

**COMMON PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION 2017-2018**  
**SOCIOLOGY**

**CLASS-XII****Time Allowed: 3 hours****Maximum Marks: 80**General Instructions:

- (i) All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Marks for questions are indicated against each.
- (iii) Question Nos. 1 to 14 is short-answer questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 30 words each.
- (iv) Question Nos. 15-21 is short-answer questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
- (v) Question Nos. 22-24 is long-answer question carrying 6 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 200 words each.
- (vi) Question No. 25 is a passage question. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given.
- (vii) The question paper contains 25 questions and 3 printed pages.

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|---|---|---|
| 1 | What is self-reflectivity?  | 2 |
| 2 | Explain the term Structural change.   | 2 |
| 3 | “Constitution has the capacity to help people because it is based on basic norms of social justice.” Explain how using an example.  | 2 |
| 4 | What is Taylorism or Industrial Engineering?  | 2 |
| 5 | “Sociologist Satish Saberwal elaborates upon the modern context by sketching three aspects to the modern framework of change in colonial India.” Which three aspects are being talked about? Brief any one of them. | 2 |
| 6 | Express the meaning of ‘Globalisation of Finance’.  | 2 |
| 7 | The process of Sanskritisation encourages inequality and discrimination. Elaborate?   | 2 |

- 8 How is Formal demography different from Social demography? 2
- 9 What does the term 'Dominant Caste' refer to? 2
- 10 Commoditisation or commodification is a big word that sounds very complicated. But the process they refer to is a familiar one and it is present in our everyday life. Comment. 2
- 11 How caste is a 'discriminatory system'? 2
- 12 What is community identity? State any two features. 2
- 13 What is colonialism? 2
- 14 Bring out the difference between scheduled caste and scheduled tribe. 2
- 15 Discuss the impact of land reforms on Agrarian structure of village in India during colonial period. 4
- 16 Critically explain Malthusian Theory of Population. 4
- 17 Respond to the following quote, "Our task is not to make societies safe for globalization, but to make the global system safe for decent societies."  
(John J. Sweeney) 4
- 18 Explain the concept of competing interests with the help of an example. 4
- OR
- Explain the social welfare responsibilities of Panchayati Raj System.
- 19 What is disinvestment policy? How does this policy fit in with the worldwide trends? 4
- 20 "Encouraging or at least allowing cultural diversity is good policy from both the practical and the principled point of view." Justify the statement using India's case as a 'state- nation'. 4
- 21 'In everyday life, history testifies the presence of divisions, characterized by cruelty, partiality, imposition and subjugation that elevated people's requirement for equality and justice'. Dalit movement in sociology is enveloped in the study of the processes of social change. Elucidate. 4
- 22 What is meant by sex ratio? What are some of the implications of a declining sex ratio? Do you feel that parents still prefer to have than daughters? State your opinion for this preference? 6
- 23 Adivasi is an umbrella term for a heterogeneous set of ethnic and tribal groups claimed to be the aboriginal population of India. Discuss the issues faced by this community which threatens the very existence of their life and culture. 6

24 Explain why the role of mass media is increasing in our day to day life and also point out the negative aspects of media violence. What mechanisms are available with the government to check media? 6

25 Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

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.

The details of those issues, such as tariff rates and international agreements, have fallen within the traditional province of government bureaucrats and political leaders. However, the dramatic changes wrought by globalization have forced policymakers to respond to public pressures in many new areas. Observers of globalization are increasingly recognizing that globalization is having a significant impact on matters such as local cultures, matters which are less tangible and hard to quantify, but often fraught with intense emotion and controversy.

*Jeremy Rifkin*, a prominent critic of globalization, writes that: "The powers that WE have long believed that the world is divided into two spheres of influence: commerce and government. Now 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.

"The homogenizing influences of globalization that are most often condemned by the new nationalists and by cultural romanticists are actually positive; globalization promotes integration and the removal not only of cultural barriers but of many of the negative dimensions of culture.

Globalization is a vital step toward a more stable world and "Many societies, particularly indigenous peoples, view culture as their richest heritage, without which they have no roots, history or soul. Its value is other than monetary. To commodify it is to destroy it." –

David Rothkopf, "In Praise of Cultural Imperialism," *Foreign Policy* June 22, 1997.

Maude Barlow, "The Global Monoculture," *Earth Island Journal*. Autumn 2001.

- a) Give the meaning of globalisation. 2
- b) Discuss the impact of globalisation on culture. 2
- c) How does this new economic policy affect people differently? 2

ALL THE BEST