2015-16 ADMISSION TEST
M.A. (SOCIOLOGY)
Department of Sociology
Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh

Time: Two Hours
Note:- Candidate is required to write particulars on this page only and not on the Question Booklet.
The invigilator shall check all the entries made by the candidate and sign below.

Maximum Marks: 100

Roll No. ____________

Centre: ______________________

Signature of the Candidate with Date:-

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATE:

1. All Questions of Section “A” and Section “B” are to be answered.
2. Question paper is divided into Two Sections: Section “A” and Section “B”.
3. Section “A” consists of 70 Objective Type Questions of 1 mark each. The weightage of Negative Marking shall be 25%.
4. Section “B” consists of 10 Descriptive Type Questions. Each Question carries 3 marks. Each Descriptive Question is to be written in 200 words.

For Invigilators Only:
Roll No. of the Candidate (To be written by the Invigilator):

______________________

Signature of INVIGILATOR with Date

Marks Obtained in:

A- Objective Answers:
B- Descriptive Answers:

TOTAL MARKS OBTAINED:

Signature of the Examiner with Date:
SECTION “A”

NOTE: Tick mark (X) for the Correct Answer in the Appropriate Choice.

01. Which one among the following concepts is, according to Merton, capable of theoretically dealing with change?
   A. Eufunction
   B. Non-function
   C. Quasi function
   D. Dysfunction

02. Population pyramid is a graphic representation of which aspect of population?
   A. Mortality and life expectancy
   B. Age-sex distribution at a given time
   C. Fertility and birth control
   D. Mortality and fertility ratio

03. A study of relations between organism and their environment is called
   A. Topography
   B. Geography
   C. Ecology
   D. Zoology

04. Sanskritization implies
   A. Change in caste structure
   B. Change of caste structure
   C. Change for caste structure
   D. None of the above

05. The prohibition of sagotra marriage among the Hindus is an example of marriage
   A. Taboo
   B. Clan exogamy
   C. The rules of caste endogamy
   D. The incest taboo

06. Which among the following is an example of a community?
   A. Family
   B. Marriage
   C. Village
   D. Refugee Camp

07. Which one among the following is an instance of social action according to Max Weber?
   A. To cyclists colliding with each other
   B. Persons travelling in a train
   C. Two cyclists exchanging blows after they collide
   D. Persons opening umbrellas when it starts raining
08. The Weberian model of social stratification has been used in the study of caste by
A. S.C. Dube
B. M.N. Srinivas
C. T.N. Madan
D. Andre Beteille

09. Sociology in India was introduced at the institutional level after it was well-established in Europe and U.S.A. Which one among the following is the year of introduction of sociology at the formal/institutional level?
A. 1894
B. 1895
C. 1939
D. 1919

10. A teacher in carrying out his duties has to respond to the expectations of his colleagues, students and guardians of the students. These people constitute for the teachers
A. Status set
B. Multiple roles
C. Role-set
D. None of the above

11. Who among the following is generally considered as the originator of Formal Sociology?
A. E. Durkheim
B. M. Weber
C. G. Simmel
D. G. C. Homans

12. Social Values primarily concern themselves with:
A. Organised social and political groups
B. Disorganised social life
C. Organised social life
D. None of the above

13. Hypothesis refers to
A. A tentative relationship between variable
B. A fixed relation
C. A proved theory
D. An experiment

14. Which of the following is true about the status of being Doctor?
A. Achieved
B. Ascribed
C. Both
D. None of the above
15. Which of the following suggestion was not put forward by International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), 1994?
A. Women’s health must be seen from population perspective only
B. ‘Reproductive health’ is an important dimension of health
C. Reduction of maternal mortality is an important agenda
D. Prevention and appropriate treatment of infertility is important component of reproductive health

16. The basis of social stratification is
A. Social inequality
B. Social harmony
C. Social Problem
D. None of the above

17. Which one of the following is a necessary characteristic of revolution?
A. A sudden change
B. A universal change
C. A long lasting change
D. A violent change

18. According to Mandal Commission Report, the OBCs constitute what percentage of Population of India?
A. 27%
B. 33%
C. 52%
D. 22%

19. Which one of the following is not a Push factor for migration?
A. Poverty
B. Unemployment
C. Violence
D. Good living conditions

20. Which one of the following is not a defining principle of sustainable development?
A. Intra-generation utilization
B. Sustainability
C. Environmental protectionism
D. Equality

21. Which one of the theorists was not a believer in ‘Positivism’?
A. Spencer
B. Comte
C. Pareto
D. Hegel
22. Who among the following broke ground in being the first professor of Sociology in France?
A. A. Comte  
B. H. Spencer  
C. E. Durkheim  
D. None of the above

23. 'Darwin’s *Origin of Species*’ was published in which of the following year
A. 1779  
B. 1791  
C. 1859  
D. 1879

24. A theory of the process by which humans can possess knowledge is called
A. Hermeneutics  
B. Deduction  
C. Ontology  
D. Epistemology

25. Who among the following did believe in the intellectual superiority of men over women?
A. Harriet Martineau  
B. John Stuart Mill  
C. Auguste Comte  
D. Brown Redcliff

26. *Trattato* is credited to
A. H. Spencer  
B. G.H. Mead  
C. V. Pareto  
D. Karl Marx

27. Who among the following was of the opinion that “Sociology is a Comprehensive Science of Social Action?”
A. Emile Durkheim  
B. Karl Marx  
C. Redcliff Brown  
D. Max Weber

28. ‘*Social Theory and Social Structure*’ is the work of which one of the following?
A. Kingsley Davis  
B. George Simmel  
C. R.K. Merton  
D. Max Weber
29. In which year, the word ‘Sociology’ was coined?
A. 1835
B. 1836
C. 1837
D. 1838

30. The concept of ‘deconstruction’ of sociological texts (texts of founding fathers like Comte, Durkheim, Weber, etc.) was given by which one of the following?
A. Jürgen Habermas
B. Jacques Derrida
C. Anthony Giddens
D. Alain Touraine

31. The term ‘respondent’ is used in
A. Social survey research
B. Statistics
C. Psychology
D. Interactionism

32. The most important feature of good sample is
A. Small
B. Representative
C. Big
D. None of above

33. Society emerges out of
A. Community existence
B. Men’s existence
C. Problem’s existence
D. Relationship

34. Society symbolizes the network of which of the following?
A. Human relationships
B. Social relationships
C. Orientations
D. Inter-connections

35. ‘Society is a web of social relationships’. Who among the following has said?
A. MacIver
B. H. Maine
C. Pluto
D. Aristotle
36. What does society excludes?
A. Reciprocity
B. Differences
C. Interdependence
D. Adherence to time

37. Culture has two essential qualities
A. Learned and share
B. Transmitted and share
C. Learned and forgotten
D. Shared and communicated

38. Peer groups are often of a
A. Similar playground
B. Similar circumstances
C. Similar values
D. Similar study circle and books

39. A social group is
A. System of social interaction
B. Gathering of people
C. Organization of people
D. Association of people

40. ‘The family’ is often used to refer family
A. As an institution
B. As an association
C. As a group of people
D. None of the above

41. Which of the following is not true?
A. Both nuclear and joint families have been existing in India since time immemorial
B. A nuclear family is consisted of husband, wife and only of their own children.
C. The family in which male has the authority is called patriarchal family
D. None of the above

42. The word ‘social static’ is used by August Comte for
A. Changing social structure
B. Evolution of social structure
C. Social structure at a given moment of time
D. A social institution

43. When husband lives in wife’s group after marriage, it is called
A. Natalocal residence
B. Verilocal residence
C. Nuclear residence
D. Uxrilocal residence
44. ‘Havik brahmins’ are from the state of
A. Karnataka
B. Uttar Pradesh
C. Bengal
D. Assam

45. Hypergamous ideology of marriage treats
A. Families of wife giver and wife receiver as equal in status
B. Both bride and bridegroom equal in status
C. Bridegroom superior to bride in status
D. Bride superior to bridegroom

46. Which is the dominant value of Indian society?
A. Hierarchy
B. Holism
C. Continuity
D. All the above

47. Which was the name of the village in which William Wiser conducted his study of ‘Jajmani system’?
A. Rampura
B. Kishangarhi
C. Karimpur
D. Lakhimpur

48. Who has given the concept of ‘post-industrial society’?
A. Robert K. Merton
B. Daniel Bell
C. Talcott Parsons
D. Max Weber

49. The category of ‘Other Backward Classes’ consists mainly, of
A. Lowest castes
B. Middle castes
C. Business castes
D. Highest castes

50. Which is being called as ‘bastard sister of science’ by Frazer?
A. Magic
B. Taboo
C. Religion
D. None of the above

51. Who has classified action in logical and non-logical categories
A. Parsons
B. Pareto
C. Weber
D. Durkheim
52. French Revolution took place in the year
   A. 1789
   B. 1776
   C. 1798
   D. 1898

53. The questionnaire technique of data collection is inappropriate if respondents are:
   A. Illiterate
   B. Educated
   C. Highly Educated
   D. None of the above

54. ‘Pattern Variables’ were developed by:
   A. Cannon
   B. Pareto
   C. Parsons
   D. Handerson

55. Who considered, change as development of rationality
   A. Karl Marx
   B. Hob House
   C. August Comte
   D. Max Weber

56. The works of Marx and Comte stem from the writings of:
   A. Hegel and Saint Simon
   B. Engels and Emile Durkheim
   C. Hobbes and Adam Ferguson
   D. Voltaire and E. Kant

57. The division of Society into Social Statics and Social Dynamic was done by
   A. F. Angel
   B. August Comte
   C. Karl Marx
   D. Saint Simon

58. The most important feature of good sample is:
   A. Small
   B. Representative
   C. Big
   D. None of these

59. Hippocrates belong to:
   A. Roman Medicine
   B. Greek Medicine
   C. Egyptian Medicine
   D. Mesopotamian Medicine
60. Which one of the following country is known for witnessing the first Sanitary Awaking in the world?
A. England  
B. USA  
C. Germany  
D. France

61. The invention of mosquito net was associated with
A. Chinese civilization  
B. Greek civilization  
C. Egyptian civilization  
D. Roman civilization

62. Association of plague with rate was brought to notice by:
A. Indian medicine  
B. Chinese medicine  
C. Egyptian medicine  
D. Roman medicine

63. Which one of the following is known as Prophet of doom in population studies?
A. Marx  
B. Malthus  
C. Dumont  
D. Spencer

64. Who is credited for offering social structure theory of social disorganization?
A. Parsons  
B. Merton  
C. Weber  
D. Marx

65. Which of the following thinker is known for cultural lag theory of social disorganization?
A. Ogburn  
B. Albert K. Cohen  
C. Walter B. Miller  
D. Durkheim

66. Theory of suicide is associated with:
A. Weber  
B. Marx  
C. Durkheim  
D. Spencer
67. Which of the following is an example of family disorganization?
A. Casteism
B. Communalism
C. Marital maladjustment
D. Alcolism

68. Bogardus scale is generally used to measure-
A. Quantitative date
B. Qualitative data
C. Both
D. None

69. Which of the following explains Fecundity?
A. Biological capacity to reproduce
B. Social intervention for spanning between births
C. Use of contraceptives
D. Fertility rate

70. Which of the following is not true about varna and caste in India?
A. Varna refers to broad divisions of Hindu society and caste refers to endogamous groups.
B. Varnas are all -India general phenomenon and castes are localized groups.
C. Initially, vocations of varnas were not hereditary but under caste, they are hereditary.
D. In contemporary India, varnas are voluntary but caste is involuntary.

**Descriptive Questions**

1. “Class, Status and Parties are all phenomena of Distribution of Power in Society”. Discuss.
2. Explain the theory of Cultural Lag.
3. What is Social Movement? Discuss any two movements which have helped in social reconstruction and how?
4. What do you understand by ‘Circulation of Elite’ Theory?
5. Define ‘Social Fact’. Discuss the Durkheimian analysis of the sociological method for the study of society.
6. Define the concept and types of suicide according to Emile Durkheim. How would you explain ‘Farmers’ suicide’ in India?
7. How is Industrial Revolution different from French Revolution? Discuss the contributions of any one of the Revolutions in the emergence of Sociology.
8. “Industrialization is the last step in the process of urbanization”. Do you agree with the statement? Give examples in support of your answer.
10. Explain the relationship between Health Status and Social Status of Women in Indian Society. Provide suitable examples.