

CBSE Class-12 Sociology Test Paper-05
Globalisation and social change

General instruction:

- Question 1-5 carries two marks each.
 - Question 6-8 carries four marks each.
 - Question 9-10 carries six marks each.
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1. Define 'corporate culture'.
2. What does a dynamic corporate culture involve?
3. Give an example of an international governmental organisation.
4. Name two regional associations that has greater role in political development accompanying globalisation.
5. Why has the rural areas remain unconnected despite the rapid spread of computers and growth in internet?
6. Discuss the relationship between globalisation and gender.
7. Telephone expansion in India serves a strong socio-cultural function for its users. Justify.
8. There cannot be only one definition of globalisation. Explain.
9. Sociology does not study only the social or cultural consequences of globalisation. How does it study globalisation?
10. Describe the ways in which we can understand the process of globalisation.

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1. Corporate culture is a branch of management theory that seeks to increase productivity and competitiveness through the creation of a unique organisational culture involving all members of a firm.
2. A dynamic corporate culture - involving company events, rituals and traditions - is thought to enhance employee loyalty and promote group solidarity. It also refers to way of doing things, of promotion and packaging products.
3. Example of an international governmental organisation is:
The World Trade Organisation (WTO) for instance increasingly has a major say in the rules that govern trade practices.
4. Two regional associations that have greater role in political development accompanying globalisation are:
The Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)
South Asian Regional Conference (SARC)
5. The rural areas have remained unconnected despite the rapid spread of computers and growth in internet because of erratic power supply widespread illiteracy and lack of infrastructure like telephone connections.
6. Globalisation impacts the gender identity and discrimination:
Very often defenders of a fixed traditional idea of cultural identity defend undemocratic and discriminating practices against women in the name of cultural identity.
These could range from a defence of sati to defence of women's exclusion from education and participation in public matters.
Globalisation can then be taken as a bogey to defend unjust practices against women.
Fortunately for us in India we have been able to retain and develop a democratic tradition and culture that allows us to define culture in a more inclusive and democratic fashion."
7. Telephone expansion in India serves a strong socio-cultural function for its users.
The emergence of PCOs satisfies the strong Indian socio-cultural need of keeping in touch with family members.
Much like train travel in India which is often undertaken to celebrate marriages, visit relatives, or attend funerals, the telephone is also viewed as a way of maintaining close

family ties.

Not surprisingly, most advertisement for telephony service show mothers talking to their sons and daughters, or grandparents talking to grandchildren.

Thus, telephone expansion in India thus serves a strong socio-cultural function for its users, in addition to a commercial one.

8. There cannot be only one definition of globalisation:

Different subjects or academic disciplines may focus on different aspects of globalisation. Economics may be dealing more with the economic dimensions such as capital flows.

Political science may focus on the changing role of governments.

However, the very process of globalisation is so far-reaching that disciplines have to increasingly borrow from each other to understand both the causes and consequences of globalisation.

9. Sociology does not only study the social or cultural consequences of globalisation:

It uses the sociological imagination to make sense of the connections between the individual and society, the micro and the macro, the local and the global.

For instance, how is the peasant affected in a remote village? How is s/he connected to global changes? How has it affected the chances of employment for the middle class?

How has it affected the possibilities of big Indian corporations becoming transnational corporations?

It tries to see what it means to the neighbourhood grocer if the retail sector is opened up to big transnational companies? Why are there so many shopping malls in our cities and towns today? How has it changed the way young people spend their leisure time?

these are just few examples of the wide ranging and different kinds of changes that globalisation is bringing about. There are many more instances whereby global developments are affecting the lives of people. And thereby affecting the way sociology has to study society.

10. The process of globalisation can be understood in the following ways:

Globalisation is not just about global interconnections. It is also about some significant changes in the capitalist system of production and communication, organisation of labour and capital, technological innovations and cultural experiences, ways of governance and social movements.

These changes are significant even if some of the patterns were already evident in the early stages of capitalism. Some of the changes such as those flowing from the

communication revolution have in a myriad ways transformed the way we work and live.

A simple definition of global interconnection does not capture the intensity and complexity of globalisation. Thus, globalisation can be referred to the growing interdependence between different people, regions and countries in the world as social and economic relationships come to stretch world-wide.

Although economic forces are an integral part of globalisation, it would be wrong to suggest that they alone produce it. It has been driven forward above all by the development of information and communication technologies that have intensified the speed and scope of interaction between people all over the world.

Moreover, there was a political context within which it grew.

It also has its cultural aspects. However, these are closely connected and interconnected.