2016-17 ADMISSION TEST  
M.A. (SOCIOLOGY)  
Department of Sociology  
Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh

Time: Two Hours  
Maximum Marks: 100

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.

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 about 150 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”
(Section “A” consists of 70 Objective Type Questions of 1 mark each. The weightage of Negative Marking shall be 25%)

1. Which one of the following states was the first to establish Panchayati Raj?
   A) Rajasthan
   C) Gujarat
   B) Maharashtra
   D) West Bengal

2. The Weberian model of social stratification has been used in the study of caste by
   A) S.C. Dube
   C) M.N. Srinivas
   B) N. Madan
   D) Andre Beteille

3. 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
   C) Multiple roles
   B) Role-set
   D) None of the above

4. Which one of the following is not an institution?
   A) Marriage
   C) Education
   B) Policing
   D) Pick-pocketing

5. Which one of the following is an example of ascribed status?
   A) Teacher
   C) Student
   B) Brahmni
   D) Doctor

6. Tertiary sector is also known as
   A) Processing sector
   C) Forestry sector
   B) Mining sector
   D) Services sector

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

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

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

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

11. Which one of the following is known as the process by which cultural traits spread from one culturally distinct group to another?
    A) Evolution
    C) Assimilation
    B) Accommodation
    D) Diffusion

12. Which one of the following is not an indicator of cultural diversity in India?
    A) Race
    C) Caste
    B) Class
    D) Religion

13. Who is of the view that caste and untouchability do not let Hindus act as a community?
    A) David Hardiman
    C) Louis Dumont
    B) B.R. Ambedkar
    D) M.N. Srinivas
14. When an Indian couple prepares its daughters so that she is accepted in her husband’s family after her marriage, it is a case of
   A) Socialization
   B) Anticipatory socialization
   C) Resocialization
   D) Adult socialization

15. Which was the first ever committee to be formed on Panchayati Raj in India?
   A) Dr. L. M. Singhvi Committee
   B) V. T. Krishnamachari Committee
   C) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
   D) None of these

16. A process by which cultural borrowing and lending take place
   A) Assimilation
   B) Acculturation
   C) Enculturation
   D) Diffusion

17. The book “The Sociological Imagination” is written by
   A) Parsons
   B) Brewer
   C) Elliot
   D) Wright Mills

18. ________ are general abstract moral principles defining what is right or wrong.
   A) Values
   B) Folkways
   C) Sanctions
   D) Rules

19. ________ constitute the treasury of our social heritage.
   A) Norms
   B) Folkways
   C) Customs
   D) Laws

20. ________ accepts the value of all cultures.
    A) Cultural relativism
    B) Ethnocentrism
    C) Xenocentrism
    D) Pluralism

21. The book ‘Social Theory and Social Structure belong to
    A) R.K. Merton
    B) T. Parsons
    C) Malinowski
    D) Max Weber

22. The member of lower middle class adopt this postulate
    A) Ritualism
    B) Retreatism
    C) Innovation
    D) Rebellion

23. A list of preset questions to which respondents are asked to supply the answer is
    A) Schedule
    B) Interview
    C) Observation
    D) Questionnaire

24. Preventive check of Malthus does not include-
    A) Celibacy
    B) Premature death
    C) Late marriage
    D) Moral restrain

25. Magic was called as the-------- sister of science by Frazer
    A) Bastard
    B) Younger
    C) Foolish
    D) Older

26. Which one of the following theories supports the view that inequality is not only endemic but also necessary?
    A) Structuralist
    B) Conflict
    C) Indological
    D) Functionalist
27. The biological incapacity to reproduce is usually called-
   A) Celibacy
   B) Fertility
   C) Fecundity
   D) Infecundity

28. Max Weber’s approach to the study of social stratification is-
   A) One dimensional
   B) Two dimensional
   C) Three dimensional
   D) Four dimensional

29. Who gave the name ‘Social Physics’ to Sociology?
   A) Darwin
   B) Durkheim
   C) Spencer
   D) Auguste Comte

30. Which is not an association?
   A) Church
   B) Trade union
   C) Caste system
   D) Tennis club

31. The book ‘Economy and Society’ is written by-
   A) Karl Marx
   B) Max Weber
   C) Emile Durkheim
   D) C.W. Mill

32. Who among the following has propounded Cyclic Theory of Change –
   A) Durkheim
   B) Sorokin
   C) Dahrendorf
   D) Durkheim

33. A hypothesis that suggests that there is no relation among the variables under the study is known as-
   A) Comfort hypothesis
   B) Zero hypothesis
   C) Conflict hypothesis
   D) Null hypothesis

34. Elites who follow method of force are known as-
   A) Loins
   B) Tigers
   C) Foxes
   D) Dogs

35. Which is not a form of social stratification?
   A) Religion
   B) Class
   C) Caste
   D) Gender

36. Concept of ‘cultural lag’ is given by
   A) Ogburn
   B) Cooley
   C) A. Comte
   D) Mead

37. A status group, according to Max Weber is characterized by
   A) Occupation
   B) Educational background
   C) Life style
   D) Family background

38. Shaking hands, eating four meals a day, greeting etc. are examples of-
   A) Folkways
   B) Customs
   C) Habits
   D) Etiquette

39. Who explained the process of socialisation in terms of id, ego and super ego?
   A) Mead
   B) Freud
   C) Cooley
   D) Maclver

40. Organic society is characterized by
   A) Repressive laws
   B) Competition
   C) Restitutive laws
   D) Homogeneity
41. The relationship based on the blood ties is called -
   A) Parallel kinship
   B) Paternal kinship
   C) Consanguineous kinship
   D) Blood kinship

42. Suicide which occurs when individual is highly integrated into the larger social unit is known as-
   A) Egoistic suicide
   B) Anomic suicide
   C) Fatalistic suicide
   D) Altruistic suicide

43. The figure that most frequently occurs in a given set of data is known as
   A) Mode
   B) Median
   C) Mean
   D) Average

44. Indology means-
   A) branch of archaeology
   B) Study of Indian census
   C) Study of India and its culture
   D) Study of Asian countries

45. To marry a women of a higher caste is called
   A) Sororate
   B) Hypogamy
   C) Hypergamy
   D) Exogamy

46. Which among the following is not a component of population change?
   A) Mortality
   B) Fertility
   C) Migration
   D) Area

47. The word ‘demography’ is of —
   A) Latin origin
   B) Japanese origin
   C) Greek origin
   D) Spanish origin

48. Which of the following approach views health as an absence of disease?
   A) Biomedical
   B) Psychosocial
   C) Ecological
   D) Holistic

49. First Sanitary awakening took place in
   A) England
   B) France
   C) Germany
   D) America

50. Unani system of health care has its origin from
   A) Pakistan
   B) Iran
   C) Egypt
   D) Greek

51. Who said this, “The power of population is indefinitely greater than the power of the earth to produce subsistence for man?”
   A) E. Durkheim
   B) K. Marx
   C) T. R. Malthus
   D) Adam Smith

52. ‘Push’ and ‘Pull’ factors are used to explain
   A) Fertility
   B) Mortality
   C) Density of population
   D) Migration

53. The first Modern Census of India was undertaken in
   A) 1760
   B) 1881
   C) 1545
   D) 1850

54. Infant belongs to the age group of
   A) 0-1 yr
   B) 1-2 yr
   C) 3-4 yr
   D) 0-18 months
55. In terms of the size of population, India occupies
   A) Fourth position in the world
   B) First position in the world
   C) Second position in the world
   D) Third position in the world

56. Who has defined the concept of Majority-Minority in terms of super-ordinate and subordinate position of a
    social group in a country?
   A) Robert E. Park
   B) C. Wright Mill
   C) Louis Wirth
   D) Robert K. Merton

57. Belief, attitude and practice of classifying people of a society into 'We' and 'They' promotes
    A) Social cohesion
    B) Pluralism
    C) National integration
    D) Hate, conflict and violence

58. Which one of the following articles of the Indian Constitution guarantees that 'every citizen has the right to
    profess and propagate religion of his/her choice?
   A) Article 21
   B) Article 23
   C) Article 25
   D) Article 30

59. Hinduism is
    A) A prophetic religion
    B) A worldly religion
    C) A historical religion
    D) An amorphous religion

60. Which one of the following Sikh gurus constructed 'Hari Mandir', the famous Golden Temple?
    A) Guru Amardas
    B) Guru Ramdas
    C) Guru Arjun Dev
    D) Guru Gobind Singh

61. Buddhism and Jainism can best be described as
    A) Monotheistic religions
    B) Worldly religions
    C) Prophetic religions
    D) Protestant religions

62. The last prophet of Islam was born in
    A) 5th century A.D
    B) 6th century A.D
    C) 7th century A.D
    D) 8th century A.D

63. In which of the following states the population percentage of Muslims is next to Jammu and Kashmir?
    A) Assam
    B) West Bengal
    C) Kerala
    D) Uttar Pradesh

64. The theory explaining the origin of religion in the belief in soul is called
    A) Naturism
    B) Animism
    C) Monotheism
    D) Totemism

65. Article 45 under the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution, provides for
    A) Right of minorities to establish educational institutions
    B) Free and compulsory primary education
    C) Education for weaker sections of the country
    D) Giving financial assistance to weaker students

66. Which article of the Constitution of India empowers Minorities to establish and administer educational
    institution of their choice?
    A) Art. 29
    B) Art 30
    C) Art. 351
    D) Art. 14

67. The category of 'Other Backward Classes' consists mainly of
    A) Lowest castes
    B) Middle castes
    C) Business castes
    D) Highest castes
68. Preference of son over daughter indicates prevalence of,
   A) Agnostic values
   C) Patriarchal values
   B) Religious values
   D) Material values

69. Who is the present chairman of ‘National Commission of Minorities’, Govt. of India?
   A) Mr. Naseem Ahmad
   C) Mr. Salman Haider
   B) Prof. Mukhtar Ahmad Ansari
   D) Mr. Siraj Husain

70. According to Durkheim, religion consists in the distinction between
   A) the sacred and the secular
   C) the sacred and the profane
   B) the pure and the impure
   D) the gods and the ghosts

Section “B”

Section “B” consists of 10 Descriptive Type Questions. Each Question carries 3 marks. Each
Descriptive Question is to be written in about 150 words.

1. Critically examine the effects of declining sex ratio in India?
2. Which one of the religious minorities of India is most educationally backward and why? Discuss
   with suitable examples.
3. Explain the main differences between class and caste.
4. Explain the main objectives of Aligarh movement.
5. Explain historical materialism.
7. Explain the nature and causes of Violence against Women in India.
8. Define slum. What are the characteristics of slum?
9. What do you mean by sampling? What are the different types of samplings?
10. In what ways does education contribute to social change in our society?