and group interviews depending on mode and participants.

Quick Tip: Types: structured, semi-structured, unstructured; also personal, telephonic and group interviews.

OR

Write an essay on the kinship system and its usages.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Definition:

Kinship refers to the network of social relationships based on blood ties (consanguinity), marriage (affinity), or social/legal recognition (such as adoption), which connects individuals into families, clans and lineages.

Step 2: Types of kinship:

Consanguineous kinship arises from blood relations (parent-child, siblings), while affinal kinship arises through marriage (spouse, in-laws); kinship is also organised along patrilineal (descent traced through the father) or matrilineal (descent traced through the mother) lines, as well as by degree - primary (parents, siblings), secondary (uncle, grandparents) and tertiary kin.

Step 3: Usages/functions of kinship:

Kinship regulates marriage rules (such as rules of exogamy that forbid marriage within one's own clan or gotra), determines rights of inheritance and succession, assigns social roles and responsibilities (care of the elderly, child-rearing), and provides individuals with social identity, economic cooperation and emotional support.

Final Answer:

The kinship system, built on blood and marriage ties, organises society through rules of marriage, inheritance, social roles and mutual support, making it one of the most fundamental institutions of social organisation.

Quick Tip: Kinship = blood + marriage ties; regulates marriage rules, inheritance, roles, and mutual support.



28. Discuss the causes of globalization.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Technological causes:

Rapid advances in transportation, information technology and telecommunications (internet, mobile networks) have made the movement of goods, capital, people and information across borders faster, cheaper and easier than ever before.

Step 2: Economic causes:

The adoption of liberal, market-friendly economic policies by many countries (including India's 1991 reforms), the reduction of trade tariffs, the rise of multinational corporations, and the search for new markets and cheaper production locations have all driven cross-border economic integration.

Step 3: Political and institutional causes:

The end of the Cold War, the growth of international institutions (WTO, IMF, World Bank) promoting free trade, and regional trade agreements have provided the political framework within which globalization could accelerate.

Final Answer:

Globalization has been driven mainly by technological advances in

transport and communication, liberal economic policies and trade openness, and the growth of international institutions promoting cross-border integration.

Quick Tip: Three interlinked drivers: technology, economic liberalisation, and international institutions/agreements.

OR

How are market and consumerism deeply associated? Discuss.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Market as more than an economic space:

Sociologically, the market is not just a place of economic exchange but a powerful social institution that shapes tastes, aspirations, identities and lifestyles through advertising, branding and the constant introduction of new products.

Step 2: How the market generates consumerism:

Through sophisticated advertising and media, markets manufacture desires beyond basic needs, linking possession of goods to social status, identity and self-worth - this drives consumerism, an ideology in which acquiring and displaying goods becomes central to a person's sense of meaning and success.

Step 3: Social consequences:

Consumerism, fuelled by the market, has led to a culture of instant gratification, planned obsolescence, credit-driven spending, rising inequality between those who can and cannot participate in

consumption, and environmental strain from overproduction and waste.

Final Answer:

The market and consumerism are deeply linked because market institutions (advertising, branding, retail) actively construct consumer desires beyond basic needs, turning consumption into a marker of identity and status, with significant social and environmental consequences.

Quick Tip: The market manufactures desire (via advertising/branding); consumerism is the resulting culture of consumption-as-identity.



29. Write an essay on Modernization in India.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Meaning of modernization:

Modernization refers to the process by which a traditional society transforms toward the characteristics typically associated with "modern" societies - rational and scientific thinking, industrialisation, urbanisation, democratic institutions, and greater individual mobility and choice.

Step 2: Dimensions of modernization in India:

In India, modernization has been visible through the spread of science and technology, industrial and economic development, expansion of education, growth of democratic and legal institutions,

urbanisation, and gradual (though incomplete) weakening of traditional ascriptive structures like rigid caste and gender roles.

Step 3: Distinctive Indian character:

Unlike a simple replication of the West, Indian modernization has been selective and syncretic - it has combined modern technology and institutions with continued attachment to traditional family structures, religion and regional cultures, leading scholars like Yogendra Singh to describe it as a distinct blend of tradition and modernity rather than pure Westernisation.

Final Answer:

Modernization in India is an ongoing, selective process combining scientific, economic and institutional change with the persistence of traditional social structures, producing a distinctly Indian blend of tradition and modernity rather than a simple copy of Western society.

Quick Tip: Modernization = adopting rational/scientific/institutional traits; in India it blends with, rather than replaces, tradition.

OR

Discuss the government efforts made for the welfare of tribes.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Constitutional safeguards:

The Indian Constitution provides specific protections for tribal communities - reservation of seats in Parliament and state assemblies, reservation in education and government jobs, and Fifth

and Sixth Schedule provisions granting special administrative autonomy to tribal-majority areas.

Step 2: Legal and welfare measures:

Laws like the Forest Rights Act (2006) recognise tribal communities' traditional rights over forest land and produce, while the Ministry of Tribal Affairs runs schemes for education (Eklayva Model Residential Schools), healthcare, skill development and livelihood support (such as through TRIFED for marketing tribal produce).

Step 3: Economic development programmes:

The government also runs targeted development schemes such as the Pradhan Mantri Van Dhan Yojana (tribal entrepreneurship), Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) development programmes, and infrastructure schemes to improve connectivity, electricity and housing in tribal areas.

Final Answer:

The government has combined constitutional safeguards (reservations, Fifth/Sixth Schedule autonomy), legal protections (Forest Rights Act), and targeted welfare/development schemes (education, healthcare, livelihood support) to promote tribal welfare in India.

Quick Tip: Constitutional safeguards + Forest Rights Act + schemes like Eklayva schools and Van Dhan Yojana.