

Code No.	T – 2106
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Entrance Examination for Admission to the P.G. Courses in the Teaching Departments, 2024

**CSS
SOCIOLOGY**

General Instructions

1. The Question Paper is having 100 Objective Questions, each carrying one mark.
2. The answers are to be (✓) 'tick marked' **only** in the “**Response Sheet**” provided.
3. **Negative marking** : **0.25 marks** will be deducted for each wrong answer .

Time : 2 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

To be filled in by the Candidate									
Register Number	in Figures								
	in words								

Choose appropriate answer from the options in the questions. **(100 × 1 = 100 marks)**

1. A group organised to achieve certain purpose is known as

A. Institution	B. Community
C. Association	D. State

DO NOT WRITE HERE

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2. Which term describes the ability to see the relationship between individual experiences and larger social forces?
- A. Societal imagination B. Societal perspective
C. Societal consciousness D. Sociological imagination
3. Which term refers to the patterned social arrangements and institutions that make up society?
- A. Social dynamics B. Social structure
C. Social hierarchy D. Social order

4. Which among the following is the widely used method in sociology to study society?
- A. Experimentation
 - B. Survey research
 - C. Case studies
 - D. Mathematical modeling
5. Which sociological perspective focuses on how power and inequality contribute to social change?
- A. Conflict theory
 - B. Structural functionalism
 - C. Feminist theory
 - D. Rational choice theory
6. What is the key distinction between sociology and psychology?
- A. Sociology focuses on individual behavior, while psychology studies societal structures
 - B. Sociology studies society and social behavior, while psychology focuses on individual behavior and mental processes
 - C. Sociology primarily deals with cultural practices, while psychology examines economic systems
 - D. Sociology is concerned with political ideologies, while psychology focuses on social institutions
7. A community is best described as:
- A. A group of people who live in the same area and share common interests or characteristics
 - B. A social institution focused on education
 - C. A formal organization with specific goals and rules
 - D. A temporary gathering of individuals
8. Values in sociology refer to:
- A. The monetary worth of goods and services
 - B. Social status indicators
 - C. Cultural ideals and beliefs about what is good and desirable
 - D. Religious practices

9. Which of the following is an example of a norm?
- A. Wearing a suit and tie to a formal event
 - B. The belief in a higher power
 - C. The value of hard work
 - D. The color preference for a car
10. What does 'social structure' refer to in sociology?
- A. The physical infrastructure of a society
 - B. The patterned relationships and institutions that make up society
 - C. The individual characteristics of people in society
 - D. The biological makeup of a community
11. What is achieved status in sociology?
- A. A status obtained involuntarily at birth
 - B. A status gained through individual effort or accomplishment
 - C. A status determined by family lineage
 - D. A status based solely on wealth or material possessions
12. What is the relationship between status and role?
- A. Status refers to a person's position in society, while role refers to their behavior within that position
 - B. Status and role are interchangeable terms
 - C. Status and role have no relationship in sociology
 - D. Role determines status in society
13. What is the distinction between role conflict and role strain?
- A. Role conflict involves tension between different roles within the same status, while role strain involves tension between different statuses
 - B. Role conflict and role strain are interchangeable terms
 - C. Role conflict involves tension between different statuses, while role strain involves tension between different roles within the same status
 - D. Role conflict and role strain have no distinction in sociology

14. What is the process of resocialization?
- A. The process of reinforcing existing social norms and values
 - B. The process of adapting to a new social environment after a significant change in life circumstances
 - C. The process of isolating individuals from society
 - D. The process of rejecting all social norms and values
15. Which of the following is an example of an agent of socialization?
- A. A school
 - B. A single individual
 - C. A government
 - D. A religious text
16. According to Sigmund Freud's theory of self, which component of the mind contains unconscious desires and impulses?
- A. Ego
 - B. Superego
 - C. Id
 - D. Subconscious
17. According to Cooley's looking-glass self-theory, what are the three components involved in the formation of self-concept?
- A. Ego, id, superego
 - B. Both, mind, spirit
 - C. Perception, interpretation, reaction
 - D. Imagining how we appear to others, imagining how others judge us, developing feelings based on those judgments
18. Mead's theory of self -development suggests that :
- A. The self is fully formed at birth and remains constant throughout life
 - B. Socialisation plays a minimal role in shaping the self
 - C. The self emerges through interaction with others and the internalisation of societal norms
 - D. The unconscious mind is the primary determinant of human behavior

19. Cultural lag occurs when :
- A. Material culture changes more rapidly than non-material culture
 - B. Non-material culture changes more rapidly than material culture
 - C. Material and non-material culture change simultaneously
 - D. Cultural change does not occur
20. Cultural relativism is the concept that :
- A. All cultures are identical and share the same beliefs and values
 - B. One's own culture is superior to others
 - C. Cultures should be judged based on their own standards and values, rather than by the standards of another culture
 - D. Cultural practices are absolute and unchanging
21. Accommodation in sociology refers to :
- A. A social process involving the absorption of one cultural group into another
 - B. A social process involving mutual respect and acceptance of cultural differences
 - C. A social process involving negotiation and compromise
 - D. A social process involving rivalry and hostility between individuals or groups
22. What distinguishes assimilation from accommodation?
- A. Assimilation involves negotiation and compromise, while accommodation involves the absorption of one cultural group into another
 - B. Assimilation involves mutual respect and acceptance of cultural differences, while accommodation involves the recognition of cultural differences without coercion or conflict
 - C. Assimilation involves the absorption of one cultural group into another, while accommodation involves the recognition and acceptance of cultural differences
 - D. Assimilation involves rivalry and hostility between individuals or groups, while accommodation involves mutual effort towards a common goal

23. Which social process involves the blending of different cultural groups into a single, unified culture?
- A. Cooperation
 - B. Accommodation
 - C. Assimilation
 - D. Competition
24. Which of the following is a characteristic of a primary group?
- A. Large size and impersonal relationships
 - B. Temporary and task-oriented interactions
 - C. Intimate, long-term relationships, and strong emotional ties
 - D. Formal structure and hierarchical organization
25. What distinguishes an in-group from an out-group?
- A. in-groups have Formal structure, while out-groups do not
 - B. In-groups have intimate relationships, while out-groups do not
 - C. In-groups are groups to which an individual belongs and identifies with, while out-groups are those to which an individual does not belong or identify with
 - D. In-groups have a clear goal, while out-groups do not
26. How does a reference group influence an individuals behavior?
- A. By providing emotional support and intimacy
 - B. By serving as a standard for evaluating attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors
 - C. By offering opportunities for task-oriented interactions
 - D. By promoting informal norms and values
27. Which social institution is primarily responsible for providing individuals with skills and knowledge necessary for participation in society?
- A. Family
 - B. Religion
 - C. Education
 - D. Economy

28. What is the meaning of religion in sociology?
- A. A belief system concerned only with the afterlife
 - B. A system of worship involving ritualistic practices
 - C. A set of beliefs and practices concerning the sacred and the divine
 - D. A social institution focused solely on economic exchange
29. What is social deviance?
- A. Any behavior that conforms to societal norms and values
 - B. Any behavior that violates societal norms and expectations
 - C. Any behavior that is inherently criminal
 - D. Any behavior that is approved by religious institutions
30. What are the factors contributing to social deviance?
- A. Economic factors only
 - B. Biological factors only
 - C. Social, cultural, economic, and individual Factors
 - D. Religious factors only
31. In tribal societies, social organization is typically based on :
- A. Hierarchical structures and formal bureaucracy
 - B. Democratic principles and equal representation
 - C. Kinship ties and communal living
 - D. Economic specialization and market exchange
32. What distinguishes urban societies from rural societies?
- A. Dependence on agricultural production for economic sustenance
 - B. Small, dispersed settlements and reliance on traditional economies
 - C. Concentration of population in cities and towns with diverse economic activities
 - D. Strong emphasis on kinship ties and communal living

33. What distinguishes post-industrial societies from industrial societies?
- A. Dependence on manufacturing industries for economic growth
 - B. Shift from manufacturing to service-based economies
 - C. Strong emphasis on traditional values and customs
 - D. Nomadic lifestyle and decentralized settlements
34. What is the importance of socialization?
- A. It promotes conformity and stifles creativity
 - B. It helps individuals develop a sense of self and identity
 - C. It limits social interactions and inhibits learning
 - D. It reinforces stereotypes and prejudices
35. What is the final stage of socialisation at which individual independence is expected by family and society?
- A. The oral stage
 - B. The anal stage
 - C. The oedipal stage
 - D. The Adolescent stage
36. Which characteristic feature of industrialization involves the shift from agrarian economies to manufacturing and production industries?
- A. Technological innovation
 - B. Economic diversification
 - C. Urbanization
 - D. Mechanised production
37. According to Karl Marx, what is the primary determinant of social stratification?
- A. Education level
 - B. Ethnic factors
 - C. Economic factors
 - D. Religious beliefs
38. What is the characteristic tendency of globalisation?
- A. Preservation of local cultures and traditions
 - B. Reduction of international trade and communication
 - C. Homogenisation of culture and values
 - D. Isolation of societies from external influences

39. What is social mobility?
- A. The movement of individuals or groups within the hierarchical layers of society
 - B. The process of maintaining traditional cultural practices within a society
 - C. The establishment of formal rules and regulations within society
 - D. The integration of diverse cultural practices into mainstream society
40. If a person belongs to a marginalised group and first generation learner becomes a 'Group A officer, is an example for
- A. Vertical mobility
 - B. Rural to urban mobility
 - C. Horizontal mobility
 - D. Cultural and economic mobility
41. Which among the following statement best represents 'Indian society'?
- A. Homogeneity in cultural practices
 - B. Preservation of traditional customs and values
 - C. Rapid industrialization and urbanization
 - D. Diversity in languages, religions, and cultures
42. What is the significance of the slogan, 'unity in diversity' in Indian context?
- A. It promotes uniformity in cultural practices
 - B. It fosters harmony and tolerance among diverse communities
 - C. It leads to social segregation and discrimination
 - D. It hinders economic progress and development
43. Idea of 'pluralism' in Indian society promotes :
- A. Social segregation and discrimination
 - B. Cultural assimilation and uniformity
 - C. Tolerance, understanding, and mutual respect among diverse groups
 - D. Economic disparity and inequality

44. What is caste?
- A. A system of government in ancient India
 - B. A hereditary social hierarchy in Indian society
 - C. A form of economic exchange in rural areas
 - D. A religious ritual performed by priests
45. According to the functional theory of caste, the caste system :
- A. Encourages social mobility and equality
 - B. Promotes competition and conflict
 - C. Maintains social cohesion and harmony
 - D. Leads to the breakdown of social order
46. Religious minorities face challenges related to :
- A. Social inclusion and acceptance
 - B. Political representation and rights
 - C. Economic opportunities and resources
 - D. All of the above
47. 'Dalits' face social challenges primarily due to :
- A. Economic prosperity
 - B. Historical discrimination based on caste
 - C. Religious beliefs
 - D. Lack of educational opportunities
48. In India the concept of 'creamy layer' is applicable to :
- A. Scheduled Tribes
 - B. Scheduled Castes
 - C. Other Backward Classes
 - D. Socially Economically Disadvantaged Groups

49. What is the significant challenge faced by women in India?
- A. Equal representation in political leadership
 - B. Control over personal finances and property rights
 - C. Gender-based violence and discrimination
 - D. All the above
50. What is the purpose of affirmative action policies?
- A. To perpetuate existing inequalities in society
 - B. To ensure equal representation and inclusion in all sectors
 - C. To reinforce traditional gender roles
 - D. To discourage social mobility and economic progress
51. Who developed the scientific view positivism?
- A. Karl Marx
 - B. Emile Durkheim
 - C. Saint Simon
 - D. Auguste Comte
52. What is NOT true about Social fact?
- A. Social facts are external to individual
 - B. Social Facts are coercive of individual
 - C. Durkheim conceived social facts as forces
 - D. None of the above
53. Who offered elite theory of social change?
- A. Emile Durkheim
 - B. Vilfredo Pareto
 - C. Herbert Spencer
 - D. Karl Marx
54. Who defined society as equilibrium, a whole consisting of interdependent parts?
- A. Sorokin
 - B. Pareto
 - C. Spencer
 - D. Karl Marx

61. According to Karl Marx's dialectical historical materialism, which of the following best describes the driving force behind historical development?
- A. Political power struggles between ruling elites
 - B. Technological advancements and innovations
 - C. Cultural and religious ideologies
 - D. Class conflict arising From the mode of production
62. Who is the prominent sociologist known for his contributions to the study of social conflict and the concept of functional conflict?
- A. Karl Marx
 - B. Emile Durkheim
 - C. Max Weber
 - D. Lewis Coser
63. Which influential anthropologist is known for his structural-functional approach to the study of social institutions and kinship systems?
- A. Bronislaw Malinowski
 - B. Margaret Mead
 - C. Claude Lévi-Strauss
 - D. A.R. Radcliffe-Brown
64. What is the central concept in Alfred Radcliffe-Brown's structural-functional approach to understanding society?
- A. Conflict theory
 - B. Cultural relativism
 - C. Social equilibrium
 - D. Symbolic interactionism
65. According to Auguste Comte's Law of Three Stages, what are the three sequential stages through which human society progresses in terms of intellectual development?
- A. Theocratic, democratic, autocratic
 - B. Supernatural, rational, empirical
 - C. Theological, metaphysical, positive
 - D. Primitive, modern, post-modern
66. Herbert Spencer's theory of social change often characterized by which overarching trajectory?
- A. Cyclical
 - B. Chaotic
 - C. Linear
 - D. Random

67. Which sociologist proposed the “Fluctuation Theory” to explain social change?
- A. Marx Weber
 - B. Karl Marx
 - C. Pareto
 - D. Pitirim Sorokin
68. Which of the following best defines the concept of development in the context of sociology?
- A. A process of economic growth only
 - B. An increase in the standard of living only
 - C. A multidimensional process encompassing economic, social, and cultural advancements
 - D. A political transformation within a society
69. Which among the following statement is NOT correct about Minorities Act in India?
- A. It defines minority as a community notified as such by the central government
 - B. The union government set up the national commission for Minorities under the National Commission for Minorities Act 1992
 - C. National Commission for Minorities Act 1992 is applicable only for Muslims
 - D. Jains were also notified as another minority community
70. Which of the following best describes the term “female foeticide”?
- A. The selective termination of pregnancies based on the gender of the fetus
 - B. The practice of providing prenatal care specifically for female fetuses
 - C. The celebration of the birth of a female child in certain cultures
 - D. The legal process for adopting female children into families
71. Émile Durkheim’s concept of anomic suicide refers to :
- A. Suicide resulting from excessive regulation and constraints within society
 - B. Suicide caused by a lack of social integration and norms
 - C. Suicide driven by a sense of purposelessness and lack of direction
 - D. Suicide due to intense pressure to conform to societal expectations

72. According to B.R. Ambedkar's perspective, what term best describes the systematic hierarchical arrangement of social statuses within the caste system?
- A. Economic disparity
 - B. Cultural diversity
 - C. Social mobility
 - D. Graded inequality
73. What does the term "inequality of gender" primarily refer to?
- A. Differences in physical strength between men and women
 - B. Unequal distribution of household chores and responsibilities
 - C. Disparities in opportunities, resources, and treatment based on gender
 - D. Variances in emotional expression and communication styles among individuals
74. The Likert scale is used to measure a set of :
- A. Values
 - B. Norms
 - C. Attitudes
 - D. Formulae
75. Which of the following steps in social research involves defining the research problem, reviewing existing literature, and formulating hypotheses or research questions?
- A. Data collection
 - B. Data analysis
 - C. Research design
 - D. Research methodology
76. In social research, objectivity refers to :
- A. The researcher's personal biases and opinions influencing the research process
 - B. The degree to which the research findings can be replicated by other researchers
 - C. The impartiality and neutrality maintained throughout the research process
 - D. The extent to which qualitative data is used over quantitative data
77. In social research, what is the primary purpose of formulating a hypothesis?
- A. To provide a tentative explanation for observed phenomena
 - B. To manipulate variables to produce desired outcomes
 - C. To ensure the research findings align with the researcher's preconceived notions
 - D. To gather qualitative data through open-ended questions

78. Which of the following best describes a structured interview in social research?
- A. An interview where the interviewer follows a set of predetermined questions and asks them in a fixed order
 - B. An interview where the interviewer adapts questions based on the respondent's answers
 - C. An interview where the interviewer allows the respondent to freely express their thoughts without interruption
 - D. An interview where the interviewer conducts the conversation in a casual and unstructured manner
79. In social research, what does the mean represent'?
- A. The most frequently occurring value in a dataset
 - B. The middle value of a dataset when arranged in ascending order
 - C. The total sum of all values in a dataset divided by the number of values
 - D. The range between the highest and lowest values in a dataset
80. In social research, what statistical measure represents the most frequently occurring value in a dataset
- A. Mean
 - B. Median
 - C. Mode
 - D. Range
81. How does the use of computers benefit social research?
- A. By eliminating the need for data collection
 - B. By reducing the time required for data analysis
 - C. By increasing the subjectivity of research findings
 - D. By limiting the accessibility of research results
82. Which of the following statements best describes a case study in social research?
- A. A research method that involves observing a group of individuals over a long period of time
 - B. An in-depth examination of a single individual, group, or phenomenon within its real-life context
 - C. A method primarily used for experimental research in controlled laboratory settings
 - D. An approach that relies solely on quantitative data analysis techniques

83. Which sampling technique involves every member of the population having an equal chance of being selected for the sample?
- A. Convenience sampling B. Quota sampling
C. Snowball sampling D. Simple random sampling
84. Who has defined classes as occupational groups created by division of labour and maintained by heredity?
- A. Karl Marx B. E. Durkheim
C. G. Schmoller D. G. Friedmann
85. Which level of government in India is primarily responsible for local self-governance and administration at the grassroots level'?
- A. State government B. Central government
C. Municipal corporation D. Panchayat Raj
86. Which term refers to the social, political, and religious tensions arising from the division of society along religious or ethnic lines?
- A. Secularism B. Nationalism
C. Communalism D. Pluralism
87. Which of the following best describes the misuse of public office for personal gain or the abuse of entrusted power for private benefit?
- A. Nepotism B. Favoritism
C. Corruption D. Cronyism
88. Which sociologist authored the seminal work 'Suicide : A Study' in Sociology?
- A. Max Weber B. Karl Marx
C. Emile Durkheim D. Talcott Parsons
89. What are the examples of social disorganization?
- A. Suicide B. Corruption
C. Drug addiction D. All of the above
90. The Protection of women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA) enacted in :
- A. 2005 B. 2002
C. 2004 D. 2003

91. What was the primary economic arrangement in “Jajmani system’?
- A. A system of land ownership and cultivation rights
 - B. A hierarchical social structure based on occupation
 - C. A reciprocal exchange of goods and services between different castes
 - D. A form of centralized taxation implemented by village elders
92. Green revolution conceptualised agrarian change in purely :
- A. Technological terms
 - B. Cultural terms
 - C. Political terms
 - D. All of the above
93. What was a common effect of land reforms on rural society?
- A. Strengthening of traditional feudal structures
 - B. Widening wealth disparities among rural populations
 - C. Empowerment of marginalized landless peasants and farmers
 - D. Accelerated urbanization and migration away from rural areas
94. What defines bonded labor?
- A. Voluntary contractual work agreement between employer and employee
 - B. Temporary employment arrangement without long-term commitments
 - C. Forced labor imposed as a result of debt bondage or coercion
 - D. Seasonal employment in agricultural sectors with fixed wages
95. What are the factors that have led to transformations in rural society?
- A. Class formation and power transformation
 - B. Panchayati Raj and its impact
 - C. Changing ecosystem and its dilemma
 - D. All of the above

96. In the agrarian social structure of traditional India, which groups were integral to the system of landownership, cultivation, and labor?
- A. Peasants, traders, and artisans
 - B. Zamindars, tenants, and agricultural laborers
 - C. Brahmins, Kshatriyas, and Vaishyas
 - D. Sages, warriors, and merchants,
97. What is NOT true about Jajmani system?
- A. Jajmani refers to the patron or recipient of specialized services
 - B. Jajmani system is based on wage labour
 - C. Under this system some castes are patrons and others are serving castes
 - D. Jajmani rules are enforced by caste panchayats
98. Which constitutional amendment introduced Panchayat Raj reforms?
- A. 71st amendment
 - B. 72nd amendment
 - C. 73rd amendment
 - D. 74th amendment
99. Which is NOT comes under rural development programme?
- A. Intensive Agricultural Area Programme (IAAP)
 - B. High Yielding Varieties Programme (HYVP- Green Revolution)
 - C. Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA)
 - D. None of the above
100. What does the acronym “PESA” stand for in the context of rural governance in India?
- A. Peoples Empowerment and Social Action
 - B. Program for Environmental Sustainability and Awareness
 - C. Panchayats Extension to Scheduled Areas Act
 - D. Progressive Economic and Social Advancement

ANSWER SHEET

1	A	B	C	D	E	26	A	B	C	D	E	51	A	B	C	D	E	76	A	B	C	D	E
2	A	B	C	D	E	27	A	B	C	D	E	52	A	B	C	D	E	77	A	B	C	D	E
3	A	B	C	D	E	28	A	B	C	D	E	53	A	B	C	D	E	78	A	B	C	D	E
4	A	B	C	D	E	29	A	B	C	D	E	54	A	B	C	D	E	79	A	B	C	D	E
5	A	B	C	D	E	30	A	B	C	D	E	55	A	B	C	D	E	80	A	B	C	D	E
6	A	B	C	D	E	31	A	B	C	D	E	56	A	B	C	D	E	81	A	B	C	D	E
7	A	B	C	D	E	32	A	B	C	D	E	57	A	B	C	D	E	82	A	B	C	D	E
8	A	B	C	D	E	33	A	B	C	D	E	58	A	B	C	D	E	83	A	B	C	D	E
9	A	B	C	D	E	34	A	B	C	D	E	59	A	B	C	D	E	84	A	B	C	D	E
10	A	B	C	D	E	35	A	B	C	D	E	60	A	B	C	D	E	85	A	B	C	D	E
11	A	B	C	D	E	36	A	B	C	D	E	61	A	B	C	D	E	86	A	B	C	D	E
12	A	B	C	D	E	37	A	B	C	D	E	62	A	B	C	D	E	87	A	B	C	D	E
13	A	B	C	D	E	38	A	B	C	D	E	63	A	B	C	D	E	88	A	B	C	D	E
14	A	B	C	D	E	39	A	B	C	D	E	64	A	B	C	D	E	89	A	B	C	D	E
15	A	B	C	D	E	40	A	B	C	D	E	65	A	B	C	D	E	90	A	B	C	D	E
16	A	B	C	D	E	41	A	B	C	D	E	66	A	B	C	D	E	91	A	B	C	D	E
17	A	B	C	D	E	42	A	B	C	D	E	67	A	B	C	D	E	92	A	B	C	D	E
18	A	B	C	D	E	43	A	B	C	D	E	68	A	B	C	D	E	93	A	B	C	D	E
19	A	B	C	D	E	44	A	B	C	D	E	69	A	B	C	D	E	94	A	B	C	D	E
20	A	B	C	D	E	45	A	B	C	D	E	70	A	B	C	D	E	95	A	B	C	D	E
21	A	B	C	D	E	46	A	B	C	D	E	71	A	B	C	D	E	96	A	B	C	D	E
22	A	B	C	D	E	47	A	B	C	D	E	72	A	B	C	D	E	97	A	B	C	D	E
23	A	B	C	D	E	48	A	B	C	D	E	73	A	B	C	D	E	98	A	B	C	D	E
24	A	B	C	D	E	49	A	B	C	D	E	74	A	B	C	D	E	99	A	B	C	D	E
25	A	B	C	D	E	50	A	B	C	D	E	75	A	B	C	D	E	100	A	B	C	D	E

ROUGH WORK

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