

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

Time : 2 Hours

Max. Marks: 75

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| <b>HALL TICKET NUMBER</b> |  |
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**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 Gennep
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

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) 4<sup>th</sup> five year plan      b) 5<sup>th</sup> five year plan  
 c) 6<sup>th</sup> five year plan      d) 7<sup>th</sup> 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 view point 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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