

Subject  
Code

**0114**

**ANTHROPOLOGY(Core-14)**

Question Booklet No.

	<b>To be filled in by candidate by ball-point pen only</b>	OMR Sl. No. _____
	Roll No. _____	_____
Signature of Invigilator .....	<b>Declaration : I have read and understood the instructions given below.</b>	
Time of Examination .....	Full Signature of Candidate .....	<b>Full Marks : 80/50</b> <b>Time : 1 hour</b>
Date of Examination .....	Name of Candidate .....	

Number of Questions  
in the Booklet } **50/40**



## **UU 6th Semester Examination, 2020**

### **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Immediately after getting the booklet read instructions carefully mentioned on the front and back page of the Question Booklet. Do not open the seals unless asked by the Invigilator.
- Write your Roll No., OMR Response Sheet No., in the specified places given above and put your signature.
- Write the subject code of the booklet in your OMR Sheet.
- Make all entries in the OMR Response Sheet as per the given instructions; otherwise OMR Response Sheet will not be evaluated.
- After opening the seals, ensure that the Question Booklet contains total no. of pages as mentioned above and printing of all the **50 / 40** questions are proper. If any discrepancy is found, inform the invigilator within **15** minutes and get the correct Question Booklet.
- For each question in the Question Booklet choose the correct option from the given four alternatives and darken the same circle in the OMR Response Sheet with Black or Blue ball-point pen.
- Darken the circle of correct answer properly; otherwise answers will not be evaluated. The candidate will be fully responsible for it.
- If more than one option is darkened for a particular question, then it will be treated as wrong answer.
- After completion of the examination, only OMR Response Sheet is to be handed over to the invigilator.

**THERE IS NO NEGATIVE MARKING FOR WRONG ANSWER**

## ANTHROPOLOGY (Core-14)

(Answer any 25 questions)

- 1 The Purushsukta hymn of which Veda tells us about emergence of four varnas?
  - (A) Sama-veda
  - (B) Yajur-veda
  - (C) Rig-veda
  - (D) Atharva-veda
- 2 Anuloma Marraiges were -
  - (A) unrecognised and the offspring treated as legitimate
  - (B) recognised and the offspring treated as legitimate.
  - (C) unrecognised and the offspring treated as illegitimate.
  - (D) recognised and the offspring treated as illegitimate.
- 3 Which of the following is not a characteristic of caste(jati) system?
  - (A) endogamy
  - (B) hierarchy
  - (C) ascribed status
  - (D) exogamy
- 4 The term caste has been derived from which word 'castus; meaning clean,pure,or pious?
  - (A) latin
  - (B) portuguese
  - (C) spanish
  - (D) english
- 5 The theory of Purushartha has been given concrete expression in the scheme of
  - (A) karma
  - (B) ashrams
  - (C) rina
  - (D) jati
- 6 Which of the following life stage is not a part of *ashrams*
  - (A) brahmacharya ashram
  - (B) grihastha ashram
  - (C) karmacharya ashram
  - (D) sanyasa ashram
- 7 In the year 1774, the asiatic society of bengal was established by
  - (A) L.P. Vidyarthi
  - (B) William Jones
  - (C) S.C. Roy
  - (D) Irawati Karve
- 8 Who among the following is regarded as *Father of Indian Ethnology*?
  - (A) S.C. Roy
  - (B) L.P. Vidyarthi
  - (C) N.K. Bose
  - (D) G.S. Ghurye

- 9 H.H. Risley, census commissioner for 1901 census presented his findings on racial classification of India in the report named.
- (A) The peoples of World
  - (B) The peoples of India
  - (C) The Indian people
  - (D) The Indian Race
- 10 The Central Indian Tribal Belt which include The Santhals, The Munda, The Ho, etc. belong to which of the following language family?
- (A) Dravidian Language family
  - (B) Indo - European Language family
  - (C) Sino-Tibetan Language family
  - (D) Austric Language family
- 11 The Jajmanisystem is essentially -
- (A) an agriculture-based system of production and distribution of goods and services.
  - (B) a business-based system of production and distribution of goods and services.
  - (C) a government-based system of production and distribution of goods and services.
  - (D) an artisan-based system of production and distribution of goods and services.
- 12 Which of the following is not an impact of Globalization on Indian Villages -
- (A) Globalization facilitated greater mobility and faster connectivity because of transport and communication.
  - (B) Globalization contributed to rapid migration to get better employment opportunities.
  - (C) Globalization encouraged barter system of economy in Indian villages.
  - (D) Globalization increased agricultural production because of developed mechanization and improved variety of seeds, fertilizers, pesticides etc.
- 13 Some of the important reasons for indebtedness among the tribal are
- a. Loss of tribal rights over land and forests
  - b. Poor and primitive mode of agriculture
  - c. Chronic shortage of cash among tribes
  - d. Ignorance
- Which of the above statement is correct?
- (A) Both a and b
  - (B) Both c and d
  - (C) All the above
  - (D) None of the Above
- 14 Shifting Cultivation is known regionally as \_\_\_\_\_ among the tribes of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh.
- (A) Podu
  - (B) Bewar
  - (C) Jhum
  - (D) Koman

- 15 Since 1989, both National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and The Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) have been merged into a national rural employment programme named
- Jawahar RozgarYojna (JRY)
  - Sampoorn Gramin Rozgar Yojna (SGRY)
  - Swarana Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)
  - Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)
- 16 Which of the following statements regarding the practice of drinking among the tribes In India is correct?
- Drinking among the tribal communities is widely prevalent.
  - Mahua* Tree is treated as sacred by many of the tribals and is also worshipped.
  - Drinking can be said to be a part of social milieu from the times immemorial.
  - Drinking supplements some of the nutritional deficiency among the tribals.
- Both a and b
  - Both a and c
  - Both a and d
  - All of the Above
- 17 U.N. Dhebar Commission was constituted in which year to address the overall situation of tribal groups in India under the Chairmanship of Shri U.N. Dhebar?
- 1970
  - 1980
  - 1960
  - 1950
- 18 The migration among the tribal communities may be understood from which two factors?
- Migration and displacement
  - Pushed Out factor and Pulled Into factor
  - Unemployment and Poverty
  - Education and Land alienation
- 19 The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, is a key piece of forest legislation in India was passed in Parliament in the year
- 2010
  - 2009
  - 2005
  - 2006
- 20 The Tana Bhagat Movement may be viewed as a resistance and an emulative movement among which tribal community of India?
- Oraon Tribe
  - Gond Tribe
  - Santhal Tribe
  - Juang Tribe
- 21 The strategy of Tribal Sub-Plan was introduced in the \_\_\_\_\_ Five Year Plan to address the variety of problems faced by the tribal regions and the tribal communities in India.
- Sixth
  - Tenth
  - Fourth
  - Fifth

- 22 The concept of 'Little Tradition' and 'Great Tradition' was first used by \_\_\_\_\_ in his book "Peasant, Society and Culture".
- (A) Margaret Mead  
 (B) William Sax  
 (C) Robert Redfield  
 (D) N K Bose
- 23 In Indian context the pantheon, festivals, rituals, literature, dance, music, etc. whose sources are religious epics like Mahabharata, Bhagwat Gita, Ramayana and Upanishads are based in \_\_\_\_\_ Traditions.
- (A) Little  
 (B) Great  
 (C) Civilization  
 (D) Culture
- 24 Vidyarthi, in his study on the sacred city of Gaya, a hindu pilgrimage has described the city in terms of three analytical concept namely sacred \_\_\_\_\_ ,sacred performances and sacred specialists, collectively termed as Sacred Complex.
- (A) Geography  
 (B) History  
 (C) Institution  
 (D) Community
- 25 The Concept of Universalization refers to the
- (A) Downward devolution of Great tradition  
 (B) upward journey of Little tradition to become a part of Great tradition  
 (C) obstructing the flow of journey to become a part of Little Tradition  
 (D) obstructing the flow of journey to become a part of Great Tradition.
- 26 The book "*Religion and Society among the Coorgs of South India*" published in 1952, is written by:
- (A) Irawati Karve  
 (B) Verrier Elwin  
 (C) B.S. Guha  
 (D) M.N. Srinivas
- 27 which of the following statement regarding Sanskritization is not correct?
- (A) A process by which a low caste takes over the customs, rituals beliefs, ideology, and style of a higher caste.  
 (B) Sanskritization is a much broader a concept than Brahminization.  
 (C) Sanskritization facilitate social mobility  
 (D) A process by which a high caste takes over the customs, rituals beliefs, ideology, and style of a lower caste.
- 28 which of the following statement is not a characteristics of dominant caste according to M.N. Srinivas?
- (A) it must own a sizeable amount of cultivable land.  
 (B) it must enjoy a low place in the local caste hierarchy.  
 (C) It must be of considerable numerical strength.  
 (D) It must enjoy a high place in the local caste hierarchy.

- 29 Which of the following statements regarding tribe and caste is not correct?
- (A) A tribe is a world within itself having few external social ties, whereas a caste is by its nature a part of larger whole linked by multifarious ties
  - (B) A caste society is organic whereas tribal society segmentary
  - (C) A caste society is hierarchical whereas a tribal society is egalitarian.
  - (D) A tribal society observes endogamy whereas a caste society observes exogamy.
- 30 The concept of Nature- Man-Spirit Complex is an important contribution by, L.P. Vidyarthi. This concept is based on cultural ecological approach in anthropology that explains -
- (A) the constant interaction between humans themselves.
  - (B) the constant interaction between man and nature.
  - (C) the constant interaction between caste and tribe.
  - (D) the constant interaction between city and villages.
- 31 The Indian Constitution has defined Scheduled Tribe as 'the tribes or the tribal communities or parts of or groups within the tribe or tribal communities' which the President of India may specify by public notification through -
- (A) Article 342
  - (B) Article 442
  - (C) Article 542
  - (D) Article 242
- 32 Article \_\_\_\_\_ of Indian Constitution empowers the state to create any special Provision for the advancement or promoting the interests and welfare of socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.ex.
- (A) Article 321
  - (B) Article 231
  - (C) Article 15(4)
  - (D) Article 166
- 33 The first National Commission for \_\_\_\_\_ was constituted in 2004 with Suraj Bhan as the chairman and the headquarter is situated at Delhi.
- (A) Scheduled Castes
  - (B) Scheduled Tribes
  - (C) Other Backward Classes
  - (D) Women
34. The National Commission for Backward Classes is a \_\_\_\_\_ body under India's Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment established in 1993.
- (A) Unconstitutional
  - (B) Regulatory
  - (C) Constitutional
  - (D) Exploratory
35. Which of the following is not a Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) of Odisha?
- (A) Junng Tribe
  - (B) DonpriaKondh Tribe
  - (C) Mankidia tribe
  - (D) Munda tribe

36. The \_\_\_\_\_ established in 1948 was the first legal document protecting universal human rights.
- (A) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)
  - (B) The convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (CSR)
  - (C) The convention on the rights of the child(CRC)
  - (D) The United Nations Convention Against Torture(CAT)
37. Human Rights are entitled to \_\_\_\_\_ without any discrimination.
- A) Few individuals
  - B) All the individuals
  - (C) Only rich people
  - D) Few groups
38. The National Human Rights Commission, India has been set up by an Act of Parliament under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 for the protection and promotion of \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Animal rights
  - B) Enviornmental rights
  - (C) Political rights
  - D) Human rights
39. The \_\_\_\_\_ was an Act passed by the Parliament of India in 2002 with the objective of strengthening anti terrorism operations.
- A) Prevention of Terrorism Act (POTA)
  - B) Terrorist and Disruptive activities (prevention) Act (TADA)
  - (C) Unlawful activities(Prevention) act
  - D) The armed forces special powers act(AFSPA)
40. The Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, otherwise known as \_\_\_\_\_ was adopted on June 16,1972 by the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment at the 21st plenary meeting as the first document in International Environmental Law to recognize the right to a healthy environment.
- (A) Stockholm Declaration
  - (B) World Commission on Environment and Development
  - (C) World Summit on Sustainable Development
  - D) Earth Summit

