



ANTHROPOLOGY
OPTIONAL TEST SERIES 2021



SHANKAR
IAS ACADEMY™
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ANTHROPOLOGY- OPTIONAL TEST SERIES

INSTRUCTIONS

Portions

Each exam has mixed portions from paper 1 and 2 to prevent repetition of similar topics

Each exam will include one compulsory question from theories

Test format

1. Sectional tests are for 150 marks each and is for 1 hour 45 mins.
2. 2 FINAL MOCK EXAMS (Paper 1 morning and paper 2 afternoon) for 250 marks/ 3 hours
3. 1 All India mock exam is also provided
4. If you are writing on plain A4 sheets at home, please write the question number, full question and the mark value on the answer paper.

Test Schedule

1. All tests are on **Mondays** (question papers will be mailed on Monday morning) and Discussions are on the following **Fridays**.
2. Please return answer sheets to anthroexams@gmail.com in pdf format by Saturday evening 5 pm. In subject- write test number and name
3. Answer papers will be returned in 5 days from Submission deadline. TESTS submitted late will not be evaluated.
4. Answer key will be emailed after discussion.

Corrections, concepts, structures and key points required for each answer will be discussed in the test discussion and *ONLY MARKS and COMMENTS* about writing style, presentation, areas of improvement will be written in the answer sheet. *CONCEPT DOUBTS must be clarified in LIVE test discussion.*

EXAM AND DATE	PORTIONS FROM PAPER 1	PORTIONS FROM PAPER 2
<p>TEST 1 25th October</p> <p>DISCUSSION ON 29th Oct</p>	<p>1.1 Meaning, scope and development of Anthropology.</p> <p>1.2 Relationships 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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Social- cultural Anthropology. 2. Biological Anthropology. 3. Archaeological Anthropology. 4. Linguistic Anthropology. <p>1.4 Human Evolution and emergence of Man:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Biological and Cultural factors in human evolution. 1. Theories of Organic Evolution (Pre- Darwinian, Darwinian and Post-Darwinian). 2. 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>1 Evolution of the Indian Culture and Civilization — Prehistoric (Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Neolithic – Chalcolithic).</p> <p>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 Ethno-archaeology in India: The concept of ethno-archaeology; Survivals and Parallels among the hunting,</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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Classical evolutionism (Tylor, Morgan and Frazer) 2. Historical particularism (Boas); Diffusionism (British, German and American) 	<p>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>3.1 The structure and nature of traditional Indian social system — Varnashram, Purushartha, Karma, Rina and Rebirth.</p>
<p>TEST 2 2nd Nov</p> <p>DISCUSSION ON 5th Nov</p>	<p>1.6 Phylogenetic status, characteristics and geographical distribution of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Social Sciences, Behavioural Sciences, Life Sciences, Medical Sciences, Earth Sciences and Humanities. 2. Homo erectus: Africa (Paranthropus), Europe (Homo erectus heidelbergensis), Asia (Homo erectus javanicus, Homo erectus pekinensis). 	<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>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</p>

	<p>3. Neanderthal Man- La-Chapelle-aux-saints (Classical type), Mt. Carmel (Progressive type).</p> <p>4. Rhodesian man.</p> <p>5. Homo sapiens — Cromagnon, Grimaldi and Chancelade.</p> <p>1.7 The biological basis of life: The Cell, DNA structure and replication, Protein Synthesis, Gene, Mutation, Chromosomes, and Cell Division.</p> <p>1.8</p> <p>1. Principles of Prehistoric Archaeology. Chronology: Relative and Absolute Dating methods.</p> <p>2. Cultural Evolution- Broad Outlines of Prehistoric cultures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Paleolithic 2. Mesolithic 3. Neolithic 4. Chalcolithic 5. Copper-Bronze Age 6. Iron Age <p>2.3 Marriage: 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>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, Modernization; Interplay of little and great traditions; Panchayati raj and social change; Media and social change.</p>
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	<p>2.5 Kinship: 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> <p>3. Economic organization: Meaning, scope and relevance of economic anthropology; Formalist and 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.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Functionalism (Malinowski) 2. Structuralism (L'evi – Strauss and E. Leach) 	
<p>TEST 3 8th Nov</p> <p>DISCUSSION ON 12th Nov</p>	<p>2.1 The Nature of Culture: The concept and characteristics of culture and civilization; Ethnocentrism vis-à-vis cultural Relativism.</p> <p>2.2 The Nature of Society: Concept of Society; Society and Culture; Social Institutions; Social groups; and Social stratification.</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>2.4 Family: 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>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.</p> <p>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).</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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fieldwork tradition in anthropology 	<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>8.1 Impact of Hinduism, Buddhism, Christianity, Islam and other religions on tribal societies.</p>
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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Distinction between technique, method and methodology 3. Tools of data collection: observation, interview, schedules, questionnaire, Case study, genealogy, life-history, oral history, secondary sources of information, participatory methods. 4. Analysis, interpretation and presentation of data. <p>Culture and personality (Benedict, Mead, Linton, Kardiner and Cora – du Bois).</p>	
<p>TEST 4 15th Nov</p> <p>DISCUSSION ON 19th Nov</p>	<p>9.1 Human Genetics – 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.</p> <p>Consanguineous and non-consanguineous mating, genetic load, genetic effect of consanguineous and cousin marriages.</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>9.4 Chromosomes and chromosomal aberrations in man, methodology.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Numerical and structural aberrations (disorders). 2. Sex chromosomal aberrations – Klinefelter (XXY), Turner (XO), Super female (XXX), intersex and other syndromic disorders. 3. Autosomal aberrations – Down syndrome, Patau, Edward and Cri-du-chat syndromes. 4. Genetic imprints in human disease, genetic screening, genetic counseling, human DNA profiling, gene mapping and genome study. <p>Cultural materialism (Harris) Symbolic and interpretive theories (Turner, Schneider and Geertz)</p>	<p>8.2 Tribe and nation state - a comparative study of tribal communities in India and other countries.</p>
<p>TEST 5 22nd Nov DISCUSSION ON 26th Nov</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, transferring, Gm, blood enzymes.</p> <p>Physiological characteristics-Hb level, body fat, pulse rate, respiratory functions and sensory perceptions in different cultural and socio-economic groups.</p>	<p>6.3 Developmental projects and their impact on tribal displacement and problems of rehabilitation.</p> <p>Development of forest policy and tribals. Impact of urbanization and industrialization on tribal populations</p> <p>7.1 Problems of exploitation and deprivation of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward</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>Cognitive theories (Tyler, Conklin)</p> <p>Post- modernism in anthropology</p>	<p>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>TEST 6 29th Nov</p> <p>DISCUSSION ON 3rd Dec</p>	<p>10. Concept of human growth and development: stages of growth – pre-natal, natal, infant, childhood, adolescence, maturity, senescence.</p> <p>Factors affecting growth and development genetic, environmental, biochemical, nutritional, cultural and socio-economic.</p> <p>Ageing and senescence. Theories and observations – biological and chronological longevity. Human physique and somatotypes. Methodologies for growth studies.</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>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>9.1 History of administration of tribal areas, tribal policies, plans, programmes of tribal development and their implementation.</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>Structural- functionalism (Radcliffe-Brown)</p> <p>Neo – evolutionism (Childe, White, Steward, Sahlins and Service)</p>	<p>The concept of PTGs (Primitive Tribal Groups), their distribution, special programmes for their development.</p> <p>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>
<p>TEST on 13th Dec</p> <p>Discussion on 17th Dec</p>	<p>MOCK TEST 1</p>	
<p>Test on 27th Dec</p> <p>Discussion on 30th Dec</p>	<p>MOCK TEST 2 (ALL INDIA)</p>	

TEST NO	TEST DATE	DISCUSSION DATE	LAST DATE FOR SUBMISSION	LAST DATE FOR RECEIVING EVALUATED PAPERS
1	25 October	29 October	30 Oct	4 Nov
2	2 November	5 Nov	6 Nov	11 Nov
3	8 Nov	12 Nov	13 Nov	18 Nov
4	15 Nov	19 Nov	20 Nov	25 Nov
5	22 Nov	26 Nov	27Nov	2 Dec
6	29 Nov	3 Dec	4 Dec	9 Dec
Mock	13 Dec	17 Dec	18 Dec	23 Dec
All India Mock	27 Dec	31 Dec	1 Jan	3 Jan

Schedule : Updated.
Mode : Online
Orientation : One Orientation
Evaluation : Available [Instructional Feedback]
No. of Tests : 08
Timings : 10 am to 1 pm followed by Discussion on the same week's Friday.
Begins on : 25 October 2021
Fees : New Students : 6500/-
Old Students : 4500

- Evaluation Time frame is 7 days maximum from the date of submission.
- Answer Sheets Must be submitted within 3-5days from the date of test as on schedule.
- We Appreciate Aspirants who submitted their answer sheets on the same day at the most.

- **Late submission of Answer sheets will not be strictly entertained.**
- **Answer Key and Test Discussion will be conducted as Online Discussion.**
- **So Live Online Discussion must be attended without Fail.**
- **Question Paper will be mailed to the students on the date of the Test for Online Students.**
- **Students are required to send your Answer sheets to anthroexams@gmail.com**