



TARGET 2018

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INNOVATIVE ASSESSMENT SYSTEM™



Under the Guidance of **Ajay Kumar Singh** (B. Tech. IIT Roorkee, Director & Founder : Vision IAS)

ALL INDIA INTERACTIVE ANTHROPOLOGY TEST SERIES 2018: STARTING – 5 AUGUST, 2018

6 TESTS (4 Sectionwise + 2 Full Length)

- Mrs. Sosin & Team Vision IAS

ANSWER WRITING EVALUATION PROGRAM (Experts Support: Telephonic Discussion / Email Interaction)

All India Test series is the specialty of Vision IAS. Every year thousands of students utilize Vision IAS Test Series, based on **INNOVATIVE ASSESSMENT SYSTEM™** to improve their scores. We take the Test Series with utmost seriousness.

Approach and Strategy: Our simple, practical and focused approach will help aspirants understand the demand of UPSC exam effectively. Our strategy is to constantly innovate to keep the preparation process dynamic and give personalized attention to individual aspirants based on factors like core competence, availability of time and resource, and the requirement of Civil Service Exam. Our Interactive Learning approach (Email / Telephonic Discussion of Experts with Aspirants) will continuously improve the aspirant's performance and move their preparation in the right direction.

Flexibility: We also give our students the flexibility of personalized scheduling. They can reschedule their tests, based on their study plan for the examination. Further, students can either come to one of our centers to write the tests or can do so at a place of their convenience and upload the scanned copies of their answer sheets for evaluation.

Number of Mock Tests: **6**

Module No. 907

Fee Structure: Total Course Fee (including all taxes) = **Rs. 10000**

Nature: **Flexible-Date of Mock Test:** Reschedule on the demand of the aspirants. **(POSTPONE, BUT NOT PREPONE)**
Download Test Papers and material from [Vision IAS Online Platform](#)

What you will get:

- Login id & Password for performance analysis of aspirants (**Innovative Assessment System**)
- **Consolidated Question Paper-cum-Answer booklet (6 Mock Tests: PDF Files).**
- Evaluated Answer Booklet by experts with proper feedback, comments & guidance.
- Answer format (Synopsis) of Mock Test paper.
- Analysis of Mock Test papers based on difficulty level & nature of questions.
- Supplementary material

INNOVATIVE ASSESSMENT SYSTEM:

Static & dynamic Potential of Mock test papers (Scoring Potential), Macro & Micro performance Analysis of aspirants, Section wise analysis, Difficulty Analysis, All India Rank, comparison with toppers, Geographical Analysis, Integrated Score Card, Analysis of Mock Test papers based on difficulty level & nature of questions etc.

(*)

- **Offline/online students can download Question cum answer booklet and approach-answer-analysis of mock test papers from Vision IAS online Platform.**
- **Question cum answer booklet, approach - answer- analysis of mock test papers will NOT be dispatched.**
- **Supplementary material/Reference material/Support material will be provided in PDF format only and will not be dispatched.**
- **Information related test discussions will be notified on the home page of student's online platform.**

DISCLAIMER

- *Vision IAS material is for the individual only. In case a student is found involved in any violation of copyrights of Vision IAS material, the admission to the test series will be cancelled.*
- *The student needs to provide UPSC roll no. and other details to registration@visionias.in and info@visionias.in*
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- ***Vision IAS test centers will be CLOSED on THURSDAYS for test writing.***

OFFLINE / ONLINE **(Personalized Scheduling)**

Note:

1. **Aspirants can reschedule the test date based on their plan. (POSTPONE, BUT NOT PREPONE)**
2. **Offline Tests (Flexible): Every day of the week, 10 AM & 2 PM (THURSDAY CLOSED)**

3. Test Centers:

Dr. Mukherjee Nagar: M - 1/4, Plot No - A - 12/13, 1st floor Ansal Building, Near Dr. Vidya Sagar Homeopathic Clinic, Dr Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

Rajinder Nagar: 16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar Delhi-110060

Jaipur: 119, Ground Floor, Apex Mall, Lal Kothi, Tonk Road, Jaipur

Hyderabad: 1-10-140/A, 3rd Floor, Rajamani Chambers, St. No. 8, Ashok Nagar, Hyderabad, Telangana-500020

Pune: Office No. 403, Eiffel Squire, Near Shakti Sports, Tilak Road, Pune-411030

Bengaluru: 1/19, 1st floor, Nanjaiah Complex, 1st Main Club Road, Vijayanagar (Landmark: Opposite Vijayanagar Club), Bengaluru-560040

Ahmedabad: 101, First Floor, Addor Ambition, Near Navkar Institute, Navrang School Circle, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380009

Lucknow: 2nd Floor, B-19, Sector-K, Aliganj, Lucknow, UP-226024

SCHEDULE, CONTENT & REFERENCE

TEST No. (Test Code)	Date	Topics covered	Primary (Essential References)	Advance References
Test 1 [1214]	AUGUST 5, 2018	<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> <p>a) Social - cultural Anthropology.</p> <p>b) Biological Anthropology.</p> <p>c) Archaeological Anthropology.</p> <p>d) Linguistic Anthropology.</p> <p>1.4 Human Evolution and emergence of Man:</p> <p>a) Biological and Cultural factors in human evolution.</p> <p>b) Theories of Organic Evolution (Pre- Darwinian, Darwinian and Post-Darwinian).</p> <p>c) Synthetic theory of evolution; Brief outline of terms and concepts of evolutionary biology (Dolo’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-pleistocene hominids in South and East Africa - Australopithecines.</p> <p>b) Homo erectus: Africa (Paranthropus), Europe (Homo erectus heidelbergensis), Asia (Homo erectus javanicus, Homo erectus pekinensis).</p> <p>c) Neanderthal Man- La-Chapelle-aux-saints (Classical type), Mt. Carmel (Progressive type).</p> <p>d) Rhodesian man.</p> <p>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 Division.</p> <p>1.8(a) Principles of Prehistoric Archaeology. Chronology: Relative and Absolute Dating methods.</p> <p>(b) Cultural Evolution- Broad Outlines of Prehistoric cultures:</p> <p>(i) Paleolithic</p> <p>(ii) Mesolithic</p> <p>(iii) Neolithic</p>	<p>1. Introduction to Anthropology by Elmer S. Miller and Charles A. Weitz</p> <p>2. Textbook of Anthropological Linguistics- by Kamal K. Misra</p> <p>3. Introduction to Anthropological thought by Upadhyaya and Panday</p> <p>4. General Anthropology by Nadeem Hasnain</p> <p>5. Physical Anthropology by B M Das</p> <p>6. Anthropology by Ember and Ember</p>	<p>1. An Outline of Indian Prehistory- by D K Bhattacharya</p> <p>2. Social and Cultural Anthropology by Dr. R N Sharma</p>

		<p>(iv) Chalcolithic (v) Copper-Bronze Age (vi) Iron Age</p> <p>2.1The Nature of Culture: The concept and characteristics of culture and civilization; Ethnocentrism vis-a-vis Cultural Relativism.</p> <p>2.2The Nature of Society: Concept of Society; Society and Culture; Social Institutions; Social groups; and Social stratification.</p> <p>2.3Marriage: 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>2.4Family: 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>2.5Kinship: 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>3.0Economic 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>4.0Political 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>5.0Religion: 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>6.0Anthropological theories:</p> <p>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).</p>		
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		<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>7.0Culture, language and communication: Nature, origin and characteristics of language; verbal and non-verbal communication; social context of language use.</p> <p>8.0Research 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>		
Test 2 [1215]	AUGUST 14, 2018	<p>9.1Human Genetics – Methods and Applications: 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>9.2Mendelian genetics in man-family study, single factor, multifactor, lethal, sub-lethal and polygenic inheritance in man.</p> <p>9.3Concept 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>9.4Chromosomes and chromosomal aberrations in man, methodology.</p> <p>a) Numerical and structural aberrations (disorders).</p> <p>b) Sex chromosomal aberrations – Klinefelter (XXY), Turner (XO), Super female (XXX), intersex and other syndromic disorders.</p> <p>c) Autosomal aberrations – Down syndrome, Patau, Edward and Cri-du-chat syndromes.</p> <p>d) Genetic imprints in human disease, genetic screening, genetic counseling, human DNA profiling, gene mapping and genome study.</p> <p>9.5Race 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>9.6Age, sex and population variation as genetic markers- 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.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Physical Anthropology by Philip L. Stein & Bruce M. Rowe 2. Physical Anthropology and Human Genetics by Shukla and Rastogi 3. Organic Evolution by Rastogi 	

		<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>10.0 Concept of human growth and development: stages of growth - pre-natal, natal, infant, childhood, adolescence, maturity, senescence</p> <p>a) Factors affecting growth and development-genetic, environmental, biochemical, nutritional, cultural and socio-economic.</p> <p>b) 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>11.3 Biological and socio-ecological factors influencing fecundity, fertility, natality and mortality.</p> <p>12.0 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>		
Test 3 [1216]	AUGUST 23, 2018	<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 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>2.0 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- caste continuum.</p> <p>3.3 Sacred Complex and Nature- Man- Spirit Complex.</p>	<p>1 Indian Society- Rajindra K. Sharma</p> <p>2 Indian Social System- Ram Ahuja</p> <p>3 Collected Essays- MN Srinivas</p>	<p>1. Modernisation of Indian Tradition- Yogendar Singh</p>

		<p>3.4 Impact of Buddhism, Jainism, Islam and Christianity on Indian society.</p> <p>4.0 Emergence and growth of anthropology in India-Contributions of the 18 th , 19 th and early 20 th 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>		
Test 4 [1217]	AUGUST 31, 2018	<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>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>	<p>1 Tribal India- Nadeem Hasnain</p> <p>2 Indian Tribes through ages- R C Verma</p> <p>3 Tribal Cultures in India- L P Vidyarthi and Rai</p>	

Test 5 [1218]	SEPTEMBER 4, 2018	Complete syllabus of <u>Anthropology Paper I</u> (Full Length Test)
Test 6 [1219]	SEPTEMBER 8, 2018	Complete Syllabus of <u>Anthropology Paper II</u> (Full Length Test)

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 – Presentations Competence
6. Conclusion Competence
MARKS

Score: Scale: 1- 5 5 – Outstanding 4 – Excellent 3 – Good 2 – Average 1 - Poor

- 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 COMPETENCES:

◆ **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:**

- Content of the answer in the contextual framework

◆ **Language Competence:**

- Optional Subject Specific Language not used general words in the optional paper (but In General Studies language should be simple and clear)
- Appropriate words at proper place, Word limits

◆ **Structure - Presentation Competence:**

- Proper systematization in the structure of the answer, Proper consideration of priority and focus of given ideas.
- Logical structure of sentence and their connectivity
- proper visibility of idea through facts, data, diagram, figure, illustration according to the requirement of the question

◆ **Introduction - Conclusion Competence:**

- Impressive beginning and Ending of the answer. Give your opinion only when asked for it.
- Incorporate your opinion from different perspective in a balance manner.

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