



**Drishti IAS**

PACKAGE-II

# DRISHTI IAS MAINS TEST SERIES 2024

**SPECIAL DISCOUNT  
FOR  
DRISHTI STUDENTS**



## **ANTHROPOLOGY (Optional Subject)**

Available in **English Medium** Only

**STARTING : 17<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER 2023**

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### **Salient Features**

- The language-style and nature of the questions are in line with the questions asked by the Union Public Service Commission and based on deep understanding and knowledge.
- The topics asked in the question are based on the important and relevant topics asked by the Commission which will be directly and indirectly helpful in the main examination.
- Simple and effective presentation of model answers with interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary approach.
- Emphasis on preparing better answers through illustrations, examples, graphic analysis, etc. required in answer writing by adopting scientific approach.
- Use of only standard books and sources during model answer writing.
- Necessary interval between each test for proper preparation.

Test Code	Date	Syllabus
<b>Test-1</b> <b>OPT-A-2401</b>	17 December, 2023 (Sunday)	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5
<b>Test-2</b> <b>OPT-A-2402</b>	24 December, 2023 (Sunday)	3, 4, 5, 11.1, 11.2, 11.3, 12
<b>Test-3</b> <b>OPT-A-2403</b>	31 December, 2023 (Sunday)	1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8, 9.1, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.5, 9.6, 9.7, 9.8, 10
<b>Test-4</b> <b>OPT-A-2404</b>	7 January, 2024 (Sunday)	6, 7, 8
<b>Test-5</b> <b>OPT-A-2405</b>	14 January, 2024 (Sunday)	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2
<b>Test-6</b> <b>OPT-A-2406</b>	21 January, 2024 (Sunday)	3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 4
<b>Test-7</b> <b>OPT-A-2407</b>	28 January, 2024 (Sunday)	5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3
<b>Test-8</b> <b>OPT-A-2408</b>	4 February, 2024 (Sunday)	7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 8.1, 8.2, 9.1, 9.2, 9.3

\*For detailed breakup of syllabus, kindly refer to the subsequent pages.



### Test Schedule

Test Code	Test Date	Subject
Test-1 OPT-A-2401	17 December, 2023 (Sunday)	<p>1.1 Meaning, Scope and Development of Anthropology.</p> <p>1.2 Relationship with other disciplines: Social Sciences, behavioural Sciences, Life Sciences, Medical Sciences, Earth Sciences and Humanities.</p> <p>1.3 Main branches of Anthropology, their scope and relevance: (a) Socio-cultural Anthropology. (b) Biological Anthropology. (c) Archaeological Anthropology. (d) Linguistic Anthropology.</p> <p>2.1 <b>The Nature of Culture:</b> The concept and characteristics of culture and civilization; Ethnocentrism vis-à-vis Cultural Relativism.</p> <p>2.2 <b>The Nature of Society:</b> Concept of Society; Society and Culture; Social Institution; Social groups; and Social stratification.</p> <p>2.3 <b>Marriage:</b> Definition and universality; Laws of marriage (endogamy, exogamy, hypergamy, hypogamy, incest taboo); Types of marriage (monogamy, polygamy, polyandry, group marriage). Functions of marriage; Marriage regulations (preferential, prescriptive and proscriptive); Marriage payments (bride wealth and dowry).</p> <p>2.4 <b>Family:</b> Definition and universality; Family, household and domestic groups; functions of family; Types of family (from the perspectives of structure; blood relation, marriage, residence and succession); Impact of urbanization, industrialization and feminist movements on family.</p> <p>2.5 <b>Kinship:</b> Consanguinity and Affinity; Principles and types of descent (Unilineal, Double, Bilateral, Ambilineal); Forms of descent groups (lineage, clan, phratry, moiety and kindred); Kinship terminology (descriptive and classificatory); Descent, Filiation and Complimentary Filiation; Descent and Alliance.</p>
Test-2 OPT-A-2402	24 December, 2023 (Sunday)	<p>3. <b>Economic organization:</b> Meaning, scope and relevance of economic anthropology; Formalist and Substantivist debate; Principles governing the production, distribution and exchange (reciprocity, redistribution and market), in communities, subsisting on hunting and gathering, fishing, swiddening, pastoralism, horticulture, and agriculture; globalization and indigenous economic systems.</p> <p>4. <b>Political organization and Social Control:</b> Band, tribe, chiefdom, kingdom and state; concepts of power, authority and legitimacy; social control, law and justice in simple societies.</p>

		<p>5. <b>Religion:</b> Anthropological approaches to the study of religion (evolutionary, psychological and functional); monotheism and polytheism; sacred and profane; myths and rituals; forms of religion in tribal and peasant societies (animism, animatism, fetishism, naturism and totemism); religion, magic and science distinguished; magico-religious functionaries (priest, shaman, medicine man, sorcerer and witch).</p> <p>11.1 Relevance of menarche, menopause and other bioevents to fertility. Fertility patterns and differentials.</p> <p>11.2 Demographic theories- biological, social and cultural.</p> <p>11.3 Biological and socio-ecological factors influencing fecundity, fertility, natality and mortality.</p> <p>12. Applications of Anthropology: Anthropology of sports, Nutritional anthropology, Anthropology in designing of defence and other equipments, Forensic Anthropology, Methods and principles of personal identification and reconstruction, Applied human genetics – Paternity diagnosis, genetic counseling and eugenics, DNA technology in diseases and medicine, serogenetics and cytogenetics in reproductive biology.</p>						
<p>Test-3 OPT-A-2403</p>	<p>31 December, 2023 (Sunday)</p>	<p>1.4 <b>Human Evolution and emergence of Man:</b> (a) Biological and Cultural factors in human evolution. (b) Theories of Organic Evolution (Pre- Darwinian, Darwinian and Post- Darwinian). (c) Synthetic theory of evolution; Brief outline of terms and concepts of evolutionary biology (Doll’s rule, Cope’s rule, Gause’s rule, parallelism, convergence, adaptive radiation, and mosaic evolution).</p> <p>1.5 Characteristics of Primates; Evolutionary Trend and Primate Taxonomy; Primate Adaptations; (Arboreal and Terrestrial) Primate Taxonomy; Primate Behaviour; Tertiary and Quaternary fossil primates; Living Major Primates; Comparative Anatomy of Man and Apes; Skeletal changes due to erect posture and its implications.</p> <p>1.6 Phylogenetic status, characteristics and geographical distribution of the following: (a) Plio-pleistocene hominids in South and East Africa - Australopithecines. (b) Homo erectus: Africa (Paranthropus), Europe (Homo erectus heidelbergensis), Asia Homo erectus javanicus, Homo erectus pekinensis). (c) Neanderthal Man- La-Chapelle-auxsaints (Classical type), Mt. Carmel (Progressive type). (d) Rhodesian man. (e) Homo sapiens — Cromagnon, Grimaldi and Chancelde.</p> <p>1.7 <b>The biological basis of life:</b> The Cell, DNA structure and replication, Protein Synthesis, Gene, Mutation, Chromosomes, and Cell Division.</p> <p>1.8 (a) Principles of Prehistoric Archaeology. Chronology: Relative and Absolute Dating methods. (b) Cultural Evolution- Broad Outlines of Prehistoric cultures:</p> <table data-bbox="693 1282 1743 1364"> <tr> <td>(i) Paleolithic</td> <td>(ii) Mesolithic</td> <td>(iii) Neolithic</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(iv) Chalcolithic</td> <td>(v) Copper-Bronze Age</td> <td>(vi) Iron Age</td> </tr> </table>	(i) Paleolithic	(ii) Mesolithic	(iii) Neolithic	(iv) Chalcolithic	(v) Copper-Bronze Age	(vi) Iron Age
(i) Paleolithic	(ii) Mesolithic	(iii) Neolithic						
(iv) Chalcolithic	(v) Copper-Bronze Age	(vi) Iron Age						

		<p>9.1 <b>Human Genetics:</b> Methods and Application: Methods for study of genetic principles in man- family study (pedigree analysis, twin study, foster child, co-twin method, cytogenetic method, chromosomal and karyo-type analysis), biochemical methods, immunological methods, D.N.A. technology and recombinant technologies.</p> <p>9.2 Mendelian genetics in man-family study, single factor, multifactor, lethal, sub-lethal and polygenic inheritance in man.</p> <p>9.3 Concept of genetic polymorphism and selection, Mendelian population, Hardy- Weinberg law; causes and changes which bring down frequency – mutation, isolation, migration, selection, inbreeding and genetic drift. Consanguineous and non-consanguineous mating, genetic load, genetic effect of consanguineous and cousin marriages.</p> <p>9.4 Chromosomes and chromosomal aberrations in man, methodology. (a) Numerical and structural aberrations (disorders). (b) Sex chromosomal aberrations – Klinefelter (XXY), Turner (XO), Super female (XXX), intersex and other syndromic disorders. (c) Autosomal aberrations – Down syndrome, Patau, Edward and Cri-duchat syndromes. (d) Genetic imprints in human disease, genetic screening, genetic counseling, human DNA profiling, gene mapping and genome study.</p> <p>9.5 Race and racism, biological basis of morphological variation of non-metric and metric characters. Racial criteria, racial traits in relation to heredity and environment; biological basis of racial classification, racial differentiation and race crossing in man.</p> <p>9.6 Age, sex and population variation as genetic marker- ABO, Rh blood groups, HLA Hp, transferrin, Gm, blood enzymes. Physiological characteristics- Hb level, body fat, pulse rate, respiratory functions and sensory perceptions in different cultural and socioeconomic groups.</p> <p>9.7 Concepts and methods of Ecological Anthropology. Bio-cultural Adaptations – Genetic and Non- genetic factors. Man’s physiological responses to environmental stresses: hot desert, cold, high altitude climate.</p> <p>9.8 Epidemiological Anthropology: Health and disease. Infectious and non-infectious diseases. Nutritional deficiency related diseases.</p> <p>10. Concept of human growth and development: stages of growth - pre-natal, natal, infant, childhood, adolescence, maturity, senescence. - Factors affecting growth and development genetic, environmental, biochemical, nutritional, cultural and socio-economic. - Ageing and senescence. Theories and observations - biological and chronological longevity. Human physique and somatotypes. Methodologies for growth studies.</p>
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<p>Test-4 OPT-A-2404</p>	<p>7 January, 2024 (Sunday)</p>	<p>6. Anthropological theories: (a) Classical evolutionism (Tylor, Morgan and Frazer) (b) Historical particularism (Boas); Diffusionism (British, German and American) (c) Functionalism (Malinowski); Structural- functionlism (Radcliffe-Brown) (d) Structuralism (L’evi - Strauss and E. Leach) (e) Culture and personality (Benedict, Mead, Linton, Kardiner and Cora – du Bois). (f) Neo - evolutionism (Childe, White, Steward, Sahlins and Service) (g) Cultural materialism (Harris) (h) Symbolic and interpretive theories (Turner, Schneider and Geertz) (i) Cognitive theories (Tyler, Conklin) (j) Post- modernism in anthropology</p> <p>7. Culture, language and communication: Nature, origin and characteristics of language; verbal and non-verbal communication; social context of language use.</p> <p>8. Research methods in anthropology: (a) Fieldwork tradition in anthropology (b) Distinction between technique, method and methodology (c) Tools of data collection: observation, interview, schedules, questionnaire, Case study, genealogy, life-history, oral history, secondary sources of information, participatory methods. (d) Analysis, interpretation and presentation of data.</p>
<p>Test-5 OPT-A-2405</p>	<p>14 January, 2024 (Sunday)</p>	<p>1.1 Evolution of the Indian Culture and Civilization — Prehistoric (Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Neolithic - Chalcolithic). Protohistoric (Indus Civilization): Pre- Harappan, Harappan and post- Harappan cultures. Contributions of tribal cultures to Indian civilization.</p> <p>1.2 Palaeo – anthropological evidences from India with special reference to Siwaliks and Narmada basin (Ramapithecus, Sivapithecus and Narmada Man).</p> <p>1.3 <b>Ethno-archaeology in India:</b> The concept of ethno-archaeology; Survivals and Parallels among the hunting, foraging, fishing, pastoral and peasant communities including arts and crafts producing communities.</p> <p>2. Demographic profile of India Ethnic and linguistic elements in the Indian population and their distribution. Indian population - factors influencing its structure and growth.</p>
<p>Test-6 OPT-A-2406</p>	<p>21 January, 2024 (Sunday)</p>	<p>3.1 The structure and nature of traditional Indian social system — Varnashram, Purushartha, Karma, Rina and Rebirth.</p> <p>3.2 Caste system in India- structure and characteristics, Varna and caste, Theories of origin of caste system, Dominant caste, Caste mobility, Future of caste system, Jajmani system, Tribe caste continuum.</p> <p>3.3 Sacred Complex and Nature- Man-Spirit Complex.</p> <p>3.4 Impact of Buddhism, Jainism, Islam and Christianity on Indian society.</p> <p>4. Emergence and growth of anthropology in India-Contributions of the 18th, 19th and early 20th Century scholar-administrators. Contributions of Indian anthropologists to tribal and caste studies.</p>



<p>Test-7 OPT-A-2407</p>	<p>28 January, 2024 (Sunday)</p>	<p>5.1 Indian Village: Significance of village study in India; Indian village as a social system; Traditional and changing patterns of settlement and inter-caste relations; Agrarian relations in Indian villages; Impact of globalization on Indian villages.</p> <p>5.2 Linguistic and religious minorities and their social, political and economic status.</p> <p>5.3 Indigenous and exogenous processes of socio-cultural change in Indian society: Sanskritization, Westernization, Moderni-zation; Inter-play of little and great traditions; Panchayati raj and social change; Media and social change.</p> <p>6.1 Tribal situation in India – Bio-genetic variability, linguistic and socio-economic characteristics of tribal populations and their distribution.</p> <p>6.2 Problems of the tribal Communities — land alienation, poverty, indebtedness, low literacy, poor educational facilities, unemployment, underemployment, health and nutrition.</p> <p>6.3 Developmental projects and their impact on tribal displacement and problems of rehabilitation. Development of forest policy and tribals. Impact of urbanization and industrialization on tribal populations.</p>
<p>Test-8 OPT-A-2408</p>	<p>4 February, 2024 (Sunday)</p>	<p>7.1 Problems of exploitation and deprivation of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. Constitutional safeguards for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes.</p> <p>7.2 Social change and contemporary tribal societies: Impact of modern democratic institutions, development programmes and welfare measures on tribals and weaker sections.</p> <p>7.3 The concept of ethnicity; Ethnic conflicts and political developments; Unrest among tribal communities; Regionalism and demand for autonomy; Pseudo-tribalism; Social change among the tribes during colonial and post-Independent India.</p> <p>8.1 Impact of Hinduism, Buddhism, Christianity, Islam and other religions on tribal societies.</p> <p>8.2 Tribe and nation state — a comparative study of tribal communities in India and other countries.</p> <p>9.1 History of administration of tribal areas, tribal policies, plans, programmes of tribal development and their implementation. The concept of PTGs (Primitive Tribal Groups), their distribution, special programmes for their development. Role of N.G.O.s in tribal development.</p> <p>9.2 Role of anthropology in tribal and rural development.</p> <p>9.3 Contributions of anthropology to the understanding of regionalism, communalism, and ethnic and political movements.</p>

**UPSC (2023) & Drishti IAS Mains Test Series (Anthropology Optional) Comparative Analysis**

**Paper 1**

Test Series (Code)	Question Code	Drishti IAS Test Series Question	UPSC Question Number	UPSC Question	Marks
2303	4(a)	● Write a note on Australopithecus and bring out the differences between Gracile and Robust forms	2(a)	● Discuss major species of Australopithecus discovered from South and. East Africa. Describe the discovery, physical features and significance of Taung baby.	20
2315	2(c)	● Discuss the various features and distribution of Gracile Australopithecine			
2312	2(b)	● Discuss the Painted Grey ware (PGW) Culture of Gangetic valley	1(b)	● Cultural impact of Iron Age.	10
2301	2(a)	● “Social Anthropology and Sociology are twin sisters”. Examine the statement.	1(a)	● Scope and relevance of Social and Cultural Anthropology	10
2312	5(a)	● Race versus Ethnicity	1(c)	● Race and Ethnicity.	10
2315	4(b)	● “Primitive society is governed by customary laws.” In the light of the statement describe the nature of primitive laws in these societies.	1(d)	● Customary laws and Environmental conservation.	10
2305	4(b)	● Write a note on Middle Palaeolithic culture of India	2(b)	● Discuss the Paleolithic environment in light of available evidences with special reference to India	15
2303	7(b)	● Write a note on Paleolithic art.			
2316	1(c)	● Significance of Bhimbetka for Indian Archaeology.			
2312	1(a)	● Madrasian culture			
2309	7(a)	● Differentiate between lower Paleolithic culture and Middle Paleolithic culture with suitable examples			
2315	5(c)	● Indexes of malnutrition assessment	2 (c)	● Elucidate the different forms of malnutrition. Describe protein–calorie malnutrition with suitable examples.	15
2303	6(c)	● Discuss the various changes which lead to the hominization process.	3 (a)	● What is hominization process? Discuss the major trends in human evolution with the help of suitable examples and illustrations.	20



2304	4(a)	● Critically examine Symbolic and Interpretive theories	3 (b)	● How did Clifford Geertz look at religion. Differentiate between anthropological and psychological approaches to the study of religion.	15
2315	8(c)	● Explain the role of forensic anthropology in personal identification	4 (b)	● Discuss various methods of personal identification based on skeletal remains.	15
2303	7(c)	● Describe the major Mesolithic culture traditions of Europe	4 (c)	● Identify the major Mesolithic sites and describe the typo-technological features with special reference to India	15
2305	4(a)	● Mesolithic art			
2305	3(c)	● Examine the features of the Mesolithic culture with a special focus on Mesolithic sites in India			
2313	5(d)	● Polygenic inheritance	5 (a)	● Polygenic Inheritance	10
2304	4(c)	● Bring out the comparison between Malinowski's and Radcliff Brown's works and concepts of Function	6 (a)	● Critically discuss the controversies related to fieldwork of Bronislaw-Malinowski and Margaret Mead	20
2304	6(c)	● Discuss in detail the technique of Participant Observation as a tool of data collection. Also, highlight the challenges associated therein			
2310	3(a)	● Discuss the socio-cultural transformations of Indian tribes due to forces of Globalization	6 (b)	● Discuss the impact of globalization on the economic systems of indigenous communities.	15
2303	3(a)	● Explain Hardy Weinberg Law, along with its applications	7 (b)	● What assumptions must be met for a population to be in genetic equilibrium. Explain the importance of genetic equilibrium.	15
<b>Paper 2</b>					
Test Series (Code)	Question Code	Drishti IAS Test Series Question	UPSC Question Number	UPSC Question	Marks
2310	5(e)	● Ashrams system	1 (b)	● Interface between Purushartha and Ashrama	10
2310	8(a)	● Elucidate on the concept of Purushartha			
2306	8(a)	● What is Jajmani system? Highlight reasons for its decline in contemporary times	1 (c)	● Jajmani system : continuity and change	10

2316	2(b)	● Describe the evolution of pre-historic art in the Indian subcontinent	1 (d)	● Prehistoric rock arts from Uttarakhand	10
2312	3(a)	● State should protect personal laws of religious minorities. Discuss with reference to problem of national integration.	1 (e)	● Religious pluralism and social solidarity	10
2307	6(b)	● Discuss the concept of Cultural diversity and Multiculturalism in Indian Context.			
2305	1(a)	● Features of Indus Valley Civilization	2 (b)	● Indus Valley was the first settlement of the big civilization." Comment critically.	15
2316	2(a)	● Discuss various theories proposed to explain the end of Indus Valley Civilization.			
2312	2(c)	● Discuss the art and cultures of Indus Valley Civilization.			
2305	5(d)	● Religion of Indus valley Civilization			
2305	2(b)	● Write a short note on Harappan Economy			
2314	3(c)	● Write a note on impact of non-Hindu religions on Indian society	2 (c)	● Discuss the basic tenets of Jainism and its impact on Indian society.	15
2312	3(c)	● Explain how Tribe-Caste Continuum is different from Sanskritization.	3 (a)	● "Sanskritization is a culture-bound concept." Critically comment to assess the strength and limitation of this concept in developing a theoretical framework to study social change.	20
2305	4(a)	● Bring out the salient features of Mesolithic Art in India	3 (b)	● Was Mesolithic culture the first step towards a sedentary way of life? Illustrate your answer by citing suitable examples.	15
2305	3(c)	● Examine the features of the Mesolithic culture with a special focus on Mesolithic sites in India.			
2306	3(b)	● Define the concept of caste mobility, highlighting various methods used in it.	4 (c)	● Is caste mobility a recent phenomenon? Discuss in the light of Indological and Empirical context.	15
2308	2(c)	● Critically examine the impact of modern democratic institutions on various tribes in India.	3 (c)	● Critically examine the impact of modern democratic institutions on contemporary tribal societies. Illustrate with suitable ethnographic examples.	15
2307	3(b)	● Write a note on Panchayati Raj and Social Change			

2312	8(c)	● Write a note on political organization among Tribal communities of India.			
2312	6(b)	● Discuss the impact of Forest Rights Act 2006 on tribals.			
2307	6(c)	● Write a note on Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) highlighting challenges faced by them and Government initiatives for them.	4 (a)	● Elucidate the problems faced by Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups and the major challenges in the formulation of special programmes for their development.	20
2307	2(c)	● Do you think Indian villages can be treated as 'little republics'? 'Examine the colonial administrators' view in this regard.	5 (c)	● Village as little republic	10
2316	3(a)	● Discuss the interrelationships between karma, rebirth and the caste system in the Indian context	5 (e)	● Karma and Rebirth	10
2306	1(c)	● Concept of Karma			
2305	8(a)	● Describe the linguistic classification of the Indian population.	5(d)	● Dravidian language and their subgroups	10
2305	7(a)	● Delineate the salient characteristics of Ramapithecus, and examine its phylogenetic status and controversy regarding its taxonomy.	5 (b)	● Ramapithecus-Sivapithecus debate	10
2305	7(b)	● Examine the salient characteristics of Sivapithecus focusing on its phylogenetic status. Also, throw light on its evolutionary relationship with Ramapithecus.			
2306	7(c)	● "Write a note on SC Roy and highlight his contribution towards utilization of Applied anthropology in tribal welfare."	8 (b)	● Critically evaluate the contributions of S.C. Roy to Indian anthropology.	15
2314	8(c)	● Write a note on socio-economic and political situation of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) communities in India.	8 (c)	● How are Other Backward Classes identified. Enumerating the important features elucidate the recent changes in their social and economic life	15
2310	3(b)	● Discuss the features of changes witnessed among backward classes in the context of social change taking place in Indian society.			

2308	8(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Discuss the issues related to national integration of Indian tribes</li> </ul>	7 (c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Elucidate the role of anthropology in nation building. Illustrate with suitable examples.</li> </ul>	15
2308	7(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Development projects are emerging as a new source of problems for tribals. In this context discuss the issue related to displacement and rehabilitation.</li> </ul>	7 (b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Critically examine how the displacement of tribal communities due to hydroelectric river dam projects has affected the women in local context. Illustrate with suitable ethnographic examples</li> </ul>	15
2305	7(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● "Examine the salient characteristics of Sivapithecus focusing on its phylogenetic status. Also, throw light on its evolutionary relationship with Ramapithecus."</li> </ul>	6 (c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Siwalik deposits show a variety of Neogene fossil primates." Critically examine.</li> </ul>	15
2310	4(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Discuss the concept of ethnicity and politics of recognition. Bring out the relation between them</li> </ul>	6 (b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Distinguishing between ethnic identity and ethnicity, discuss the factors responsible for ethnic conflict in tribal areas.</li> </ul>	15
2316	7(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Briefly discuss various anthropologists perspectives on ethnic conflicts among Indian tribes</li> </ul>			
2314	8(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● "Describe key factors behind ethnic conflict among tribes in India. Suggest some steps to help resolve and mitigate ethnic conflict among tribes of India."</li> </ul>			
2306	3(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Discuss various hypotheses on the future of the caste system.</li> </ul>	6 (a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Is annihilation of caste possible? Discuss the future of caste system in the light of various proactive measures taken by the Indian State.</li> </ul>	20
2308	3(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● By discussing the provisions of the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution highlight issues in the implementation of its provisions.</li> </ul>	5 (a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Scheduled areas</li> </ul>	10