

ANTHROPOLOGY FOUNDATION 2023

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**BATCH
STARTS**

15
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Visit:  www.iasscore.in



Programme

HIGHLIGHTS

- **3 Months course for Complete and Comprehensive Coverage of Entire Syllabus**
- **Updated Study Material along with Recent Case Studies**
- **Innovative Methodology and interlinking of Paper I and II**
- **Learn the art of Writing Wonderful Answers thorough Daily Assignments**
- **Special emphasis on Paper II and Tribal India (which is rarely taught elsewhere)**
- **Discussion on Previous Year Questions as well as expected Questions**
- **Test Series (8 Sectional Test +4 Mock Test)**
- **Personalized Mentorship**

Anthropology As an Optional

Anthropology as an optional justifies all essential ingredients, which an aspirant can think of, before choosing an optional- interesting, scoring, short syllabus, interdisciplinary etc. Over the years, it has become most sought after optional among the aspirants of UPSC because of number reasons:

- 1 Interesting:** It is very interesting, as it revolves around ourselves (humans) and we can learn a lot of interesting things about ourselves.
- 2 Short Syllabus:** It is very easy, short and crisp, which can be easily covered holistically in 3 months.
- 3 High Scoring:** It is very scoring due to relative objectivity in syllabus and scientific nature.
- 4 Static Syllabus:** Its static nature, which means we hardly have to update it with too many current affairs, so it will save time here too.
- 5 Straightforward Questions:** The nature of questions asked in the examination are direct, so it becomes easy for the students.
- 6 Interdisciplinary:** Anthropology uniquely blends sciences with social sciences and humanities, so it is equally suitable for aspirants from all backgrounds-whether they are from arts or humanities or engineering or medical.
- 7 Overlap with GS:** It overlap with all papers in GS including essay and will be instrumental in interview.



Our

APPROACH

"CPR - Active Learning Approach"

"We just don't teach the students, we make them deliver through active learning"

Our unique approach is based on 3 essential steps of your holistic preparation:

- Conceptual clarity through our classes
- Writing practice on regular basis
- Revision through notes and assignments

Our course is designed for candidates of all backgrounds and we will start from the very basics to the advanced. We adopt a unique pedagogy, which helps every student in grasping every detail of the syllabus.

Our active learning program continuously engage the aspirants to learn, write and revise. This program has proved to be useful for thousands of students and you can achieve your dreams through this.

Study Material

We provide complete and updated study material with most recent case studies, reports of various committees, indices etc.

Our Study material will be sufficient to cover every detail of Anthropology necessary for UPSC CSE.

Tests

Our Test Series is designed for 3 level evaluation

- ▶ Regular evaluation through class assignments
- ▶ Unit wise Tests
- ▶ Sectional and Full length Tests



FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

- ◉ **Aspirants with medical background only should opt for Anthropology?**

It's a myth, if you look at the previous year topper list, then you will find most of the toppers from the engineering background.

- ◉ **It is very hard due to Genetics and tough terminology?**

It's a myth because, the level of biology or Genetics which is required for Anthropology is the same that you have to study for GS anyhow.

- ◉ **We need to update it on a daily basis to fetch better marks?**

The nature of the discipline is static and we hardly require any day to day updating, but, if we observe something and can use it in Anthropology, then it is highly desirable.

- ◉ **How long will it take to prepare Anthropology?**

Anthropology syllabus is very short and it can be covered effectively in 3 months.

- ◉ **What is the importance of answer writing in Anthropology?**

Answer writing is the most essential part of your preparation, it will help you to identify your weaknesses and strengths. Moreover, in competition speed is the mantra for success, which can be gained through practice.

- ◉ **With hard work what score can be easily achieved?**

Aspirants can easily get 320+ if guided in a right manner through a holistic approach of

conceptual clarity- writing practice- revision.

- ◉ **How we can score 320+ in Anthropology?**

If you have followed the CPR active learning approach, and have sufficient conceptual clarity and you have developed effective presentation skills through regular practice- using diagrams, case studies and examples.

- ◉ **It is not a good optional for humanities students as it is too scientific?**

Its not true as 3/4th of Anthropology's syllabus is from humanities, it covers study of society, culture, marriage, family, religion, Indian society and the study of tribes, also it studies prehistory and archaeology along with linguistic studies. So, it is very comfortable for the students from any background.

- ◉ **Do we need coaching for Anthropology?**

For proper guidance and to save time and efforts coaching is always advisable. Moreover, there is no single source/book to cover anthropology, which makes coaching relatively important.

- ◉ **How we can get personalized mentorship?**

Personalized mentorship is uniquely designed for the needs of each aspirant. The aspirants can get in regular touch with the faculty through various means of communication.

- ◉ **Do I need to mug up a lot?**

Memorization is no doubt necessary, but it should be through conceptual clarity and writing practice.



Anthropology SYLLABUS

PAPER - I

- **Meaning, Scope and development of Anthropology.**
- **Relationships with other disciplines:** Social Sciences, behavioural Sciences, Life Sciences, Medical Sciences, Earth Sciences and Humanities.
- **Main branches of Anthropology, their scope and relevance:**
 - (a) Social-cultural Anthropology.
 - (b) Biological Anthropology.
 - (c) Archaeological Anthropology.
 - (d) Linguistic Anthropology.
- **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).
- 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.
- 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.

- **The biological basis of Life:** The Cell, DNA structure and replication, Protein Synthesis, Gene, Mutation, Chromosomes, and Cell Division.
- (a) **Principles of Prehistoric Archaeology. Chronology:** Relative and Absolute Dating methods.
- (b) **Cultural Evolution—Broad Outlines of Prehistoric cultures:**
 - Paleolithic
 - Mesolithic
 - Neolithic
 - Chalcolithic
 - Copper-Bronze Age
 - Iron Age
- **The Nature of Culture:** The concept and Characteristics of culture and civilization; Ethnocentrism vis-a-vis cultural Relativism.
- **The Nature of Society:** Concept of Society; Society and Culture; Social Institution; Social groups; and Social stratification.
- **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).
- **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.
- **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; Decent and Alliance.
- **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.

- **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.
- **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).
- **Anthropological theories :**
 - Classical evolutionism (Tylor, Morgan and Frazer)
 - Historical particularism (Boas) Diffusionism (British, German and American)
 - Functionalism (Malinowski); Structural—Functionlism (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.
- **Culture, Language and Communication:** Nature, origin and characteristics of language; verbal and non-verbal communication; social context of language use.
- **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.
- **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 karyo-type 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 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, transferrin, Gm, blood enzymes. Physiological characteristics-Hb level, body fat, pulse rate, respiratory functions and sensory perceptions in different cultural and socio-economic groups.
 - **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.
 - **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.

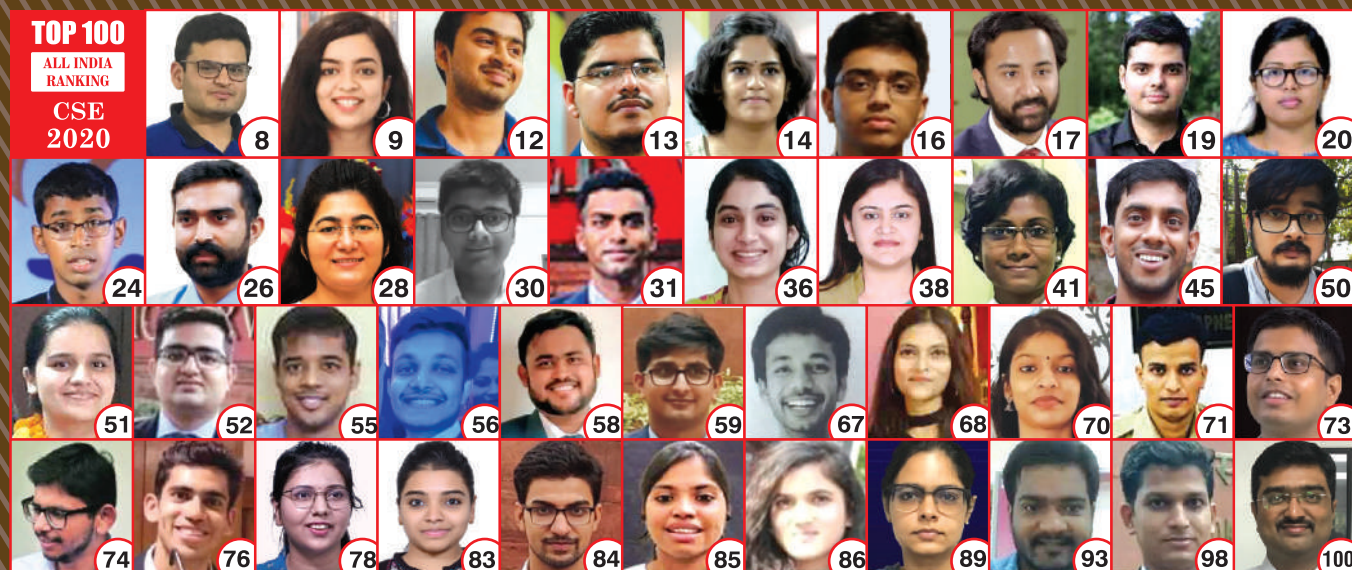
- Relevance of menarche, menopause and other bioevents to fertility. Fertility patterns and differentials.
- Demographic theories-biological, social and cultural.
- Biological and socio-ecological factors influencing fecundity, fertility, natality and mortality.
- **Applications of Anthropology:** Anthropology 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.

PAPER 2

- 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.
- Palaeo—Anthropological evidences from India with special reference to Siwaliks and Narmada basin (Ramapithecus, Sivapithecus and Narmada Man).
- **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.
- Demographic profile of India—Ethnic and linguistic elements in the Indian population and their distribution. Indian population—factors influencing its structure and growth.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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 urbanisation and industrialization on tribal populations.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- Role of anthropology in tribal and rural development.
- Contributions of anthropology to the understanding of regionalism, communalism and ethnic and political movements.



SUCCESS IS A PRACTICE WE DO!

