

KAMARAJ COLLEGE (Autonomous)

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(Affiliated to Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli)

THOOTHUKUDI - 628 003

(7 Pages)

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Question. Code No : 2400254

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UG Degree - End Semester Examinations, November 2024

First Semester

B. A. Criminology and Police Administration

SEC I - INDIAN SOCIETY AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS

(For those who joined in July 2024 onwards)

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

PART A - (10 × 1 = 10 Marks)

Answer ALL Questions

Choose the correct answer :

1. Which of the following is an example of formal means of social control?
 - (a) A community leader giving advice to resolve a dispute.
 - (b) A parent encouraging their child to follow traditions.
 - (c) A court issuing a fine for breaking traffic laws.

- (d) Peer groups pressuring a member to conform to group norms.
2. Which term best describes the mutual influence between individuals and society?
- (a) Independence (b) Interaction
(c) Isolation (d) Competition
3. Which of the following is NOT considered a primary function of religion in society?
- (a) Providing a moral framework for individuals
(b) Offering emotional comfort during crises
(c) Regulating economic markets
(d) Promoting social cohesion
4. What is the primary basis for establishing kinship relationships in most societies?
- (a) Shared religious beliefs (b) Geographic proximity
(c) Biological or marital ties (d) Economic transactions
5. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of the caste system?
- (a) Hereditary membership
(b) Endogamy (marrying within one's caste)
(c) Social mobility through education and employment.
(d) Occupational specialization.

6. In contemporary society, caste continues to function by:
- (a) Defining access to resources and opportunities.
 - (b) Shaping political alliances and vote banks.
 - (c) Influencing marriage patterns.
 - (d) All of the above.
7. The devadasi system is primarily associated with which of the following issues?
- (a) Child marriage
 - (b) Exploitation and forced prostitution
 - (c) Corruption in rural governance
 - (d) Domestic violence
8. What is a common consequence of the practice of untouchability in India?
- (a) Increased literacy rate
 - (b) Social exclusion and economic inequality
 - (c) Eradication of bonded labour
 - (d) Reduction in unemployment rate
9. Which of the following statements best describes the purpose of the reservation policy in India?
- (a) To ensure equal representation of economically backward individuals in administrative positions
 - (b) To address historical social injustices faced by Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Other Backward Classes

- (c) To promote economic development of urban communities exclusively
- (d) To abolish caste-based identities and eliminate linguistic differences

10. Globalization has primarily increased:

- (a) Caste-based discrimination
- (b) Urban migration
- (c) Rural employment opportunities
- (d) Traditional occupations

PART - B (5X5=25 Marks)

Answer ALL Questions choosing either (a) or (b).

Answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) Define primary, secondary, and reference groups. Analyze their roles in shaping an individual's identity and behavior within society.

(OR)

(b) Discuss the relationship between the individual and society from a sociological perspective.

12. (a) Explain the belief system in religion and discuss its essential elements and functions in shaping societal values and behavior.

(OR)

(b) Define family and compare patriarchal and matriarchal family systems.

13. (a) Analyze the functions and dysfunctions of the caste system in India.

(OR)

(b) Explain the concept of a dominant caste and its role in shaping caste relationships within society.

14. (a) Discuss the impact of social inequalities such as untouchability, poverty, and illiteracy on the development of crime in society.

(OR)

(b) Examine the relationship between unemployment, bonded labour, and child labour in perpetuating economic exploitation.

15. (a) Analyze the impact of reservation policies on the socio-economic development of marginalized groups in India.

(OR)

(b) Discuss the problems faced by Scheduled Tribes in 21st century.

PART- C (5 × 8 = 40 Marks)

Answer ALL Questions choosing either (a) or (b).

Answer should not exceed 500 words.

16. (a) Evaluate the different types of social control mechanisms and their relevance in today's society.

(OR)

- (b) Discuss the role of primary and secondary groups in shaping attitudes towards gender equality in India. How do these groups either support or challenge patriarchal norms?
17. (a) Analyze the relationship between family structure and social issues in India like child marriage, dowry, and domestic violence.

(OR)

- (b) Discuss how kinship and lineage contribute to social order and influence individual identity and power dynamics in a community.
18. (a) How do caste-based inequalities affect access to education, jobs, and healthcare, and what actions can the government take to reduce these inequalities?

(OR)

- (b) Examine the role of caste violence in Tamil Nadu. What social, political, and historical factors contribute to it, and how can these issues be addressed?
19. (a) Assess the role of education and awareness campaigns in addressing issues like illiteracy, child labor, and the devadasi system.

(OR)

(b) What challenges does India's criminal justice system face in dealing with corruption and bribery?

20. (a) How does migration affect the lives of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Other Backward Classes in cities? What challenges do they face while migrating for better opportunities?

(OR)

(b) Explain the problems faced by De-notified Communities in India. How does social stigma and lack of recognition affect their socio-economic development?