

**ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, JUNE 2017**  
**Ph.D. (ANTHROPOLOGY)**

TIME: 2 HOURS

Max. Marks: 80

<b>HALL TICKET NUMBER</b>	
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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 **14** 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**

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

1. Which of the following is not an advantage of participant observation method?
  - A. They provide researchers with ways to check for nonverbal expression of feelings
  - B. Helps to overcome biases due to one's gender, sexuality, ethnicity, class, and theoretical approach
  - C. Allows researchers to check definitions of terms that participants use in interviews,
  - D. Observe events that informants may be unable or unwilling to share when doing so would be impolitic, impolite, or insensitive.
2. The optimum size recommended for focus group interviews is:
  - A. 3 to 5
  - B. 8 to 12
  - C. 20 to 50
  - D. No limit
3. In a focus group, the participants are selected
  - A. Randomly
  - B. Based on the recommendations of the sponsors of the research
  - C. Purposively
  - D. Based on the educational attainments of the members

4. Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) is useful
  - A. in case of any research setting
  - B. only rural setting
  - C. only for health research
  - D. only when the respondents are illiterate
  
5. Venn diagram shows:
  - A. Aspects of social interaction among groups
  - B. Aspects of marriage preferences among the descent groups
  - C. Aspects of economic transactions among the families
  - D. None of the above
  
6. Which of the following statements is appropriate in regard to data analysis
  - A. Quantitative analysis is possible for qualitative data
  - B. Quantitative analysis is not possible for qualitative data because sample size is always small.
  - C. Quantitative analysis of qualitative data is not possible because random sampling procedures are never followed in qualitative data
  - D. Quantitative analysis of qualitative data is possible only when the researcher collects data in the respondent's mother tongue.
  
7. In which of the following, qualitative research is being extensively practiced?
  - A. Health research
  - B. Epidemiology
  - C. Biogerontology
  - D. Anthropological linguistics
  
8. A basic and characteristic method used in Anthropology is
  - A. Experimental method
  - B. Diagnostic method
  - C. Explanatory method
  - D. Comparative method
  
9. Qualitative data in the fieldwork includes all of the following except:
  - A. House hold income details
  - B. Life history details
  - C. Interview conversations
  - D. Description of religious behavior
  
10. Closed ended questions are those that
  - A. have a fixed range of possible answers.
  - B. prevent respondents from allocating themselves to a category
  - C. encourage detailed, elaborate responses.
  - D. Do not restrict the responses from the informants.

11. What is a key informant?
- A group member who helps the ethnographer gain full access to relevant people/events and the information
  - A senior level member of the organisation who refuses to allow researchers into it
  - A participant who appears to be helpful but then refuses to explain details
  - Someone who helps the ethnographer to gain access to a building
12. Match the following and choose the correct answer.
- | <u>Anthropologist</u>    | <u>Research Method</u>     |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| I. L.H. Morgan           | A. Participant observation |
| II. Bronislaw Malinowski | B. Re-study method         |
| III. Margaret Mead       | C. Genealogical technique  |
| IV. E.B. Tylor           | D. Comparative method      |
- I-A, II-B, III-C, IV-D
  - I-D, II-C, III-B, IV-A
  - I-D, II-A, III-C, IV-D
  - I-C, II-A, III-B, IV-D
13. What kinds of responsibilities do anthropologists have to the people they study?
- to never disagree with them in public
  - to protect their identities if necessary
  - to respect and document their view on any issue of their culture
  - all of the above
14. \_\_\_\_\_ perspective in research help gaining a comprehensive and complete picture of a social group.
- Emic
  - Etic
  - Holistic
  - Comparative
15. A tested hypothesis becomes a \_\_\_\_\_
- Observation
  - Proposition
  - Theory
  - Concept

16. The acronym HRAF refers to \_\_\_\_\_
- Human Resources Anthropology Files
  - Human Relations Anthropological Findings
  - Human Relations Area Files
  - Human Resources Area Files
17. Match the following and choose the correct answer.
- | <u>Phrase given / stated by</u>                                     | <u>Anthropologist</u>  |
|---|------------------------|
| I. "Fieldwork is a creative endeavour"                              | A. Keesing & Strathern |
| II. "Fieldwork is the hallmark of socio-cultural Anthropology"      | B. Charles Wagly       |
| III. "Fieldwork is the central activity of Anthropology"            | C. Epstein A.L.        |
| IV. "Fieldwork, the ritual initiation experience in the discipline" | D. Nancy Howell        |
- I-A, II-D, III-B, IV-C
  - I-B, II-C, III-D, IV-A
  - I-D, II-A, III-B, IV-C
  - I-C, II-A, III-B, IV-D
18. Name the author of the book 'Fieldnotes: The Makings of Anthropology'
- Roger Sanjek
  - Alan Barnard
  - Robert G. Burgess
  - R.F. Ellen
19. Reliability in anthropological research means
- Accuracy of the findings in a study
  - Dependability on the findings in a study
  - Trustworthiness of data and derived conclusions
  - Replicability of the scientific findings
20. Internal validity in anthropological research means
- Categories of anthropologist can be different from the participants
  - Categories of anthropologist and participants should be the same
  - Categories of anthropologist and participants can be different from others
  - All the above.
21. Quota sampling method involves in
- Making sub-groups of the data and drawing sample from the sub-group
  - Arranging the data in an order and drawing sample systematically
  - Drawing sample according to data that is already categorized
  - All the above

22. Median in a series of values means
- Arithmetic average of the higher values of the series
  - Arithmetic Average of the lower values of the series
  - Central values of higher and lower values
  - Central value of the series of the values
23. Null hypothesis is a
- A general statement that posits a relationship between variables
  - A general statement that suggests a positive relationship between variables
  - A general statement that posits no relationship between variables
  - None of the above
24. The principle of regularity relates to
- Theory of randomization
  - Theory of sampling
  - Theory of frequencies
  - None of the above
25. Social survey is termed as
- A method of social research for collection of data
  - A method of social research where sampling theory applied
  - A method of social research in which data collection is easy
  - A method of social research positivist method is applied
26. Sample size depends on
- Size of the universe only
  - Method of survey research
  - The homogeneity and heterogeneity of universe
  - Theory and hypothesis used in research
27. Proportionate stratified sampling means
- Units of sample in each strata is same proportion
  - Units of sample in each strata depends on the size of strata
  - Units of sample in each strata depends on nature of strata
  - Units of sample in each strata depends on the total sample required
28. The significance of statistical mode of a population relates to
- Finding out the units that appear most often
  - The units that are likely to get sampled
  - The units that have no implication in sampling
  - All the above

29. Ordinal measurement is about
- The nature of data in ordinary sense
  - The data that are ordered in a particular manner
  - The arrangement of variables in an order
  - Ranking of data in the process of collection and analysis
30. Parametric statistics are applied when
- Properties of the population are unknown for the statistical test
  - Properties of the population have no relevance for the statistical test
  - Properties of the populations are well known for the statistical test
  - None of the above
31. One of the following about Correlation is correct:
- It establishes cause and effect relationship in a society
  - It is a tentative generalisation to be tested
  - It is a proposition that need to be established
  - It is a process of establishing a relationship between two or more things.
32. 'Goodness of Fit' is also known as
- Arithmetic mean
  - Mode
  - $\chi^2$
  - Mode
33. One of the following is not a measure of variability
- Range
  - Standard deviation
  - Mean deviation
  - Rank correlation technique
34. Quantitative research
- Focusses on broad trends
  - Has no guiding hypothesis
  - Uses variables
  - Uses data that can be expressed in numbers
35. One of the following is a probability sampling technique
- Quota sampling
  - Judgement sampling
  - Random sampling
  - Snowball sampling

36. Which of the following is not a survey?
- A. Gallop poll
  - B. Gossip
  - C. Opinion poll
  - D. Audience survey
37. Open-ended responses in questionnaires are used mainly for
- A. Extensive studies
  - B. Social surveys
  - C. Intensive studies
  - D. Personal studies
38. What is  $X^2$  (Chi Square)?
- A. It is squaring of average figures
  - B. It is a test of association
  - C. It analyses variation in the data
  - D. It is test of variability
39. Non-directive interview is also called
- A. Guided interview
  - B. Unstructured interview
  - C. Personal Interview
  - D. Face to face interview
40. One of the following is true about schedule
- A. It is filled by respondent
  - B. It is not filled by respondent
  - C. It is usually filled by respondent and the researcher
  - D. None of the above

## **PART – B**

### **SUBJECT**

41. Under which one of the following organisations, important anthropological works were conducted early in India?
- A. Society for Indian Anthropology
  - B. Asiatic Society of Bengal
  - C. Royal Anthropological Society
  - D. British Academy of Ethnologists

42. Which of the following is not rightly matched?
- A. W.H.Wiser - Karimpur
  - B. Ralph Beals- Gopalpur
  - C. McKim Marriot -Bisipara
  - D. M.N Srinivas- Rampura
43. Who of the following is associated with studying kinship in India?
- A. Sarat Chandra Roy
  - B. BM Das
  - C. Iravati Karve
  - D. LP Vidyarthi
44. In the understanding of caste, Dumont gave emphasis to:
- A. Behaviour
  - B. Material cultures of castes
  - C. Folklore
  - D. Ideas and values
45. 'Age-area hypothesis' is widely accepted by
- A. neo-evolutionists
  - B. classical evolutionists
  - C. culture historical school
  - D. culture and personality school
46. Savagery, barbarism and civilization belong to the evolutionary scheme first employed by
- A. L. H. Morgan
  - B. Montesquieu
  - C. E. B. Tylor
  - D. J. F. McLennan
47. In Levi-Strauss' theory of kinship complex structures are those in which
- A. there is a positive marriage rule
  - B. certain categories of kin are permitted to marry
  - C. marriage rules are expressed negatively
  - D. marriage rules are complicated
48. Marvin Harris's materialist explanation of social reality is derived from
- A. cultural determinism
  - B. cultural ecology
  - C. historical particularism
  - D. Marxist anthropology



49. In the works of Julian Steward culture core is the area which is most directly related to
- stability
  - continuity
  - change
  - adaptation
50. 'New ethnography' is an ethnographic technique
- to avoid ethnocentric bias
  - for accurate description of ethnographic reality
  - to record the 'view from inside' another culture
  - all the above
51. The concept of 'jointness' in the term 'joint family' refers to
- common political authority
  - common economic activities
  - joint ownership of property
  - all the above
52. Sanskritization involves 'positional change' in the caste system without any
- cultural change
  - structural change
  - social change
  - economic change
53. In the analysis of caste system, for Louis Dumont the opposite of 'equality' is
- inequality
  - hierarchy
  - heterogeneity
  - stratification
54. Jajmani system is
- an inter-familial relationship
  - an inter-caste relationship
  - a type of superordinate-subordinate relationship
  - all the above
55. Which of the following is not true of *jati* in Indian social system?
- jati* is not region-specific
  - jati* is a traditional ordering
  - jati* is often subdivided
  - jati* has undergone many changes over time

56. Which among the following is a matrilineal tribe?  
A. Garo  
B. Bhil  
C. Irula  
D. Kurumba
57. Among the Baiga tribe *bewar* refers to  
A. ancestral festival  
B. shifting cultivation  
C. evil spirits  
D. hamlets
58. Verrier Elwin is known for his study among  
A. Baigas  
B. Agarias  
C. Marias  
D. All the above
59. The Birhors of Jharkhand are traditionally  
A. nomadic tribe  
B. shifting-cultivators  
C. horticulturalists  
D. artisans
60. Which among the following is a matrilineal tribe?  
A. Garo  
B. Bhil  
C. Irula  
D. Kurumba
61. Phratries form a major organizational aspect among  
A. Kolams  
B. Gonds  
C. Koyas  
D. All the above
62. The Gonds of Adilabad was intensively studied by  
A. Verrier Elwin  
B. L.P. Vidyarhi  
C. S.C. Dube  
D. Furer Haimendorf

63. Applied anthropological research undertaken by early Indian anthropologists in India focused on
- Ethnographic surveys
  - Linguistic surveys
  - Evil effects of culture contact
  - Preparation of Gazetteers and census reports
64. In the study of community development programmes, anthropologists like S.C. Dube highlighted the importance of
- Cultural factors
  - Indian village studies
  - Administrative structures
  - Tribal ethnography
65. One of the important preoccupations of contemporary applied anthropologists is
- Undertaking social impact assessment studies
  - Carrying out evaluation studies
  - Study of ethics
  - Study of rural modernization
- i and ii are correct
  - ii and iii are correct
  - iii and iv are correct
  - iv and i are correct
66. Human development index is useful for
- Ranking nations based on economic development
  - Measuring the welfare of people in a country
  - Understanding the differences between developing and developed nations
  - Ranking nations based on their socioeconomic development
67. Applied anthropologists are involved in
- Making use of available anthropological knowledge for solving human problems
  - Studying and analyzing the human problems and solving them
  - Making use of context specific understanding for solving problems
  - Participating in action situations and directing planned change
- i and ii are correct
  - ii and iii are correct
  - iii and iv are correct
  - iv and i are correct

68. Who among the following scholars edited/authored books on applied anthropology in India?
- L.P Vidyarthi
  - V. Elwin
  - C.V.F. Haimendorf.
  - Hari Mohan Mathur
- A. I and ii are correct  
B. ii and iii are correct  
C. Iii and iv are correct  
D. iv and i are correct
69. Adult education programmes were not successful as elders were reluctant to go to night schools. They thought that youngsters will laugh at them if they go to school and learn alphabets. This comes under
- A. Social barriers to change  
B. Psychological barriers to change  
C. Situational barriers to change  
D. Structural barriers to change
70. Name an important research journal for Applied Anthropology
- A. Current Anthropology  
B. American Anthropologist  
C. Anthropos  
D. Human Organization
71. The primary goal of applied anthropology is
- Finding solutions to tribal problems
  - to ameliorate contemporary social, economic, and technological problems...
  - development of social and cultural theory
  - Modernization of primitive people
- A. i and ii are correct  
B. ii and iii are correct  
C. iii and iv are correct  
D. iv and I are correct
72. What is one of the most valuable and distinctive tools of the applied anthropologist?
- A. Ethnographic method  
B. Collection of narratives  
C. Biographical method  
D. Participant observation

73. The ethics of applied anthropologists require that
- A. the anthropologists must not take any action that is harmful to the interests of the community
  - B. the anthropologists working with a community must answer to the needs of their employer
  - C. only pure research can be applied to a particular problem
  - D. the anthropologists in charge of the project balance the needs of their employer with those of the local community
74. Applied anthropologist in India mostly belong to the category of
- A. Action researchers
  - B. Analysts
  - C. Practitioners of advocacy
  - D. Therapists
75. According to Levi-Strauss one can arrive at the formal aspects through
- A. Qualitative method
  - B. Deductive method
  - C. Comparative method
  - D. Inductive method
76. Althusser considers knowledge as
- A. Independent of dialectics
  - B. above base-superstructure considerations
  - C. Independent of historical materialism
  - D. Part of base
77. Who argued that social structure deals with interrelationship of groups that have consistency and constancy and it excludes interpersonal relations
- A. Fred Eggan
  - B. Firth
  - C. Evans-Pritchard
  - D. Nadel
78. Who among the following applied the concept of structure to culture?
- A. Spencer
  - B. Herskovits
  - C. Eggan
  - D. None of the above

79. Who questioned the usefulness of the concept of social structure and considered it as vague?
- A. R.H. Lowie
  - B. Montesque
  - C. Leach
  - D. Kroeber
80. Adaptation is a key concept of
- A. diffusion
  - B. evolution
  - C. dialectics
  - D. binary opposition