

Hall Ticket No:

F-15

Entrance Examination, 2026

Ph.D. Anthropology

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Write your Hall Ticket Number in the OMR answer sheet given to you. Also write the Hall Ticket Number in the box provided above.
2. The Question Paper contains 70 questions, each carrying ONE mark.
3. There is no Negative Marking.
4. Answers are to be marked on the OMR answer sheet following the instructions provided thereupon.
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 or in the space provided at the end of the booklet.

PART-A

1. Which of the following research designs collects data from different subjects at a single point in time to examine relationships between variables?
 - A. Longitudinal panel design
 - B. Cross-sectional survey design
 - C. Case study design
 - D. Randomised controlled experiment
2. An independent variable in quantitative research is the variable that
 - A. Is always measured at the nominal level
 - B. Is controlled by participants rather than the researcher
 - C. Is presumed to influence or cause changes in the dependent variable
 - D. Is always measured at baseline before any data collection begins
3. Snowball sampling is a non-probability technique in which
 - A. Participants are selected through random assignment from a complete population
 - B. Participants are stratified by income level before random selection
 - C. Clusters of participants are randomly selected from geographic areas
 - D. Each identified participant nominates additional participants from their network
4. In stratified random Sampling, the researcher
 - A. Selects any participants who are conveniently accessible
 - B. Divides the population into mutually exclusive subgroups and randomly samples proportionally from each

- C. Selects every nth element from a complete population list
 - D. Uses initial participants to recruit further participants from their social networks
5. What is the key feature of a true experiment?
- A. Random assignment
 - B. Large sample
 - C. Structured interview
 - D. Long follow-up
6. Which is a ratio-scale variable?
- A. Religion
 - B. Education level
 - C. Celsius temperature
 - D. Number of children
7. Chi-square test measures
- A. Linear relation
 - B. Mean difference
 - C. Association
 - D. Variance explained
8. Which among the following is a categorical variable?
- A. Person's marital status
 - B. Person's age at marriage
 - C. Person's salary
 - D. Person's annual expenditure
9. Read the following statements carefully and find out the correct answer.
- I. Sex ratio is the number of males to 1000 females
 - II. Infant Mortality Rate is the number of deaths per 1000 live births in the first year
 - III. Net Reproductive Rate is the number of female births given by a hypothetical 1000 mothers
 - IV. Fertility means actual birth performance of women
- A. I & IV are true; II & III are false
 - B. I is false, II & III & IV are true
 - C. I & II & IV are true; III is false
 - D. II & III & IV are false; I is true
10. A Likert scale is specifically designed to measure
- A. Actual behavioural frequencies observed in community settings
 - B. Attitudes and perceptions along a continuum of agreement-disagreement
 - C. The geographical distribution of cultural traits across a region

- D. Daily caloric intake and nutritional status of participants
11. In a nominal scale of measurement, the numbers assigned to variable categories
- A. Represent meaningful quantitative distances between the categories
 - B. Indicate a rank order from the least to the most of a property
 - C. Serve only as labels or names — they carry no quantitative meaning
 - D. Have a true zero point representing complete absence of the measured attribute
12. The mean is the preferred measure of central tendency over the median when
- A. The data are measured at the nominal level of measurement
 - B. The distribution is severely skewed with influential extreme outliers
 - C. The variable has only two discrete response categories
 - D. The data are approximately normally distributed without extreme outliers
13. Name the scale where all categories of data have equal spacing.
- A. Likert scale
 - B. Nominal scale
 - C. Ordinal scale
 - D. Interval scale
14. Which among the following method is used to summarize data quantitatively by using tables, graphs and measures?
- A. Network Analysis
 - B. Content Analysis
 - C. Descriptive Statistics
 - D. Inferential statistics
15. A sequence of data collected over a period of time that aims to analyse the pattern in ordered data for interpretation and projection is known as.
- A. Time-Series Analysis
 - B. Cluster Analysis
 - C. Factor Analysis
 - D. Conjoint Analysis
16. Systematic random sampling requires the researcher to
- A. Classify all population members into strata before sampling
 - B. Randomly select the first unit and then select every kth unit from a sequential list
 - C. Use qualitative criteria to identify the most informative participants
 - D. Select participants from pre-determined geographic clusters
17. Cluster sampling is most appropriate when the researcher
- A. Has a complete sampling frame and requires maximum statistical precision
 - B. Studies in a small, bounded, easily enumerated community
 - C. Studies a geographically dispersed population without a complete sampling frame

- D. Wants to ensure proportional representation of social strata
18. Which approach emphasizes local knowledge systems in development interventions?
- A. Top-down planning
 - B. Neoliberal model
 - C. Indigenous knowledge approach
 - D. Technocratic planning
19. In applied anthropology, "rapid assessment procedures" are primarily used for:
- A. Long-term ethnography
 - B. Quick, policy-relevant insights
 - C. Archival research
 - D. Linguistic reconstruction
20. Which theoretical perspective is most aligned with participatory development?
- A. Positivism
 - B. Interpretivism
 - C. Critical theory
 - D. Functionalism
21. Applied anthropologists working in corporate settings primarily engage in
- A. Archaeological excavation
 - B. Consumer behaviour analysis
 - C. Linguistic preservation
 - D. Paleontological study
22. Which method best captures emic perspectives in applied research?
- A. Structured questionnaire
 - B. Participant observation
 - C. Experimental trials
 - D. Secondary data analysis
23. "Social Impact Assessment" (SIA) is mainly concerned with:
- A. Economic cost-benefit analysis
 - B. Cultural and social consequences of projects
 - C. Environmental biodiversity
 - D. Political ideology
24. Which of the following best represents interdisciplinary integration in applied anthropology?
- A. Collaboration with public health, economics, and policy studies
 - B. Exclusive reliance on ethnography
 - C. Rejection of quantitative methods
 - D. Focus only on theoretical debates

25. Which method was used by E. B. Tylor in the essay titled "On a Method of Investigating the Development of Institutions, Applied to Laws of Marriage and Descent"?
- A. Comparative method
 - B. Case study method
 - C. Participant observation
 - D. Historical method
26. What is the appropriate term to indicate an ontological position that asserts 'the social phenomena and their meanings have an existence that is independent of social actors'?
- A. Subjectivism
 - B. Objectivism
 - C. Naturism
 - D. Opportunism
27. What is the purpose of meta-ethnography?
- A. It helps to achieve an interpretive synthesis of qualitative research
 - B. It helps to find out the intricate details of a culture
 - C. It helps to identify functional disjuncture in a society
 - D. It helps to understand the connections between different cultures
28. Discourse analysis differs from content analysis because
- A. It is quantitative
 - B. It treats language as socially constitutive
 - C. It avoids textual material
 - D. It focuses only on observations
29. Which of the following is Barney Glaser's critique of the Straussian approach?
- A. Excessive emphasis on theory generation
 - B. Over-structuring of coding procedures
 - C. Lack of systematic analysis
 - D. Ignoring participant perspectives
30. "Epistemological reflexivity" involves
- A. Reflecting on research methods
 - B. Examining how knowledge is constructed
 - C. Participant feedback
 - D. Data triangulation
31. Identify the method developed by W.H.R. Rivers
- A. Genealogical method
 - B. Analytical generalization
 - C. Random sampling
 - D. Experimental method

32. What is the emphasis of the extended case method?
- A. Use of theory to guide research
 - B. Discover universal laws
 - C. Sampling representativeness
 - D. Descriptive ethnography
33. Which one of the following statements is incorrect with reference to ethnography?
- A. Elicitation of cultural knowledge
 - B. Detailed investigation of patterns of social interaction
 - C. Comparative analysis of cultures
 - D. Holistic analysis of societies
34. An international code that was formulated because of the excesses committed by Nazi scientists during World War II to ensure moral and ethical behaviour in human research is known as
- A. Nuremberg Code
 - B. Ethics Code
 - C. Belmont Code
 - D. Morse Code
35. What is the difference between *fabrication* and *falsification* in research?
- A. Fabrication involves inventing data and reporting them as true; Falsification involves manipulating existing data.
 - B. Fabrication is interpreting actual data; falsification is identifying errors in the data.
 - C. Fabrication refers to the accurate presentation of data and findings; Falsification refers to plagiarism.
 - D. Both terms mean the same.

PART-B

36. Adaptation is a concept used in the theory of
- A. Diffusion
 - B. Evolution
 - C. Structuralism
 - D. Cognitive Psychology
37. Polyvocality in ethnographic writing is a response to critiques arising from
- A. Functionalism
 - B. Structuralism
 - C. Postmodern anthropology
 - D. Neo-evolutionism

38. In kinship studies dominated by Lineage theory, relatively less importance was given to
- A. Descent
 - B. Consanguinity
 - C. Affinity
 - D. Filiation
39. Age-area hypothesis, widely accepted by the Culture Historical School, proposes that _____ proceeded at a uniform rate.
- A. Evolution
 - B. Diffusion
 - C. Ageing
 - D. Cultural lag
40. In kinship terminology, the lineal distinction between kin of the maternal and paternal sides is termed
- A. Bifurcation
 - B. Collaterality
 - C. Separation
 - D. Bifurcate-merging
41. Componential analysis is a technique of formal analysis developed within
- A. Culture and Personality School
 - B. Structural-functional theory
 - C. Symbolic anthropology
 - D. Cognitive anthropology
42. _____ is the basis of Indian rural social structure
- A. Family
 - B. Marriage
 - C. Caste System
 - D. Community
43. Which among the following is a suitable example for fraternal polyandry?
- A. Himalayan communities
 - B. Nayars of Kerala
 - C. Todas of Nilgiri
 - D. Angami Naga
44. The Marriage between a Namboodiri Brahmin man and Nayar woman is an example of
- A. Hypogamy
 - B. Isogamy
 - C. *Anuloma*

D. *Pratiloma*

45. The concept of endogamy in Indian social system reinforces
- A. Social mobility
 - B. Social integration
 - C. Gender equality
 - D. Hierarchical social structure
46. Majority of the tribal communities in India follow _____ system of social organization.
- A. Patrilineal
 - B. Matrilineal
 - C. Bilineal
 - D. Bilateral
47. In applied anthropology, “thick description” as proposed by Clifford Geertz primarily refers to
- A. Statistical depth in survey analysis
 - B. Multi-sited ethnographic comparison
 - C. Detailed contextual interpretation of cultural practices
 - D. Longitudinal demographic data collection
48. The concept of “development as freedom” is associated with:
- A. Karl Marx
 - B. Amartya Sen
 - C. Max Weber
 - D. Pierre Bourdieu
49. Which of the following best defines “cultural brokerage” in applied settings?
- A. Imposing dominant cultural norms
 - B. Translating and negotiating between cultural systems
 - C. Rejecting indigenous knowledge
 - D. Promoting cultural isolation
50. Which paradigm critiques development projects as extensions of Western hegemony?
- A. Modernization theory
 - B. Dependency theory
 - C. Post-development theory
 - D. Structural functionalism
51. Identify Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) from the following:
- A. Santhal, Dhanak
 - B. Kathodi, Irula
 - C. Rabha, Andh

D. Karku, Palliyar

52. Match the following:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. Verrier Elwin | a. The Structure of Hindu Society |
| 2. A. Aiyappan | b. The Apa Tanis and their Neighbours |
| 3. C. v. Furer-Haimendorf | c. The Social Revolution in a Kerala Village |
| 4. N. K. Bose | d. The Muria and their Ghotul |

Identify the correct answer from the following

- A. 1-b, 2-a, 3-d, 4-c
- B. 1-c, 2-a, 3-d, 4-b
- C. 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d
- D. 1-d, 2-c, 3-b, 4-a

53. The term “tribe” has been critiqued in anthropology primarily because it:

- A. Lacks linguistic clarity
- B. Is politically neutral
- C. Implies evolutionary hierarchy
- D. Is statistically inaccurate

54. Which one of the following reports formed the basis for PESA?

- A. Bhuria Committee report
- B. Dhebar Committee report
- C. Xaxa Committee report
- D. National Commission for Scheduled Tribes report

55. Aesthetic frills are referred by Malinowski as

- A. Aesthetics
- B. Magic
- C. Neutral custom
- D. Ritual

56. Ethnographic focus on indigenous knowledge systems challenges

- A. Cultural relativism
- B. Western epistemological dominance
- C. Fieldwork immersion
- D. Participant observation

57. Reflexive ethnography requires the researcher to

- A. Avoid interaction with participants
- B. Eliminate subjectivity
- C. Acknowledge positionality
- D. Use only interviews

58. N.K. Bose's anthropological work emphasized
- A. Tribal isolation from mainstream society
 - B. Integration of tribal communities into national development
 - C. Purely biological anthropology
 - D. Rejecting ethnography in favour of statistics
59. 'Data from the past are analytically useful when they can surprise us and falsify our hypothesis' is a style of studying human social behaviour associated with
- A. Structuralism
 - B. Marxism
 - C. Functionalism
 - D. Transactionalism
60. G.S. Ghurye's seminal work *Caste and Race in India* (1932) argued that
- A. Caste is purely a religious institution
 - B. Caste has racial origins but evolved into a social institution
 - C. Caste is unrelated to race
 - D. Caste is a colonial invention
61. In Ronald Inden's framework, the "hegemonic account" of India refers to
- A. Indigenous narratives dominating colonial discourse
 - B. A pluralistic interpretation of Indian society
 - C. Colonial constructions that gained intellectual dominance
 - D. Subaltern reinterpretations of Indian history
62. The notion of "Orientalist discourse" assumes that knowledge:
- A. Is purely objective and universal
 - B. Mirrors reality without distortion
 - C. Is constructed and tied to power relations
 - D. Exists independent of institutions
63. Who among the following scholars is considered a central figure in formalizing 'sensory ethnography'?
- A. Lee Humphreys
 - B. Christiane Brosius
 - C. Sarah Pink
 - D. Daniel Miller
64. Milton Singer's approach to studying Indian civilization is best described as:
- A. Purely textual analysis of Sanskrit sources
 - B. Historical materialist critique
 - C. Ethnographic study of living traditions
 - D. Structural-functional analysis of tribes

65. The distinction between varna and jati highlights
- Religion vs economy
 - Ideal model vs lived reality
 - Rural vs urban
 - Tradition vs modernity
66. Which sociological feature contributes to the persistence of caste system in India?
- Occupational freedom
 - Social equality
 - Urbanization
 - Endogamy
67. Which of the following statements best reflects the social psychology of Ashrama system?
- It separates individual from society
 - It integrates individual duties with social structure
 - It focuses only on spiritual life
 - It ignores social responsibilities
68. With reference to Sanskritization, consider the following statements
1. It leads to structural change in caste system
 2. It involves adoption of upper caste practices
 3. It results in positional mobility within caste hierarchy
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 and 2 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 1, 2 and 3
69. S.F Nadel classified roles as
- Interconnected series of attributes
 - Status, rights and duties
 - Pivotal, Sufficiently Relevant and Peripheral
 - Attribute variation, hierarchical and transposable
70. Which anthropologist referred to the atom of kinship as those affinal relations that framed the most basic and irreducible unit of kinship
- G.P. Murdock
 - Claude Levi-Strauss
 - Robin Fox
 - Claude Meillassoux

University of Hyderabad
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School/Department/Centre: **Anthropology**

Course: **Ph.D.**

Subject: **Anthropology**

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

[Signature] 8/6/2026
HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
UNIVERSITY OF HYDERABAD
HYDERABAD 500046 TS, INDIA