



## **Anthropology Test Series**

This course is aimed for candidates who are planning to appear for 2026 and 2027

### **Course Details**

- Completion of Syllabus with Writing Practice
- Model answer immediately after the test
- Every Test is followed by a discussion session by Kranti sir
- Evaluation by Kranti sir within 48 hours with personal feedback
- PYQs Analysis

### **Total number of tests : 36 Tests**

- 21 subject-wise Tests
- 5 Revision Tests
- 10 Full-length Tests

### Detailed Schedule

Test No & Test code	Syllabus	References
1- BAMT1	<p><b>1.1 Meaning, Scope and development of Anthropology.</b></p> <p><b>1.2 Relationships with other disciplines :</b> Social Sciences, behavioral 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>Anthropology - Ember</b></p> <p><b>An Introduction to Social Anthropology - Majumdar &amp; Madan</b></p> <p><b>Max IAS - Class Notes</b></p>
2- BAMT2	<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);</p>	<p><b>Anthropology - Ember</b></p> <p><b>An Introduction to Social Anthropology - Majumdar &amp; Madan</b></p> <p><b>Max IAS - Class Notes</b></p>

	<p>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>	
3- BAMT3	<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 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><b>Anthropology - Ember</b></p> <p><b>An Introduction to Social Anthropology - Majumdar &amp; Madan</b></p> <p><b>Max IAS - Class Notes</b></p>

4- BAMT4	<p><b>4. 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><b>5. 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><b>Anthropology - Ember</b></p> <p><b>An Introduction to Social Anthropology - Majumdar &amp; Madan</b></p> <p><b>Max IAS - Class Notes</b></p>
5- BAMT5	<b>Revision Test (Test 1 to 4)</b>	
6- BAMT6	<p><b>6. Anthropological theories :</b></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 – Functionlism (Radcliffe-Brown)</p> <p>(d) Structuralism (L’evi-Strauss and E. Leach) .</p>	<p><b>History of Anthropological Thought</b> Upadhyay &amp;Gaya Pandey</p> <p><b>Max IAS - Class Notes</b></p>

7- BAMT7	<p><b>6. Anthropological theories :</b></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><b>History of Anthropological Thought</b> Upadhyay &amp;Gaya Pandey</p> <p><b>Max IAS - Class Notes</b></p>
8- BAMT8	<p><b>1.4 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><b>1.5</b> 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><b>1.8</b> (a) Principles of Prehistoric Archaeology. Chronology : Relative and Absolute Dating methods. (b) Cultural Evolution – Broad Outlines of Prehistoric cultures : (i) Paleolithic (ii) Mesolithic (iii)</p>	<p><b>Anthropology - Ember</b></p> <p><b>Physical Anthropology &amp; Human Genetics - Shukla &amp; Rastogi</b></p> <p><b>Max IAS - Class Notes</b></p>

	<p>Neolithic (iv) Chalcolithic (v) Copper-Bronze age (vi) Iron Age.</p> <p><b>7. Culture, Language and Communication</b> : Nature, origin and characteristics of language; verbal and non-verbal communication; social context of language use</p>	
9- BAMT9	<p><b>8. Research methods in Anthropology</b> : (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><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> <p><b>9.2 Mendelian genetics</b> in man-family study, single factor, multifactor, lethal, sub-lethal and polygenic inheritance in man.</p>	<p><b>Research methods in Anthropology</b> - Russel Bernad</p> <p><b>Physical Anthropology &amp; Human Genetics</b> - Shukla &amp; Rastogi</p> <p><b>Max IAS</b> - Class Notes</p>
10- BAMT10	<b>Revision Test (Test 6 to 9)</b>	

<p><b>11- BAMT11</b></p>	<p><b>9.3</b> 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><b>1.6</b> Phylogenetic status, characteristics and geographical distribution of the following : (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) Homosapiens – Cromagnon, Grimaldi and Chancelade.</p>	<p><b>Physical Anthropology-</b> B M Das</p> <p><b>Anthropology -</b> Ember</p> <p><b>Max IAS - Class</b> Notes</p>
<p><b>12- BAMT12</b></p>	<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>9.4</b> Chromosomes and chromosomal aberrations in man, methodology. (a) Numerical and structural aberrations (disorders). (b) Sex chromosomal aberration- Klinefelter (XXY), Turner (XO), Super female (XXX), intersex and other syndromic disorders. (c) Autosomal aberrations-</p>	<p><b>Physical Anthropology &amp; Human Genetics -</b> Shukla &amp; Rastogi</p> <p><b>Physical Anthropology-</b> B M Das</p>

	<p>Down syndrome, Patau, Edward and Cri-du-chat syndromes. (d) Genetic imprints in human disease, genetic screening, genetic counseling, human DNA profiling, gene mapping and genome study.</p> <p><b>9.5</b> 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.</p>	<p><b>Max IAS - Class Notes</b></p>
<p><b>13- BAMT13</b></p>	<p><b>9.6</b> Age, sex and population variation as genetic marker :ABO, Rh blood groups, HLA Hp, transferring, Gm, blood enzymes. Physiological characteristics-Hb level, body fat, pulse rate, respiratory functions and sensory perceptions in different cultural and socio-economic groups.</p> <p><b>9.7</b> 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><b>9.8</b> Epidemiological Anthropology : Health and disease. Infectious and non-infectious diseases, Nutritional deficiency related diseases.</p> <p><b>10. Concept of human growth and Development</b> : Stages of growth – pre-natal, natal, infant,</p>	<p><b>Physical Anthropology &amp; Human Genetics - Shukla &amp; Rastogi</b></p> <p><b>Physical Anthropology- B M Das</b></p> <p><b>Max IAS - Class Notes</b></p>



	<p>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 somato types. Methodologies for growth studies.</p>	
14- BAMT14	<p><b>11.1</b> Relevance of menarche, menopause and other bioevents to fertility. Fertility patterns and differentials.</p> <p><b>11.2</b> Demographic theories-biological, social and cultural.</p> <p><b>11.3</b> Biological and socio-ecological factors 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>	<p><b>Physical Anthropology &amp; Human Genetics -</b> Shukla &amp; Rastogi</p> <p><b>Physical Anthropology-</b> B M Das</p> <p><b>Max IAS - Class Notes</b></p>

15- BAMT15	Revision Test (Test 11 to 14)	
16- BAMT16	<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</b> – Anthropological evidences from India with special reference to Siwaliks and Narmada basin (Ramapithecus, Sivapithecus and Narmada Man).</p>	<p><b>Indian Anthropology-</b> R N Sharma</p> <p><b>Indian Anthropology-</b> Nadeem Hasnain</p> <p><b>Max IAS - Class Notes</b></p>
17- BAMT17	<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</b> The structure and nature of traditional Indian social system –</p>	<p><b>Indian Anthropology-</b> R N Sharma</p> <p><b>Indian Anthropology-</b> Nadeem Hasnain</p> <p><b>Max IAS - Class Notes</b></p>

	Varnashram, Purushartha, Karma, Rina and Rebirth.	
<b>18- BAMT18</b>	<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 of Indian society</p>	<p><b>Indian Anthropology-</b> R N Sharma</p> <p><b>Indian Anthropology-</b> Nadeem Hasnain</p> <p><b>Max IAS - Class Notes</b></p>
<b>19- BAMT19</b>	<p><b>4.</b> 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><b>5.1</b> 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><b>Indian Anthropology-</b> R N Sharma</p> <p><b>Indian Anthropology-</b> Nadeem Hasnain</p> <p><b>Max IAS - Class Notes</b></p>

20- BAMT20	<p><b>5.2</b> Linguistic and religious minorities and their social, political and economic status.</p> <p><b>5.3</b> 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>	<p><b>Indian Anthropology-</b> R N Sharma</p> <p><b>Indian Anthropology-</b> Nadeem Hasnain</p> <p><b>Max IAS - Class Notes</b></p>
21- BAMT21	<b>Revision Test (Test 16 to 20)</b>	
22- BAMT22	<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</b> 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 populations.</p>	<p><b>The Tribal Culture of India</b> L. P. Vidyarthi</p> <p><b>Tribal India-</b> Nadeem Hasnain</p> <p><b>Xaxa Report</b></p> <p><b>Max IAS - Class Notes</b></p>

23- BAMT23	<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.</p>	<p><b>The Tribal Culture of India</b> L. P. Vidyarthi</p> <p><b>Tribal India-</b> Nadeem Hasnain</p> <p><b>Xaxa Report</b></p> <p><b>Max IAS - Class Notes</b></p>
24- BAMT24	<p>7.3.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><b>The Tribal Culture of India</b> L. P. Vidyarthi</p> <p><b>Tribal India-</b> Nadeem Hasnain</p> <p><b>Max IAS - Class Notes</b></p>
25- BAMT25	<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><b>The Tribal Culture of India</b> L. P. Vidyarthi</p> <p><b>Tribal India-</b> Nadeem Hasnain</p> <p><b>Applied Anthropology in India - L. P. Vidyarthi</b></p>

	<b>9.3 Contributions of anthropology to the understanding of regionalism, communalism and ethnic and political movements</b>	<b>Max IAS - Class Notes</b>
<b>26- BAMT26</b>	<b>Revision Test (Test 22 to 25)</b>	
<b>27- BAMT27</b>	<b>Full Length Test Paper 1/ Part 1</b>	
<b>28- BAMT28</b>	<b>Full Length Test Paper 1/ Part 2</b>	
<b>29- BAMT29</b>	<b>Full Length Test Paper 2/ Part 1</b>	
<b>30- BAMT30</b>	<b>Full Length Test Paper 2/ Part 2</b>	
<b>31- BAMT31</b>	<b>Full Length Test Paper 1</b>	
<b>32- BAMT32</b>	<b>Full Length Test Paper 2</b>	
<b>33- BAMT33</b>	<b>Full Length Test Paper 1</b>	
<b>34- BAMT34</b>	<b>Full Length Test Paper 2</b>	
<b>35- BAMT35</b>  <b>&amp;</b>  <b>36- BAMT36</b>	<b>Full Length Test Paper 1</b>  <b>&amp;</b>  <b>Full Length Test Paper 2</b>	

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