M.Sc Part II (Core) Examination 2009

ANTHROPOLOGY

PAPER — VI

Full Marks : 100

Time : 4 hours

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable

Illustrate the answers wherever necessary

FIRST HALF

[*Marks* : 50]

Answer **Q.No.1** and *two* from the rest

1. Answer *six* questions from the following :   3 × 6

   (*a*) What is environment in context of any human population ?

(b) What is the basic difference between Ecology and Ecological Anthropology ?

(c) What is meant by homeostasis condition of an environment ?

(d) What is the basic premise of environmental possibilism ?

(e) State three adaptive strategies of hunters and food collectors.

(f) What is meant by ethnoecology ?

(g) What is System Ecology ?

(h) What are the renewable and non-renewable resources of environment ?

(i) What is the difference between stress and strain ?

2. Describe the human life support system. 16

3. Describe the contribution of Fredrick Barth in the field of Ecological Anthropology. 16

4. Describe the adaptive strtegies of horticulturists for the maintenance of livelihood.   16

5. Explain the relationship between the distribution of human population and the environment.   16

6. Explain the relationship between Ecological Anthropology and Cultural Ecology ?   16

SECOND HALF

[*Marks* : 50]

Answer **Q.No.1** and *two* from the rest

1. Answer *six* questions from the following :   3 x 6

   (a) State the characteristic features of human population from demographic point of view.

   (b) Distinguish between Formal Demography and population study.

   (c) Mention three demographic variables.

(d) State the different sources of demographic data.

(e) State the limitations of Census.

(f) Why literacy rate cannot be called rate in demography ?

(g) Define standard error.

(h) State the 'Central Limit Theorem'.

(i) What is expected value of $\overline{X}$?

2. (a) Discuss the relationship between Demography and Anthropology.

(b) State the utility of conducting Sample Survey.

(c) Show that possible outcomes of tossing a balanced coin twice (in succession) with the help of a table. Also calculate the probability of getting tails if you toss a balanced coin two times. $6 + 4 + 6$

3. (a) Discuss in brief about the factors responsible for the demand for children in human societies.

(*Continued*)

(b) Define parity.

(c) In an examination, the distribution of marks obtained by students is normal with $\mu = 500$ and the standard deviation is $\sigma = 100$. For this distribution, what is the probability of randomly selecting a student who obtained a mark between $X = 600$ and $X = 650$? Solve the problem by drawing the required diagram. $6 + 2 + 8$

4. (a) Discuss in brief about the 'Wealth Flows Theory' of fertility decline as propounded by John Caldwell.

(b) Distinguish between fecundity, fecundibility and fertility.

(c) For a normal distribution with a mean of 80 and a standard deviation of 20, find each probability value given below :

(i) $P(X > 85) = ?$

(ii) $P(X < 95) = ?$

(iii) $P(X > 70) = ?$

(iv) $P(75 < X < 100) = ?$ $8 + 4 + 4$

5. (a) Discuss briefly about the Malthusian theory of population.

(b) What are the advantages of computing age-specific fertility rate (ASFR)?

(c) A population is normally distributed with $\mu = 100$ and $\sigma = 20$.

(i) Find the z-score corresponding to each of the following samples:

Sample 1 : $n = 4$; $\overline{X} = 110$
Sample 2 : $n = 25$; $\overline{X} = 105$
Sample 3 : $n = 100$; $\overline{X} = 104$.

(ii) Which of the samples described above is least likely to be obtained by random sampling? Give reasons to justify your answer. $8 + 2 + 3 + 3$