

No. of Pages. 16

Code No.

**Y – 3032**

Register Number :

Time : 2 Hours

Name :

Max.Marks : 100

**Entrance Examination for Admission to the P.G. Courses in the  
Teaching Departments, 2026**

**CSS  
SOCIOLOGY**

**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS**

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

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING THE OMR SHEET**

- The OMR sheet should not be folded or crushed.
- Use only blue/black ball point pen to fill the circles.
- Use of pencil is strictly prohibited.
- Circles should be darkened completely and properly.
- Cutting and erasing on this sheet is not allowed.
- Do not leave any stray marks on the sheet.
- Do not use marker or white fluid to hide the mark.

• **WRONG METHODS**



**CORRECT METHOD**



**DO NOT WRITE HERE**

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Choose appropriate answer from the options in the questions.

**(100 × 1 = 100 marks)**

1. Social structure differs from social system in that the latter emphasizes :
  - A. Static relations
  - B. Dynamic interactions among parts
  - C. Only institutions
  - D. Cultural values
  
2. Sociology differs from history primarily because it :
  - A. Studies past events only
  - B. Focuses on patterns and generalizations
  - C. Avoids theory
  - D. Uses only qualitative data

3. Social organization refers to :
  - A. Physical grouping
  - B. Functional arrangement of roles
  - C. Cultural beliefs
  - D. Economic structure
  
4. Norms are distinguished from laws because they :
  - A. Are always written
  - B. Are informal and socially enforced
  - C. Apply only to elites
  - D. Are universal
  
5. Values influence norms by :
 

A. Replacing them	B. Providing justification
C. Ignoring them	D. Formalizing them
  
6. Sociology's relation with political science lies in :
 

A. Studying only elections	B. Power and authority relations
C. Ignoring governance	D. Studying biology
  
7. Community differs from association as it :
 

A. Is temporary	B. Has emotional bonding
C. Is contractual	D. Is formal
  
8. Social institutions differ from groups because they :
 

A. Are informal	B. Provide normative frameworks
C. Are temporary	D. Lack structure
  
9. Social structure is best defined as :
 

A. Individual behavior	B. Patterned social relations
C. Cultural values	D. Economic system
  
10. Sociology as a discipline emerged primarily due to :
 

A. Industrial and social change	B. Religious movements
C. Biological evolution	D. Colonial expansion

11. Ascribed status differs from achieved status because it is :
- A. Earned
  - B. Assigned at birth
  - C. Temporary
  - D. Economic
12. Role conflict arises when :
- A. Roles are absent
  - B. Multiple roles clash
  - C. Norms disappear
  - D. Status is fixed
13. Freud's theory of self emphasizes :
- A. Social interaction
  - B. Id, ego, superego
  - C. Culture
  - D. Structure
14. Cooley's "looking-glass self" highlights :
- A. Biological development
  - B. Self through social reflection
  - C. Economic behavior
  - D. Institutions
15. Mead's concept of "generalized other" refers to :
- A. Specific individuals
  - B. Society's expectations
  - C. Biological instincts
  - D. Laws
16. Cultural lag occurs when :
- A. Culture disappears
  - B. Material culture changes faster than non-material
  - C. Non-material culture dominates
  - D. Culture is static
17. Socialization differs from enculturation because it :
- A. Focuses on roles and norms
  - B. Ignores culture
  - C. Is biological
  - D. Is universal
18. Primary socialization occurs mainly in :
- A. School
  - B. Family
  - C. Workplace
  - D. Media

19. Civilization differs from culture in being :
- A. Symbolic
  - B. Advanced stage of culture
  - C. Static
  - D. Emotional
20. Role-taking is central to :
- A. Durkheim
  - B. Mead
  - C. Marx
  - D. Weber
21. Assimilation differs from accommodation because it :
- A. Maintains differences
  - B. Leads to cultural fusion
  - C. Avoids interaction
  - D. Is temporary
22. Competition becomes conflict when :
- A. Rules exist
  - B. Norms break down
  - C. Cooperation increases
  - D. Integration occurs
23. Primary groups are characterized by :
- A. Formal relations
  - B. Intimacy and face-to-face interaction
  - C. Contracts
  - D. Bureaucracy
24. Reference group theory explains :
- A. Biological behavior
  - B. Comparative evaluation
  - C. Institutions
  - D. Economy
25. Marriage as an institution serves :
- A. Economic function only
  - B. Regulation of sexuality
  - C. Political control
  - D. Social conflict
26. Social control differs from socialization because it :
- A. Is internal
  - B. Is external regulation
  - C. Is biological
  - D. Is informal

27. Deviance is socially constructed because :
- A. It is universal
  - B. Norms define it
  - C. It is biological
  - D. It is fixed
28. Education as an institution transmits :
- A. Only knowledge
  - B. Values and norms
  - C. Only skills
  - D. Only discipline
29. Religion functions to :
- A. Create conflict
  - B. Provide meaning and integration
  - C. Destroy norms
  - D. Promote deviance
30. Kinship regulates :
- A. Economy
  - B. Social relationships
  - C. Politics
  - D. Religion
31. Industrial society is characterized by :
- A. Agriculture
  - B. Mechanization
  - C. Tribalism
  - D. Nomadism
32. Globalization leads to :
- A. Isolation
  - B. Cultural interaction
  - C. Static society
  - D. Decline of economy
33. Secularization implies :
- A. Rise of religion
  - B. Decline of religious authority
  - C. Cultural stagnation
  - D. Political control
34. Social mobility refers to :
- A. Physical movement
  - B. Change in social status
  - C. Cultural change
  - D. Economic growth

35. Urban society differs by :
- |                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| A. Homogeneity | B. Heterogeneity |
| C. Isolation   | D. Tradition     |
36. Social change is :
- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| A. Static     | B. Continuous |
| C. Biological | D. Fixed      |
37. Culture includes :
- |                          |                                   |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. Only material objects | B. Both material and non-material |
| C. Only beliefs          | D. Only values                    |
38. Industrialization leads to :
- |                        |                      |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| A. Traditional society | B. Structural change |
| C. Isolation           | D. Tribalism         |
39. Globalization affects identity by :
- |                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| A. Eliminating it | B. Transforming it |
| C. Fixing it      | D. Ignoring it     |
40. Social stratification is :
- |             |                          |
|-------------|--------------------------|
| A. Equality | B. Structured inequality |
| C. Culture  | D. Religion              |
41. Caste is best defined as :
- |                   |                                 |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. Economic class | B. Closed stratification system |
| C. Open system    | D. Political system             |
42. Dominant caste refers to :
- |                  |                           |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| A. Highest caste | B. Powerful caste locally |
| C. Richest caste | D. Educated caste         |

43. Unity in diversity refers to :
- A. Homogeneity
  - B. Cultural integration
  - C. Conflict
  - D. Isolation
44. Secularism in India implies :
- A. Anti-religion
  - B. Equal respect to all religions
  - C. Religious dominance
  - D. State religion
45. Affirmative action aims at :
- A. Equality
  - B. Removing inequality
  - C. Increasing hierarchy
  - D. Cultural change
46. Gender discrimination refers to :
- A. Equality
  - B. Unequal treatment
  - C. Mobility
  - D. Culture
47. Plural society implies :
- A. Unity
  - B. Diversity
  - C. Homogeneity
  - D. Isolation
48. Social problems arise due to :
- A. Harmony
  - B. Structural imbalance
  - C. Equality
  - D. Culture
49. OBC refers to :
- A. Economic class
  - B. Socially backward groups
  - C. Political groups
  - D. Religious groups
50. Dalit issues relate to :
- A. Equality
  - B. Caste discrimination
  - C. Culture
  - D. Economy

51. Hypothesis is :  
A. Fact  
B. Testable statement  
C. Theory  
D. Law
52. Sampling ensures :  
A. Bias  
B. Representation  
C. Error  
D. Randomness
53. Survey method uses :  
A. Observation  
B. Questionnaires  
C. Experiments  
D. Case study
54. Objectivity refers to :  
A. Bias  
B. Neutrality  
C. Subjectivity  
D. Values
55. Interview differs from questionnaire by :  
A. Written form  
B. Interaction  
C. Cost  
D. Sampling
56. Case study focuses on :  
A. Large data  
B. In-depth analysis  
C. Statistics  
D. Survey
57. Mean differs from median because :  
A. It ignores extremes  
B. It includes all values  
C. It is midpoint  
D. It is mode
58. Tabulation helps in :  
A. Data collection  
B. Data presentation  
C. Hypothesis  
D. Sampling

59. Reliability refers to :
- |             |                |
|-------------|----------------|
| A. Validity | B. Consistency |
| C. Accuracy | D. Bias        |
60. Validity refers to :
- |                |             |
|----------------|-------------|
| A. Consistency | B. Accuracy |
| C. Bias        | D. Error    |
61. Social problem is :
- |                     |                       |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Individual issue | B. Collective concern |
| C. Biological       | D. Cultural           |
62. Durkheim's anomie refers to :
- |                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| A. Normlessness | B. Culture  |
| C. Economy      | D. Religion |
63. Suicide is studied by Durkheim as :
- |                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| A. Individual act | B. Social fact |
| C. Psychological  | D. Biological  |
64. Inequality exists in :
- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| A. Equality | B. Structure |
| C. Culture  | D. Religion  |
65. Communalism refers to :
- |            |                       |
|------------|-----------------------|
| A. Unity   | B. Religious conflict |
| C. Culture | D. Economy            |
66. Dowry is a \_\_\_\_\_
- |              |                   |
|--------------|-------------------|
| A. Tradition | B. Social problem |
| C. Culture   | D. Economy        |
67. Crime is :
- |              |                     |
|--------------|---------------------|
| A. Normative | B. Violation of law |
| C. Culture   | D. Value            |

68. Drug addiction is :
- |             |                   |
|-------------|-------------------|
| A. Culture  | B. Social problem |
| C. Religion | D. Norm           |
69. AIDS is :
- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| A. Economic issue | B. Health problem |
| C. Cultural       | D. Political      |
70. Prostitution relates to :
- |            |                   |
|------------|-------------------|
| A. Economy | B. Social problem |
| C. Culture | D. Religion       |
71. Which of the following best explains the idea of “Survival of the fittest in sociological theory”?
- |                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| A. Karl Marx       | B. Max Weber      |
| C. Herbert Spencer | D. Emile Durkheim |
72. Pareto’s theory is :
- |             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| A. Linear   | B. Cyclical   |
| C. Conflict | D. Functional |
73. Which theoretical approach interprets social change primarily through class struggle and material conditions?
- |                  |                            |
|------------------|----------------------------|
| A. Functionalism | B. Symbolic interactionism |
| C. Marxism       | D. Structuralism           |
74. Sanskritization refers to :
- |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| A. Westernization    | B. Cultural mobility |
| C. Industrialization | D. Urbanization      |
75. Westernization implies :
- |              |                    |
|--------------|--------------------|
| A. Tradition | B. Cultural change |
| C. Isolation | D. Religion        |

76. Panchayati Raj promotes :
- A. Centralization
  - B. Decentralization
  - C. Globalization
  - D. Urbanization
77. Development refers to :
- A. Growth
  - B. Progress
  - C. Both
  - D. None
78. Five Year Plans aimed at :
- A. Culture
  - B. Development
  - C. Religion
  - D. Economy
79. Social change is driven by :
- A. Static forces
  - B. Dynamic forces
  - C. Culture
  - D. Religion
80. Modernization leads to :
- A. Tradition
  - B. Change
  - C. Isolation
  - D. Religion
81. Comte proposed :
- A. Evolution
  - B. Positivism
  - C. Conflict
  - D. Functionalism
82. Spencer's theory is :
- A. Evolution
  - B. Conflict
  - C. Functional
  - D. Cultural
83. Durkheim's social fact is :
- A. Individual
  - B. External and coercive
  - C. Cultural
  - D. Biological

84. Marx's theory is :
- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| A. Functional | B. Conflict  |
| C. Cultural   | D. Evolution |
85. Weber focused on :
- |            |                  |
|------------|------------------|
| A. Economy | B. Social action |
| C. Culture | D. Biology       |
86. Dialectical materialism refers to :
- |             |                      |
|-------------|----------------------|
| A. Culture  | B. Economic conflict |
| C. Religion | D. Values            |
87. Class conflict arises due to :
- |             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| A. Equality | B. Inequality |
| C. Culture  | D. Religion   |
88. Functionalism emphasizes :
- |             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| A. Conflict | B. Stability  |
| C. Change   | D. Revolution |
89. Radcliffe-Brown focused on :
- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| A. Conflict | B. Structure |
| C. Culture  | D. Economy   |
90. Coser emphasized :
- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| A. Harmony | B. Conflict |
| C. Culture | D. Religion |
91. Rural society is characterized by :
- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| A. Urbanization | B. Agriculture |
| C. Industry     | D. Technology  |
92. Jajmani system refers to :
- |             |                       |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| A. Economy  | B. Exchange relations |
| C. Politics | D. Religion           |

93. Land reforms aim at :
- A. Inequality
  - B. Redistribution
  - C. Culture
  - D. Religion
94. Green Revolution led to :
- A. Decline
  - B. Growth
  - C. Stability
  - D. Isolation
95. Rural family is :
- A. Nuclear
  - B. Joint
  - C. Isolated
  - D. Urban
96. Panchayati Raj is :
- A. Central system
  - B. Local governance
  - C. Global system
  - D. Cultural
97. Bonded labour is :
- A. Free labour
  - B. Exploitative system
  - C. Culture
  - D. Religion
98. Migration leads to :
- A. Isolation
  - B. Change
  - C. Stability
  - D. Tradition
99. Rural stratification is based on :
- A. Equality
  - B. Land and caste
  - C. Religion
  - D. Culture
100. Women empowerment in Panchayati Raj refers to :
- A. Exclusion
  - B. Participation
  - C. Isolation
  - D. Tradition

## ROUGH WORK

## **ROUGH WORK**