



Anthropology Mains Support Programme 2025 Test Series Schedule

Test no.	Test code	Date & Timing	Syllabus
1.	OAMSP-1	28th June (9:00AM to 12:00PM)	<p>PAPER-I</p> <p>1.8 (a) Principles of Prehistoric Archaeology. Chronology : Relative and Absolute Dating methods. (b) Cultural Evolution—Broad Outlines of Prehistoric cultures : (i) Paleolithic (ii) Mesolithic (iii) Neolithic (iv) Chalcolithic (v) Copper-Bronze age (vi) Iron Age</p> <p>2.1 The Nature of Culture : The concept and Characteristics of culture and civilization; Ethnocentrism vis-a-vis cultural Relativism. 2.2 The Nature of Society : Concept of Society; Society and Culture; Social Institution; Social groups; and Social stratification. 2.3 Marriage : 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). 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. 2.5 Kinship : Consanguinity and</p>



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			<p>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>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> <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>6. Anthropological theories :</p> <p>(a) Classical evolutionism (Tylor, Morgan and Frazer)</p> <p>(b) Historical particularism (Boas)</p> <p>Diffusionism (British, German and American)</p> <p>(c) Functionalism (Malinowski); Structural—Functionism (Radcliffe-</p>
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			<p>Brown)</p> <p>(d) Structuralism (L'evi-Strauss and E. Leach)</p> <p>(e) Culture and personality (Benedict, Mead, Linton, Kardiner and Cora-du Bois)</p> <p>(f) Neo—evolutionism (Childe, White, Steward, Sahlins and Service)</p> <p>(g) Cultural materialism (Harris)</p> <p>(h) Symbolic and interpretive theories (Turner, Schneider and Geertz)</p> <p>(i) Cognitive theories (Tyler, Conklin)</p> <p>(j) Post-modernism in anthropology.</p> <p>7. Culture, Language and Communication :</p> <p>Nature, origin and characteristics of language; verbal and non-verbal communication; social context of language use.</p> <p>8. Research methods in Anthropology</p> <p>(a) Fieldwork tradition in anthropology</p> <p>(b) Distinction between technique, method and methodology</p> <p>(c) Tools of data collection : observation, interview, schedules, questionnaire, case study, genealogy, life-history, oral history, secondary sources of information, participatory methods.</p> <p>(d) Analysis, interpretation and presentation of data.</p>
2.	OAMSP-2	12th July (9:00AM to 12:00PM)	<p>PAPER-I</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>



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			<p>(a) Social-cultural Anthropology. (b) biological Anthropology. (c) Archaeological Anthropology. (d) Linguistic Anthropology.</p> <p>1.4 Human Evolution and emergence of Man :</p> <p>(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 :</p> <p>(a) Plio-preleistocene 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-aux-saints (Classical type), Mt. Carmel (Progressive type). (d) Rhodesian man. (e) 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</p>
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			Division.
3.	OAMSP-3	26th July (9:00AM to 12:00PM)	<p>PAPER-II</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 the 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, 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>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-case continuum.</p> <p>3.3 Sacred Complex and Nature-Man-Spirit Complex.</p> <p>3.4. Impact of Buddhism, Jainism, Islam and Christianity of Indian</p>



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			<p>society.</p> <p>4. Emergence, growth and development in India—Contributions of the 18th, 19th and early 20th Century scholar-administrators. Contributions of Indian anthropologists to tribal and caste studies.</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, Modernization; Inter-play of little and great traditions; Panchayati Raj and social change; Media and Social change.</p>
4.	OAMSP-4	9th August (9:00AM to 12:00PM)	<p>PAPER-II</p> <p>6.1 Tribal situation in India—Bio-genetic variability, linguistic and socio-economic characteristics of the tribal populations and their distribution.</p> <p>6.2 Problems of the tribal Communities—Land alienation, poverty, indebtedness, low literacy, poor educational facilities, unemployment, under-employment, 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 urbanisation and industrialization on tribal</p>



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			<p>populations.</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>
5.	OAMSP-5	16th August (9:00AM to 12:00PM)	PAPER -1 Full syllabus



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6.	OAMSP-6	16th August (2:00PM to 5:00PM)	PAPER -2 Full syllabus
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