

Anthropology

(Optional)

Augmented

Test Series (ATS)

(MAINS)

2020

8 Tests (6 Sectional Tests + 2 Full Comprehensive Tests)

Batch 3

STARTS | 25th October 2020 | Online Only

Features of ATS - Anthropology:

- 1) The program will focus to improve your score in Anthropology optional through a series of tests and discussion classes.
- 2) It will include
 - a) L1: Sectional tests (read and evaluate once the complete syllabus of both Anthro Paper I and Paper II)
 - b) L2: Discussion Classes (gives you a differential and value-added content through incorporation of case studies and relevant current affairs for both the papers.)
 - c) L3: Full Length Test (evaluate your complete preparation and make final correction for the exam)
 - d) Mentorship: Discuss your paper with the faculty to get insights on requisite presentation and content improvement. Tailor made strategic grooming of each candidate.
- 3) Detailed solution for every test in the form of Discussion Classes.
- 4) Synchronic Completion of Syllabus.

Fees – ATS Anthropology:

Course	Fees	Payment Options
ATS – Anthropology Online	Rs. 7,000 + 18% (GST) = Rs. 8,260/-	Visit https://academy.forumias.com or write to us at admissions@forumias.academy

Terms and Conditions:

- This program is non-refundable and non-transferable.
- Your test copies will be evaluated within 10 working days of copy submission.
- Students have to raise a ticket to get mentor calls, expect a call within 48-72 working hours after raising ticket.
- Course on Student Portal for offline payments will be activated within 24 working hours from receipt of payment.
- In case of any query/difficulty while enrolling please reach out to us on admissions@forumias.academy or call us at 9821711605.

Anthropology – Augmented Test Series (ATS) for Mains 2020 – Test Plan

- Topics are grouped together according to their interdependence.
- Theories are divided into 3 parts so that students can retain them.
- Focus will be on improvement expected with each successive test rather than on number of tests.

	Date Day	Activity	Test Code	Syllabus
TI	25 th October 2020 Sunday	Test I	33161	<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: Social- cultural Anthropology. Biological Anthropology. Archaeological Anthropology. Linguistic Anthropology.</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>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>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>
DI	28 th October 2020 Wednesday	Discussion		

			<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> <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: Fieldwork tradition in anthropology Distinction between technique, method and methodology Tools of data collection: observation, interview, schedules, questionnaire, Case study, genealogy, life-history, oral history, secondary sources of information, participatory methods. Analysis, interpretation and presentation of data."</p>
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T2	1 st November 2020 Sunday	Test 2	33162	<p>Evolution</p> <p>Paper I</p> <p>1.4 Human Evolution and the emergence of Man: (a) Biological and Cultural factors in human evolution. (b) Theories of Organic Evolution (Pre- Darwinian, Darwinian and PostDarwinian). (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: (a) Polio-Pleistocene hominids in South and East Africa - Australopithecines. (b) Homo erectus: Africa (Paranthropus), Europe (Homo erectus Heidelberg-genesis), 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 Chancelede.</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.</p>
D2	4 th November 2020 Wednesday	Discussion		

				<p>Chronology: Relative and Absolute Dating methods.</p> <p>(b) Cultural Evolution- Broad Outlines of Prehistoric cultures: (i) Paleolithic (ii) Mesolithic (iii) Neolithic (iv) Chalcolithic (v) Copper-Bronze Age (vi) Iron Age Post- modernism in anthropology</p> <p>Paper II</p> <p>I.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>I.2 Palaeo anthropological pieces of evidence from India with special reference to Siwaliks and Narmada basin (Ramapithecus, Sivapithecus and Narmada Man).</p> <p>I.3 Ethno-archaeology in India: The concept of ethnoarchaeology; Survivals and Parallels among the hunting, foraging, fishing, pastoral and peasant communities including arts and crafts producing communities.</p> <p>6. Anthropological theories :</p> <p>(c) Functionalism (Malinowski); Structural—Functionism (Radcliffe-Brown)</p> <p>(d) Structuralism (L'evi-Strauss and E. Leach)</p> <p>(g) Cultural materialism (Harris)</p>
T3	8 th November 2020 Sunday	Test 3	33163	Physical Anthropology
D3	11 th November 2020 Wednesday	Discussion	D03	<p>9.1 Human Genetics: Methods and Application: Methods for the study of genetic principles in the man-family study (pedigree analysis, twin study, foster child, co-twin method, cytogenetic method, chromosomal and karyotype analysis), biochemical methods, immunological methods, D.N.A. technology, and recombinant technologies.</p> <p>9.2 Mendelian genetics in the 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. Consanguineous and non-consanguineous mating, genetic load, genetic effect of consanguineous and cousin marriages.</p> <p>9.4 Chromosomes 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-duchat syndromes.</p> <p>(d) Genetic imprints in human disease, genetic screening, genetic counseling, human DNA profiling, gene mapping and genome study.</p> <p>9.5 Race and racism, biological basis of morphological variation of non-metric and metric characters. Racial criteria, racial traits about 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, transferrin, Gm, blood enzymes. Physiological characteristics level, body fat, pulse rate, respiratory functions and sensory perceptions in different cultural and socio-economic groups.</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>
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T4	15 th November 2020 Sunday	Test 4	33164	<p>Physical Anthropology</p>
D4	18 th November 2020 Wednesday	Discussion	D04	<p>10. Concept of human growth and development: stages of growth - pre-natal, natal, infant, childhood, adolescence, maturity, senescence. - Factors affecting growth and development genetic, environmental, biochemical, nutritional, cultural and socio-economic. - Aging 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>Applied Anthropology</p> <p>12. Applications of Anthropology: Anthropology of sports, Nutritional anthropology, Anthropology in designing of defense and other equipment, 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>

				8. Research methods in anthropology: (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.
T5	22 nd November 2020 Sunday	Test 5	33165	Paper II 2. Demographic profile of India — Ethnic and linguistic elements in the Indian population and their distribution. Indian population – factors influencing its structure and growth.
D5	25 th November 2020 Wednesday	Discussion	D05	
				<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>3.4 Impact of Buddhism, Jainism, Islam and Christianity on Indian society.</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>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-</p>

				<p>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>9.3 Contributions of anthropology to the understanding of regionalism, communalism, and ethnic and political movements.</p>
T6	29 th November 2020 Sunday	Test 6	33166	6.1 Tribal situation in India – Bio-genetic variability, linguistic and socio-economic characteristics of tribal populations and their distribution.
D6	2 nd December 2020 Wednesday	Discussion	D06	<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.</p> <p>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>
T7	6 th December 2020 Sunday	Test 7	33167	Anthropology Paper 1 Full Length
D7	9 th December 2020 Wednesday	Discussion	D07	
T8	13 th December 2020 Sunday	Test 8	33168	Anthropology Paper 2 Full Length
D8	16 th December 2020 Wednesday	Discussion	D08	