

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION – 2016
Ph.D. (Anthropology)

TIME: 2 Hours

Max. Marks: 75

INSTRUCTIONS

1. **Read these instructions carefully before answering.**
2. Enter your Hall Ticket Number on the OMR answer sheet.
3. This Question Paper has two parts, viz., **Part – A for 25 Marks and Part – B for 50 marks.**
4. Both Part – A and Part-B have to be answered in the OMR 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 mark for the questions not attempted.
5. Candidates are **permitted to use non – programmable calculators, if necessary.**

PART – A

1. Who stated social structures are as real as an individual organism?
 - a. Nadel
 - b. Durkheim
 - c. Radcliffe-Brown
 - d. Firth
2. According to whom culture is an 'energy capturing system'?
 - a. Leslie White
 - b. Julian Steward
 - c. A.L. Kroeber
 - d. Gordon Childe
3. In the works of Julian steward culture core is the area which is most directly related to
 - a. stability
 - b. continuity
 - c. change
 - d. adaptation
4. According to whom the evolution of human society is a natural and inevitable continuation of organic evolution?
 - a. Morgan
 - b. Herbert Spencer
 - c. Radcliffe-Brown
 - d. Montesquieu
5. Who among the following applied the concept of structure to culture?
 - a. Malinowski
 - b. Leach
 - c. Herskovits
 - d. Tylor

6. Ethnographic present shall engage in
 - a. Freezing of time and maintain present tense
 - b. Predicting in the present, since society is rule bound
 - c. Illuminating the present in consideration of the past
 - d. Discarding the past and historical antecedents

7. The strength of ethnography lies mostly in
 - a. Methodological validity
 - b. Reliability of the research
 - c. Relating and combining both validity and reliability
 - d. Increasing the quality of research

8. In ethnographic engagement the search is essentially for
 - a. Translation of cultural ideas and concepts
 - b. Exploring the meanings and translate them by interpretation
 - c. Describing actions of the people systematically
 - d. Narrating the behaviour as observed without any bias

9. Name the scholar, who argued strongly that highly stratified societies outside South Asia share important characteristics with Indian caste system.
 - a. William Wiser
 - b. Louis Dumont
 - c. Gerald Berreman
 - d. Nur Yalman

10. Indian villages have been described as little republics by
 - a. M.N Srinivas
 - b. Charles Metcalf
 - c. Baden Powel
 - d. S.C Dube

11. In his *Homo Hierarchicus* what does Dumont mean, when he says, "... it is by implicit reference to this opposition that the society of castes appears consistent and rational to those who live in it."?
 - a. Pure-impure
 - b. Sacred-profane
 - c. *Jati-Varna*
 - d. Brahman-Shudra

12. For whom *Jajmani* system is a feudalistic system of hereditary obligations between castes?
 - a. Kathleen Gough
 - b. Thomas Beidelman
 - c. William Wiser
 - d. M.N.Srinivas

13. Nicholas Dirx's *Castes of Mind* is essentially about
- A psychological analysis of caste
 - An essentialist interpretation of caste
 - An ethno-historical approach to caste
 - An indological approach to caste
14. Which Articles of the Indian Constitution deals with the declaration of tribes as Scheduled Tribes?
- Article 357
 - Article 342
 - Article 312
 - Article 333
15. There is ample evidence to say that wherever there has been radical betterment of the economic conditions of sectors of the Indian populations, correspondingly great changes have been found in:
- The pattern of family life. (Structurally, change from joint to nuclear family)
 - Attitudes towards marginalized sections of the society
 - Life cycle rituals
 - All the above
16. A comprehensive study of a social unit be, that unit a person, a group, a social institution, a district or community is called
- Comparative method
 - Interview method
 - Case study method
 - Observation method.
17. Which of the following is not a type of probability sampling?
- Random sampling
 - stratified sampling
 - Purposive sampling
 - Snow ball sample
18. Method which moves from known to unknown and reality to theory is called
- Deductive
 - Inductive.
 - Adductive
 - Inclusive.
19. The sampling technique which involves using some members of the groups of interest to identify other members is called
- Purposive sampling
 - Snow ball sampling
 - Multistage sampling
 - Random Sampling.

20. Caste in India is the best example of a closed system of social stratification as
- It is hierarchically arranged
 - Its members are recruited on the basis of ascribed status
 - It is founded on the criterion of ritual kinship
 - It is confined to the Indian society only
21. A "four-clan" rule of marriage in North Indian kinship is not applicable to
- A man cannot marry in his father's clan
 - A man cannot marry in his mother's clan
 - A man cannot marry in his father's mother's clan
 - A man cannot marry in his sister's husband's clan
22. Which of the following tribes are not involved in shifting cultivation in India?
- Soara and Juang of Odisha
 - Jenu Kurumbas in Karnataka
 - Yerukulas and Yanadis of Andhra Pradesh
 - Khasi and Garo of Northe East India
23. Which of the following is true?
- The per cent of institutional deliveries have increased in case of tribals but the per cent is much less compared to general population
 - Over the years, the gap between the literacy levels of general population and tribal population has increased.
 - Both a and b
 - None of the above
24. Which of the following is a component of tribal development approach in the 5th Five Year Plan?
- | | |
|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 1. Cluster Development Projects; | 2. Integrated Tribal Development Project |
| 3. Modified Area Development Approach; | 4. Primitive Tribal Group Projects |
- 1, 2 and 3
 - 2, 3 and 4
 - 1, 3 and 4
 - 1, 2 and 4
25. Which of the following schemes is introduced for the benefit of the tribals?
- Post matric scholarship
 - Book bank
 - Up gradation of the Merit
 - all the above

PART - B

26. According to Radcliffe-Brown, social system has a certain kind of unity which may be called as
- Structural unity
 - Functional unity
 - Cultural unity
 - Integration
27. One of the following said that social anthropology studies societies as moral or symbolic systems and not as natural systems
- Firth
 - Evans-Pritchard
 - Victor Turner
 - Malinowski
28. For whom family is not a structural group
- Leach
 - Linton
 - Evans-Pritchard
 - Barth
29. The atom of kinship according to Levi-Strauss is
- Family
 - Marriage
 - Incest
 - Consanguinity
30. Conscious models are
- Values
 - Norms
 - Structures
 - Functions
31. Who defined social anthropology as that branch of sociology that deals with primitive societies?
- Kroeber
 - Frazer
 - Radcliffe-Brown
 - Spencer
32. One of the central premises of diffusionist perspective is
- independent inventions were common
 - primitive people had the capacity to develop innovate ideas
 - cultural features around the world have arisen in several places
 - cultural features around the world have arisen in few places

33. The theory of 'domestic mode of production' is developed by
- Marshal Sahlins
 - Andrew Vayda
 - Elman Service
 - Julian steward
34. 'Thick description' is a method of
- collecting extensive ethnographic data
 - detailed description
 - interpretation
 - qualitative analysis
35. Structural anthropology is concerned with
- the search for the conscious grammar of culture
 - varying human thought process in all cultural forms
 - elementary structure of human behavior
 - deep structures embedded in the human mind
36. The participatory methodology is different from ethnographic method in this respect
- It employs participant observation technique
 - It considers analytical insights of the respondents
 - It depends mainly on the qualitative data
 - It employs both qualitative and quantitative methods
37. The comparative method in anthropology covers according to Radcliffe-Brown
- Ethnological study
 - Comparative sociology
 - Historical study and comparative sociology
 - None of the above
38. Who articulated on the value of 'cultural relativism' in anthropology?
- Bronislaw Malinowski
 - Franz Boas
 - Radcliffe-Brown
 - Morris Bloch
39. Who is the better judge of an ethnography?
- Reader who is not anthropologist
 - People about whom it is written
 - Other anthropologist
 - None of the above

40. One of the major problems that anthropological research concerns with its
- Validity
 - Reflexivity
 - Reliability
 - Objectivity
41. The postmodern critique of ethnography is about
- Context of research
 - The author's disposition
 - Theoretical questions of research
 - Lack of people's participation
42. Extended case study does not involve in one of the following
- Extension of observer in the world of the participant
 - Extension of observation over time and space
 - Extension from micro level observations to macro surveys
 - Extension of theory
43. In dealing with the concept of hierarchy, Louis Dumont was influenced by the theories of this French scholar
- Levi-Struass
 - Senart
 - Emile Durkhiem
 - Bogle
44. Match the following and choose the correct answer.
- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| I) Indian village | A) M.N Srinivas |
| II) Village India | B) Milton Singer |
| III) Traditional India | C) Mckim Marriott |
| IV) India's villages | D) S.C Dube |
- I-D II-C III-B IV- A
 - I-A II-C III-B IV- D
 - I-D II-B III-C IV- A
 - I-D II-A III-B IV- C
45. One of the following is not a heterogenetic change
- Islamization
 - Westernization
 - Sanskritization
 - Globalization

46. In which region of India Irvati Karve's study (1953) demonstrates dominance of some castes over others?
- Marathwada region of Maharashtra
 - Telangana region of undivided Andhra Pradesh
 - Malabar coast of Kerala
 - South Kannada districts of Karnataka
47. Which goddess of Little Tradition in Kishangarhi could have been universalized into the goddess Lakshmi of the Great Tradition by Mckim Marriott?
- Saraswati
 - Saruti
 - Sati
 - Saswati
48. Both N.K.Bose and Surajit Sinha followed a common approach to the study of Indian society, which is
- Indological approach
 - Historical approach
 - Civilizational approach
 - Dialectical approach
49. L.P. Vidyarthi had developed the concept of Man-Nature-Spirit Complex with reference to the following tribal community
- Oraon
 - Maler
 - Birhor
 - Santal
50. The custom that forbids a woman to marry a man of lower social status is known as
- Hypergamy
 - Hypogamy
 - Exogamy
 - Endogamy
51. Who rejected the classification of cultivators in rural areas in three categories: landlords, tenants, and laborers and instead preferred to use the terms Malik, Kisan and Majdoor.
- Andre Beteille
 - Daniel Thorner
 - Cathelene Gough
 - Joan Menchor

52. Tribal people of India can be classified mainly in to three speech families. They are
- Indo-Aryan, Dravidian, and Austric
 - Sino-Tibetan, Austric, and Indo-European
 - Dravidian, Austric, And Tibeto-Chinese
 - Mundari, Kolorian, and Austric
53. Who argued that Indian society or culture cannot be described in dichotomies like great tradition and little tradition and proposed a six fold classification of traditions in India.
- S.C Dube
 - M.N Srinivas
 - Yogender Singh
 - Milton Singer
54. Who suggested that the motive for Sanskritization is not imitation per se but an expression of challenge and revolt against the socio-economic deprivation.
- Harold Gould
 - E.B Harper
 - T.K Oomen
 - K.M Pannikar
55. In his essay on 'Village Studies, Participant Observation and Social Science Research in India', M.N.Srinivas observed that:
- Indian Economists in general depended on secondary data and the idea that they should themselves undertake field work does not seem to have occurred to them.
 - The rationality does not exist in vacuum, but in a cultural context.
 - Phrases such as 'social engineering', 'planned change', 'directed social change' further the illusion that the government is able to change the lives of the citizens in any manner it wants.
 - All the above.
56. The contribution of anthropology to the development theories is primarily from:
- Anthropological theories
 - Anthropological field studies
 - Activist Anthropologists
 - All the above
57. The study of Anthropologists is significant in designing programmes and policy as they help in the understanding of:
- Symbols and values
 - Communication and choice making
 - Understanding the social relations in their cultural contexts.
 - All the above

58. Who of the following, referring to economists, argued that the lack of field work tradition has alienated them from grass roots reality and led to fanciful assumptions about the behaviour of ordinary people.
- M.N.Srinivas
 - Rangarajan .C
 - Max Weber
 - All the above
59. The anthropological studies revealed that:
- The decision making process is not as complex as economists have assumed.
 - The peasant economic and agricultural behaviour is influenced only by superstitions.
 - the productive systems of non-western communities are often poorly adjusted to their natural and ecological environment.
 - Destruction of extended kinship system and complex ceremonial is not a prerequisite for development.
60. Which of the following can be agreed to in regard to the contribution of anthropologists to research on development?
- Anthropology provides highly reliable data for small stratified samples.
 - Anthropological study serves as a pilot study.
 - Helps in asking meaningful questions.
 - It helps in generating hypothesis for testing.
- 1, 2 and 3
 - 2, 3 and 4
 - 1, 3 and 4
 - All the above
61. Which of the following is taken as an important index for understanding development today?
- Human Development Index
 - Human Delight Index
 - Farmers' Suicides
 - None of the above
62. Large Sized Multipurpose Co-Operative Societies (LAMPS) were started on the recommendations of:
- Bawa Committee
 - Bose Committee
 - H.S.Brahma Committee
 - None of the above

63. Which of the following is not correctly matched?
- The Scheduled District Act – 1874
 - Tribes Advisory Council – 5th Schedule of the Constitution
 - Extension of the provisions of the 6th schedule to Tripura - July 2006.
 - “Excluded Areas” and “Partially Excluded Areas” - GOI Act 1935.
64. Which of the following committees is/are associated with tribal development in India?
- Elwin Committee
 - Dhebar Commission
 - Shilu Ao Committee
 - All the above
65. Ethnography is
- Generalized socio-cultural anthropology
 - Particularized social cultural anthropology
 - A sub division of anthropology
 - Not related to anthropology
66. A device employed in order to aid the interpretation of reality and the building of theory is known as
- Article
 - Behaviour
 - Nature
 - Model
67. 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
- Interview
 - Case study
 - Genealogical method
 - Participant observation
68. Idiographic studies and nomothetic studies are the varieties of
- Cross cultural studies
 - Racial studies
 - Social studies
 - Psychological studies
69. According to inductive assumption, the collection of data was to be objective, unbiased and
- Free of theory
 - Obtained by application of theory
 - Hypothetical
 - Imaginative

70. One starts from some general law and applies it to a particular instance or applying a theory to a particular case is known as
- Inductive method
 - Deductive method
 - Abductive method
 - Survey technique
71. Which research paradigm is based on the pragmatic view of reality?
- quantitative research
 - qualitative research
 - mixed research
 - none of the above
72. PRA technique was introduced by
- Chomsky
 - Malinowski
 - Chambers
 - Young
73. Match the following and choose the correct answer.
- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| I) Bisipara | A) Andre Beteille |
| II) Kishangarhi | B) FG Bailey |
| III) Shamirpet | C) Mckim Marriott |
| IV) Sripuram | D) S.C Dube |
- I-D II-B III-C IV- A
 - I-A II-B III-C IV- D
 - I-D II-C III-B IV- A
 - I-B II-C III-D IV- A
74. Which of the following caused displacement of tribes most?
- Mining and industry
 - Wild Life sanctuaries
 - Construction of dams
 - Natural calamities
75. Which of the following are correctly matched?
- Indian Forest Act – 1865
 - National Forest Policy- 1988
 - The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act – 2016
- 1 & 2
 - 2 & 3
 - 1 & 3
 - 1, 2 & 3