UNIVERSITY OF HYDERABAD
Entrance Examination, JUNE 2010
M.Phil. (Anthropology)

Time: 2 Hours
Max. Marks: 75

INSTRUCTIONS:

(1) THIS QUESTION PAPER CONTAINS 5 PAGES. PLEASE COUNT THEM. IT HAS TWO PARTS, VIZ., PART "A" FOR 25 MARKS AND PART "B" FOR 50 MARKS.

(2) PART "A" CONSISTS OF 25 MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS. EACH CORRECT ANSWER CARRIES "ONE" MARK. THERE IS NEGATIVE AWARD OF 0.33 MARK FOR EVERY WRONG ANSWER. HOWEVER, THERE IS NO NEGATIVE AWARD FOR THE QUESTIONS NOT ATTEMPTED.

(3) PART "B" QUESTIONS SHOULD BE ANSWERED ON A SEPARATE ANSWER BOOK SUPPLIED IN THE EXAMINATION HALL. ADDITIONAL SHEETS MAY BE USED IF REQUIRED.

(4) PART "A" AND PART "B" ANSWER SCRIPTS SHOULD BE TIED TOGETHER BEFORE HANDING THEM OVER TO THE CONCERNED INVIGILATOR.

(5) THE ENTRANCE TEST PAPER SHOULD NOT BE TAKEN OUT OF THE EXAMINATION HALL.

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PART –A
(For a maximum of 25 marks)

Write the correct answer (a/ b/ c/ d) in the bracket:

1. Culture area concept was proposed by: [   ]
   a) A.L. Kroeber  b) Clark Wisler  c) G. Elliot Smith  d) W.J. Perry
2. Role analysis for understanding social structure was propounded by
   a) R. Firth  b) C. Levi-Strauss  c) S. F. Nadel  d) F. Barth

3. Who contended that there is a general tendency among human societies to
   conceive of a change in status on the model of a journey from one town or
country to another, or a ‘territorial passage’
   a) Robert Hertz  b) Mayor Fortes  c) S. F. Nadel  d) Van Gennnep

4. The basic building blocks of functionalist social analysis are the concepts
   ‘status and role’, most clearly articulated by
   a) Edmund Leach  b) Ralph Linton  c) B. Malinowski  d) Evans- Pritchard

5. Who terms social anthropology as comparative sociology?
   a) Radcliffe-Brown  b) M.N. Srinivas  c) G.S. Ghurye  d) Jack Goody

6. The function of a custom was the contribution it made to the continued life of
   the social organism. This was explained by
   a) L. H. Morgan  b) Radcliffe-Brown  c) Evans Pritchard  d) M. Mauss

7. In which of the following places in India, Moslem community follows
   matrilineal rule of descent:
   a) Lakshadweep islands  b) Nilgiri District of Tamilnadu
c) Coastal regions of Orissa  d) North Bihar

8. Who of the following were involved in anthropological/ethnological studies
   sponsored as part of ‘policy of The East India Company’ to acquire
   anthropological information for use in administration:
   1. E.T.Dalton
   2. H.H. Risley
   3. E.Thurston
   4. R.V.Russell
   a) 1, 2 and 3 only  b) 2, 3 and 4 only  c) 1, 3 and 4 only  d) All four

9. Who of the following took a civilizational approach to study tribes in India?
   a) Nirmal Kumar Bose and Surjit Sinha  b) Roy Burman and B.D Sharma
c) L.P.Vidyarthi and P.K Misra  d) T.N.Madan and D.N Majumdar

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10. After Independence, the policies of Government of India on the tribes of North East have been influenced by
   a) B.R Ambedkar      b) V.Elwin      c) N K Bose       d) F. Haimendorf

11. Action Anthropology was developed by
    a) Ruth Benedict    b) Oscar Lewis   c) Sol Tax         d) Jack Goody

12. Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) is meant for
    a) PTGs              b) NEFA Tribes  c) Dispersed Tribal groups d) Scheduled Areas

13. Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) was established during
   a). 4th five year plan  b) 5th five year plan
   c) 6th five year plan      d) 7th five year plan

14. Who proposed tribal Panchasheel?
   a) Jawarhal Nehru    b) Shilo Ao      c) U N Dhebar     d) Sardar Patel

15. Fifth and Sixth Schedules of the constitution of India deal with
    a) Centre state relations b) Administration of tribal areas
    c) Human rights            d) Central rules in the states

16. A typical ethnography attempts to be
    a) analytic           b) objective     c) holistic       d) idealistic

17. The comparative synthesis of ethnographic information is called
    a) ethnology          b) New ethnography
    c) comparative sociology d) comparative method
18. One of the following statements is wrong

a) Ethnography is naturalistic
b) Ethnographic data do not resist formalization
c) Ethnography is prolonged
d) Ethnography uncovers the world from the point of view of actors within it

19. 'The Forest People' is an ethnography by

a) Victor Turner
b) D.M. Schneider
c) W.H. Goodenough
d) C.M. Turnbull

20. Which of the following is not a secondary source of data?

a) Historical document
b) District Gazette
c) Participant observation
d) Hospital records

21. Which of the following is not a type of probability sampling?

a) Systematic sampling
b) Stratified random sampling
c) Quota sampling
d) Cluster sampling

22. 'Median' in statistics is one of the measures of

a) Dispersion
b) Attitudes
c) Central tendency
d) Geographical area

23. Quantitative data in the fieldwork includes all of the following except

a) Livestock data
b) Household data
c) Income levels
d) Description of a festival

24. 'Emic' is the viewpoint of

a) The Leader
b) The informant
c) The researcher
d) Informant and researcher

25. Name the anthropologist who first used the genealogical technique to study kinship

a) Edward Sapir
b) L.H. Morgan
c) W.H.R. Rivers
d) J.G. Frazer

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PART-B (For a maximum of 50 marks)

Answer the following Questions. Each question carries 10 marks.

1. Discuss the contribution of diffusionists for the understanding of culture change?

   OR

   Write a critical essay on structural functionalism.

2. Write an essay on Raymond Firth’s contribution to social anthropology.

   OR

   Critically examine the contribution of Levi-Straus to structuralism in Anthropology.

3. Discuss Furer-Haimendorf’s contribution to tribal studies in India.

   OR

   How do you conceptualise social and culture change in contemporary Indian society?

4. Discuss the history and scope of applied anthropology.

   OR

   Explain different barriers and stimulants to change in traditional societies with suitable examples.

5. Distinguish between quantitative data and qualitative data. How do you think qualitative data is analysed, interpreted and presented in report/thesis?

   OR

   Write short notes on any three of the following:

   a. Rating and ranking scales
   b. PRA and RRA techniques and their significance
   c. Genealogical method and its usefulness in family and kinship studies
   d. Studying other community and studying one's own community

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