

F-54

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, February 2014

M.Phil. (ANTHROPOLOGY)

TIME: 2 Hours

Max. Marks: 75

<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-cum-answer paper contains **14** pages, including the last two pages marked "**ROUGH WORK**". No additional sheets will be provided for rough work.
- (4) This Question Paper has two parts, viz., **Part-A for 50 marks and Part-B for 25 marks.**
- (5) Part-A has to be answered in the OMR answer sheet. Each correct answer carries one mark. There is **negative marking of 0.33 marks** for every wrong answer in **Part-A**. However, there is no negative award of marks for the questions not attempted.
- (6) **No negative marks for questions in Part-B. Answers in Part-B should be written in only English** and in the space provided after each question.
- (7) This entrance test paper should not be taken out of the examination hall.
- (8) Candidates are **permitted to use non-programmable calculators, if necessary.**

**PART – A**

1. Ideographic research means.
  - A. Research on ideas and thoughts
  - B. Description of particular events, things and people
  - C. Description of art, drawing and graphics
  - D. Searching for ideals of a community ( )
  
2. 'Notes and Queries on Anthropology' deals with
  - A. Research techniques and methods in anthropology
  - B. Details how to conduct a survey in anthropology
  - C. Guidelines for fieldwork and data collection in an anthropological research
  - D. Anthropological theory about fieldwork ( )
  
3. Bivariate analysis means
  - A. Establishing causality between two variables
  - B. Finding relationship between variables
  - C. Simultaneous analysis of two variables
  - D. Rejecting any two variables in analysis ( )

4. Find out which of the following statement is correct  
 A. Null hypothesis stipulates strong relationship between variables  
 B. Genealogy and pedigree provide the same information  
 C. Detailed diary can form a source of data  
 D. Case history has little relevance in anthropological research ( )
5. Who said Indian village communities are 'little republics having everything they want within themselves'?  
 A. Sir Charles Metcalfe                      B. Louis Dumont  
 C. Karl Marx                                      D. Baden-Powel ( )
6. The theory of racial apathy about the origin of caste system was put forward by  
 A. Emile Senart                                  B. Denzil Ibbetson  
 C. Herbert Risley                                D. Harold Gould ( )
7. Which of the following need not be characteristic feature of a dominant caste  
 A. Numerical strength                          B. Political domination  
 C. Economic power                              D. Highest ritual status ( )
8. Affinity refers to relationship established through  
 A. blood                      B. consanguinity                      C. marriage                      D. adoption ( )
9. Sympathetic magic operates on the principle that  
 A. objects once been in contact influence one another  
 B. subjects not in contact may influence others in future  
 C. like affects like  
 D. persons who are sympathetic will be easily affected ( )
10. A key concept in the theory of evolution that is applicable both to the forms of organic life and the forms of social life amongst the human beings is  
 A. Organisms                                      B. Structural changes  
 C. Mutation                                        D. Adaptation ( )
11. The division into moieties is usually considered to be based on  
 A. territoriality                      B. affinity                      C. filiation                      D. descent ( )
12. The term 'rites of passage' was employed by  
 A. Van Gennep                                      B. Audrey Richards  
 C. Karl Popper                                      D. F.G. Lounsbury ( )
13. Uterine kin are persons  
 A. descended from a common female ancestress  
 B. descended from a common male ancestor  
 C. descended through both male and female ancestors  
 D. related through marriage ( )
14. Amitate is a special relationship with  
 A. paternal uncle                                  B. paternal aunt  
 C. maternal uncle                                D. maternal aunt ( )

15. The history of social institutions in the dynamic dimensions of time is the foremost interest of  
 A. Functionalists                      B. Structuralists  
 C. Evolutionists                      D. Historical particularists                      ( )
16. The key word in the definition of culture given by E.B Tylor is  
 A. Ethnographic sense    B. Acquired                      C. Belief                      D. Value                      ( )
17. Producing descriptive account of a culture at a particular time is called as  
 A. Emic description    B. Ethnography    C. Ethnology    D. Etic description                      ( )
18. Potlatch as practiced by Kwakiutl is  
 A. Gift Exchange                      B. Redistributive exchange  
 C. Generalized reciprocity                      D. Ceremonial exchange                      ( )
19. Identify a tribe which is known for food gathering  
 A. Kota                      B. Munda                      C. Apatani                      D. Birhor                      ( )
20. Thebar commission submitted a report in 1961 on  
 A. Special multipurpose tribal blocks  
 B. Scheduled areas  
 C. Policy of assimilation  
 D. Most backward tribal communities                      ( )
21. A phratry is composed of  
 A. several lineages                      B. Several moieties  
 C. Several clans                      D. Several sub tribes                      ( )
22. Elwin proposed the idea of national parks after studying  
 A. The Baiga                      B. N.E.F.A                      C. The Saoras                      D. The Nagas                      ( )
23. The similarities to be found in the institutions of different cultures are to be accounted for by the similar capacities of mankind. This view is the basis for -----  
 A. The theory of diffusion                      B. The theory of social structure  
 C. The theory of evolution                      D. Psychic unity of mankind                      ( )
24. Evidences showing that many western inventions were done simultaneously by scholars working independently was used to support the theory of  
 A. Diffusionism                      B. Structural functionalism  
 C. Multi linear evolution                      D. Super organic                      ( )
25. Which of the following statements about India's caste system is not true?  
 A. It is an extreme example of endogamy  
 B. A man who has sex with a lower-caste woman cannot restore his ritual purity  
 C. Occupational specialisation often sets off one caste from another  
 D. It has strict rules of physical segregation and social interaction                      ( )

26. A 'technique' in anthropological research means  
 A. A supposition or a body of suppositions designed to explain phenomena or data  
 B. A systematic study of the principles guiding anthropological investigation  
 C. A specific means of making particular methods effective  
 D. None of the above ( )
27. Levi-Strauss applied structuralist method to the fields of  
 A. Myth B. Kinship C. Religion D. All the above ( )
28. For Turner, which entities are neither here nor there; they are betwixt and between.  
 A. Liminality B. Communitas C. Social dramas D. None of these ( )
29. The theory of 'Hindu Methods of Tribal Absorption' was originally suggested by  
 A. N.K. Bose B. L.P. Vidyarthi  
 C. G.S. Ghurye D. M.N. Srinivas ( )
30. The 'psychic unity of man' implies that  
 A. Regardless of their genes or physical appearance, people can learn any cultural tradition  
 B. Culture is transmitted unconsciously  
 C. There are always changes in the process by which a child learns his or her culture  
 D. All of the above are true statements ( )
31. Basic personality structure was first proposed by  
 A. Sapir and Benedict B. Freud and Dubois  
 C. Kardiner and Linton D. Malinowski ( )
32. Societies with subsistence economy are different in many ways from the societies with surplus. Which of the following is not probably determined by surplus?  
 A. Diversity of population  
 B. Degree of specialisation  
 C. Leisure time available for arts, crafts and ceremonies  
 D. Gender discrimination ( )
33. "Leopard Skin Chief" among the Nuer of Sudan as noted by Evans-Pritchard is  
 A. Arbitrators B. Medicine man C. Adviser D. None ( )
34. Who among the following was a pioneer in the field of culture and personality?  
 A. Alex Inkeles B. Edward Sapir  
 C. Charles Frake D. Leslie White ( )
35. The idea that each culture is organised around a central ethos and consequently as an integrated configuration or totality was put forward by  
 A. Anthony Wallace B. Ruth Benedict  
 C. M.E. Sapiro D. None ( )

36. One of the following considers kinship as a cultural phenomenon:  
 A. Marcel Mauss                      B. Clifford Geertz  
 C. G.D. Berreman                    D. David M. Schneider                      ( )
37. The view that man is a symbolising, conceptualising, meaning seeking animal was held by  
 A. Robert Redfield                      B. Gordon Childe  
 C. Clifford Geertz                      D. Maurice Godelier                      ( )
38. One of the following is correct:  
 A. Methodology does not differ from research technique  
 B. Methodology differs from research technique  
 C. Methodology and technique have nothing to with research  
 D. None of the above                      ( )
39. Social surveys  
 A. are intended to study a village                      B. have a greater depth  
 C. are qualitative in nature                      D. cover larger population                      ( )
40. one of the following is correct:  
 A. Science is non-cumulative                      B. Science is non-ethical  
 C. Science is non-theoretical                      D. Science is non-empirical                      ( )
41. One of the following statements is correct:  
 A. Social science research is scientific but non-empirical  
 B. Social science research is non-scientific but empirical  
 C. Social science research is scientific and also empirical  
 D. Social science research is neither scientific nor empirical                      ( )
42. Case study is  
 A. an intensive investigation of the entire village  
 B. an extensive investigation of number of villages  
 C. both an extensive as well as intensive investigation of one village  
 D. an intensive investigation of a single unit                      ( )
43. Who stated that 'structure is an organised combination of groups'?  
 A. Evans-Pritchard                      B. Barth                      C. Nadel                      D. Firth                      ( )
44. 'Generalisation is inductive'  
 A. Nadel                      B. Levi-Strauss                      C. Firth                      D. Leach                      ( )
45. According to Firth, anthropological generalisations are  
 A. Comparative                      B. Specific                      C. Particularistic                      D. Collaborative                      ( )
46. 'Functional aspect implies the way in which the given ends are met'  
 A. Nadel                      B. Firth                      C. Barth                      D. Leach                      ( )
47. 'Social structure is not a reality but an abstraction'  
 A. Barth                      B. Nadel                      C. Levi-Strauss                      D. Durkheim                      ( )

48. 'Social structure is the web of interacting social forces from which have arisen the various modes of observing and thinking'  
A. Bateson      B. Mannheim      C. Spencer      D. Herskovits      ( )
49. Who argued that the nature of social and cultural phenomena could be explained only in social terms?  
A. Levi-Strauss      B. Durkheim      C. Radcliffe-Brown      D. Nadel      ( )
50. The concrete reality with which the social anthropologist concerned is the  
A. process of other's life      B. process of organic life  
C. process of social life      D. process of physical life      ( )

## PART - B

QUESTION NO. I (Marks: 10)

Write an Essay on any ONE of the following four in 350 words.

1. Discuss the history of fieldwork tradition in anthropological research
2. Examine the use of the concept of dominant caste in understanding Indian society.
3. Discuss the relationship between culture and personality according to Ruth Benedict.
4. What is Genealogical method? Explain the importance of genealogical method in anthropological research.

**START ANSWERING FROM HERE**

## QUESTION NO. II (Marks: 15)

Write short-note on any THREE of the following six. All the questions carry equal marks.

1. Observation as a tool for collecting data for anthropological data
2. Participatory Research Appraisal
3. Village in India – Reality or myth
4. Theoretical contribution of M.N. Srinivas for understanding Indian society
5. Structural Marxism
6. Cultural historical school and culture area concept

**START ANSWERING FROM HERE**