

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS 2019  
(Ph.D Anthropology)

Time: 2 Hours

70 Marks

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Read these instructions carefully before answering.
2. Enter your Hall Ticket Number on the OMR answer sheet.
3. This Entrance Examination consists of a test for 70 marks. Each correct answer carries one mark. This Question consists of Part-A and Part-B. Part-A consists of 35 objective type questions of one mark each for right answer and negative mark of 0.33 for every wrong answer. Part-B- will consist of 35 objective type questions carrying one mark for every right answer and no negative marks for the wrong answer.
4. This question paper contains 13 pages. Candidates may do rough work in the blank space on the last page.
5. Candidates are permitted to use non - programmable calculators, if necessary.

PART -A

1. A perspective that views a text as an interpretation that can never be judged true or false is
  - A. Hermeneutic perspective
  - B. Theoretical perspective
  - C. Sensational perspective
  - D. Subterranean research perspective
2. Which of the following is true in regard to analysis of qualitative data?
  1. data analysis tends to be inductive
  2. emic focus
  3. progressive focusing
  4. Data analyses is not in terms of predefined measures and hypotheses
  - A. 1 and 3
  - B. 1, 2 and 3
  - C. 2and 4
  - D. All the four
3. Which of the following is very central to qualitative data analysis?
  - A. discovering themes

- B. preparing of maps
  - C. verifying data with key informants
  - D. quantification of perceptions
4. Searching through text for metaphors and analogies in any qualitative data analysis has
- A. High value
  - B. No value
  - C. Limited value and only for some research on aging
  - D. Some value when data is obtained from women respondents
5. Identify the computer software for analysis of qualitative data
- A. Anthropac
  - B. Ethnos
  - C. Code and correct
  - D. Texts and themes
6. Which of the following is not useful for collecting qualitative data?
- A. Census
  - B. Case study
  - C. Narratives
  - D. Focus Group Discussions
7. Which of the following may help in qualitative research?
- A. Participant observation
  - B. Social survey
  - C. Household census
  - D. Collection of data by women field investigators
8. Which of the following is not PRA technique?
- A. Disguised participant observation
  - B. Transect walk
  - C. Free listing and sorting
  - D. Focus group Discussion
9. Ethnography is
- A. Generalized socio-cultural anthropology
  - B. Particularized social cultural anthropology
  - C. A sub division of anthropology
  - D. Not related to anthropology

10. A device employed in order to aid the interpretation of reality and the building of theory is known as
- A. Map
  - B. Assumption
  - C. Pre Supposition
  - D. Model
11. As an observer of facts, anthropologist cannot remain as spectator but has to involve himself into interaction with people whom he studies. This is called
- A. Interview
  - B. Action Anthropology
  - C. Genealogical method
  - D. Participant observation
12. \_\_\_\_\_ is a technique to ensure a systematic communication between the field worker and the people. It is a device for collecting data required to test hypothesis in social research.
- A. The case study method
  - B. Interview
  - C. Ethnography
  - D. Observation
13. New ethnography is
- A. Misnomer for what it is
  - B. Is a synonym of ethno science
  - C. It has been conceptualized as theoretical discipline
  - D. It has come up as a modified version of ethnography
14. Idiographic studies and nomothetic studies are the varieties of
- A. Cross cultural studies
  - B. Racial studies
  - C. Ethnic studies
  - D. Psychological studies
15. According to inductive assumption, the collection of data was to be objective, unbiased and
- A. Free of theory
  - B. Obtained by application of theory
  - C. Hypothetical
  - D. Imaginative

16. A test of statistical significance indicates how confident the researcher is about:
- The inter-coder reliability of their structured interview schedule
  - Understanding the difference between bivariate and multivariate analysis
  - Using the numerical data
  - Generalizing their findings from the sample to the population
17. Which of the following statements are true?
- The larger the sample size, the larger the confidence interval
  - The smaller the sample size, the greater the sampling error
  - The more categories being measured, the smaller the sample size
  - A confidence level of 95 percent is always sufficient
18. An ordinal scale is
- The simplest form of measurement
  - A scale with an absolute zero point
  - A rank-order scale of measurement
  - A scale with equal intervals between ranks
19. The measure of the extent to which responses vary from the mean is called:
- The mode
  - The normal distribution
  - The standard deviation
  - The variance
20. A graph that uses vertical bars to represent data is called:
- A bar chart
  - A pie chart
  - A line graph
  - A vertical graph
21. How would you print a bar chart that you have just produced in SPSS?
- In Output Viewer, click File, Print, select the bar chart and click OK
  - In Variable Viewer, open bar chart, click File, Print, OK
  - In Chart Editor, click Descriptive Statistics, Print, OK
  - In Data Editor, open Graphs dialog box, click Save, OK
22. What does the operation "Recode into Different Variables" in SPSS do to the data?
- Replaces missing data with some random scores

- B. Reverses the position of the independent and dependent variable on a graph
- C. Redistributes a range of values into a new set of categories and creates a new variable
- D. Represents the data in the form of a pie chart

23. What is the difference between measures and indicators?

- A. Indicators are unambiguous quantities, whereas measures are subjective and value-laden
- B. Indicators have a more direct relationship to the underlying concept than measures
- C. Measures are intuitively devised and then applied as if they were direct indicators of a concept
- D. Measures are unambiguous quantities, whereas indicators are devised from common sense understandings

24. Which of the following is *not* a type of non-probability sampling?

- A. Snowball sampling
- B. Stratified random sampling
- C. Quota sampling
- D. Convenience sampling

25. What is the aim of Quantitative content analysis?

- A. Objectively and systematically measure the content of a text
- B. Reach an interpretive understanding of social action
- C. Engage in a critical dialogue about ethical issues in research
- D. Randomly summarize research findings

26. \_\_\_\_\_ is the degree to which observations of a study are repeatable

- A. Reliability
- B. Validity
- C. Applicability
- D. Objectivity

27. Which one of the following statistic is used by the researcher to convey how much differences are there between lowest and the highest scores

- A. Mode
- B. Median
- C. Range
- D. Mean

28. Major disadvantages of sampling technique are

- A. Need to recruit, train and supervise large number of interviewers
- B. Time consuming, Costly, Difficult to process
- C. Not Standardized
- D. Problem of Level of confidence, error and representativeness

29. Which statistic is used to compare the mean height of four samples of children of the same age obtained from different hamlets

- A. Chi-Square test
- B. t test
- C. One-way ANOVA
- D. Range

30. Name the statistic which is used to compare relation between two variables specially the effect of independent variable on dependent variable

- A.  $X^2$ test
- B. Regression Analysis
- C. Correlation Analysis
- D. ANOVA

31. Which of the following statistic is used to test for independence of two variables

- A. Correlation Analysis
- B. Regression Analysis
- C.  $X^2$ test
- D. Standard deviation

32. Which one of the following is the characteristic of quantitative research.

- A. Researcher's attitude towards subjects is neutral and detached
- B. Researcher's attitude is empathy and attached
- C. Researcher's interest in selected cases
- D. Researcher is interested in identification with the subjects

33. Which of the following statement is true about questionnaire

1. Only the question is standardized and the answer is expressed freely.
  2. Both the question and the answer are standardized.
  3. Neither the question nor the answer are standardized.
- A. Only 2 is true
  - B. Only 1 is true
  - C. 1 is false & 3 is true
  - D. Only 3 is true

34. Name the technique used for assessing interpersonal relations among individuals in groups.

- A. Guttman's scale
- B. Likert Scale
- C. Carrol rating scale

D. Sociometric testing

35. Name the scale which uses dichotomous item responses and has reproducibility of the scale.

- A. Likert's Scale
- B. Sociometry
- C. Guttman's Scalogram
- D. Additive scale

PART-B

36. 'Schema theory' states that

- A. knowledge is not organized into units
- B. knowledge is shared among members of a society
- C. knowledge is a system of symbols
- D. knowledge is static

37. The concept of 'culture circle' is associated with

- A. American diffusionism
- B. German diffusionism
- C. British diffusionism
- D. neo-evolutionism

38. A system of kinship reckoning in which all the members of the same sex and generation are referred to by the same term is called

- A. Eskimo kinship system
- B. Hawaiian kinship system
- C. Sudanese kinship system
- D. Omaha kinship system

39. 'Modal personality' is an objective measure of personality traits in a society which involves

- A. case study method
- B. formal analysis
- C. statistical mode of analysis
- D. componential analysis

40. 'Culture as text' is a perspective viewing culture as made up of

- A. symbols that embody meaning
- B. secondary information

- C. historical data
- D. logical systems of thoughts

41. Match the items in List - I with the items in List - II. Use the code given below:

List - I

- a. Claude Levi - Strauss
- b. George Peter Murdock
- c. E.E. Evans - Pritchard
- d. Melville J. Herskovits

II

- (i) Social Structure
- (ii) Man and His works
- (iii) The Nuer
- (iv) The Elementary Structures of Kinship

Code:

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

42. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A): 19th century evolutionism in anthropology is also referred to as 'Parallel evolution'.

Reason (R): According to parallel evolutionism, the culture emerges once and once only in favourable circumstances, and then it spreads through diffusion and migration. In the context of the above two statements which one of the following is correct?

- A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- C. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- D. (A) is false, but (R) is true.

43. Theories relating to social structure have been given by

- a. Radcliffe Brown
- b. S.F.Nadel
- c. Edmund Leach
- d. Bronislaw Malinowski

- A. a, b & d only
- B. a, b & c only



- C. All a, b, c & d
- D. a, c and d only

44. The idea of 'functional unity' in understanding society is demonstrated by

- A. Evans-Pritchard
- B. Malinowski
- C. Radcliffe-Brown
- D. Herbert Spencer

45. Culturology is proposed by the which anthropologist?

- A. Julian Steward
- B. Leslie White
- C. Roy Rappaport
- D. Talal Azad

46. The concept of 'levels of socio cultural integration' was given by

- A. L. P Vidyarthi
- B. Claude Levi-Strauss
- C. L.H Morgan
- D. Julian Steward

47. The Irrigation Hypothesis in state formation was given by

- A. L.A White
- B. Clifford Geertz
- C. Karl Wittfogel
- D. Richard Lee

48. Match the thoughts on social structure with the anthropologist

- |  |                      |
|--|----------------------|
| a. Relationships institutionally defined and regulated | (i) S.F Nadel        |
| b. Distribution of power between individuals or groups | (ii) Radcliffe-Brown |
| c. Family is not part of social structure              | (iii) E.R Leach      |
| d. Structure as transposable                           | (iv) Evans-Pritchard |

(i) (ii) (iii) (iv)

- A. (a) (c) (d) (b)
- B. (d) (a) (b) (c)
- C. (b) (d) (c) (a)
- D. (a) (b) (c) (d)

49. The analysis of life as a game and treated individuals as rational actors that sought personal advantage was developed by

- A. Sherry Ortner
- B. Max Gluckman
- C. Clifford Geertz
- D. Fredrik Barth

50. According to M.N. Srinivas the 'real' unit of caste system is

- A. Family
- B. Clan
- C. Sub-caste
- D. Varna

51. The regulation of mate selection in Hindu society is subsumed under the concepts of endogamy, exogamy, and

- A. Hypergamy
- B. Hypogamy
- C. Isogamy
- D. Polygamy

52. Comparing kinship system of North and South India, which one of the following statements is not true?

- A. in the North, every kinship term clearly indicates whether the persons referred to is a blood relation or an affinal kin
- B. marriage does not symbolize woman's separation from her father's house in the South
- C. in the North, marriage is to widen the kinship group
- D. in the South, marriage is not to strengthen the already existing bonds

53. Which one among the following statements is not true about Jajmani system

- A. Prevents higher caste's prestige
- B. Maintains division of labour
- C. The actual links are between families rather than caste
- D. Serves to maintain Indian village as a self-sufficient community

54. The scheme called TRYSEM was started to provide technical skills to the rural youth for employment in the field of

- A. agriculture

- B. industry
- C. business activities
- D. all the above

55. The first Five Year Plan mainly focused in the development of

- A. Education
- B. industry
- C. agriculture
- D. technology

56. Hypergamous marriages are strategies by which caste sand families maintain their

- A. wealth
- B. rank and prestige
- C. affinal relationship
- D. group solidarity

57. The term for the conventional concept 'caste' in David Mandelbaum's work is

- A. Jati
- B. Jati-clusters
- C. Varna
- D. Gotra

58. Who among the following is a staunch supporter of assimilationist approach for Indian tribals?

- A. Verrier Elwin
- B. J.L Nehru
- C. G.S. Ghurye
- D. A.V Thakkar

59. Applied anthropology during the colonial period was more helpful to

- A. Traders and missionaries
- B. Administrators
- C. Building theories of social change
- D. Natives.

60. Applied anthropologists in India paid less attention to

- 1. Evaluation studies

2. Social impact assessment studies
3. Advocacy
4. Technology development research

- A. 1,2,
- B. 2,3,
- C. 3,4,
- D. 4, 1,

61. Smallpox and chickenpox are considered as visitation of goddess in rural areas. Hence people refuse to take medical help. This example represents

- A. Social barrier to change
- B. Psychological barrier to change
- C. Cultural barrier to change
- D. Structural barrier to change

62. A feature of anthropology that contributes to its potential as a policy science and allows a fuller understanding of sociocultural realities is

- A. an emic view.
- B. an etic view.
- C. ethnocentrism.
- D. the use of ethnography

63. During World War II anthropologists helped with the war effort in which of the following ways?

- A. studying national cultures during wartime
- B. studying about food preferences and rationing
- C. conducting national character studies
- D. By writing ethnographic monographs

64. The work of an applied anthropologists is best described as

- a. A social doctor
- b. A social engineer
- c. Social thinker
- d. Social critique

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

65. The anthropologist who is associated with concept of tribal sub-plan

- A. V. Elwin
- B. Buddhadeb Choudhury
- C. S.C Dube
- D. L.P. Vidyarthi

66. 'Yuganta: The End of an Epoch', a work that earned Sahitya Academy Award to a woman anthropologist in India, was authored by:

- A. Iravati Karve
- B. Leela Dube
- C. Shalina Mehta
- D. Angana P. Chatterji

67. Who of the following is not a colonial anthropologist in India?

- A. Chris Fuller
- B. Herbert Risley
- C. William Crooke
- D. J.H.Hooton

68. Trude Scarlett Epstein's book based on her fieldwork in India is titled as:

- A. Economic development and social change in South India
- B. Rural voices
- C. Changing Indian villages
- D. Society in India

69. Abbe Dubois, a French missionary in Mysore wrote on

- A. Caste and interrelationships between castes
- B. Tribe-caste continuum
- C. Tribes in Coorg
- D. Marriage practices of South Indian Brahmins

70. Who founded the journal, Man in India in 1921?

- A. S. C. Roy
- B. G. S. Ghurye
- C. Gopala Sarana
- D. T.N. Madan

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# University of Hyderabad

## Entrance Examinations - 2019


School/Department/Centre : Anthropology

V-83

Course/Subject : Ph.d Anthropology

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

Note/Remarks :

  
Signature HEAD

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