

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS 2020

(M Phil Anthropology)

Time: 2 Hours

70 Marks

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Read the following instructions carefully before answering.
2. Enter your Hall Ticket Number on the OMR answer sheet.
3. This question paper consists of Part-A and Part-B. Part-A consists of 50 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) of one mark each for the right answer and negative mark of 0.33 for every wrong answer. Part-B consists of two descriptive questions of 20 marks with internal choice. A separate booklet is provided for answering the questions of Part-B.
4. This question paper contains 12 pages. Candidates may do rough work in the blank space on the last page.
5. The use of calculators is not allowed.

PART -A

1. "A conjectural statement, a tentative proposition, about the relation between two or more phenomena or variables" is known as:
 - A. Theory
 - B. Concept
 - C. Hypothesis
 - D. Generalization
2. A review of the literature prior to formulating research questions allows the researcher to:
 1. Provide an up-to-date understanding of the subject, its significance, and structure
 2. Guide the development of research questions
 3. Present the kinds of research methodologies used in previous studies
 4. Provide a unidirectional view of the research problem
 - A. 1, 2, 4
 - B. 2, 3, 4
 - C. 1, 2, 3
 - D. 1, 3, 4

3. Identify the traits of basic research from the following:

1. The driving goal is to contribute to basic, theoretical knowledge.
2. The primary concern is with the ability to generalize findings to the areas of interest of sponsors.
3. Research problems are "narrowly constrained" to the demands of employers or sponsors.
4. Research problems and subjects are selected with a great deal of freedom.

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

4. Which of the following are misunderstandings about case study method?

1. It considers theoretical knowledge as equally valuable to practical knowledge.
2. It cannot contribute to scientific development.
3. It contains a bias toward verification.
4. It is impossible to develop general propositions on the basis of case studies.

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

5. Why do qualitative researchers like to give detailed descriptions of social settings?

- A. To provide a contextual understanding of social behavior
- B. Because once they have left the field it is difficult to remember what happened
- C. To compare their observations to test the reliability
- D. Because they do not believe in going beyond the level of description

6. Interpretive phenomenological analysis is:

- A. Used when thematic analysis is not possible.
- B. Older than any other form of qualitative analysis

- C. Concerned with understanding the world of the person
 - D. Concerned only with the written texts
7. What happens if the researcher finds a deviant case in analytic induction?
- A. They ignore it and carry on
 - B. They either redefine or reformulate the hypothesis
 - C. They conduct a parametric statistical test
 - D. They give up and decide to conduct quantitative research instead
8. What do Strauss & Corbin mean by "open coding"?
- A. Breaking data down and examining it to identify themes and concepts
 - B. Coding without the intention of building a theory
 - C. Drawing open brackets alongside key words and phrases
 - D. Telling the readers about the way the researcher has coded the data
9. One of the main ethical problems associated with conducting a secondary analysis of qualitative data is:
- A. The participants may not have given informed consent to the reuse of their data
 - B. It involves deceiving respondents about the nature of the research
 - C. The secondary analyst must adopt a covert role and is at risk of "going native"
 - D. Respondents are likely to experience physical harm as a result of the process
10. Study of people's methods of constructing reality in everyday life is known as:
- A. Ethno-linguistics
 - B. Ethno-psychology
 - C. Ethnomethodology
 - D. Symbolism
11. X and Y are two dependent variables. Identify the correct option for positive correlation.
- 1. X increases, Y increases
 - 2. X increases, Y decreases
 - 3. X decreases, Y decreases
 - 4. X decreases, Y increases

- A. 1, 2
 - B. 1, 3
 - C. 2, 4
 - D. 1, 4
12. Which of the following is a best example of quantitative secondary data?
- A. Census data
 - B. Ethnographic descriptions of triable communities
 - C. Names of the subjects in a village
 - D. Archival data about tribal communities during colonial period
13. Which of the following method of data collection will have low response rate?
- A. Schedule
 - B. Personal Interview
 - C. Mailed Questionnaire
 - D. Participant Observation
14. Which among the following is a discrete variable?
- A. 255.5
 - B. $\frac{2}{3}$
 - C. 60
 - D. 123.75
15. Which of the following can be found by presenting the data through histogram?
- A. Mean
 - B. Median
 - C. Mode
 - D. Standard deviation
16. In which of the following data is presented by converting the values of each categories into percentages and angular components.
- A. Simple Bar Diagram
 - B. Multiple Bar Diagram

- C. Histogram
 - D. Pie Diagram
17. Which of the following measure is unaffected even when the size of the largest value decreases or increases?
- A. Mean
 - B. Mode
 - C. Median
 - D. Range
18. In which of the following sampling methods, every individual has an equal chance of being selected from the given study population.
- A. Simple Random Sampling
 - B. Purposive Sampling
 - C. Multi Stage Random Sampling
 - D. Quota Sampling
19. Which of the following scales can be used to measure the 'amount of fat (in grams) in cookie'?
- A. Nominal
 - B. Interval
 - C. Ordinal
 - D. Ratio
20. A researcher plans to obtain data by following those in cancer remission since January of 2002. Identify the type of observational study.
- A. Cross-sectional
 - B. Retrospective
 - C. Prospective
 - D. Introspective

21. A sample consists of every 49th student from a group of 496 students. What is the sampling method adopted?
- A. Simple Random
 - B. Cluster
 - C. Systematic Random
 - D. Convenience
22. The number of vehicles passing through a bank drive-up line during each 15-minute period was recorded. The results are shown below. Find the median number of vehicles going through the line in a fifteen-minute period.
- 23 25 23 26
26 23 28 25
33 29 29 27
22 29 23 18
13 25 25 25
- A. 24.85
 - B. 25
 - C. 29
 - D. 23
23. Find the mode(s) for the given sample data.
- 20, 21, 46, 21, 49, 21, 49
- A. 49
 - B. 46
 - C. 21
 - D. 32.4
24. Which one of the following test is appropriate when there are more than two levels in a particular 'interval' variable?
- A. T-test
 - B. Chi-square
 - C. ANOVA
 - D. Factor analysis

25. What is one of the main disadvantages of using the covert role in ethnography?
 - A. It can be hard to gain access to the social group
 - B. It is difficult to take notes without arousing suspicion
 - C. The problem of reactivity: people may change their behaviour if they know they are being observed
 - D. It is usually too time consuming and expensive to be a realistic option
26. What are "natural groups" in the context of focus group method?
 - A. Groups of strangers selected from a particular location
 - B. Random samples of participants from the general population
 - C. Groups of participants who already know each other
 - D. Groups of non-human animals studied in their natural environment
27. Which of the following is *not* a limitation of the focus group method?
 - A. The researcher has little control over how the discussion proceeds
 - B. It reveals the way social meanings are jointly constructed
 - C. It produces a large volume of data that can be difficult to analyse
 - D. People in groups tend to agree and express socially desirable views
28. Generic purposive sampling can be characterized as being:
 - A. Fixed and a priori
 - B. Fixed and ad-hoc
 - C. Contingent and post-hoc
 - D. Contingent and ad infinitum
29. What is triangulation?
 - A. Using three quantitative or three qualitative methods in a project
 - B. Cross-checking the results found by different research strategies
 - C. Allowing theoretical concepts to emerge from the data
 - D. Drawing a triangular diagram to represent the relations between three concepts

30. What is rhetoric?
- A. The type of rapport that is usually established in in-depth interviews
 - B. An ancient form of poetry
 - C. A technique used to assess the external reliability of a data source
 - D. The attempt to persuade or convince an audience, often through writing
31. Which of the following are acceptable in regard to Franz Boas's ideas?
- 1. He is opposed to theory of genetic determinism.
 - 2. He argued for an accurate historical sensibility.
 - 3. His works reflect clearly humanist sympathies.
 - 4. His views are very politically charged and he was wholly self-conscious of this.
- A. 1, 2 and 3
 - B. 2 and 3
 - C. only 2
 - D. only 4
32. Radcliffe-Brown explained all except one of the following
- A. Social functions of religion
 - B. Joking and avoidance relationships
 - C. Function of ancestor worship
 - D. Placebo effects of magical treatment
33. The book *Politics of Untouchability* was written by:
- A. B.R. Ambedkar
 - B. M.N. Srinivas
 - C. Owen Lynch
 - D. Nicholas Dirks
34. Identify the correct sequence according to Robert Redfield.
- A. Village – Community – Region – State
 - B. Community – Village – State – Region
 - C. Region – State – Community – Village
 - D. State – Region – Community – Village

35. In which year the First Public Notification on the 'Scheduled Tribes' was issued?
- A. 1950
 - B. 1951
 - C. 1952
 - D. 1953
36. Which of the following form the bases for classifying tribes as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups?
- 1. Religion
 - 2. Stagnant or declining population
 - 3. Low level of literacy
 - 4. Sex-ratio
- A. 1 and 2
 - B. 2 and 3
 - C. 3 and 4
 - D. 1 and 4
37. The scholar-administrator responsible for Linguistic Survey of India (1903) is -----
- A. Edgar Thurston.
 - B. George Abraham Grierson
 - C. Herbert Hope Risley
 - D. L.S.S. O'Malley
38. Which one of the following is not a feature of the Criminal Tribes Act (1871)?
- A. Registration of community members
 - B. Settlement of criminals
 - C. Unjust punishments and sentences
 - D. Administrative structure for reform and welfare
39. Fraternal polyandry was not practiced among:
- A. Toda of Nilgiri hills
 - B. Khasa of Jaunsar Bawar
 - C. Nayar of Kerala
 - D. Gallongs of Arunachal Pradesh

40. The poverty in the hilly tribal areas can be explained in terms of the population density exceeding the carrying capacity of land under shifting cultivation. Here, carrying capacity refers to

- A. The capacity of soil to replenish its fertility and micronutrients.
- B. The capacity to withstand the reduction of crop cycle.
- C. The extent of land required to support the food needs of people.
- D. The size of the population that can be supported indefinitely by a delineated habitat.

41. Match the following:

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. N.K Bose | a. Caste and Economic Frontier |
| 2. F.G Bailey | b. Structure of Hindu Society |
| 3. D.N. Majumdar | c. Himalayan Polyandry |
| 4. S.C Roy | d. The Mundas and Their Country |

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

42. Which of the following books were edited by M. N. Srinivas?

- 1. Method in Social Anthropology
- 2. India's villages
- 3. Religion and Society among the Coorgs of South India
- 4. The Remembered village.

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

43. Which among the following statements is *not* correct?

- A. Ethnography is one of the most valuable research tools of applied anthropology
- B. Applied anthropology is not applicable to find solutions to universal problems
- C. Applied anthropology takes up study in cross-cultural perspective
- D. Holism gives perfection to applied anthropological research

44. Regarding applied anthropology and practicing anthropology, the terms applied and practicing denote:
- A. Different types of activities but similar sets of working circumstances
 - B. Similar types of activities but different sets of working circumstances
 - C. Different types of activities and different sets of working circumstances
 - D. Similar types of activities and similar sets of working circumstances
45. A. L. Kroeber in his famous essay, 'The Superorganic' published in the year 1917 clarified on the distinction between:
- A. Political and social nature of man
 - B. Organic evolution and social evolution
 - C. Culture and Civilization
 - D. Humans and Primates
46. The German-Austrian school of diffusion theory suggested:
- A. The presence and diffusion of several different cultural complexes
 - B. Magical rituals have originated from Tasmania
 - C. People are by and large inventive and only occasionally borrowed the inventions of another culture.
 - D. Culture change is largely due to spurt of inventions during natural calamities and drought
47. Evans Pritchard in his book 'The Nuer' published in the year 1940 dealt with:
- A. Political Structure and lineage system
 - B. Religion and symbolism
 - C. Horticulture as practised by the Nuer and the ecological balance
 - D. Sexual life of the Nuer and the demographic structure
48. The basis of evolution of societies for E. B. Tylor is:
- A. Similar biological needs of all humans
 - B. Growing need for specializations
 - C. Declining morality
 - D. Psychic unity among all peoples

49. Bronislaw Malinowski explained 'Functionalism' in the sense of
- A. The relationships of nature and culture
 - B. The relationship between individuals and society
 - C. The satisfaction of human needs
 - D. The satisfaction of mystical needs
50. The Vicos Project of the 1950s, which set off key ethical debates in the work of applied anthropologists, was led by:
- A. Thomas Eriksen
 - B. Sol Tax
 - C. Allen Holmberg
 - D. George Foster

PART - B

Each answer carries 10 marks. Answer in approximately 500 words.

1. Write an essay on Victor Turner's contribution to symbolic anthropology.

Or

Discuss the contribution of Levi-Strauss to anthropological theory with special reference to his 'The Structural Study of Myth'.

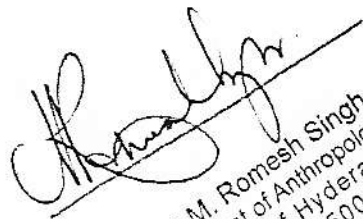
2. Discuss the contribution made by Raymond Firth to the concepts of social structure and social organization.

Or

Examine the salient features of 'Experimental research design' with suitable example

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1. C	11. B	21. C	31. A	41.D
2. C	12. A	22. B	32. D	42.A
3. A	13. C	23. C	33. C	43.B
4. B	14. C	24. C	34. D	44.B
5. A	15. C	25. B	35. A	45. B
6. C	16. D	26. C	36. B	46. A
7. B	17. C	27. B	37.B	47.A
8. A	18. A	28. A	38. D	48. D
9. A	19.D	29. B	39. C	49.C
10. C	20.C	30. D	40. D	50.C


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