

COMMON PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION 2017-2018

SOCIOLOGY

ANSWER KEY

CLASS-XII

1	Globalisation of finance takes place due to the information technology revolution. Globally integrated financial markets undertake billions of dollars' worth transactions within seconds in the electronic circuits. There is a 24-hour trading in capital and security markets.	2
2	<p>Footloose Labour</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Migrant workers who go for work to areas for a part of year. ➤ They go from drought prone & less productive regions. ➤ Men go to more prosperous areas where they get higher wages & work. ➤ The main areas of work they find are farms , brick kilns, construction sites etc. ➤ The term is given by Jan Bremen. 	2
3	<p>Community identity is based on birth and belonging rather than on some form of acquired qualifications or accomplishment. It is what we are rather than what we have become.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ People feel a deep sense of security and satisfaction in belonging to communities. ➤ The accidental, unconditional and almost inescapable belonging creates an emotional attachment with the community. ➤ It also gives meaning to people's world. 	2
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A stereotype is a fixed <u>general image</u> or set of characteristics that a <u>lot</u> of people <u>believe represent</u> a particular type of person or thing. ➤ A stereotype is an idea or belief many people have about a thing or group that is based upon how they 	2

	look on the outside, which may be untrue or only partly true.	
5	The fertility rate refers to the number of live births per women in the child bearing age group. Following are the two states which saw the highest percentage decline TFR during 2000-2010. I. Punjab % 2. Maharashtra 26.9%.	2
6	An ability to reflect upon oneself or to do introspection in depth.	2
7	Criticism: wider society at large. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Religion is sui generis for Srinivas: Hierarchy is supreme: ➤ Sanskritisation may lead to inter-class hostility: Sanskritisation is a limited concept: ➤ It is a process confined too little tradition only: Sanskritisation sometimes is a protest against the normative structure: ➤ Weakening dominant caste also lowers Sanskritisation: Power acquisition and political participation are more important than cultural status: 	2
8	Constitution has the capacity to help people because it is based on basic norms of social justice. It has the potential for the meaning of social justice to be extended. Social movements have also aided the Courts and authorities to interpret the contents of rights and principles in keeping with the contemporary understanding social justice. For instance, the Directive Principle on village panchayats was moved as an amendment in the Constituent Assembly. After forty years it became a Constitutional imperative after 73rd Amendment in 1992.	2
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A term to describe a post-industrial economy that relies on information technology and telecommunications to produce high value output of exchangeable information, knowledge and other intangible goods. ➤ Information-based output contributes an increasing percent of gross national product and offers both emerging and developed economies a high potential for growth. 	2
10	<i>Direct democracy</i> or pure <i>democracy</i> is a form of <i>democracy</i> in which people decide on policy initiatives directly. This differs from the majority of most currently established <i>democracies</i> , which are representative <i>democracies</i> .	2
11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The division of a society into castes is a global phenomenon not exclusively practised within any particular religion or belief system. In South Asia, caste discrimination is traditionally rooted in the Hindu caste system, according to which Dalits are considered 'outcasts'. ➤ Caste systems involve the division of people into social groups (castes) where assignments of rights are determined by birth, are fixed and hereditary. The assignment of basic rights among various castes is both unequal and hierarchical, with those at the top enjoying most rights coupled with least duties and those at the bottom performing most duties coupled with no rights. 	2+2=4
12	Other Backward Class (OBC) is a collective term used by the Government of India to classify castes which are	2

	socially and educationally disadvantaged. It is one of several official classifications of the population of India, along with Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (SCs and STs).	
13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A parliamentary and legal system, police and educational system were built very much on the lines of the British model ➤ We adopted traffic rules like driving on the left side o the road. ➤ Eating habits or breakfast changes, Many school uniform has neckties ➤ Child rearing practices and style of addressing each other like hello, good morning etc reached in the life o Indians 	2
14	<p>Commoditisation / Commodification: Transformation of a non-commodity into a commodity Eg. Sale of kidney, Labor, Skills, marriage bureau etc.</p> <p>Commodification occurs when things that we are earlier not traded in the market become commodities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ For instant, labour or skills, the sale of human body organs like kidney by the poor to cater to rich ➤ In contemporary India, things or processes that earlier were not part of market exchange have become commodified. Traditionally, marriages were arranged by families, but now there are professional marriage bureaus and websites that help people to find brides and grooms for a fee ➤ In earlier times, social skills such as good manners and etiquettes were imparted mainly through the family. Now, there are many private institutes that offers courses in 'personality development', spoken English, and so on, that teach students (mostly middle class youth) the cultural and social skills required to succeed). ➤ There are also growing members of privately owned schools and colleges and coaching classes as a process of Commodification of education. 	2
15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ When British colonized India, in many areas they ruled through these local zamindars ➤ They granted property rights to zamindars ➤ Zamindars extracted much produce or money as they could from the cultivators As a result agriculture stagnated ➤ Many districts of colonial India were administered through the Zamindari system. Others were under the direct control of British people. These regions flourished because of the less burden of taxation. <p style="text-align: right;">Any relevant point</p>	4
16	<p><u>Reasons</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Backwardness and poverty ➤ Lack of medical facilities and awareness. 	2+2=6

	<p><u>Measures</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The government is seriously implementing a ‘mother and child tracking system’ which tracks every pregnant women by name for the provision of timely antenatal care, institutional delivery, postal care and immunizations or new born. ➤ The Indian government has committed to promoting maternal health and family planning, on improving health services, especially women’s and children’s health pledging to spend 3.5 billion per year. Ministry of Health has announced its strengthening efforts in 246 districts that account or nearly 70%o all inant and maternal deaths 	
17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Globalization should be dedicated for the sake of a better society. Not a better society for globalization. Because globalization happened because of societies and society did not happened because of globalization.</i> ➤ Changes are inevitable; you just have to change accordingly. It is the same way in which Globalisation can be useful as well as can be harmful; it is up to the countries and its people how they will accept it. And so, in response to our task is not to make societies safe for globalization, but to make the global system safe for decent societies individuals must embrace, support and enact sets of values towards making it happen collectively taking part of the increasingly globalised society. ➤ The task is to make the global system safe for decent societies since a safe society is far from making it happen for the process of globalisation. ➤ It is actually difficult to hold promise of making a society safe since the process itself could strain and prove inequality and inefficiency for a society whereas creating a sustainable approach towards an efficient global system means safe for decent societies. At the same time, we need to create the conditions for sustainable growth. ➤ That is why it is vital to empower workers to enforce core workers right in the global market- the right to organize and bargain collectively to improve one’s lot, the prohibitions against child labour and forced labour, the elimination of discrimination. Empowering workers strengthens democracy which is vital to sustaining prosperity, to making markets work. Globalisation –in the extreme, corporate dominated, de-regulated form we have witnessed – is not the scapegoat of the current crisis; it is the cause of it. ➤ All of it due to the destructive hands of man, that such circumstances arouse. Though, we shouldn’t be limited to the dark side of the process, since in the need to work towards a descent society we must call for greater transparency, better accounting and more generous safety nets are satisfying, but not sufficient. Nevertheless attainment of sustainability opts for the best solution. 	4
18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Democratization is difficult to achieve in a society that is plural / diverse. ➤ Certain members belonging to a particular group are included. ➤ Decisions in developmental activities are made by a few leaving the rest. 	4

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Democratic measures do not work out in practice because inequality is a result of the structural features of the society. (Any other relevant point or example should be considered.) <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To prepare plans and schemes for economic development ➤ To promote schemes that will enhance social justice ➤ To levy collect and appropriate taxes, duties, tolls and fees ➤ Help in the devolution o governmental responsibilities, especially that o finances to local authorities 	
19	<p>Disinvestment can also be defined as the action of an organisation (or government) selling or liquidating an asset or subsidiary. It is also referred to as 'divestment' or 'divestiture.' In most contexts, disinvestment typically refers to sale from the government, partly or fully, of a government-owned enterprise.</p> <p>The disinvestment has started in public sector as a route of privatization. Some issues are left unanswered on privatization and disinvestments and one of the issues is employment. It is not affordable in the context of jobless growth in developing country like India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Many government workers are scared that after disinvestment, they will lose their jobs. The Modern Foods, which was set up by the government to make healthy bread available at cheap rate , and which was the first company to be privatized, 60% of the workers forced to retire in the first five years. ➤ However in Indian agriculture as well as service sector such as shops, banks, the information and technology industries, and other services are employing more people and the urban middle class is growing along with urban middle class values like those who see in TV serials and films. <p style="text-align: right;">Any Relevant points</p>	2+2=4
20	<p>An alternative to the nation-state, then, is the “state nation”, where various “nations”— be they ethnic, religious, linguistic or indigenous identities— can coexist peacefully and cooperatively in a single state polity.</p> <p>-Case studies and analyses demonstrate that enduring democracies can be established in polities that are multicultural. Explicit efforts are required to end the cultural exclusion of diverse groups and to build multiple and complementary identities. Such responsive policies provide incentives to build a feeling of unity in diversity — a “we” feeling.</p> <p>-Citizens can find the institutional and political space to identify with both their country and their other</p>	4

	<p>cultural identities, to build their trust in common institutions and to participate in and support democratic politics.</p> <p>-All of these are key factors in consolidating and deepening democracies and building enduring “state-nations”. India’s constitution incorporates this notion. Although India is culturally diverse, comparative surveys of long-standing democracies including India show that it has been very cohesive, despite its diversity.</p> <p>-Also important are efforts to build the loyalties of all groups in society through identification, trust and support. National cohesion does not require the imposition of a single identity and the denunciation of diversity.</p> <p>-Successful strategies to build “state-nations” can and do accommodate diversity constructively by crafting responsive policies of cultural recognition. They are effective solutions for ensuring the longer terms objectives of political stability and social harmony.</p>	
21	<p>Reasons for rise of Dalit Movements –</p> <p>I) Common quest for equality, self-dignity ii) Eradication of un-touchability. iii) Abolishment of stigmatisation –struggle to be touched. IV) Recognition as fellow human beings. v) Struggle for self-confidence. vi) Require a space for self- determination. vii) Economic & Political exploitation (Any other relevant point)</p>	4
22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The media plays a constructive role in today’s society – from increasing public awareness to collecting views, information, and also the attitude of the people towards certain issue. ➤ Media is present all around us. For example, when we watch the Television; listen to the radio; read books, newspapers, magazines, journals; etc. ➤ The world is making a steady progress towards a better future every day. But still, people are bound by the social problems and issues directly or indirectly are “affected by the people of the people and for the people.” ➤ Media Keeps You Informed Irrespective of Geo-Location 	2+2+2=6

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ It ceases the boundaries of different societies among the individuals and creates ‘Globalization.’ The globalization is a decent case to delineate the friendship of media, since people can witness what is happening in different nations or how they dress up and what their way of life is. Subsequently, they typically mirror what others do. <p>Negative effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <u>The Numbing Effect</u>- Repeated exposure to violence has a numbing, or desensitizing, effect. ➤ <u>Aggression Booster</u>- Exposure to violent media wreaks havoc on our thoughts, feelings, and perhaps most importantly, our behavior. ➤ <u>Crime Stats</u>- Media violence seems to set the stage for violent crime. ➤ Repeated childhood exposure to violent media results in the likelihood of physical assault, spousal abuse and other serious physical crimes in adulthood. <p>Measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The media in India is mostly self-regulated. The existing bodies for regulation of media such as the Press Council of India, which is a statutory body, and the News Broadcasting Standards Authority, a self-regulatory organisation, issue standards which are more in the nature of guidelines. ➤ The functions of the PCI include among others (i) helping newspapers maintain their independence; (ii) build a code of conduct for journalists and news agencies; (iii) help maintain "high standards of public taste" and foster responsibility among citizens; and (iv) review developments likely to restrict flow of news. ➤ The Ministry of Information & Broadcasting is the highest body for formulation and administration of the rules, regulations and laws relating to information, broadcasting, the press and films. The ministry is responsible for international cooperation in the field of mass media, films and broadcasting, and interacts with its foreign counterparts on behalf of Government of India. 	
23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <u>Changes in the living conditions of tribal communities’ after independence.</u> Even after independence life did not become easier for the tribal communities ➤ Govt.’s monopoly over the forests continues, exploitation of forests has accelerated. ➤ Millions of tribals were displaced and without any appropriate compensation and rehabilitation (for example, Sardar Sarovar dam and Polavaram dam displaced many tribals leading them to great 	4

	<p>destitution).</p> <p>➤ Tribal groups have been waging struggle against the outsiders. The significant achievements include the statehood of Jharkhand & Chhattisgarh.</p>	
24	<p>It is the number of females per thousand males in a given area at a specified time is sex ratio. It is an important indicator of gender balance in the population.</p> <p>Yes, Parents still prefer to have son rather than daughter as it is evident from day-to-day media reports foeticides, infanticides and on abortion cases.</p> <p>It is surprising that such preference has even no relation with poverty because had it been so, the states like Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh, Delhi and Maharashtra would have the highest child sex ratio. Instead, the census of 2001 reveals that these are states with the lowest (i.e. 950 female babies per 1000 male babies) sex ratios..</p> <p>Probable Reasons :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Religions or cultural beliefs-There are certain beliefs that it is son only entitled to perform funeral and obeisance (shraddha) of his parents. In the absence of son, this right goes to the next male heirs but never to their daughters. (ii) Ignorance-Parents assume that daughters have to leave their home after marriage and even their caste is changed on the day when marriage is solemnized. However, sons live always with them and share common food, house, customs and rituals. So, they hope sons will look after them in their old age. (iii) Fear of social stigma and other problems-Some parents fear of social stigma if they are defiled, entrapped in illicit physical relations at their prime and moreover, burden of maintenance if they are any way deserted, divorced by their husbands or widowed due to ill-luck. 	3+3=6
25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Globalization is defined as the phenomenon of "acceleration and intensification of economic interaction among the people, companies, and governments of different nations." Most studies of globalization tend to focus on changes occurring in the economic and political spheres (b) Organizations representing the cultural sphere—the environment, species preservation, rural life, health, food and cuisine, religion, human rights, the family, women's issues, ethnic heritage, the arts and other quality-of-life issues—are pounding on the doors at world economic and political forums and demanding a place at the table. (c) For some globalization may mean new opportunities for others the loss of livelihood. For example, women 	2+2+2=6

	<p>silk spinners, gum collectors may lose their jobs. •It has resulted in digital divide, i.e., division between those able to access computer and telecom based technologies (like internet) and those who do not have access to this. •It has posed threat to many indigenous craft, literary traditions and knowledge system. •It has widened the gap between the rich and poor. Privileged section has benefited whereas a large section has been excluded from the benefits.</p>	
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