

UPSC Anthropology Optional Syllabus

The UPSC Anthropology Syllabus 2025 comprises a comprehensive study element that emphasizes both the practical and theoretical aspects of Anthropology, on which the candidate is likely to be questioned regarding their knowledge. The syllabus is divided into two parts, each consisting of a separate paper that focuses on a distinct area. The UPSC Anthropology Paper would provide 3 hours to attempt the paper. Each paper would consist of objective answer-type questions, and there is no negative marking.

- Paper I of the Anthropology optional is essentially the foundational and theoretical aspects of the discipline. The areas discussed in Paper I are: Physical Anthropology, Anthropological theories, and Research methods.
- Paper 2 of the Anthropology optional focuses on the applied aspects and Indian context of Anthropology, including qualities of Indian Anthropology, tribal issues, and contemporary work done in Anthropology, etc.

UPSC Anthropology Paper Overview

SI. No.	UPSC IAS Mains Papers	Subject	Mark
1	Paper VI	Optional Subject Paper-I	250
2	Paper VII	Optional Subject Paper-II	250
Total	HA		500
Time Duration	5		3 hours

UPSC Anthropology Optional Syllabus: Paper 1

OFSC Antinopology Paper 1 Synabus	
Topics	Sub-Topics/Details
Anthropology: Meaning, Scope, and Development	
Relationship with Other Subjects	Social Science, Behavioural Science, Life Sciences, Medical Science, Earth Science, Humanities



Topics	Sub-Topics/Details
Anthropology: Important Branches, Their Scope and Relevance	Social-cultural Anthropology, Biological Anthropology, Archaeological Anthropology, Linguistic Anthropology
Evolution of Humans and Emergence of Man	Biological and Cultural Factors Involved in Human Evolution Theories related to Organic Evolution
	(Pre-Darwinian, Darwinian, Post-Darwinian)
	Synthetic Theory of Evolution
	Evolutionary Biology Terms and Concepts
	Doll's Rule, Cope's Rule, Gause's Rule, Parallelism, Convergence, Adaptive Radiation, Mosaic Evolution
Characteristics of Primate	Evolutionary Trend and Primate Taxonomy
	Primate Adaptation
SPM.	Arboreal, Terrestrial, Primary Behaviour
	Tertiary and Quaternary Fossil Primates
	Living Major Primates
SHA	Comparative Anatomy of Man and Apes
	Skeletal Changes due to Improper Posture
Phylogenetic Status,	Plio-Pleistocene Hominids: Australopithecines
Characteristics, and Geographical Distribution	Homo erectus: Africa, Europe, Asia (Paranthropus, Heidelbergensis, Javanicus, Pekinensis)
	Neanderthal Man: La-Chapelle-aux-Saints, Mt Carmel
	Rhodesian Man
	Homo sapiens: Cromagnon, Grimaldi, Chancelade



Topics	Sub-Topics/Details
The Biological Basis of Life	Cell, DNA Structure, and Replication Protein Synthesis, Genes, Mutation, Chromosomes Cell Division
Principles of Prehistoric Archaeology	Chronology: Relative and Absolute Dating Methods
	Cultural Evolution: Paleolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Chalcolithic, Copper-Bronze Age, Iron Age
The Nature of Culture	Concept and Characteristics of Culture and Civilisation
	Ethnocentrism vs. Cultural Relativism
The Nature of Society	Concept of Society, Culture, and Society, Social Institutions
	Social Groups, Social Stratification
Marriage	Definition and Universality, Laws of Marriage
S H	Endogamy, Exogamy, Hypergamy, Hypogamy
	Incest Taboo, Types of Marriage (Monogamy, Polygamy, Polyandry, Group Marriage)
	Functions of Marriage, Regulations of Marriage (Preferential, Prescriptive, Proscriptive)
	Marriage Payments: Bride Wealth, Dowry
Family	Definition and Universality, Family, Household, Domestic Group
	Functions of Family, Types of Family (Structure, Blood Relation, Marriage, Residence, Succession)



Topics	Sub-Topics/Details
	Impact of Urbanisation, Industrialisation, Feminist Movements on Family
Kinship	Consanguinity and Affinity, Types and Principles of Descent
	Unilineal, Double, Bilateral, Ambilineal Descent
	Forms of Descent Groups: Lineage, Clan, Phratry, Moiety, Kindred
	Kinship Terminology (Descriptive and Classificatory)
	Descent Filiation, Complimentary Filiation, Descent, and Alliance
Economic Organization	Meaning, Scope, and Relevance of Economic Anthropology
	Formalist and Substantivist Debate
	Principles Governing Production, Distribution, and Exchange: Reciprocity, Redistribution, Market
SHAP	Economic Practices in Various Communities: Hunting and Gathering, Fishing, Swiddening (Slash-and-Burn), Pastoralism, Horticulture, Agriculture
	Globalisation and Indigenous Economic Systems
Political Organisation and	Band, Tribe, Chiefdom, Kingdom, State
Social Control	Concepts of Power, Authority, Legitimacy
	Social Control, Law, Justice in Simple Societies
Religion	Anthropological Approaches to the Study of Religion (Evolutionary, Psychological, Functional)
	Monotheism and Polytheism, Sacred and Profane



Topics	Sub-Topics/Details
	Myths, Rituals, Forms of Religion in Tribal and Peasant Societies
	Animism, Animatism, Fetishism, Naturism, Totemism
	Religion, Magic, Science Distinguished
	Magico-religious Functionaries: Priest, Shaman, Medicine Man, Sorcerer, Witch
Anthropological Theories	Classical Evolutionism: Tylor, Morgan, Frazer Historical Particularism: Boas
	Diffusionism: British, German, American
	Functionalism: Malinowski, Structural- Functionalism: Radcliffe-Brown
	Structuralism: Levi-Strauss, E.Leach
	Culture and Personality: Benedict, Mead, Linton, Kardinar, Cora-du Bois
	Neo-Evolutionism: Childe, White, Steward, Sahlins, Service
	Cultural Materialism: Harris
AP	Symbolic and Interpretive Theories: Turner, Schneider, Geertz
SH'	Cognitive Theories: Tyler, Conklin
	Postmodernism in Anthropology
Culture, Language, and	Nature, Origin, Characteristics of Language
Communication	Verbal and Non-verbal Communication,
	Social Context of Language Use
Research Methods in Anthropology	Fieldwork Tradition, Technique, Method, Methodology
	Tools of Data Collection: Observation,
	Interview, Schedules, Questionnaire, Case
	Study, Genealogy, Life History, Oral History
	Secondary Sources, Participatory Methods



Topics	Sub-Topics/Details
	Analysis, Interpretation, and Presentation of Data
Human Genetics	Methods and Applications Pedigree Analysis, Twin Study, Foster Child, Co-twin Methods Cytogenetic Methods: Chromosomal, Karyotype Analysis, Biochemical Methods, Immunological Methods, DNA Technology, Recombinant Technologies
Mendelian Genetics in Man-Family Study	Single Factor, Multifactor, Sub-lethal, Polygenic Inheritance
Concept of Genetic Polymorphism and Selection	Mendelian Population, Hardy-Weinberg Law, Frequency Mutation, Isolation, Migration, Selection, Inbreeding, Genetic Drift, Consanguineous vs Non-consanguineous Mating, Genetic Load
Chromosomes and Chromosomal Aberrations in Man	Numerical and Structural Aberrations (Disorders)
	Sex Chromosomal Aberrations: Klinefelter (XXY), Turner (XO), Super Female (XXX), Intersex, Other Syndromic Disorders Autosomal Aberrations: Down Syndrome, Syndrome, Edward Syndrome, Cri-du-chat Syndrome
	Genetic Imprints in Human Disease, Genetic Screening, Genetic Counselling, Human DNA Profiling, Gene Mapping, Genome Study
Race and Racism	Biological Basis of Morphological Variation of Non-metric Traits



Topics	Sub-Topics/Details
	Racial Criteria, Racial Traits, Racial Classification, Racial Differentiation, Race Crossing in Man
Age, Sex, and Population Variation as Genetic Marke	ABO, Rh Blood Groups, HLP Hp, Transferrin, GM, Blood Enzymes, Physiological Characteristics (Hb Level, Body Fat, Pulse Rate, Respiratory Functions, Sensory Perceptions)
Concepts and Methods of Ecological Anthropology	Bio-cultural Adaptations, Genetic and Non-genetic Factors
Leological Antihopology	Physiological Responses to Environmental Stresses: Hot Desert, Cold, High Altitude
Epidemiological Anthropology	Health and Disease, Infectious and Non-infectious Disease, Nutritional Deficiency Diseases
Human Growth and Development	Stages of Growth: Pre-natal, Natal, Infant, Childhood, Adolescence, Maturity, Senescence
SHAPI	Factors Affecting Growth and Development: Genetic, Environmental, Biochemical, Nutritional, Cultural, Socio-economic
	Ageing and Senescence: Biological and Chronological Longevity
	Human Physique and Somatotypes, Methodologies for Growth Studies
Importance of Menarche, Menopause, and Other Bioevents to Fertility	Fertility Patterns and Differentials
Demographic Theories	Biological, Social, Cultural Theories



Topics	Sub-Topics/Details
Biological and Socio-Ecological Factors	Fecundity, Fertility, Natality, Mortality
Applications of Anthropology	Anthropology of Sports, Nutritional Anthropology
	Anthropology in Designing Defence and Other Equipment, Forensic Anthropology
	Methods and Principles of Personal Identification and Applied Human Genetics: Paternity Diagnosis, Genetic Counselling and Eugenics
	DNA Technology in Diseases and Medicine, Serogenetics, Cytogenetics in Reproductive Biology

UPSC Anthropology Optional Syllabus: Paper 2

Anthropology Optional Syllabus UPSC	
Topics	Sub-Topics
Evolution of Indian Culture and Civilisation	Prehistoric (Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Neolithic-Chalcolithic)
	Protohistoric: Indus Civilisation
	Pre-Harappan, Harappan, Post-Harappan Cultures
	Inputs of Tribal Cultures to Indian Civilisation
Palae	Anthropological Evidences from India with Special Reference to Siwaliks and Narmada Basin
	Ramapithecus, Sivapithecus, Narmada Man



Topics	Sub-Topics
Ethno-Archaeology in India	The Concept of Ethno-Archaeology Survivals and Parallels among Hunting, Foraging, Fishing, Pastoral, Peasant Communities (Including Arts and Crafts- producing Communities)
Demographic Profile of India	Ethnic and Linguistic Elements in the Indian Population and Their Distribution Indian Population: Elements Influencing Its Structure and Growth
The Structure and Nature of the Traditional Indian Social System	Varnashrama, Purushartha, Karma, Rina, Rebirth
Caste System in India	Structure and Characteristics of Varna and Caste
SHAPI	Theories of the Origin of the Caste System Dominant Caste, Caste Mobility, Future of the Caste System Jajmani System, Tribe-Caste Continuum

Sacred Complex and Nature-Man-Spirit Complex

Impact of Buddhism, Jainism, Islam, and Christianity on Indian Society	Emergence, Growth, and Development in India Contributions of 18th, 19th, and Early 20th Century Scholar-Administrators
	Contributions of Indian Anthropologists to Tribal and Caste Studies
Indian Village	Importance of Village Study in India Indian Village as a Social System



Topics	Sub-Topics
	Traditional and Changing Patterns of Settlements and Inter-caste Relations Agrarian Relations in Indian Villages Impact of Globalization on Indian Villages
Linguistic and Religious Minorities	Social, Political, and Economic Status
Indigenous and Exogenous Processes of Socio-Cultural Change in Indian Society	Sanskritisation, Westernisation, Modernisation The Interplay of Little and Great Traditions Panchayati Raj and Social Change Media and Social Change
Tribal Situation in India Problems of Tribal Communities	Bio-genetic Variability, Linguistic and Socio-economic Characteristics of the Tribal Populations and Their Distribution Land Alienation, Poverty, Indebtedness, Low
SHAPI	Literacy, Poor Education Facilities Unemployment, Under-employment, Health and Nutrition
Developmental Projects and Their Impact on Tribal Displacement	Development of Forest Policy and Tribals Influence of Urbanisation and Industrialisation on Tribal Populations
Issues of Exploitation and Deprivation of	Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes Constitutional Safeguards for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes
Social Change and Contemporary Tribal Societies	Influence of Modern Democratic Institutions Development of Programmes and Welfare Measures for Tribals and Weaker Sections



Topics	Sub-Topics
The Concept of Ethnicity	Ethnic Conflicts and Political Developments
	Chaos in Tribal Communities, Regionalism,
	Demand for Autonomy
	Pseudo-tribalism, Social Change among Tribes during Colonial and Post-independent India

Influence of Hinduism, Buddhism, Christianity, Islam, and
Other Religions on Tribal Societies

Tribe and Nation-State

History of the Administration of tribal areas

A Comparative Study of Tribal Communities in

India and Other Countries

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 NGOs in Tribal Development

Role of Anthropology in Tribal and Rural Development

Contributions of Anthropology

Regionalism, Communalism, Ethnic and

Political Movements

Anthropology has a great chance to be a high-scoring optional subject for you in the UPSC exam. With a proper plan, resources, and a little effort from your side, you can have a high score in Anthropology. You should cover the entire **UPSC Anthropology optional syllabus**, practice answer writing, and conduct thorough revision.

Engaging with this syllabus helps candidates understand the role of anthropology in the economy and prepares them for success in the civil service.