

# ALL INDIA INTERACTIVE ANTHROPOLOGY

— TEST SERIES 2025 —

Starting 19<sup>th</sup> January

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## NOTE







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## SCHEDULE, CONTENT & REFERENCE

 <b>Test No.</b>	 <b>Date</b>	 <b>Units and Topics covered</b>	 <b>Sources/References</b>
<b>Test 1 [3310]</b>	<b>JANUARY 19, 2025</b>	<p><b>Paper 1: General, Social and Cultural Anthropology</b></p> <p><b>1.1.</b> Meaning, Scope and development of Anthropology.</p> <p><b>1.2. Relationships with other disciplines:</b> Social Sciences, behavioural Sciences, Life Sciences, Medical Sciences, Earth Sciences and Humanities.</p> <p><b>1.3. Main branches of Anthropology, their scope and relevance:</b>            (a) Social-cultural Anthropology.            (b) Biological Anthropology.            (c) Archaeological Anthropology.            (d) Linguistic Anthropology.</p> <p><b>2.1. The Nature of Culture:</b> The concept and Characteristics of culture and civilization; Ethnocentrism vis-a-vis cultural Relativism.</p> <p><b>2.2. The Nature of Society:</b> Concept of Society; Society and Culture; Social Institution; Social groups; and Social stratification.</p> <p><b>2.3. Marriage:</b> Definition and universality; Laws of marriage (endogamy, exogamy, hypergamy, hypogamy, incest taboo); Type of marriage (monogamy, polygamy, polyandry, group marriage). Functions of marriage; Marriage regulations (preferential, prescriptive and proscriptive); Marriage payments (bride wealth and dowry).</p> <p><b>2.4. 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><b>2.5. 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; Decent and Alliance.</p> <p><b>3. Economic Organization:</b> Meaning, scope and relevance of economic anthropology; Formalist and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ IGNOU Material</li> <li>▶ e-PG Pathshala Material</li> <li>▶ General Anthropology by Nadeem Hasnain</li> <li>▶ An introduction to anthropological thought by Makhan Jha</li> <li>▶ History of Anthropological Thought by V.S. Upadhyay and Gaya Panday</li> <li>▶ An Introduction To Social Anthropology by T.N. Madan and D.N. Majumdar</li> <li>▶ Anthropology by Ember and Ember</li> <li>▶ Anthropology SCERT KERALA CLASS-11 and 12</li> </ul>

Substantivist debate; Principles governing 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.

**4. Political Organization and Social Control:** Band, tribe, chiefdom, kingdom and state; concepts of power, authority and legitimacy; social control, law and justice in simple Societies.

**5. Religion:** 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).

**6. Anthropological theories:**

- a) Classical evolutionism (Tylor, Morgan and Frazer)
- b) Historical particularism (Boas)  
Diffusionism (British, German and American)
- c) Functionalism (Malinowski); Structural-Functionalism (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.

**7. Culture, Language and Communication:** Nature, origin and characteristics of language; verbal and non-verbal communication; social context of language use.

**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><b>Test 2</b> <b>[3311]</b></p>	<p><b>FEBRUARY</b> <b>16, 2025</b></p>	<p><b>Paper I: Physical Anthropology</b></p> <p><b>1.4. Human Evolution and emergence of Man:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Biological and Cultural factors in human evolution.</li> <li>Theories of Organic Evolution (Pre-Darwinian, Darwinian and Post-Darwinian).</li> <li>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).</li> </ol> <p><b>1.5. Characteristics of Primates:</b> 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><b>1.6. Phylogenetic status, characteristics and geographical distribution of the following:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plio-preleistocene hominids in South and East Africa—Australopithecines.</li> <li>Homo erectus: Africa (Paranthropus), Europe (Homo erectus (heidelbergensis), Asia (Homo erectus javanicus, Homo erectus pekinensis).</li> <li>Neanderthal man—La-chapelle-aux-saints (Classical type), Mt. Carmel (Progressive type).</li> <li>Rhodesian man.</li> <li>Homo sapiens—Cromagnon, Grimaldi and Chancelade.</li> </ol> <p><b>1.7. The biological basis of Life:</b> The Cell, DNA structure and replication, Protein Synthesis, Gene, Mutation, Chromosomes, and Cell Division.</p> <p><b>1.8. (a) Principles of Prehistoric Archaeology. Chronology:</b> Relative and Absolute Dating methods.</p> <p><b>(b) Cultural Evolution—Broad Outlines of Prehistoric cultures:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Paleolithic</li> <li>Mesolithic</li> <li>Neolithic</li> <li>Chalcolithic</li> <li>Copper-Bronze Age</li> <li>Iron Age</li> </ol> <p><b>9.1. 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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ IGNOU Material</li> <li>▶ e-PG Pathshala Material</li> <li>▶ Outlines of Physical Anthropology by B.M. Das</li> <li>▶ Physical Anthropology by P. Nath</li> <li>▶ Biological Anthropology: The Natural History of Humankind by Craig Stanford</li> <li>▶ Anthropology SCERT KERALA CLASS-II</li> </ul>
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- 9.2. Mendelian genetics** in man-family study, single factor, multifactor, lethal, sub-lethal and polygenic inheritance in man.
- 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.
- 9.4. Chromosomes and chromosomal aberrations in man, methodology.**
- Numerical and structural aberrations (disorders).
  - Sex chromosomal aberration- Klinefelter (XXY), Turner (XO), Super female (XXX), intersex and other syndromic disorders.
  - Autosomal aberrations- Down syndrome, Patau, Edward and Cri-du-chat syndromes.
  - Genetic imprints in human disease, genetic screening, genetic counseling, human DNA profiling, gene mapping and genome study.
- 9.5. Race and racism,** biological basis of morphological variation of non-metric and characters. Racial criteria, racial traits in relation to heredity and environment; biological basis of racial classification, racial differentiation and race crossing in man.
- 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 socio-economic groups.
- 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.
- 9.8. Epidemiological Anthropology:** Health and disease. Infectious and non-infectious diseases, Nutritional deficiency related diseases.
- 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

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Biological and chronological longevity. Human physique and somatotypes.</li> </ul> <p>Methodologies for growth studies.</p> <p><b>11.1. Relevance of menarche, menopause</b> and other bioevents to fertility. Fertility patterns and differentials.</p> <p><b>11.2. Demographic theories</b>—biological, social and cultural.</p> <p><b>11.3. Biological and socio-ecological factors</b> influencing fecundity, fertility, natality and mortality.</p> <p><b>12. Applications of Anthropology:</b> 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 counselling and eugenics, DNA technology in diseases and medicine, serogenetics and cytogenetics in reproductive biology.</p>	
<b>Test 3 [3312]</b>	<b>MARCH 9, 2025</b>	<p><b>Paper 2: Indian Anthropology</b></p> <p><b>1.1. Evolution of the Indian Culture and Civilization</b>— Prehistoric (Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Neolithic-Chalcolithic), Protohistoric (Indus Civilization). Pre-Harappan, Harappan and post-Harappan cultures. Contributions of the tribal cultures to Indian civilization.</p> <p><b>1.2. Palaeo-Anthropological evidences</b> from India with special reference to Siwaliks and Narmada basin (Ramapithecus, Sivapithecus and Narmada Man).</p> <p><b>1.3. 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><b>2. Demographic profile of India</b>—Ethnic and linguistic elements in the Indian population and their distribution. Indian population—factors influencing its structure and growth.</p> <p><b>3.1. The structure and nature of traditional Indian social system</b>—Varnashram, Purushartha, Karma, Rina and Rebirth.</p> <p><b>3.2. Caste system in India</b>— Structure and characteristics Varna and caste, Theories of origin of caste system, Dominant caste, Caste mobility, Future of caste system, Jajmani system. Tribe-case continuum.</p> <p><b>3.3. Sacred Complex</b> and Nature-Man-Spirit Complex.</p> <p><b>3.4. Impact of Buddhism, Jainism, Islam and Christianity</b> of Indian society.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ IGNOU Material</li> <li>➤ e-PG Pathshala Material</li> <li>➤ An Outline Of Indian Prehistory by D.K.Bhattacharya</li> <li>➤ Indian Anthropology by Nadeem Hasnain</li> <li>➤ Indian Social system by Ram Ahuja</li> <li>➤ Indian Anthropology by R. N. Sharma</li> </ul>



		<p><b>4. Emergence, growth and development in India</b>— Contributions of the 18th, 19th and early 20th Century scholar-administrators. Contributions of Indian anthropologists to tribal and caste studies.</p> <p><b>5.1. Indian Village</b>—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><b>5.2. Linguistic and religious minorities</b> and their social, political and economic status.</p> <p><b>5.3. Indigenous and exogenous processes of socio-cultural change in Indian society:</b> Sanskritization, Westernization, Modernization; Inter-play of little and great traditions; Panchayati Raj and social change; Media and Social change.</p>	
<b>Test 4 [3313]</b>	<b>MARCH 30, 2025</b>	<p><b>Paper 2: Indian Anthropology-2 (Tribal Anthropology)</b></p> <p><b>6.1. Tribal situation in India</b>—Bio-genetic variability, linguistic and socio-economic characteristics of the tribal populations and their distribution.</p> <p><b>6.2. Problems of the tribal Communities</b>— Land alienation, poverty, indebtedness, low literacy, poor educational facilities, unemployment, under-employment, health and nutrition.</p> <p><b>6.3. Developmental projects and their impact</b> on tribal displacement and problems of rehabilitation. Development of forest policy and tribals. Impact of urbanisation and industrialization on tribal populations.</p> <p><b>7.1. Problems of exploitation and deprivation</b> of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. Constitutional safeguards for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes.</p> <p><b>7.2. Social change and contemporary tribal societies:</b> Impact of modern democratic institutions, development programmes and welfare measures on tribals and weaker sections.</p> <p><b>7.3. The concept of ethnicity;</b> 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><b>8.1. Impact of Hinduism, Buddhism, Christianity, Islam and other religions on tribal societies.</b></p> <p><b>8.2. Tribe and nation state</b>—a comparative study of tribal communities in India and other countries.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Tribal India by Nadeem Hasnain</li> <li>➤ e-PG Pathshala Material</li> <li>➤ Xaxa committee report</li> <li>➤ Ministry of Tribal Annual report</li> <li>➤ Yojana (January 14 and July 22) and Kurukshetra (September 22)</li> <li>➤ State, Society and Tribes by Virginius Xaxa</li> </ul>

		<p><b>9.1. History of administration of tribal areas,</b> 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><b>9.2. Role of anthropology in tribal and rural development.</b></p> <p><b>9.3. Contributions of anthropology</b> to the understanding of regionalism, communalism and ethnic and political movements.</p>	
<b>Test 5 [3314]</b>	<b>JUNE 15, 2025</b>	<b>Complete Syllabus of Anthropology Paper I (Full Length Test)</b>	
<b>Test 6 [3315]</b>	<b>JUNE 29, 2025</b>	<b>Complete syllabus of Anthropology Paper II (Full Length Test)</b>	
<b>Test 7 [3316]</b>	<b>JULY 13, 2025</b>	<b>Complete Syllabus of Anthropology Paper I (Full Length Test)</b>	
<b>Test 8 [3317]</b>	<b>JULY 27, 2025</b>	<b>Complete syllabus of Anthropology Paper II (Full Length Test)</b>	

## FOCUS:



Answer writing skill development, Structure & presentation of answer, How to present facts, information & knowledge in the answer, Understanding actual requirement (key words, Context & Content) of the UPSC in the different types of questions and how the questions should be attempted for good score (strategy & approach), Understanding your current preparedness & required action plans and framing your mind towards actual pattern, toughness and timing of the actual UPSC Examination.

## PHILOSOPHY:



The pattern of UPSC Mains exam is very dynamic and unpredictable. Therefore Mock Test papers should be designed based on latest pattern of UPSC.

## UPSC CRITERIA:



### Criteria for assessment of candidate performance in the written IAS exam as per UPSC instruction:

“The main Examination is intended to assess the overall intellectual traits and depth of understanding of candidates rather than merely the range of their information and memory”. -Union Public Service Commission (UPSC)

## METHODOLOGY:



**Methodology for evaluation of Answer sheet:** Our expert will evaluate aspirant's answer sheet on following indicators using their experience in the field of UPSC.

EVALUATION INDICATORS
1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence
MARKS

### Score: Scale: 1- 5:



- Total Marks in the question has been given on proper consideration of weightage of every evaluation indicators based on nature of the questions and UPSC experience of the expert.
- The score of every indicator for any question will highlight candidate's competence performance (for understanding of the level of quality of the question and required action plans).



## BASIC UNDERSTANDING OF FOLLOWING DESIGNED COMPETENCIES:



### Contextual Competence:

- › Understanding the main demand/theme of the question i.e. comprehensive understanding of the context in which the question is framed and Streamlining the answer by focusing on 'Key words' & 'Tail words' in the question like Elucidate, Explain, Comment, Examine, Critically Examine, Discuss, Analyze, Illustrate, Review, Argue, Justify etc.



### Content Competence:

- › Writing the answer relevant to the contextual understanding and alignment of the question and accordingly substantiate through examples, facts, data, arguments, critical analysis, etc.



### Language Competence:

- › Organising the content in proper sentence formation and simple expression.
- › Appropriate and right usage of technical words required to maintain word limit and timely completion of the question.



### Introduction Competence:

- › Effective and relevant beginning required to give a head-start to the answer by either giving the background, data, current news associated, etc.



### Structure - Presentation Competence:

- › Organising the content in accordance with the different parts of the question in order to maintain required connectivity and flow in the answer.
- › Using headings and sub-headings, bullet points, flowchart, diagram, etc. to present the content effectively.



### Conclusion Competence:

- › Ending the answer by concluding remarks by suggesting a way forward, innovative solution, incorporating different views/perspectives in a balanced manner.

# Heartiest Congratulations

to all Successful Candidates



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16

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