

**Entrance Examinations - 2022**  
**Ph.D. Anthropology**

Hall Ticket No:

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Write your Hall Ticket Number in the OMR answer sheet given to you and also write the Hall Ticket number in the space provided above.
2. The question paper contains two parts A and B, both carry 35 marks each.
3. There is no negative marking.
4. Answers are to be marked on the OMR answer sheet following the instructions provided there upon.
5. Handover the OMR answer sheet at the end of the examination to the invigilator.
6. No additional sheets will be provided. Rough work can be done in the question paper itself/space provided in the end of the booklet.

**Part-A (35 Marks)**

1. A scientific method begins by -----
  - A. Proposing a hypothesis to explain the phenomenon.
  - B. Observing and describing a phenomenon or a group of phenomena.
  - C. Conducting a literature survey to identify the gaps in the earlier studies.
  - D. Clearly demarcating the control group and experimental group.
2. Mode is
  - A. The most frequent score in a distribution.
  - B. The center score in a distribution.
  - C. The average score within a distribution.
  - D. A way of organizing a distribution.
3. The extent to which a measure, procedure or instrument yields the same result on repeated trials refers to
  - A. Validity.
  - B. Objectivity.
  - C. Internal consistency.
  - D. Reliability.
4. Who stated that "Deduction and induction are a part of system of reasoning"?
  - A. Pauline Young.
  - B. Caroline Goode.
  - C. Dewey John.
  - D. Emory Bell.

5. In the study of "Street Corner Society" the researcher became a participant in the group without revealing his identity and intentions in order to collect data. This is unethical because
- A. The researcher has not spelled out his methodology so that others can verify his findings.
  - B. He is not objective in highlighting the anti-social behaviour of the gang.
  - C. He did not follow the principle of informed consent.
  - D. He collected data without compensating for their time through payment.
6. Which of the following statements is not true with regard to non-positivists?
- A. They study individual's interpretation of social reality.
  - B. They emphasize upon using the scientific methods similar to the ones used in natural sciences.
  - C. They suggested the understanding of social reality and not the prediction of events.
  - D. They highlighted the impossibility of total objectivity in research.
7. Which among the following is not an output from PRA studies?
- A. Maps.
  - B. List of priorities of people.
  - C. Village natural resources management plan.
  - D. Large volume of useful quantitative data.
8. Identify two of the statements that are true with regard to the methodology of structuralists.
- a. Gave importance to study exceptions and deviants.
  - b. Individual variations were smothered in favour of regularities.
  - c. Actions are submerged in general principles.
  - d. Highlighted the choices/ alternatives available to individuals for manipulation.
- A. a and b.
  - B. b and c.
  - C. c and d.
  - D. d and a.
9. The best way of organizing a literature survey is
- A. To organize studies chronologically and region wise.
  - B. To systematically organize studies alphabetically.
  - C. To have large number of well-known studies.
  - D. Summarize and organize the literature thematically.
10. Who stated that 'the greater the number of instances where the hypothesis stands the test of falsification, greater is its credibility?
- A. Rene Descartes.
  - B. Thomas Kuhn.
  - C. Karl Popper.
  - D. Francis Bacon.

11. The method of anthropological investigation that involves collecting and analysing descriptive data from a single society is known as

- A. Ethnographic method.
- B. Comparative method.
- C. Survey method.
- D. Observation method.

12. The root of New Ethnography lies in

- A. Emic approach.
- B. Etic approach.
- C. Psychological studies.
- D. Imaginative approach.

13. The approach of David M. Schneider is that of

- A. Interpretative.
- B. Symbolic.
- C. Structuralist.
- D. Cognitive.

14. Match the following:

- A. Fieldwork Method
- B. Survey Method
- 1. Observation, interview, case study and genealogy.
- 2. Questionnaires, schedules and interview guides.
- 3. Diachronic.
- 4. Synchronic.

code	A	B	A	B
A.	1	3	2	4
B.	3	1	4	2
C.	3	2	3	4
D.	1	2	3	4

15. Controlled comparison is a method formulated by

- A. E. B. Tylor.
- B. F. Eggan.
- C. Franz Boas.
- D. Peter Murdock.

16. The primary emphasis of \_\_\_\_\_ is on the development of a methodology to obtain data free from the observer's culturally conditioned biases by stating rules of appropriate or acceptable cultural behaviour.

- A. Case study.
- B. Interview.
- C. Ethnoscience.
- D. Genealogy.

17. Which one of the following statements is incorrect?

- A. "Genealogical method" was developed by W.H.R. Rivers.
- B. "Cross-cultural comparison" was made use of by G.P. Murdock.
- C. "Participant Observation" was first put into effect by Bronislaw Malinowski.
- D. "Extended case studies" were made use of by Edmund Leach.

18. The main difference between the questionnaire and schedule is

- A. Mode of operation.
- B. Physical form.
- C. Language.
- D. Question format.

19. "Multi-sited ethnography" was first coined by

- A. E B Tylor.
- B. Franz Boas.
- C. Oscar Lewis.
- D. G E Marcus.

20. \_\_\_\_\_ suggests re-thinking the ethnographic process through reflexive attention to what she terms the 'sensoriality' of the experience, practice and knowledge of both researchers and those who participate in their research.

- A. Margaret Mead.
- B. Ruth Benedict.
- C. Sara Pink.
- D. Melissa Cefkin.

21. An ordinal scale is

- A. The simplest form of measurement.
- B. A scale with an absolute zero point.
- C. A rank-order scale of measurement.
- D. A scale with equal intervals between ranks.

22. Identify the types of non-probability sampling from the following

- i. Snowball sampling.
- ii. Stratified random sampling.
- iii. Quota sampling.
- iv. Convenience sampling.

- A. i, ii, iii.
- B. i, iii, iv.
- C. i, ii, iv.
- D. ii, iii, iv.

23. Which one of the following statements is correct?
- A. A scatterplot is a way to graphically represent the relationship between two variables, and is commonly used with interval data.
  - B. A scatterplot is not a way to graphically represent the relationship between two variables, and is commonly used with interval data.
  - C. A scatterplot is a way to graphically represent the relationship between indicators.
  - D. A scatterplot is a way to graphically represent the relationship between measurements.
24. The mean of a distribution is 36 and the standard deviation is 12. What is the value of the coefficient of the variation?
- A. 300
  - B. 33.33
  - C. 3
  - D. 4.32
25. The weekly petrol prices are 102.25, 101.25, 107.5, 105.25, 110.5, 108.25, 103.25. Find out the range.
- A. 211.75
  - B. 1.32
  - C. 9.25
  - D. 132
26. A conjectural statement and a tentative proposition about the relation between two or more phenomena or variables is known as
- A. Theory.
  - B. Concept.
  - C. Hypothesis.
  - D. Generalization.
27. The term "action research" was coined by
- A. Anselm Straus.
  - B. Karl Pearson.
  - C. Jacob Cohen.
  - D. Kurt Lewin.
28. What are the two types of nodes used in NVivo?
- A. Blocked nodes and running nodes.
  - B. Formatted and unformatted.
  - C. Hierarchical and non-hierarchical.
  - D. Creative and non-creative.

29. What is the "Data Viewer" in SPSS?
- A. A table summarizing the frequencies of data for one variable.
  - B. A spreadsheet into which data can be entered.
  - C. A screen in which variables can be defined and labelled.
  - D. A dialog box that allows to choose a statistical test.
30. Find the median of 3, 5, 7, 12, 13, 14, 21, 23, 23, 29, 39, 40, 56
- A. 23
  - B. 21
  - C. 22
  - D. 56
31. In case study method anthropologists often describe a case first and then extract a general rule or custom from it, in the manner of
- A. Textual analysis.
  - B. Inductive reasoning.
  - C. Formal analysis.
  - D. Deductive reasoning.
32. Which of the following statements is not true of structured interviews?
- A. Replication across multiple samples becomes difficult due to the same structure of interview.
  - B. The interview procedure is made easy due to the standardization offered by structured interviews.
  - C. Since structured interviews focus on the accuracy of different responses, extremely organized data can be collected.
  - D. Structured interviews can be used to get in touch with a large sample of the target population.
33. Which of the following are features of key informant interview?
- 1. are carried out to get information about a pressing issue or problem in a community.
  - 2. are carried out to get information from people with diverse background and opinions.
  - 3. are carried out among a limited number of well-connected and informed community experts.
  - 4. are not conducted to discuss sensitive topics and to get in-depth answers on those topics.
- A. 1,3, and 4.
  - B. 1,2, and 4.
  - C. 2,3, and 4.
  - D. 1,2, and 3.
34. What is KWIC analysis
- A. Key Word in Context.
  - B. Key Word in Count.
  - C. Key Word in Content.
  - D. Key Word in Citation.

35. In Statistics, nominal variables are called

- A. Qualitative.
- B. Quasi sets.
- C. Quasi nominal.
- D. Quantitative.

**PART-B (35 Marks)**

36. 'to say that a society functions is a truism; to say that everything in society functions is an absurdity' is a statement made by

- A. Edmund Leach.
- B. Max Gluckman.
- C. Levi-Strauss.
- D. S.F. Nadal.

37. The opposite of parole in Saussure's view refers to

- A. Speech.
- B. Syntax.
- C. Structure.
- D. Performance.

38. Prestation as used by Barth meant

- A. A gift.
- B. Notionally exchanged in transaction.
- C. Token.
- D. A transaction modelled on assurance.

39. 'Adhesion' is a term coined by E.B. Tylor associated to

- A. Acculturation.
- B. Animism.
- C. Cross-cultural comparison.
- D. Comparative method.

40. Configurationalism, also called 'gestalt theory', influenced the development of

- A. Culture and personality theory.
- B. Cognitive anthropology.
- C. Structuralism.
- D. Symbolic anthropology.

41. Cognates are kinsmen related to ego through

- A. Consanguineal link to males.
- B. Consanguineal link to females.
- C. Consanguineal link to either sex.
- D. Affinal link to either sex.

42. Alliance theory is associated with the pioneering works of
- A. Claude Levi-Strauss.
  - B. Radcliffe-Brown.
  - C. Mayer Fortes.
  - D. Louis Dumont.
43. The application of dialectical materialism to the specific field of human history and society is termed
- A. Cultural materialism.
  - B. Culture history.
  - C. Historical particularism.
  - D. Historical materialism.
44. A residence rule in which each spouse continues to reside with his or her kin after the marriage is termed
- A. Ambilocal.
  - B. Bilocal.
  - C. Duolocal.
  - D. Uxorilocal.
45. The term Victor Turner used for the condition of equality and solidarity that characterizes the relationships of individuals in the context of rituals is
- A. Communitas.
  - B. Collective representation.
  - C. Liminality.
  - D. Sibling solidarity.
46. Which one of the following statement is not correct?
- A. Ethnography is the elicitation of cultural knowledge.
  - B. Ethnography is the detailed investigation of patterns of social interaction.
  - C. Ethnography is the comparative analysis of cultures.
  - D. Ethnography is the holistic analysis of societies.
47. The concept of 'culture of poverty' has been proposed by
- A. Robert Chambers.
  - B. Robert Redfield.
  - C. Oscar Lewis.
  - D. Amartya Sen.
48. The view that ethical and social standards reflect the cultural context from which they are derived is known as
- A. Ethnocentrism.
  - B. Cultural determinism.
  - C. Cultural relativism.
  - D. Cultural contextualism.

49. Identify two of the factors mainly responsible for the decline of jajmani system
- The abolition of untouchability
  - Availability of caste free occupations
  - Decline of traditional authority systems
  - Role played by social thinkers
- A. a and b.  
B. b and c.  
C. c and d.  
D. d and a.
50. A term coined by British anthropologist Robert Marett for belief in a generalized, impersonal power over which people have some measure of control
- Animism.
  - Animatism.
  - Naturism.
  - Totemism.
51. Who defined culture as man-made part of environment?
- Lewis Henry Morgan.
  - Bronislaw Malinowski.
  - Julian Steward.
  - M.J Herskovits.
52. Our job is to discover the meaning of actions of people in different societies. Our approach is not to discover laws as experimental scientists do, but to 'interpret' human actions, to understand their meaning. These are the views of
- Victor Turner.
  - Clifford Geertz.
  - Mary Douglass.
  - Evans Pritchard.
53. Each culture developed in styles – it came to have its own philosophies and values. Then they reached their climaxes a stage beyond which they could not develop, leading to the process of their decline. This thesis was proposed by
- Franz Boas.
  - Robert Redfield.
  - Herbert Spencer.
  - A.L Kroeber.
54. Which of the following statements about functionalism formed its weakness?
- As a system, culture consists of parts which are interconnected, interrelated, and interdependent.
  - Each part performs its own function – it makes its own contribution to the culture and also, it functions in relationship with other parts.
  - Certain functions can have harmful consequences (dysfunction). The same institution can be functional in one context and dysfunctional in another.
  - The entire society or culture – for which we can use the term 'whole' – is greater than the mere summation of parts.

55. Each culture has a distinct history and a distinct configuration of its parts. Thus each aspect of culture is meaningful in its context. This view is given by

- A. Franz Boas.
- B. A.L Kroeber.
- C. Frederic Ratzel.
- D. Clark Wissler.

56. Name of the scholar who maintained that various crucial aspects of the caste system- marriage rules, food regimes, hereditary occupational roles, etc. can be derived from 'the necessary and hierarchical coexistence' of purity and its opposite, impurity.

- A. M.N Srinivas.
- B. Andre Beteille.
- C. Mary Douglas.
- D. Louis Dumont.

57. Leslie White and Julian Steward argued that

- A. In different environments, very different cultures might arise from identical social processes.
- B. In similar environments, similar cultures arise, though from different social processes.
- C. In similar environments, similar cultures may not arise due to sudden climatic changes.
- D. In different environments, similar cultures may arise due to unknown processes.

58. Who among the following studied Shamirpet village?

- A. S. C. Dube.
- B. D. N. Majumdar.
- C. M. N. Srinivas.
- D. Kathleen Gough.

59. Identify Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) from the following

- A. Barda, Varli.
- B. Jenu Kuruba, Kattunayakan.
- C. Garo, Hajong.
- D. Karku, Pao.

60. Match the following

- |   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| a. A Scientific Theory of Culture and Others Essays | i. Fredrik Barth         |
| b. Cosmologies in the making                        | ii. Bronislaw Malinowski |
| c. Symbols: Public and Private                      | iii. S. F. Nadel         |
| d. The Theory of Social Structure                   | iv. Raymond Firth        |

- A. a-i, b-iii, c-iv, d-ii.
- B. a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii.
- C. a-iii, b-ii, c-i, d-iv.
- D. a-iv, b-ii, c-i, d-iii.

61. Given below are the anthropologists and the tribes studied. Identify the correctly matched one.

- a. S. C. Roy - The Kharias, The Birhors.
- b. D. N. Majumdar – The Ho, The Khasa.
- c. Surajit Sinha – The Bhumij, The Kashi.
- d. L. P. Vidyarthi – The Toda, The Thoti.

- A. a, c, d.
- B. a, b, d.
- C. a, b, c.
- D. b, c, d.

62. Identify the postulate of Abram Kardiner from the following

- A. Negative Personality.
- B. Positive Personality.
- C. Basic Personality Structure.
- D. Social Personality Structure.

63. While discussing social structure which anthropologist invokes the concept of structural form?

- A. Durkheim.
- B. Levi-Strauss.
- C. Mary Douglas.
- D. Radcliffe-Brown.

64. Who is associated with the concept “segmentary lineage system”?

- A. Robert Redfield.
- B. Bronislaw Malinowski.
- C. E. E. Evans-Pritchard.
- D. Margret Mead.

65. Who among the following anthropologists proposed “cultural materialism”?

- A. Barbara Miller.
- B. Marvin Harris.
- C. Stephen Tylor.
- D. Mary Douglas.

66. Which of the following articles of the Indian Constitution defined Scheduled Tribe?

- A. Article 244.
- B. Article 366 (25).
- C. Article 332.
- D. Article 321 (8).

67. Who defined culture as 'historically created designs for living' or 'communicable intelligence.'

- A. Max Weber.
- B. Leslie A White.
- C. Kluckhohn and Kelly.
- D. Ruth Benedict.

68. Clifford Geertz characterizes culture as

- A. Process of enculturation.
- B. A Biological necessity.
- C. Set of control mechanisms to govern behavior.
- D. Biological adaptation.

69. Who said civilization is the complex structure of great and little traditions?

- A. Milton Singer.
- B. Mckim Marriott.
- C. Oscar Lewis.
- D. Robert Redfield.

70. A vision of society as constituting 'Collective Consciousness' is held by

- A. Marcel Mauss.
- B. C Levi-Strauss.
- C. L H Morgan.
- D. Emile Durkheim.

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**University of Hyderabad**  
**Ph.D. Entrance Examinations - 2022**

School/Department/Centre: Dept. of Anthropology, School of Social Sciences.  
Course : Ph.D. Subject: Anthropology

Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer
1	B	26	C	51	D
2	A	27	D	52	B
3	D	28	C	53	D
4	A	29	B	54	C
5	C	30	B	55	A
6	B	31	B	56	D
7	D	32	A	57	A
8	B	33	D	58	A
9	D	34	A	59	B
10	C	35	A	60	B
11	A	36	C	61	C
12	A	37	C	62	C
13	B	38	B	63	D
14	D	39	C	64	C
15	B	40	A	65	B
16	C	41	C	66	B
17	D	42	A	67	C
18	A	43	D	68	C
19	D	44	C	69	D
20	C	45	A	70	D
21	C	46	C		
22	B	47	C		
23	A	48	C		
24	B	49	B		
25	C	50	B		

Note/Remarks :

Signature:



School/Department/Centre: Dept. of Anthropology