

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.15-21is 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 | Express the meaning of ‘Globalisation of Finance’. | 2 |
| 2 | Give the meaning of ‘Footloose labour’? | 2 |
| 3 | What is community identity? State any two features. | 2 |
| 4 | What is a stereotype? | 2 |
| 5 | What is meant by total fertility rate? Name the states which saw highest percentage decline in TER during 2000-2010. | 2 |
| 6 | What is self-reflectivity? | 2 |
| 7 | The process of Sanskritisation encourages inequality and discrimination. Elaborate? | 2 |
| 8 | “Constitution has the capacity to help people because it is based on basic norms of social justice.” Explain how using an example. | 2 |

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| 9 | Give the meaning of weightless economy. | 2 |
| 10 | What is 'direct democracy'? | 2 |
| 11 | How caste is a 'discriminatory system'? | 2 |
| 12 | Who are called OBCs? | 2 |
| 13 | The contradiction in modern ideas and colonial rule shaped many structural and cultural changes in Indian society. How? | 2 |
| 14 | 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 |
| 15 | Discuss the impact of land reforms on Agrarian structure of village in India during colonial period. | 4 |
| 16 | What reasons are responsible for more maternal death rates in India than any other country in the world? What efforts are being done by the Indian Health Ministry to overcome this issue? | 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 | Inequality as a hurdle in the working of a democratic institution – | 4 |

OR

Describe the powers and responsibilities delegated to the Panchayats by the 73rd Amendment to the constitution.

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| 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 | Social movements primarily take the form of non-institutionalised collective political action which strives for political and /or social change. India has witnessed many such movements over the centuries. Elaborate with one example to prove that such type of movements are inevitable to shape the world we live in. | 4 |
| 22 | 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 |
| 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 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 sons rather than daughters? What is your opinion could be some of the reasons for this preference.

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.

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| 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