

**PSG COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE
(AUTONOMOUS)**

**BA DEGREE EXAMINATION MAY 2026
(Second Semester)**

Branch- SOCIOLOGY

INDIAN SOCIAL STRUCTURE II

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 75 Marks

SECTION-A (10 Marks)

Answer ALL questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL marks (10 × 1 = 10)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	1	Which factor is most responsible for linguistic diversity in India? (i) Colonial rule (ii) Migration and regional development (iii) Industrialization (iv) Globalization	K1	CO1
	2	Which diversity is associated with differences in customs, traditions, and lifestyles? (i) Political diversity (ii) Cultural/ethnic diversity (iii) Economic diversity (iv) Geographical diversity	K2	CO1
2	3	The Panchayati Raj system in India was strengthened by (i) 42nd Amendment (ii) 44th Amendment (iii) 73rd Constitutional Amendment (iv) 86th Amendment	K1	CO2
	4	Which of the following is a key characteristic of the Jajmani system? (i) Mobility of occupations (ii) Contract-based services (iii) Hereditary and caste-based roles (iv) Equal distribution of resources	K2	CO2
3	5	Farmer suicide is often linked to (i) High mechanization (ii) Crop failure, debt trap, and lack of institutional credit (iii) Urban migration (iv) Low literacy	K1	CO3
	6	A common problem faced by rural industries is (i) Excess foreign investment (ii) Lack of skilled labor and capital (iii) Overproduction (iv) High urban competition	K2	CO3
4	7	The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act was enacted in (i) 1929 (ii) 1978 (iii) 2006 (iv) 2015	K1	CO4
	8	Formal education refers to (i) Structured learning in schools, colleges, and universities (ii) Learning through community workshops (iii) Adult literacy programs (iv) Informal home learning	K2	CO4
5	9	Land reforms refer to (i) Redistribution of land to reduce inequalities (ii) Urban housing policies (iii) Industrial development (iv) Importing agricultural machinery	K1	CO5
	10	PMFBY provides (i) Crop insurance to farmers (ii) Subsidized seeds (iii) Rural infrastructure (iv) Industrial loans	K2	CO5

Cont...

SECTION - B (35 Marks)

Answer ALL questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL Marks (5 × 7 = 35)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	11a.	Explain the concept of unity in diversity in Indian society with suitable examples.	K2	CO1
		OR		
	11b.	How does unity in diversity help in maintaining national integration in India?		
2	12a.	Examine the influence of religion on rural life.	K3	CO2
		OR		
	12b.	How has the Jajmani system changed in modern rural society?		
3	13a.	Distinguish between agro-based and non-agro-based rural industries.	K4	CO3
		OR		
	13b.	Explain how lack of irrigation and modern technology affects the rural economy.		
4	14a.	Infrastructure is one of the major barriers to rural education. Discuss.	K3	CO4
		OR		
	14b.	Examine the relationship between child labour, poverty and school dropout in rural areas.		
5	15a.	Distinguish between the Gandhian and Marxist approaches to land reforms.	K3	CO5
		OR		
	15b.	Explain the objectives of PMFBY.		

SECTION -C (30 Marks)

Answer ANY THREE questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL Marks (3 × 10 = 30)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	16	Discuss the major forms of diversity in India, such as racial, caste, linguistic, and religious diversity.	K3	CO1
2	17	Examine women's participation in Panchayati Raj Institutions and evaluate their impact on rural society.	K4	CO2
3	18	Discuss the role of government programmes in solving agricultural problems and promoting rural industries in India.	K4	CO3
4	19	Analyse the major challenges faced in the education of rural girls and suggest measures to overcome them.	K5	CO4
5	20	Analyse the role of NMSA, PMKSY, and PMFBY in rural development.	K4	CO5

Z-Z-Z END