

ForumIAS

Anthropology

Augmented Test Series (ATS)

Mains 2021

**8 Tests (6 Sectional Tests + 2 Full Length Tests) + 8 Value
Addition Classes + 8 Comprehensive Discussions on Test Paper**

Starts | 28th Oct' 21 | Online & Offline

Anthropology - ATS

This test series has been designed to ensure comprehensive revision of the subject, which will be ensured by the sectional tests followed by full length practice tests so that the students get acquainted with the UPSC mains answer writing. The value addition and discussion classes will ensure that multiple dimensions of answer writing are addressed to keeping in mind the need of the examination.

The test series will enable the students to write “im-promptu answers” within the stipulated time period as will be the scenario in the examination hall. It will help in establishing inter-connections between the topics and hence the students will be able to write a balanced answer covering multiple dimensions.

What are the deliverables under Anthropology ATS – for Mains 2021?

#1 The program’s focus is on maximizing your score in Anthropology optional through a series of tests, value addition classes and Comprehensive Discussions on Test Papers.

#2 The program includes:

- a) **Sectional tests:** Students will be able to read and evaluate the complete syllabus of both Anthropology Paper I and Paper II through **6 sectional tests**.
- b) **Full Length Test:** Evaluating your overall preparation and making final corrections and offering crucial suggestions for the exam through **2 FLT’s (Full Length Tests)**.

#3 Answers/Synopsis of each Question will be provided after the test.

#4 The discussion classes will provide student strategically apt value-added content through incorporation of Anthropological insights on relevant current affairs and well-researched credible resources for both the papers. These classes will be in the form of crash course covering important concept of Paper I and Paper 2.

#4 Mentorship: Discuss your paper with the mentor to get insights on requisite presentation and content improvement. Tailor-made strategic grooming of each candidate.

#5 Synchronic Completion of Syllabus.

***Test Discussion will be conducted in the online mode. The link for the same will be provided to the student.**

***Students can write their Test at offline centre at Karol Bagh, New Delhi, subject to government directions on COVID-19.**

REFERENCES – E-gyankosh material (Paper I & II) , Selective references to Ember & Ember, Nadeem Hasnain (Paper II), Previous Year Papers, Related news from current affairs coupled with relevant case studies.

Anthropology ATS -Mains 2021 – Course Fee & Enrollment

The Course Fee for Anthropology ATS – Mains 2021 is Rs. 12,000+ 18% GST = Rs. 14,160/-

Fee Payment & Enrollment

Students can enroll in the program by paying the fees through the below means:

- By visiting the website: <https://academy.forumias.com> (Net Banking / Debit Card / Credit Card / UPI)
- By Visiting the Offline Center* (Credit Card / Debit Card / Cheque / DD)
- By doing a NEFT / Cash Deposit in ICICI

Note: All Payments must be made to the given account:

Company Name: FLAVIANT NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED

Account Number: 401705000174

IFSC Code: ICIC0001129

Bank Name: ICICI Bank Limited

Account type: Current Account

Branch Name: I6/6, WEA, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-I10005

Please note that you must retain the payment proof in case of Cash deposit/NEFT and send it to admissions@forumias.academy within 48 hours of making the payment for your course to be activated.

For any query you can call us at +91 – 9821711605, 9311740900 or write to us at admissions@forumias.academy

Terms and Conditions

- Your test copies will be evaluated within 7 working days of copy submission.
- Copies must be submitted within three weeks of the Test Release for timely evaluation. We recommend that you stick to the timetable and write tests on designated days. The commitment of 7 working days evaluation is valid only for copies submitted in this time period.
- This program is non-refundable and non-transferable. There is no difference between the online and offline mode – candidates can come and write the test at Test Centre or remotely and send us scanned copies.
- Each program of ForumIAS is linked to a ForumIAS Account with a fixed mobile number. No sharing of any programs is allowed. If candidates are found sharing programs, ForumIAS shall be free to terminate that or all program access to the candidate without any refund to the candidate.
- ForumIAS shall have full rights to close admissions as per its capacity. ForumIAS shall be free to amend its schedule in case of any exigencies that may arise.
- All fees once paid are non-refundable in nature. The course is also non-transferable in nature to another person. By subscribing to the course, you agree to the terms and conditions mentioned above.

Detailed Test Calendar for Anthropology ATS - Mains 2021

#	Date Day	Activity (test/class) Test Code	Syllabus
1	25th October Monday	Orientation Class	
2	28th October Thursday	Value Addition Class 1	
3	29th October Friday 10 AM	Test I 43111	<p>Physical Anthropology</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Meaning, Scope and development of Anthropology. 1.2 Relationships with other disciplines: Social Sciences, behavioral Sciences, Life Sciences, Medical Sciences, Earth Sciences and Humanities. 1.3 Main branches of Anthropology, their scope and relevance: Social-cultural Anthropology, Biological Anthropology, Archaeological Anthropology, Linguistic Anthropology 1.4 Human Evolution and emergence of Man: Biological and Cultural factors in human evolution, Theories of Organic Evolution (Pre-Darwinian, Darwinian and Post-Darwinian), 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). 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 implication 1.6 Phylogenetic status, characteristics and geographical distribution of the following - Plio-preleistocene hominids in South and East Africa—Australopithecines. Homo erectus: Africa (Paranthropus), Europe (Homo erectus (heidelbergensis), Asia (Homo erectus javanicus, Homo erectus pekinensis. Neanderthal man—La-chapelle-aux-saints (Classical type), Mt. Carmel (Progressive type). Rhodesian man. Homo sapiens—Cromagnon, Grimaldi and Chancelade. 1.7 The biological basis of Life: The Cell, DNA structure and replication, Protein Synthesis, Gene, Mutation, Chromosomes, and Cell Division 1.8 Principles of Prehistoric Archaeology - Chronology: Relative and Absolute Dating Methods. Cultural Evolution - Broad Outlines of Prehistoric cultures: Paleolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Chalcolithic, Copper-Bronze Age & Iron Age
4	30th October Saturday	Discussion of Test I	
5	4th November	Value Addition Class 2	

Thursday		
6	5th November Friday 10 AM	Test 2 43112 Society & its cultural constructs 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 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. 2.6 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. 2.7 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. 2.8 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).
7	6th November Saturday	Discussion of Test 2
8	11th November Thursday	Value Addition Class 3

9	12th November Friday 10 AM	Test 3 43113	<p>Anthropological theories</p> <p>3.1 Anthropological theories : Classical evolutionism (Tylor, Morgan and Frazer), Historical particularism (Boas) Diffusionism (British, German and American), Functionalism (Malinowski); Structural—Functionism (Radcliffe-Brown), Structuralism (L’evi-Strauss and E. Leach), Culture and personality (Benedict, Mead, Linton, Kardiner and Cora-du Bois), Neo—evolutionism (Childe, White, Steward, Sahlins and Service), Cultural materialism (Harris), Symbolic and interpretive theories (Turner, Schneider and Geertz), Cognitive theories (Tyler, Conklin), Post-modernism in anthropology.</p> <p>3.2 Culture, Language and Communication : Nature, origin and characteristics of language; verbal and non-verbal communication; social context of language use. 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>3.3 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>
10	13th November Saturday	Discussion of Test 3	
11	18th November Thursday	Value Addition Class 4	
12	19th November Friday 10 AM	Test 4 43114	<p>Human Genetics & applications</p> <p>4.1 Human Genetics: 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 karyotype analysis), biochemical methods, immunological methods, D.N.A. technology and recombinant technologies. Mendelian genetics in man-family study, single factor, multifactor, lethal, sub-lethal and polygenic inheritance in man. 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. Chromosomes and chromosomal aberrations in man, methodology. Numerical and structural aberrations (disorders). Sex chromosomal aberration- Klinefelter (XXY), Turner (XO), Super female (XXX), intersex and other syndromic disorders. Autosomal aberrations- Down syndrome, Patau, Edward and Cri-du-chat syndromes. Genetic imprints in human disease, genetic screening, genetic counseling, human DNA profiling, gene mapping and genome study. Race and</p>

			<p>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. 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>4.2 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. Epidemiological Anthropology: Health and disease. Infectious and non-infectious diseases, Nutritional deficiency related diseases.</p> <p>4.3 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. Ageing and senescence. Theories and observations - Biological and chronological longevity. Human physique and somatotypes. Methodologies for growth studies. Relevance of menarche, menopause and other bioevents to fertility. Fertility patterns and differentials. Demographic theories-biological, social and cultural. Biological and socio-ecological factors influencing fecundity, fertility, natality and mortality.</p> <p>4.4 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 counselling and eugenics, DNA technology in diseases and medicine, serogenetics and cytogenetics in reproductive biology.</p>
13	20th November Saturday	Discussion of Test 4	
14	25th November Thursday	Value Addition Class 5	
15	26th November Friday	Test 5 43115	<p>Indian Civilization</p> <p>5.1 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>5.2 Palaeo—Anthropological evidences from India with special reference to Siwaliks and Narmada basin (Ramapithecus, Sivapithecus and Narmada Man)</p> <p>5.3 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>5.4 Demographic profile of India—Ethnic and linguistic</p>

			<p>elements in the Indian population and their distribution. Indian population—factors influencing its structure and growth.</p> <p>5.5 The structure and nature of traditional Indian social system—Varnashram, Purushartha, Karma, Rina and Rebirth. 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. Sacred Complex and Nature-Man-Spirit Complex. Impact of Buddhism, Jainism, Islam and Christianity of Indian society.</p> <p>5.6 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>5.7 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. Linguistic and religious minorities and their social, political and economic status. 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>
16	27th November Saturday	Discussion of Test 5	
17	2nd December Thursday	Value Addition Class 6	
18	3rd December Friday 10 AM	Test 6 43116	<p>Tribes of India & their issues</p> <p>6.1 Tribal situation in India — Bio-genetic variability, linguistic and socio-economic characteristics of the tribal populations and their distribution. Problems of the tribal Communities — Land alienation, poverty, indebtedness, low literacy, poor educational facilities, unemployment, under-employment, health and nutrition. 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>6.2 Problems of exploitation and deprivation of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. Constitutional safeguards for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. Social change and contemporary tribal societies: Impact of modern democratic institutions, development programmes and welfare measures on tribals and weaker sections. 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>6.3 Impact of Hinduism, Buddhism, Christianity, Islam and other religions on tribal societies. Tribe and nation state—a comparative study of tribal communities in India and other countries.</p> <p>6.4 History of administration of tribal areas, tribal policies,</p>

			<p>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>6.5 Role of anthropology in tribal and rural development. Contributions of anthropology to the understanding of regionalism, communalism and ethnic and political movements.</p>
19	4th December Saturday	Discussion of Test 6	
20	9th December Thursday	Value Addition Class 7	
21	10th December Friday 10 AM	Test 7 43117	PAPER 1 – Full Length Test (FLT -1)
22	11th December Saturday	Discussion of Test 7	
23	16th December Thursday	Value Addition Class 8	
24	17th December Friday 10 AM	Test 8 43118	PAPER 2 – Full Length Test (FLT – 2)
25	18th December Saturday	Discussion of Test 8	