

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, JUNE, 2017**M. Phil. (ANTHROPOLOGY)**

TIME: 2 HOURS

Max. Marks: 80

HALL TICKET NUMBER	
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INSTRUCTIONS

- (1) **Read these instructions carefully before answering.**
- (2) Enter your Hall Ticket Number on this page and also on the OMR answer sheet.
- (3) This question paper contains **13** pages.
- (4) This Question paper has two parts, viz., **Part-A for 40 marks** and **Part-B for 40 marks.**
- (5) Questions must be answered in the OMR answer sheet following the instructions provided there upon.
- (6) Candidates are permitted to take this question paper at the end of the examination.

PART - A**RESERCH METHODOLOGY**

1. Which of the following is not true of qualitative research?
 - A. It has the ability to provide complex textual descriptions of how people experience a given research issue.
 - B. Qualitative methods are effective in recognizing intangible factors, such as social norms, gender roles, ethnicity, and religion, etc.
 - C. Qualitative research can hardly help to interpret or better understand the complex reality of a given situation and the implications of quantitative data.
 - D. Findings from qualitative data can often be extended to people with characteristics similar to those in the study population after a rich and complex understanding of a specific social context.

2. Which of the following is a qualitative method:
 - A. Participant observation
 - B. Personal history
 - C. FGD
 - D. All the above

3. Which of the following is true?
- A. The degree of flexibility built into study design is a characteristic of qualitative research method.
 - B. The degree of flexibility built into study design is a characteristic of quantitative research method
 - C. Hardly any flexibility in the study design is possible both in the qualitative and quantitative research methods.
 - D. Degree of flexibility depends on the topic of research than the approach to research.
4. Quantitative and qualitative research methods differ primarily in:
- i. analytical objectives
 - ii. types of questions they pose
 - iii. types of data collection instruments they use
 - iv. the forms of data they produce
- A. i & iv
 - B. ii & iii
 - C. i, ii & iii
 - D. All four
5. As part of the ethics of social research, the researcher is expected to tell the respondents:
- i. the purpose of the research
 - ii. expected risks and benefits, including psychological and social
 - iii. the fact that participation is voluntary and that one can withdraw at any time with no negative repercussions
 - iv. how confidentiality will be protected
- A. i, ii & iii
 - B. ii, iii & iv
 - C. iii & iv only
 - D. All four
6. Thematic analysis of data is associated with
- A. Qualitative research
 - B. Quantitative research
 - C. Both qualitative and quantitative research
 - D. Clinical research
7. Triangulation is
- A. Suggested sitting arrangement in group interviews.
 - B. One method for increasing validity of findings, through deliberately seeking evidence from a wide range of sources and comparing findings from those different sources.
 - C. A statistical test for establishing cause-effect relationship
 - D. Recording of data using different devices.

8. Content analysis is very common for
- Identifying gaps in information provided by the respondents
 - Identifying inconsistent statements on data relating to economic status
 - Identifying themes and for views on each theme in a qualitative research
 - Identifying data entry mistakes in quantitative data
9. A study of tsunami survivors' perceptions, understandings, and perspectives of the tsunami may be more appropriately called:
- Flashback study
 - Linear study
 - Phenomenology study
 - Perception study
10. The scientific method is
- Common sense
 - Testable and verifiable
 - Revelation
 - Traditional wisdom
11. Cultural anthropologists live with the people they are studying during a period called
- questionnaire collection
 - fieldwork
 - interviewing
 - survey research
12. Who was the first anthropologist to conduct fieldwork through native language and he was the first to live through his work in the center of native life
- E.B. Tylor
 - Franz Boas
 - L.H. Morgan
 - Bronislaw Malinowski
13. Match the following and choose the correct answer.
- | Anthropologist | Village |
|------------------|--------------|
| I. S.C. Dubey | A. Bisipara |
| II. A.C. Mayer | B. Rampur |
| III. F.G. Bailey | C. Ramkheri |
| IV. Oscar Lewis | D. Shamirpet |
- I-A, II-B, III-C, IV-D
 - I-D, II-C, III-A, IV-B
 - I-A, II-B, III-C, IV-D
 - I-B, II-A, III-D, IV-C

14. Who is known as 'father of Indian Ethnography'?
- L.P. Vidyarthi
 - Verrier Elwin
 - S.C.Roy
 - W.H.R. Rivers
15. The anthropological research method that depends primarily on face-to-face contact with the people they study and covers their daily lives is called
- controlled comparison
 - interviewing
 - survey research
 - participant observation
16. Match the following and choose the correct answer.
- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| I. B.S. Guha | A. Started the Journal Man in India |
| II. S.C. Roy | B. Founder of Asiatic Society of Bengal |
| III. D.N. Majumdar | C. First Director General of Anthropological Survey of India |
| IV. William Jones | D. Started The Eastern Anthropologist – Journal |
- I-A, II-B, III-C, IV-D
 - I-C, II-A III-D, IV-B
 - I-C, II-D, III-B, IV-A
 - I-B, II-C, III-A, IV-D
17. In which of the following tool the set of questions are filled by researcher himself?
- Questionnaire
 - Schedule
 - Rorschach Test
 - TAT
18. Which of the following symbol is not used in genealogical chart?
- - △
 - =
 - <
19. _____ is defined as conversation between the researcher and the researched.
- Questionnaire
 - Schedule
 - Interview
 - Observation

20. Which of the following is not a characteristic of a good hypothesis
- A. Testability
 - B. Clarity
 - C. Complexity
 - D. Specific
21. Survey is a method in social research for collecting data. Which of the following statement is correct.
- A. An alternative method for qualitative data collection
 - B. A method of collecting data that require quantitative analysis
 - C. A method of collecting data which can be collected only by survey
 - D. All the above
22. Survey research usually requires sample of
- A. A large number of cases for intensive study
 - B. A large sample to represent a variety of cases
 - C. A large sample of individual respondents
 - D. All the above
23. A sample represents
- A. The nature of data
 - B. The quality of data
 - C. The size of data
 - D. The universe under study
24. The sampling method is based on the principle of
- A. Probability only
 - B. Non-probability only
 - C. Neither probability nor non-probability
 - D. Both probability and non-probability
25. A schedule used in social research may contain
- A. Open ended and closed questions
 - B. Open ended or closed questions
 - C. Scales and or matrixes
 - D. All the above
26. A schedule is used for
- A. Interview purpose
 - B. Observation purpose
 - C. For both interview and observation
 - D. None of the above

27. Validity of a scale means
- A. Ability to meet the objectives of research
 - B. Ability to measure what is to be measured
 - C. Ability to collect the required data
 - D. All the above
28. Mode in quantitative research means
- A. The value that appears most
 - B. The value which is an average
 - C. The value which is not frequent
 - D. All the above
29. Arithmetic mean in quantitative research means
- A. The value that appears most
 - B. The value which is an average
 - C. The value which is not frequent
 - D. All the above
30. Standard deviation of mean refers to
- A. A statistical measure of the scattering of a set of data from mean
 - B. An arithmetic calculation of mean from the means of scattered data
 - C. A deviation measured from an average of a set of data
 - D. An average of a set of data that are scattered randomly
31. Chi-square test is about the data for
- A. Measuring the "relationships of categories" in the data
 - B. Measuring the "usefulness of data" in the study
 - C. To test data for "goodness of fit"
 - D. None of the above.
32. Classification of individual items frequently arranged in their ascending or descending order of magnitude is known as
- A. Table
 - B. Frequency
 - C. Array
 - D. Median
33. One of the following is a measure of Central Tendency:
- A. Variance
 - B. Mode
 - C. Deviance
 - D. Quartile

34. Difference between Median and Quartile is
- A. Median divides frequency distribution into three equal parts while Quartile divides it into four equal parts
 - B. Quartile divides frequency into three equal parts while Median divides it into two parts.
 - C. Median does not have anything to do with the division of frequency while Quartile deals with frequency division
 - D. Median divides frequency distribution into two equal halves and Quartile divides frequency distribution into four equal halves.
35. One of the following is a positional average
- A. Arithmetic mean
 - B. Mode
 - C. Variance
 - D. Chi Square
36. One of the following employs deductive logic, i.e., Theory – Hypothesis – Observation – Theory
- A. Qualitative research
 - B. Quantitative research
 - C. Case study
 - D. Descriptive research
37. Technique of Equal Appearing Intervals is also known as
- A. Bogardus scale
 - B. Thurstone Scale
 - C. Rating Scales
 - D. Ranking scales
38. The Ink-blot test was developed by
- A. Henry A. Murray
 - B. Rorschach
 - C. Spindler
 - D. None of the above
39. Quota sampling is
- A. random sampling
 - B. Probability sampling
 - C. Purposive sampling
 - D. Non-probability sampling
40. Experimental designs include
- A. Non-control variables
 - B. Independent variables
 - C. Control Variables
 - D. Experiments on people

PART – B**SUBJECT**

41. The theory of 'cultural materialism' is associated with
- A. Leslie A. White
 - B. L. H. Morgan
 - C. R.R. Marrett
 - D. Marvin Harris
42. One of the following is not an evolutionist
- A. Leslie A. White
 - B. Gordon Childe
 - C. Stephen Tyler
 - D. Julian H. Steward
43. Band organization is typical of
- A. hunting-gathering societies
 - B. agricultural societies
 - C. Fishing communities
 - D. urban societies
44. 'enculturation' is a term used in cultural anthropology as a substitute for
- A. acculturation
 - B. transculturation
 - C. socialization
 - D. assimilation
45. The idea of 'psychic unity of mankind' is associated with
- A. E.B. Tylor
 - B. Theodor Waitz
 - C. Adolf Bastian
 - D. J.J. Bachofen
46. The theory of 'configuralism' influenced the development of
- A. Culture and personality theory
 - B. diffusionism
 - C. Cognitive anthropology
 - D. Functionalism
47. According to Ocsar Lewis one of the following statements is not correct
- A. Poverty is a way of life
 - B. Poverty is self-perpetuating
 - C. Poverty is mainly due to attitudes
 - D. poverty is due to politico-economic structures

48. The term *kulturkreis* refers to
- culture area
 - culture circle
 - culture core
 - culture centre
49. Which of the following are examples of youth dormitory?
- Tharawad
 - Dhumkhuria
 - Morung
 - Ghotul
- I, ii, iii are correct
 - ii, iii, iv are correct
 - iii, iv, i are correct
 - iv, I, ii are correct
50. Identify the correct sequence in ascending order of complexities.
- Tribe- Chiefdom-State-Band
 - Chiefdom-State-Band-tribe
 - Band-chiefdom-tribe - State
 - Band-Tribe-Chiefdom-State
51. Who considered tribal people as backward Hindus?
- V.Elwin
 - G.S.Ghurey
 - K.S singh
 - J.Hutton
52. Who among the following studied Indian village?
- M.N. Srinivas
 - Milton Singer
 - Robert Redfield
 - S.C Dube
- i, and ii, are correct
 - ii, iii, are correct
 - iii, iv, are correct
 - iv, i, are correct
53. The book written by Mc Kim Marriott is
- India's' changing villages
 - Indian village
 - Village India
 - India's villages

54. Who among the following studied an Indian tribe?
- A. Radcliffe Brown
 - B. B. Malinowski
 - C. Evans Pritchard
 - D. E Leach
55. In Mahalwari revenue system in colonial period, the tax was imposed on
- A. The landlord and his tenants
 - B. The individual landowner
 - C. The village community
 - D. All the above
56. Who said Indian village communities are little republics?
- A. Mahatma Gandhi
 - B. Sir Charles Metcalf
 - C. Sir Thomas Monroe
 - D. Edgar Powel Paul
57. Who said, jajmani system is "a feudalistic system of prescribed, hereditary obligations of payment and of occupational and ceremonial duties between two or more specific families of different castes in the same locality"?
- A. Sir Charles Metcalf
 - B. Thomas O Beidelman
 - C. William Wiser
 - D. Louis Dumont
58. According to Dumont and Pocock, the role of Hindu king is
- A. Supreme of all citizens
 - B. Subordinated to the priest
 - C. Secular and Religious head
 - D. All the above
59. Occupational theory of caste system was proposed by
- A. Herbert Risley
 - B. Denzil Ibbetson
 - C. John Nesfield
 - D. Robert Clive
60. Universalization of a tradition means
- A. Downward movement of religious material or values – Great tradition to Little tradition
 - B. Upward movement of religious material or values – Little tradition to Great tradition
 - C. Neither upward nor downward movement of the religious material
 - D. None of the above

61. Concept of Dominant individual was proposed by
A. M. N. Srinivas
B. T.K. Oommen
C. S.C. Dube
D. None of the above
62. Who said that self-sufficiency of the Indian village is a myth?
A. Metcalfe
B. G. S. Ghurye
C. M.N. Srinivas
D. Baden Powell
63. For one among the following 'hierarchy' is a pan-Indian phenomena
A. M.N. Srinivas
B. Berreman
C. Pocock
D. Dumont
64. Kambampatti village was studied by
A. Brenda Beck
B. Kathleen Gough
C. Andre Beteille
D. None of the above
65. The famous 'Purum' study was undertaken by (D)
A. D.N. Majumdar
B. N.K. Bose
C. Surajit Sinha
D. T.C. Das
66. Acceptance of any innovation by the members of the community may be hindered due to:
A. Psychological barriers
B. Social Barriers
C. Cultural barriers
D. All the above
67. Which of the following contributed to the emergence of the subfield of Forensic anthropology?
A. Archaeological Anthropology
B. Nutritional Anthropology
C. Medical Anthropology
D. Physical Anthropology

68. Applied and practicing anthropology will be useful in:
- Suggesting alternate plans
 - Assessing the likely social and environmental impacts of a programme
 - Understanding the sections of the populations that may discourage the acceptance of innovations
 - All the above
69. S.C Dube in his study in 1958 explained why the adult education programme in India has failed. His study primarily reveals how ----- is important in the acceptance of innovations.
- Fatalistic attitudes of adults
 - Pride and dignity
 - Norms of modesty
 - All the above
70. Anthropological studies reveal that strong resistance to change is expected when:
- changes are introduced that depend upon the creation of new forms of social relationships as a necessary condition for change.
 - changes are introduced without any monetary incentives
 - changes are introduced by members from outside their communities.
 - changes are introduced by women.
71. Anthropologists through their lengthy fieldwork have often found that
- Legislative measures are the best approach to develop the marginalized communities.
 - Legislation is not necessary for the development of marginalized communities if the bureaucracy has commitment.
 - Legislation is not always automatically implemented.
 - Legislative measures will work only when the corruption is checked.
72. Which of the following was not highlighted in regard to measures to be taken for tribal development in India?
- Protection of tribal lands.
 - Prevention of exploitation by money lenders
 - Statutory safeguards for the protection of tribals
 - Banning of consumption of liquor in tribal areas
73. The Elwin Committee was constituted for review of progress of tribal development in the year:
- 1947
 - 1960
 - 1969
 - 1975

74. Diffusion of innovations needs advocates. Which category of advocates plays a vital role in the modern societies in this regard?
- A. Professional Advocates
 - B. Foreign Advocates
 - C. Conservative Advocates
 - D. Saint- Advocates
75. Who of the following used the term Practical Anthropology first?
- A. Radcliffe-Brown, A.R
 - B. Malinowski, B.
 - C. Escobar, A.
 - D. Bennett, J.W
76. The first Indian village study was undertaken by
- A. M.N. Srinivas
 - B. Mc Kim Marriott
 - C. S.C. Dube
 - D. A.C. Meyer
77. Ethnocentrism serves as a powerful force for:
- A. Change
 - B. Stability
 - C. Maintaining harmony in the community
 - D. Building better man-environment relationships
78. The division into phratries is usually considered to be based on
- A. Marriage rules
 - B. Descent
 - C. Residence
 - D. Ceremonial relations
79. Avunculate is a special relationship with
- A. paternal uncle
 - B. paternal aunt
 - C. maternal uncle
 - D. maternal aunt
80. Uterine kin are persons
- A. descended from a common male ancestor
 - B. descended from a common female ancestress
 - C. descended through both male and female ancestors
 - D. related through marriage